

**PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PROPOSED ST. PETER'S PARISH HALL SITE
PARCEL B, THIRD AND LOMBARD STREETS
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

Prepared for:

**St. Peter's Episcopal Church
313 Pine Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106**

**Kieran Timberlake
841 North American Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123**

Prepared by:

**Erin Boyce, Historian
Richard Hunter, Principal**

NOVEMBER 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase IA archaeological survey was performed in connection with the planned construction of a new parish hall at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets in Society Hill, Philadelphia. The project site is currently an open lot that serves as a parking lot and school playground. Work tasks comprised background research, field inspection, data analysis and report preparation.

The project site is located within the Society Hill Historic District and is noted in the historic district designation documentation as having archaeological potential. The assessment of project impacts on potential archaeological resources is within the purview of the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

Historical research undertaken for this survey demonstrates that the project site experienced a complex sequence of land use involving ten separate properties extending back into the mid-18th century. From the mid-18th century until 1869, land use was predominantly residential, but in the latter year the City of Philadelphia constructed the George M. Wharton Public School on the northern half of the site. The school went on to absorb the remaining properties and continued in operation until the late 1930s. In 1940, St. Peter's Church acquired the school property from the City and soon after demolished the school building.

Analysis of historic maps and historical data has allowed the delineation of areas of high, moderate and minimal archaeological sensitivity within the project site. Areas of high sensitivity hold a reasonable potential for yielding significant information about historic land use within the Society Hill Historic District for the period *circa* 1740-1860.

It is recommended that the Philadelphia Historic Commission's oversight of archaeological issues affecting this project be clarified. Recommendations are also offered for further archaeological investigation, should this be required by the Commission, or be deemed appropriate by St. Peter's Church.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Management Summary	i
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures.....	v
List of Photographs and Tables	vii
Acknowledgments.....	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	
A. Project Background and Scope-of-Work	1-1
B. Regulatory Context	1-1
C. Previous Research and Principal Sources of Information	1-4
2. LAND USE HISTORY.....	2-1
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
A. Current Site Conditions	3-1
B. Archaeological Potential	3-1
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4-1
REFERENCES	R-1
APPENDICES	
A. Resumes	A-1
B. Project Administrative Data	B-1

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>page</i>
1.1. Location of Proposed St. Peter’s Parish Hall Project Site	1-2
1.2. Aerial Photograph of Proposed St. Peter’s Parish Hall Project Site.....	1-3
1.3. Site Plan Showing Limits of Archaeological Study Area	opposite 1-4
2.1. Scull, Plan of Philadelphia, 1762	2-3
2.2. Easburn, <i>A plan of the city of Philadelphia</i> , 1776	2-4
2.3. <i>Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777</i>	2-5
2.4. Matlack and Pearson, Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, etc., 1786.....	2-9
2.5. Hills, <i>This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs</i> , 1797	2-10
2.6. Sidney, <i>Map of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1849.....	2-11
2.7. Hexamer and Locher, <i>Maps of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1858-1860, 1860.....	2-13
2.8. Bromley and Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1885	2-14
2.9. Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1910.....	2-16
2.10. Sanborn Map Company, <i>Insurance Maps of Philadelphia</i> , 1916.....	2-17
2.11. Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central)</i> , 1922.....	2-23
3.1. Site Plan Showing Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity	3-11

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABLES

page

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

2.1. Richards, Frederick De Bourg, Joseph Sims Old Mansion, 1859.....	2-6
2.2. George M. Wharton Combined Secondary and Primary School, 1897.....	2-15
2.3. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets, 1911	2-18
2.4. George M. Wharton School and Lombard Street, 1911	2-19
2.5. George M. Wharton Public School on Third Street, 1913	2-21
2.6. George M. Wharton Public School Annex, 1913	2-22
2.7. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets, 1935	2-24
3.1. General view of site looking north from St. Peter's School stair tower.....	3-2
3.2. General view of site looking northwest from St. Peter's School stair tower	3-3
3.3. View of eastern end of site looking south southwest.....	3-4
3.4. View of southern end of site looking east northeast	3-5
3.5. View of western end of site looking south	3-6
3.6. View of northwest corner of site looking west southwest	3-7
3.7. View of northwest corner of site looking southeast from St. Peter's Cemetery	3-8
3.8. View of northern end of site looking west.....	3-9

LIST OF TABLES

2.1. 309 Lombard Street, Sequence of Ownership	2-8
--	-----

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These archaeological investigations were funded by St. Peter's Church. Our thanks are offered to Claire Nevin-Field, Rector, and Nancy Fago, Volunteer Archivist, for their assistance, advice and support in making research materials available for study. We also extend our thanks to David Feaster, AIA, of KieranTimberlake, Project Architects, for administering this study and providing basic site information. The assistance of the staffs of the Philadelphia City Archives and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is also gratefully acknowledged.

Overall direction for this project was provided by Richard Hunter. Research was largely undertaken by Eryn Boyce, Historian, under the oversight of Patrick Harshbarger, Principal Historian. The archaeological assessment was completed by Richard Hunter with assistance from James Lee, Principal Archaeologist. Drafting of graphics for the final report was completed by Evan Mydlowski under the direction of Richard Hunter. Final report coordination and assembly were undertaken by Patricia Madrigal. This report was authored by Eryn Boyce and Richard Hunter, and edited by Richard Hunter.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This report describes and preliminarily interprets the results of a Phase IA archaeological survey carried out in the fall of 2016 for the site of a proposed parish hall to be constructed by St. Peter's Episcopal Church at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets in Society Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Figures 1.1-1.3). The project site, identified as 301-15 Lombard Street aka Consolidated Parcel B, consists of an open lot currently used for parking, covering an area of 0.46469 acres (20,242 sq. ft.). This study was conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. working as a subcontractor to the architectural firm of KieranTimberlake for St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

The purpose of this study was to provide St. Peter's Church and its project architect with archaeological and historical data in support of project design, construction planning and municipal permitting. A Phase IA archaeological survey preliminarily assesses the sensitivity of a project site for significant archaeological resources without resorting to subsurface investigation. In this instance, this initial assessment involved a review of historical data (notably pertinent published and unpublished sources and site-specific primary documentation, including historic maps, photographs and land records) coupled with an inspection of the project site. The principal focus of study was the succession of 18th- and 19th-century buildings that formerly occupied the project site and the related land use history of the block bounded by Pine and Lombard Streets and Third and Fourth Streets. This technical report summarizes the findings of this investigative work, presents an assessment of the

archaeological sensitivity of the project site and offers recommendations for further archaeological resource management.

All work has followed the survey guidelines of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (PHMC/BHP) and is in general conformance with the reporting requirements of the Philadelphia Historical Commission. This study was directed by Dr. Richard Hunter with the bulk of the historical research being undertaken by staff historian Eryn Boyce. Senior staff conducting this work met the National Park Service qualifications for historians and archaeologists.

B. REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project site is located within the Society Hill Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places in 1999. In the inventory of properties in the Society Hill Historic District compiled by the Philadelphia Historical Commission in 1999, 301-15 Lombard Street (aka 414-32 Third Street) is referenced as a "Parking lot and fence." The property is identified as "non-contributing" to the historical significance of the district, but is noted as having "archaeological potential" (Philadelphia Historical Commission 1999).

Construction of the proposed parish hall will not be making use of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or federal funds and will not require state or federal permits. On this basis, it will not be necessary for the project's

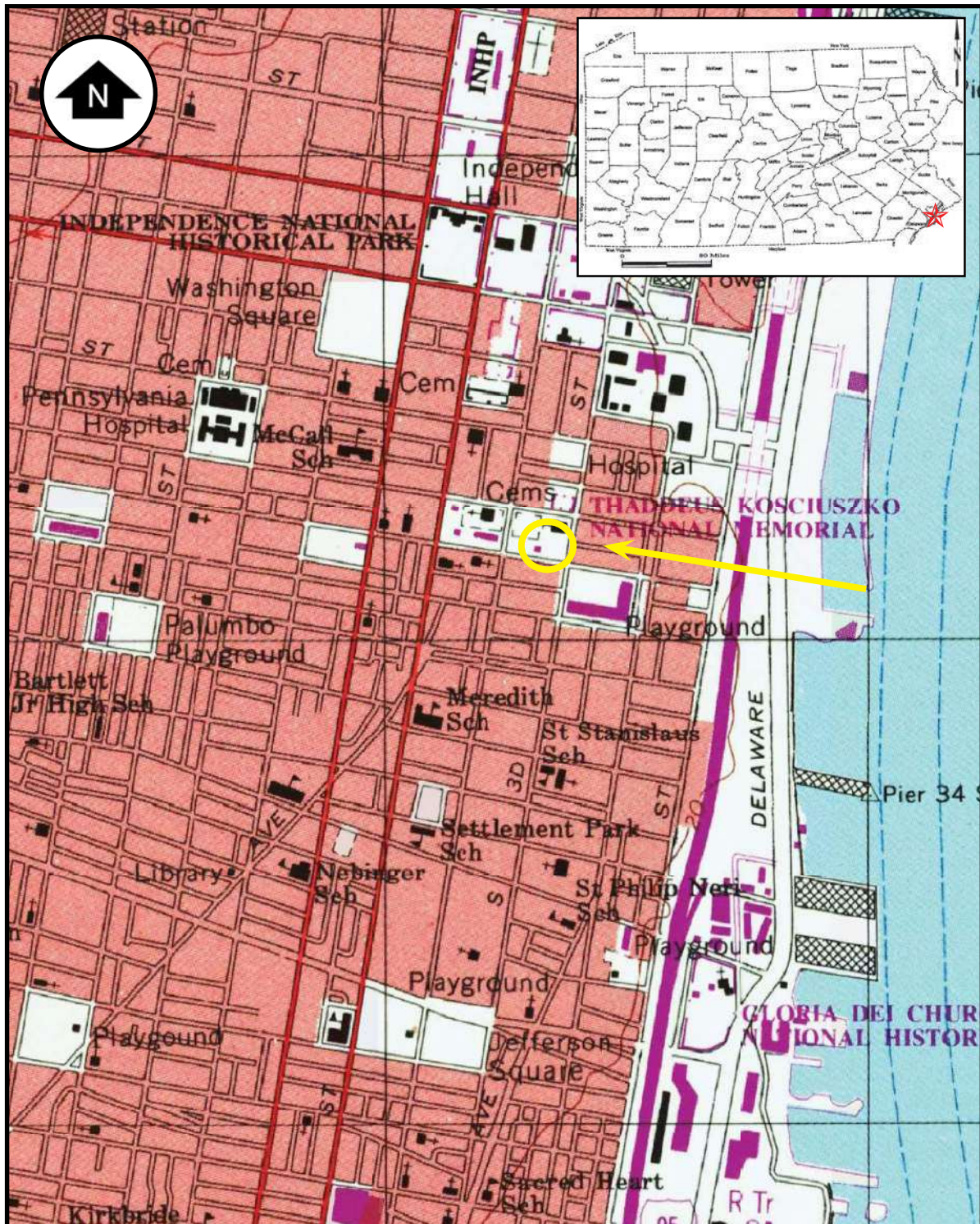


Figure 1.1. Location of Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Project Site (circled). Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 feet. Source: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Topographic Series, Philadelphia, PA.-N.J. Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1994).



Figure 1.2. Aerial Photograph of Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Project Site (outlined). Scale: 1 inch = 105 feet (approximately). Source: U.S. Geological Survey, February 29, 2004.

effect on archaeological resources to be reviewed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Pennsylvania Historic Code.

At the municipal level, any new construction will be reviewed by the Philadelphia Historical Commission for compatibility with the architectural character and historic setting of the Society Hill Historic District. The Commission's rules and regulations (adopted 1990; most recently revised, February 11, 2010) are less than explicit about how "undeveloped sites" are to be treated with respect to archaeological resources. In the case of assessing a lot that is vacant, the Commission's power is strictly speaking only a 45-day review and comment (instead of a regulatory review where the Commission could make requirements of the applicant), unless the vacant property was specifically identified at the time of the nomination's filing as having archaeological significance or "value" (see regulation wording below).

REVIEW OF NEW CONSTRUCTION IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS

8.1 45-Day Review and Comment Jurisdiction

The Commission asserts plenary jurisdiction over most new construction. However, the Commission exerts a limited form of jurisdiction, called review-and-comment jurisdiction, over new construction on one type of site in historic districts. Sections 14-2007(2)(d), (7) (a), and (7)(d) of the Philadelphia Code limit the Commission's jurisdiction to "a forty-five (45) day period of comment" for the "erection of a new building, structure or object upon an undeveloped site" that is "within an historic district." To conform to these provisions, the Commission exerts review-and-comment jurisdiction, not plenary jurisdiction, over construction on lots in historic districts that satisfy the definition of "undeveloped site." Section 2.23 of these Rules & Regulations defines the term "undeveloped site," which can be summarized

as "a property within an historic district which is not individually designated, to which the inventory in the historic district nomination attributes no historical, cultural, or archaeological value, and upon which no building or structure stood at the time of the designation of the historic district." The Commission shall review applications proposing construction on undeveloped sites in historic districts within 45 days of submission of a complete application and shall offer advisory, non-binding comments on such applications. The Commission shall not approve or deny such applications.

At the present time, the project site is only considered to have archaeological potential and any archaeological significance or value has yet to be demonstrated. To confirm or deny the archaeological value of the proposed parish hall site would require completion of a subsurface investigation at the Phase I and/or Phase II level of study.

C. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The project site in the northwest angle of the Third Street/Lombard Street intersection has not been the subject of detailed historical or archaeological study prior to the current Phase IA archaeological survey. The history and architecture of the adjoining St. Peter's Church and Cemetery property, however, have been researched extensively and form the basis for both a recently completed Master's Thesis (Richards 1992) and a richly illustrated book (Biddle *et al.* 2011). Scattered references in these works and in other standard Philadelphia histories (e.g., Watson 1877; Scharf and Westcott 1884) have been helpful in guiding the primary archival research undertaken as part of the current study. Important details about the George M. Wharton Public School, which dominated the late

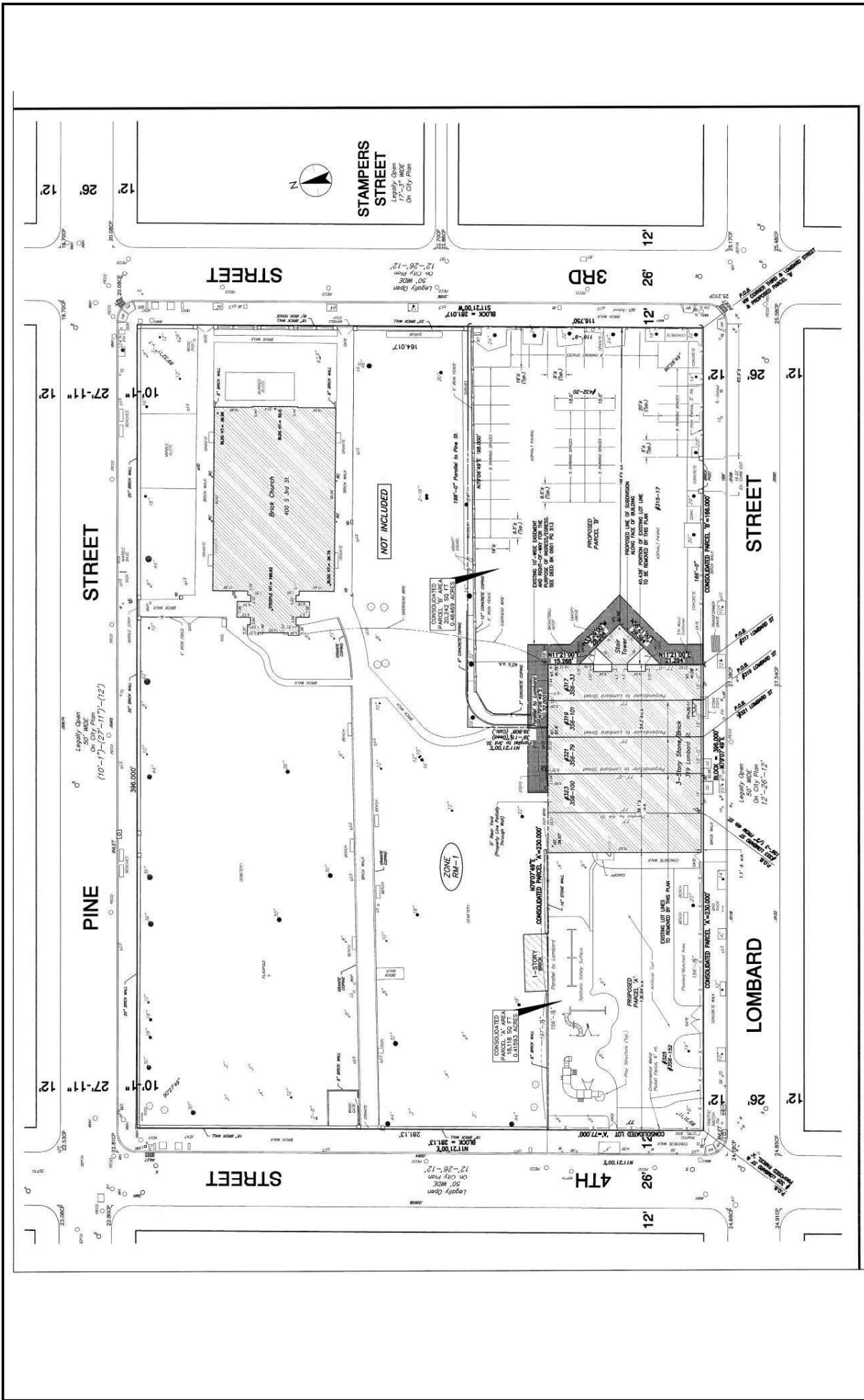


Figure 1.3. Site Plan Showing Limits of Archaeological Study Area (outlined). Scale: 1 inch = 45 feet (approximately). Source: Stantec 2015, Lot Consolidation/Subdivision Plan.

19th- and early 20th-century history of the project site, are contained in the standard published history of the Philadelphia public schools (Custis 1897).

An initial emphasis of study was on maps showing the project site. Downtown Philadelphia has extensive historic cartographic coverage, much of it available online at the Library of Congress and the Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network, and a valuable sequence of maps was retrieved showing the development history of the corner of Third and Lombard Streets (Scull 1762; Easburn 1776; Matlack and Pearson 1786; Hills 1797; Sidney 1849; Hexamer and Locher 1860; Bromley and Bromley 1885; Bromley 1910; Sanborn Map Company 1916; Bromley 1922). These maps are reproduced in Chapter 2 of this report and underpin the archaeological assessment discussed in Chapter 3. One particular map of exceptional utility to the current study was *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777* (Duffin 2016), compiled from early land records and available online at the University of Pennsylvania Archives website. This map provides a critical benchmark in tracing deeds and the ownership sequence of individual properties.

A small number of historic photographs, most of them focused on the Wharton School, were identified through online searches. The originals of these images are held by the City of Philadelphia, Department of Records; the Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections; and the Library Company of Philadelphia, but are readily accessible online at the Library of Congress and PhillyHistory.org websites.

The bulk of the research effort, however, was expended on developing a detailed history of the project site from land records. This was accomplished largely by in-person visits to the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, the Philadelphia City Archives and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Chapter 2

LAND USE HISTORY

The subdivision and development of the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets has its origins in the early land grants of William Penn to the Growden family. On October 24 and 25, 1682, William Penn granted a substantial 5,000-acre tract to Lawrence Growden, a pewterer and recent Quaker emigrant from St. Merryn, Cornwall. Lawrence and his son Joseph settled on this land, establishing a plantation at the site of what is today known as Growden Mansion in the Philadelphia suburb of Trevese. In his will of 1707, proved on October 26, 1708, Lawrence Growden bequeathed to his grandson, also named Lawrence, 3,000 acres of the original 5,000-acre land grant from William Penn, including the Trevese property. As a result of the settling of his grandfather's estate and debts owed by his father Joseph, the younger Lawrence acquired the ownership rights to several lots in Philadelphia, including land containing the project site (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records, Patent Book A 9/22; Payton 2005:35).

The younger Lawrence Growden (1693-1770) lived a portion of his life in Bristol, England, working there as a merchant before returning to America, where he represented Bucks County in the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1734 to 1737. In the latter year, he was elevated to the Governor's Council, and he also subsequently served for 12 years as a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Among his other governmental duties, Lawrence Growden, along with the Reverend Richard Peters, a future rector of St. Peter's (and inhabitant of the project site [see below]), was commissioned to fix the Maryland/Pennsylvania boundary, a challenging task that was not accom-

plished until 1763-67 when the Mason-Dixon line was formally surveyed (Scharf and Westcott 1884:128, 1505; Biddle *et al.* 2011:217).

As a result of Lawrence Growden receiving ownership rights to his grandfather's property in Philadelphia, he was eventually granted three lots by a patent deed from John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn (sons of William Penn) on March 16, 1738. The three lots were bounded on the north by land of the German or Frankfurt Company and on the south by land of William John and Anne Sharlott, lying between what would subsequently become Pine Street and Cedar (today's South) Street. The third of these three lots, measuring 102 feet north-south by 396 feet east-west, comprised the southern portion of what is today the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets. For reasons that are unclear (but presumably to obtain clear title and perhaps related to the settling of Lawrence Growden's grandfather's estate), the same three lots were sold three months later by the sheriff of Philadelphia County to John and Mary Kinsey, who on February 21, 1739, then sold them back to Lawrence Growden (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records, Patent Book A 9/22). There is no indication that dwellings existed on any of the three lots at this time.

Less than a month later, on March 5, 1739, Growden sold two parcels to Edward Shippen for £360. The second of these parcels corresponds to the lot described above and is identified as lying between Third and Fourth Streets, measuring 102 by 396 feet and bounded on the south by a lot belonging to Joseph Wharton and on the north by a lot owned by the Frankfurt Company in the tenure of White Massey (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book G1/107). Edward

Shippen III (1703-1781), son of Joseph Shippen and a grandson of Edward Shippen, Philadelphia's first official mayor, was a prominent merchant who was elected mayor of the city in 1744. From 1732 he partnered with James Logan in the firm of Logan and Shippen, and he later founded the fur trading business of Shippen and Lawrence with Thomas Lawrence. Shippen also held numerous judicial posts at the county and provincial levels, was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in the late 1740s and served as a paymaster for supplies for British and provincial forces in the 1750s. Additionally, he was a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the American Philosophical Society and a subscriber to the Philadelphia Academy (the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania) (Watson 1877:I:66; Scharf and Westcott 1884:389-390; Klein 1975).

Edward Shippen's interest in owning land on what were then the southern fringes of the built-up city is likely to have been entirely speculative. Shippen, in concert with his younger brother Joseph Shippen (1706-1793), also a merchant, appears to have subdivided the former Growden properties with an eye to their future development. On August 19, 1741, Edward sold Joseph a series of 16 lots, including parts of the current project site, between Second and Fourth Streets for \$175 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book H3/458). The deed for this transaction excepted a 50-foot-wide street running east-west from Second Street to Third Street and a 25-foot-wide street running east-west from Third Street to Fourth Street. These two street segments passed along the southern side of lots earlier purchased from Lawrence Growden and correspond to modern Lombard Street (Shippen Family 2016).

Over the course of the next two decades Edward and Joseph Shippen gradually subdivided and sold off the lots along Lombard Street between Third and Fourth Streets. It was during this period that the first buildings began to appear within this block. By 1762, the

Scull map shows three buildings, including two within the project site limits, lying south of the recently erected St. Peter's Church, which opened for services on September 4, 1761 (Figure 2.1). The Easburn map of 1776 (Figure 2.2), which appears to have relied heavily on the earlier Scull map, shows essentially the same arrangement of buildings within the block, raising the possibility that more buildings may have been in existence by the time the Revolutionary War broke out.

Deed research undertaken as part of the current survey suggests that dwellings were present on at least three of the eight to ten separate lots that comprised the project site in October 1777 (Figure 2.3). On July 8, 1763, the Reverend Richard Peters purchased at a sheriff's sale a parcel on the west side of Third Street adjoining the south side of the St. Peter's Church property (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book D42/347). This parcel is described as containing a brick messuage on a lot measuring 20 feet north-south by 198 feet east-west. A photograph taken in 1859 of the house on this lot, referenced as "Joseph Sims Old Mansion" (Photograph 2.1), likely shows the brick messuage that was in place in 1763. The building, a three-story, side-hall, high-style late-Georgian townhouse, compares favorably with other pre-Revolutionary homes in Philadelphia (e.g., the nearby Samuel Powel House at 244 South Third Street) (Tatum 1976). The Reverend Peters' house may also be shown on the Scull map of 1762 (Figure 2.1), although it is depicted as being set back some distance from the street frontage, a feature that does not conform with the photograph of 1859. The house in the photograph, whatever its age, was pulled down in the 1860s to make way for the George M. Wharton Public School (see below).

A second property along the west side of Third Street, south of the Reverend Richard Peters' lot, also appears to have supported a dwelling. On August 4, 1763, James Welsh, a tailor, purchased at a sheriff's sale a lot described as containing a wooden tenement (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book D76/4999).

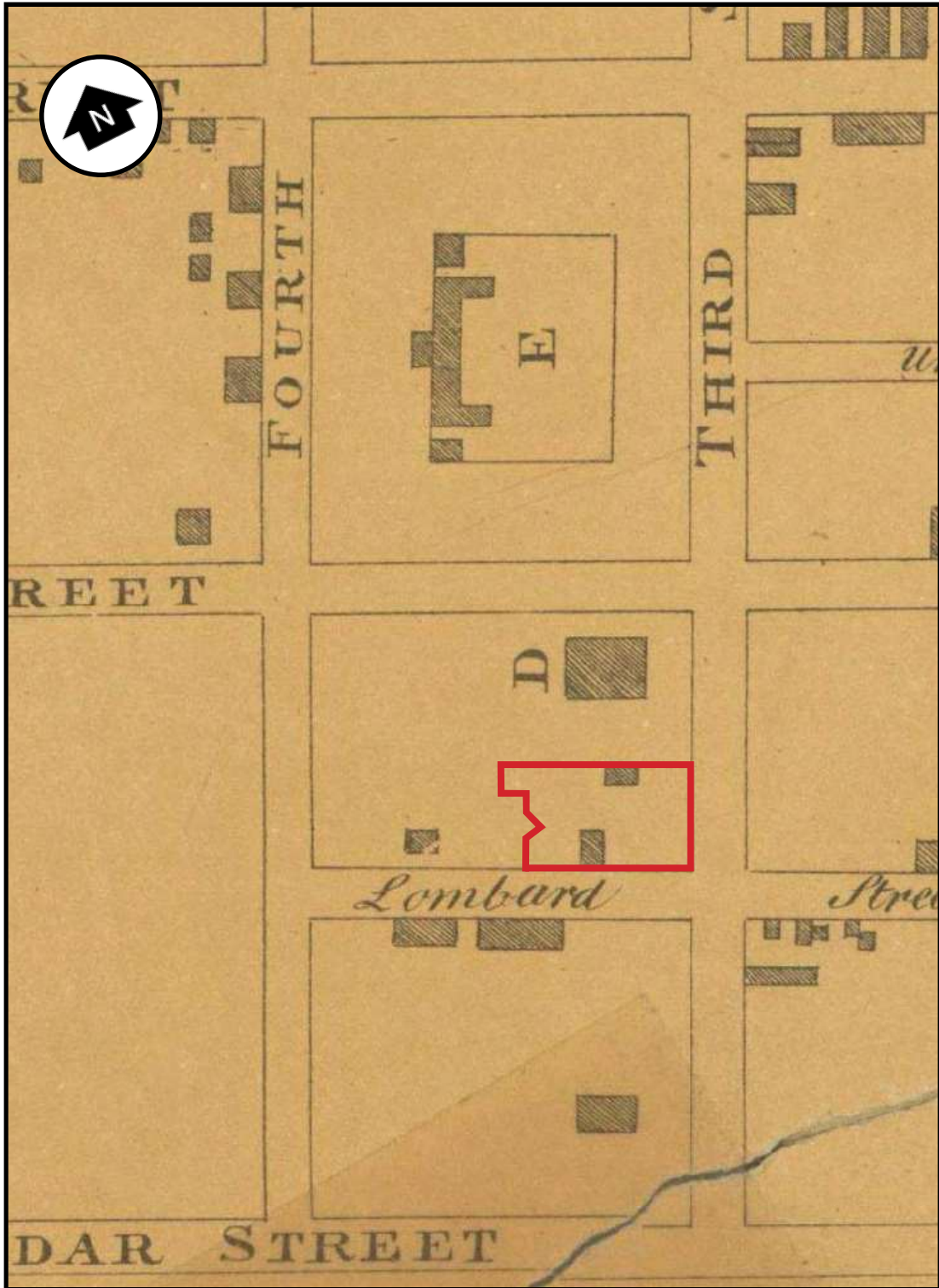


Figure 2.1. Scull, Nicholas. Plan of Philadelphia (detail). 1762. Scale 1 inch = 180 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

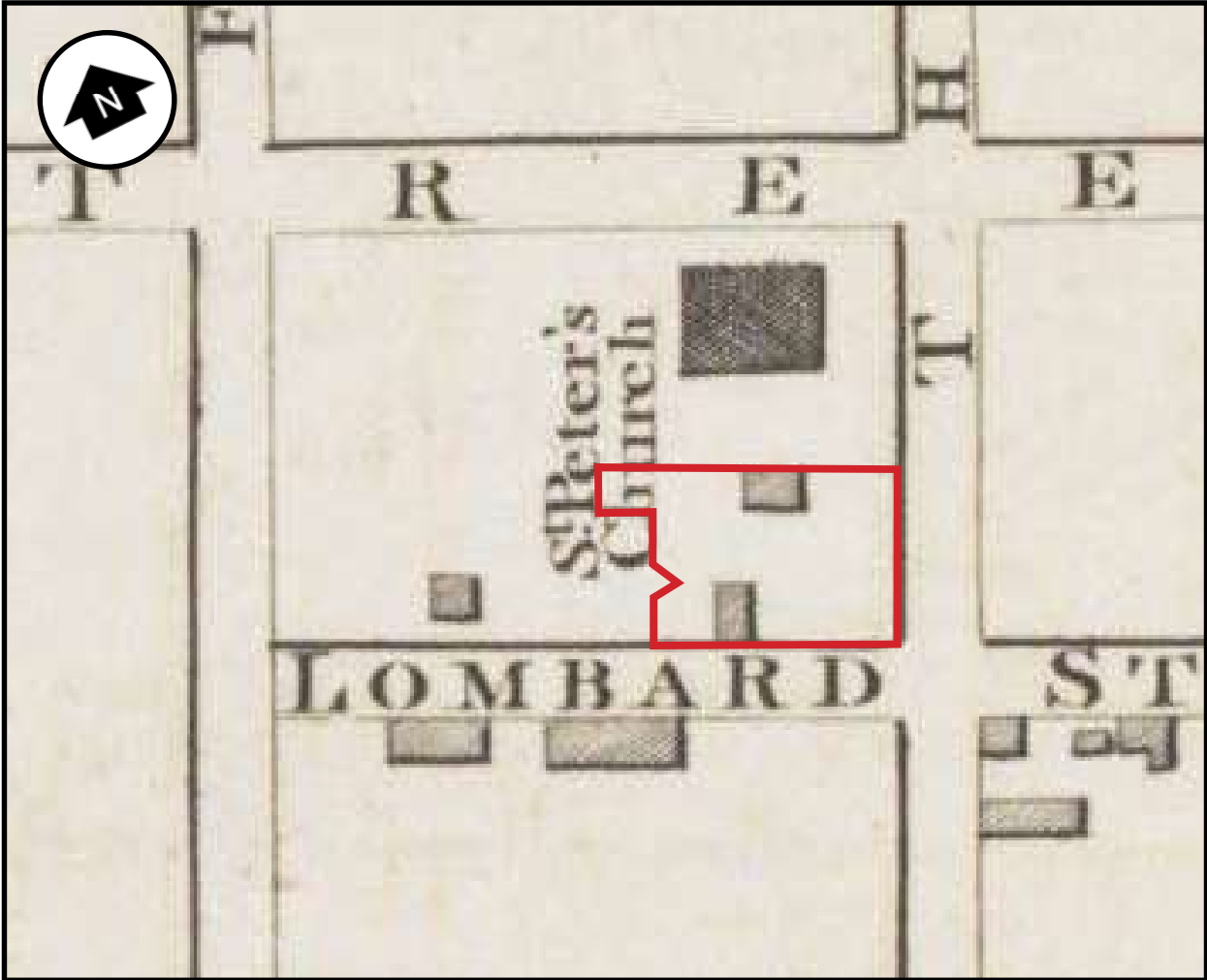
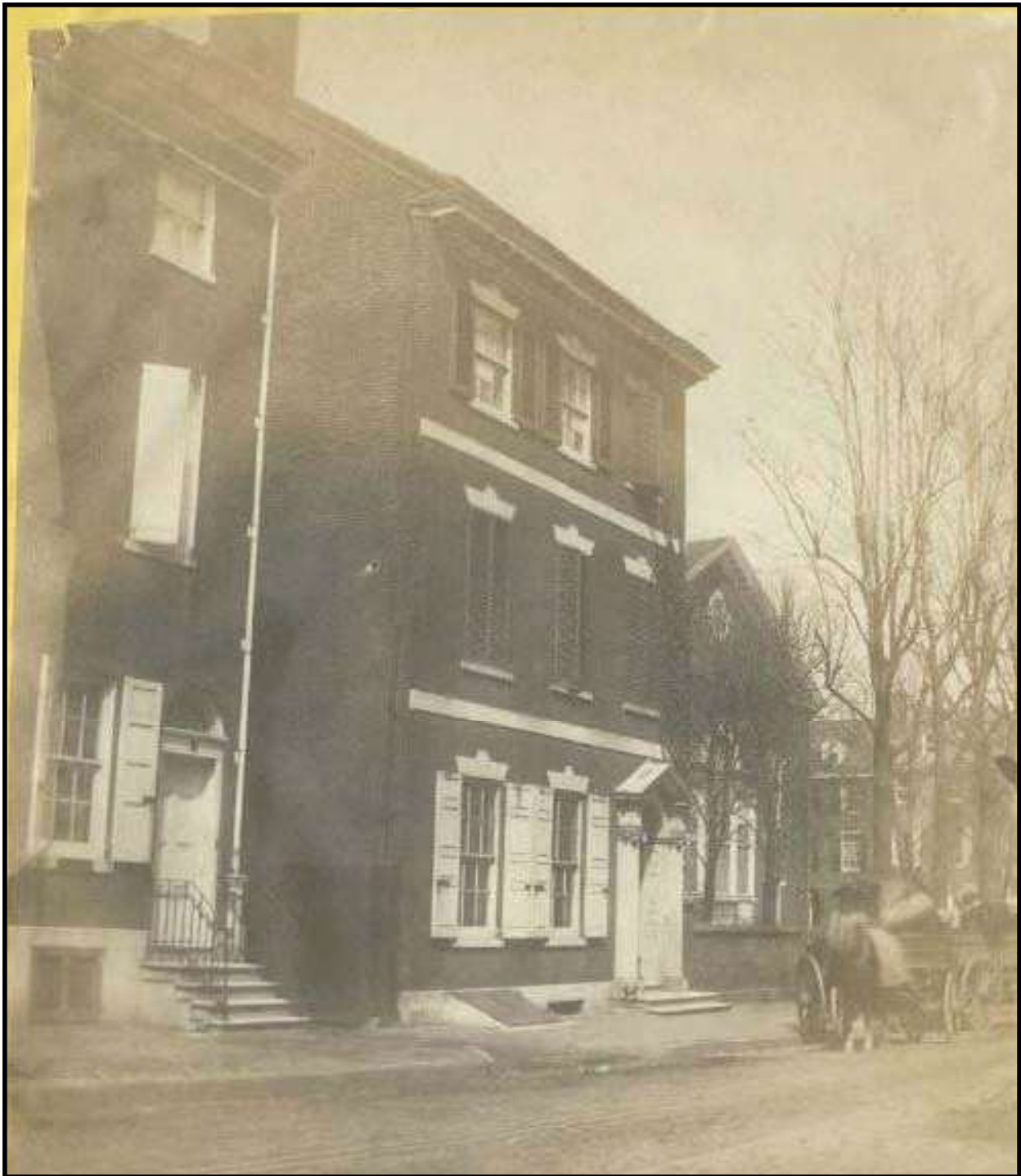


Figure 2.2. Easburn, Benjamin. *A plan of the city of Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, from an actual survey (detail)*. 1776. Scale 1 inch = 125 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Figure 2.3. *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777* (detail). Source: Duffin 2016. Scale 1 inch = 70 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.1. Richards, Frederick De Bourg. Joseph Sims Old Mansion. Next south of St. Peter's church ground on the west side of Third Street near Lombard St. March 1, 1859.

The lot was noted as being 19 feet 3 inches north of Lombard Street and measured 19 feet 3 inches north-south by 64 feet east-west.

The third property containing a dwelling within the project site in October 1777 fronted onto Lombard Street (Figure 2.3). According to a deed dated January 10, 1775, John Young, a house carpenter, acquired a lot with a message from Alexander Huston, a merchant, for £190 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book GWR7/446). The lot measured 20 feet east-west by 77 feet north-south. Although the deed reflecting Huston's purchase of this lot was not located, it is clear from the Huston/Young conveyance that Huston had acquired the same lot from Joseph Shippen on November 11, 1761. The dwelling on this property is almost certainly the building shown fronting on to Lombard Street within the project site on the Scull map of 1762 and the Easburn map of 1776 (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

Research into Alexander Huston reveals that he may never have inhabited the house on Lombard Street or, if he did, he had relocated by 1771 and was renting out the property. A cancelled fire insurance policy of that year references a brick house owned by Huston on the north side of Lumbert [sic] Street between Third and Fourth Streets and states that Richard Robinson was living there at the time the property was surveyed on January 28, 1771. The house is described as "22 feet by 13 feet – two storys high – 9 inch walls – 2 Rooms on a floor – plastered partitions – painted inside & out New" (Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire 1771).

As a sampling exercise, the ownership sequence of the property owned by Alexander Huston and John Young in the late 18th century, later corresponding to the street address of 309 Lombard Street, was traced down to the present day (Table 2.1). The property passed through the hands of a succession of owners in the early and mid-19th century, apparently serving

as a home to occupants of solid middle-class stature. From 1827 onward, deeds refer to a three-story brick message, suggesting that the original dwelling was either increased in height or rebuilt. The three-story, shingle-roofed, brick structure with its rear frame additions and porches is first clearly depicted in a plan view in the Hexamer and Locher series of *Maps of Philadelphia, 1858-60* (see below, Figure 2.7). The building was demolished shortly after the property was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1869 as part of the land acquisition process for the George M. Wharton Public School. Later maps and aerial photographs indicate that no other buildings were ever constructed on this site after the school was built.

The history of the project site as a whole from the Revolutionary War era up until the time the Wharton School was built in 1869 may be broadly tracked through historic maps (Figures 2.4-2.7). A plan of the squares, streets, lanes and alleys between Cedar (South) and Pine Streets, drawn up in 1786, shows the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets firmly rooted in the fabric of the city, but unfortunately does not show individual buildings (Figure 2.4). The Hills map of 1797 shows buildings within the city blocks, but in stylized fashion (Figure 2.5). The entire Lombard Street frontage of the project site is shown as built up in one continuous zone, when in fact this is unlikely to have been the case. On the Third Street frontage, the Reverend Peters' former house is depicted as a separate structure with two additional structures to the rear (possibly on the same lot) and a gap to the south separating the house from a continuous row of buildings extending to the corner at Lombard Street.

The Sidney map, published roughly a half century later in 1849, provides a somewhat more detailed depiction of buildings then existing within the project site, but does not delineate individual lots (Figure 2.6). It is not until 1860, when the Hexamer and Locher map series was completed, that it is possible to fully under-

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.
TABLE 2.1. 309 Lombard Street, Philadelphia - Sequence of Ownership

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Price	Acquisition Reference	Notes
March 16, 1738	John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richard Penn	Lawrence Growden	unknown	(Patent Book A9/22)	Three lots between Pine and Cedar Streets
June 10, 1738	Joseph Brigutual, Sheriff	John Kinsey	unknown	(Patent Book A9/22)	as above
February 21, 1739	John Kinsey	Lawrence Growden	unknown	Patent Book A9/22	as above
March 5, 1739	Lawrence Growden, Gentleman	Edward Shippen, Merchant	£360	Deed Book G1/107	Two lots between Pine and Cedar Streets, incl. one between Third and Fourth Streets
August 19, 1741	Edward Shippen, Merchant	Joseph Shippen, Merchant	£175	Deed Book H3/458	Sixteen lots north of Lombard Street between Second and Fourth Streets
November 16, 1761	Joseph Shippen	Alexander Huston	unknown	unknown	
January 10, 1775	Alexander Huston, Merchant, and Elizabeth Huston	John Young, House Carpenter	£190	Deed Book GWR7/446	message and piece of ground 20 x 77 feet
no date	John Young	Margaret J. Firth and Rebecca Blackwood	n/a	(Deed Book IC20/263 & IC8/561)	Young died intestate; property divided between two daughters
February 2, 1810	Samuel and Rebecca Blackwood	James Matlack	\$400	Deed Book IC8/561	One half of message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
March 12, 1812	John F. and Margaret Firth	James Matlack	\$300	Deed Book IC20/263	as above
May 16, 1815	James Matlack	Ludowick and George Laws	\$1,100	Deed Book MR5/61	message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
December 31, 1824	George and James Laws, Execs for Ludowick Laws	Thomas B. Prichett	\$600	Deed Book GWR7/447	One half of message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
December 31, 1824	George and Mary Laws	Thomas B. Prichett	\$600	Deed Book GWR7/449	as above
January 12, 1825	Thomas B. Prichett, Brewer, and Anna S. Prichett	Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill	\$1,250	Deed Book GWR7/450	Brick message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
January 13, 1825	Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill, Spinsters	Andrew D. Cash	\$1	Deed Book GWR7/451	as above
March 26, 1826	Andrew D. Cash, Conveyancer, and Mary C. Cash	Thomas Mitchell, Conveyancer and Thomas Evans, Druggist	\$1	Deed Book GWR9/622	Two properties, incl. one described as above; annual ground rent of \$62.50 payable to Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill
December 11, 1827	Thomas Mitchell and Thomas Evans for Andrew D. and Mary C. Cash	William Lehman	\$3,000	Deed Book GWR21/64	Three-story brick message on a lot as above
November 11, 1830	George Rees, Sheriff	Anna Margaret Adams	\$3,100	PA Supreme Court Sheriff's Deed F/120	as above; Lehman died without a wife or parents; property passed to sisters and children
February 2, 1857	Anna Margaret Adams	Edwin P. Hawlings	\$3,000	Deed Book RDW157/408	Three-story brick message on a lot as above
December 18, 1857	Edwin P. Hawlings, Gentleman	George Phillips and Abraham Israel	\$1,725	Deed Book RDW157/406	as above
April 27, 1858	George Phillips and Abraham and Hannah Israel	John H. Jones	\$2,800	Deed Book ADB20/169	as above
April 17, 1869	John H. Jones	Peter H. Schrader	unknown	Deed Book JTO298/156	as above
April 29, 1869	Peter H. Schrader, Liquor Dealer, and Catherine Schrader	City of Philadelphia	\$1	Deed Book JTO293/132	as above
27-Apr-40	School District of Philadelphia	St. Peter's Church	\$4,000	Deed Book DWH957/89	10 lots of land on the west side of Third Street and north side of Lombard Street

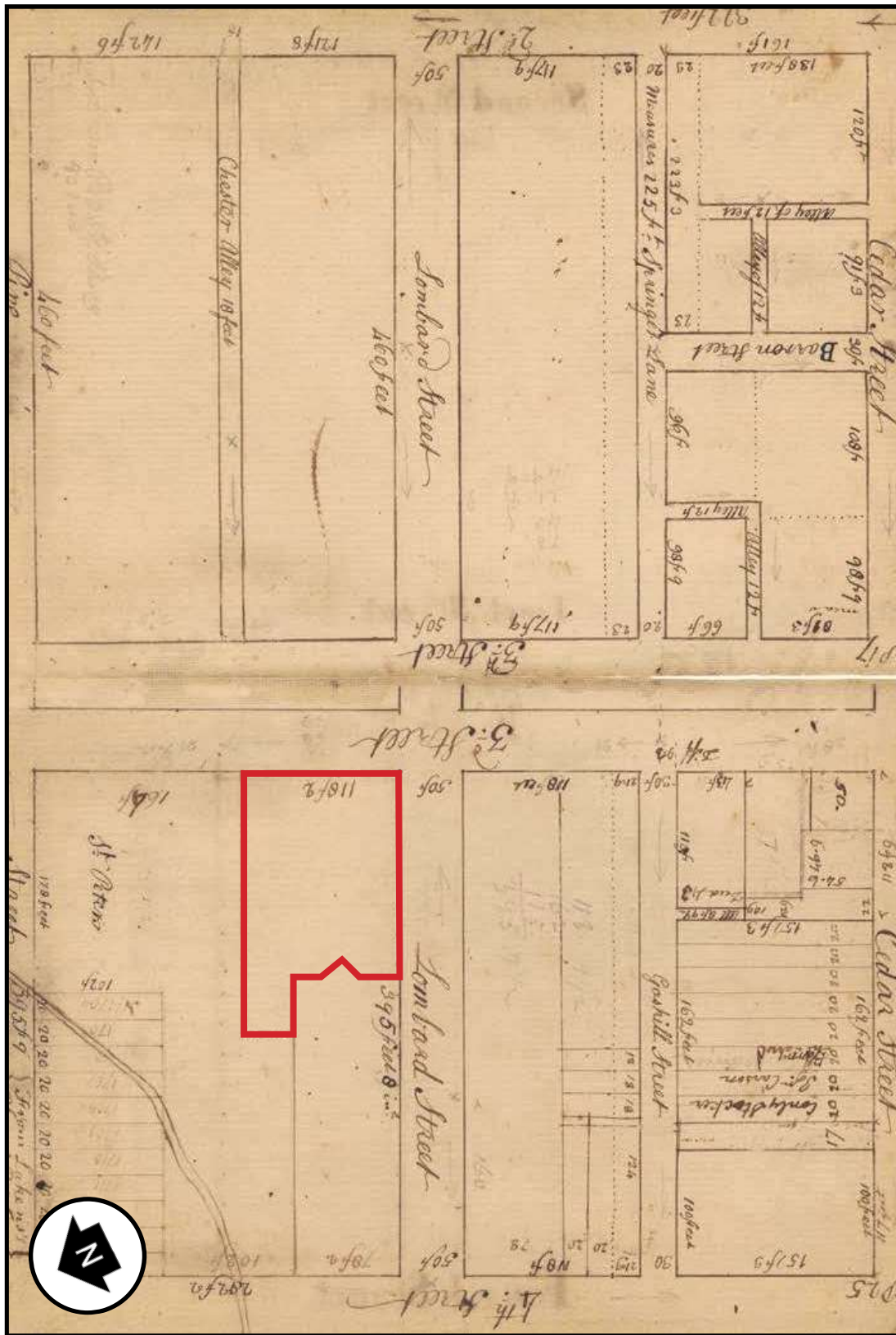


Figure 2.4. Matlack, Josiah and James Pearson. Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, Streets, Lanes and Alleys Between Cedar & Pine Streets and From Delaware to Schuylkill (detail). 1786. Scale 1 inch = 130 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

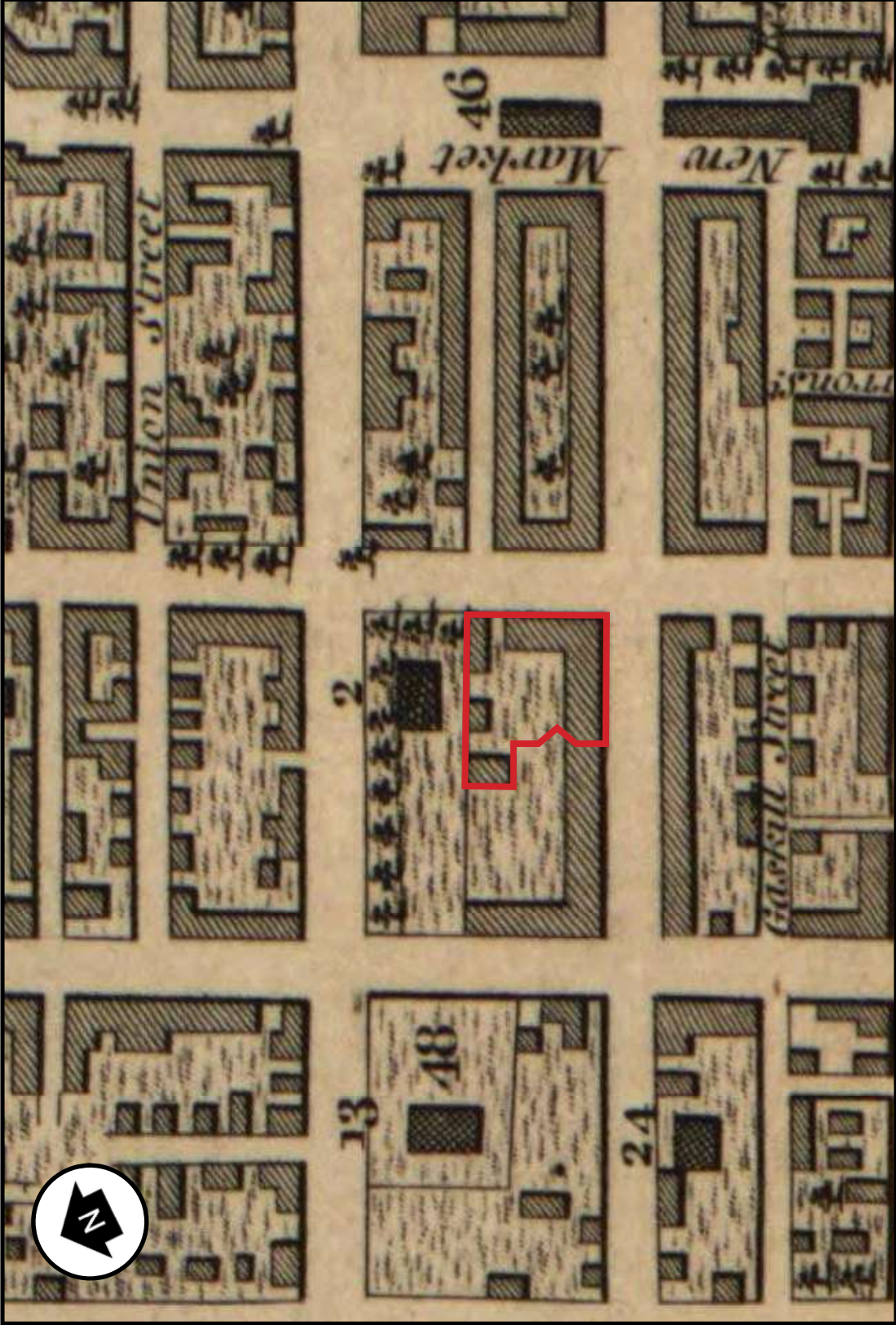


Figure 2.5. Hills, John. *This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs (showing the improved parts) (detail)*. 1797. Scale 1 inch = 200 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

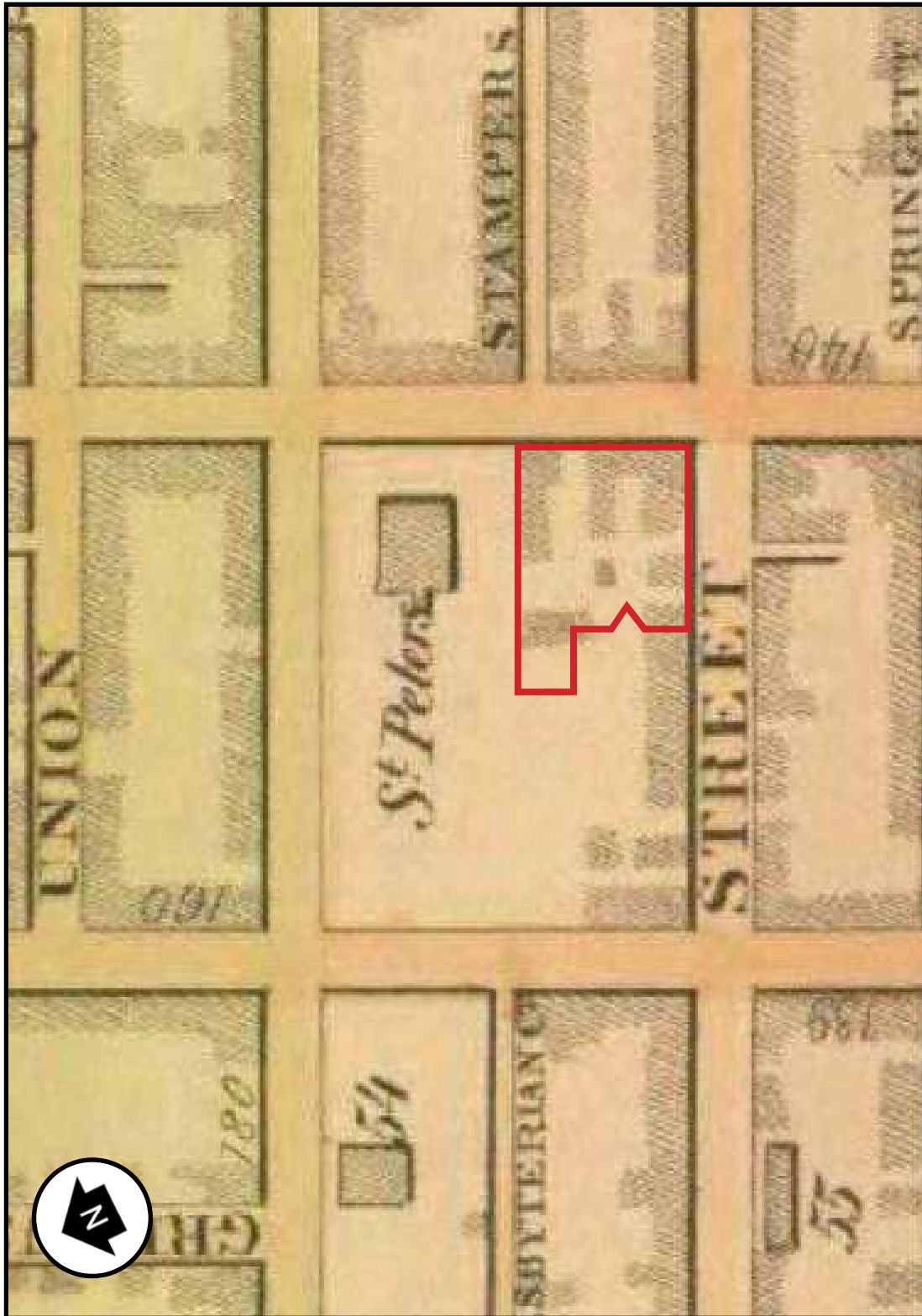


Figure 2.6. Sidney, J.C. *Map of the City of Philadelphia Together With All the Surrounding Districts Including Camden, N.J.* (detail). 1849. Scale 1 inch = 140 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

stand the layout of buildings and properties within the block (Figure 2.7). The Lombard Street frontage within the project site contained five contiguous buildings (307, 309, 311, 313 and 315 Lombard Street). All of these buildings extended back to the side yard of the former Reverend Peters' lot, and a narrow alley that passed along the east side of 307 Lombard Street gave access to the rear of the properties fronting on to Third Street. Four contiguous buildings (426, 428, 430 and 432 Third Street) lined the frontage along the southern end of Third Street, with the southernmost building on the corner doubling as 301 Lombard Street. This corner building and 311 Lombard Street each contained a store on the ground floor. The largest and most prominent property within the project site was 420 Third Street (the former Reverend Peters' lot), which contained the house (Photograph 2.1) and a driveway that led to the rear of the lot and provided access to a large brick building, possibly a stable or coach house. This latter building may well have pre-dated the American Revolution, as the structure shown on the Hexamer and Locher maps generally matches that shown on the Scull map of 1762 (cf. Figures 2.1 and 2.7).

A profound change took place within the project site in 1869 when the City of Philadelphia built the George M. Wharton Public School. The City acquired three lots for this purpose: the above-mentioned lot at 309 Lombard Street, purchased from Peter H. Schrader (Figure 2.7; Table 2.1); the large lot at 420 Third Street, formerly owned by the Reverend Richard Peters, purchased from Tobias Huber, representing the estate of Maskline Clark; and the lot adjoining to the south at 426 Third Street, purchased from Rudolphus E. Sweeny. To make way for the new school, all of the buildings on these three lots were demolished (Figure 2.8).

It is unclear who designed the Wharton School, although it was most likely Lewis H. Esler. Esler was the first superintendent of buildings for the Philadelphia School District and served in this capacity from 1867 to 1883. Following the directives

and ideas of Samuel Sloan, who had published an influential book on school architecture in 1855, Esler designed several stone school buildings for the school district, the Wharton School apparently being one example. Although detailed plans and drawings of the school were not located during the current research, the facility likely adopted Sloan's "Philadelphia Plan," which typically designated each floor as one large room that could be converted into as many as four classrooms through the use of moveable partitions. Stairs and entrances were usually located on the sides of the school building and were separated from the classrooms by small corridors. The Wharton School, built in the Renaissance Revival style, also shows Sloan's influence in its use of quoins on the building's corners and segmental stone arches above the doors and windows, which were intended to emphasize the school's role as a public institution (Photograph 2.2) (Custis 1897; Cooledge 1986; Splain 2015; Garrison n.d.).

Between 1885 and 1910, the City of Philadelphia progressively bought up the remaining properties within the project site, presumably for recreational use and for additional classroom and/or administrative space. Historic maps indicate that 311, 313 and 315 Lombard Street were acquired, cleared of buildings and had been re-cast as a schoolyard by 1910. A two-section brick structure, identified as water closets on the Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1916, presumably separate boys' and girls' bathrooms, was also in place in the northwest corner of the school lot by 1910 (Figures 2.9 and 2.10).

The City purchased the three properties south of the school on Third Street in the first decade of the 20th century. 428 Third Street was acquired from Joseph and Margaret Gillis on April 19, 1901 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book JV259/143), with the house on this lot being pulled down in 1911 (Photographs 2.3 and 2.4). 430 Third Street was bought from Nathan and Esther Schneiderman on March 27, 1905 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed

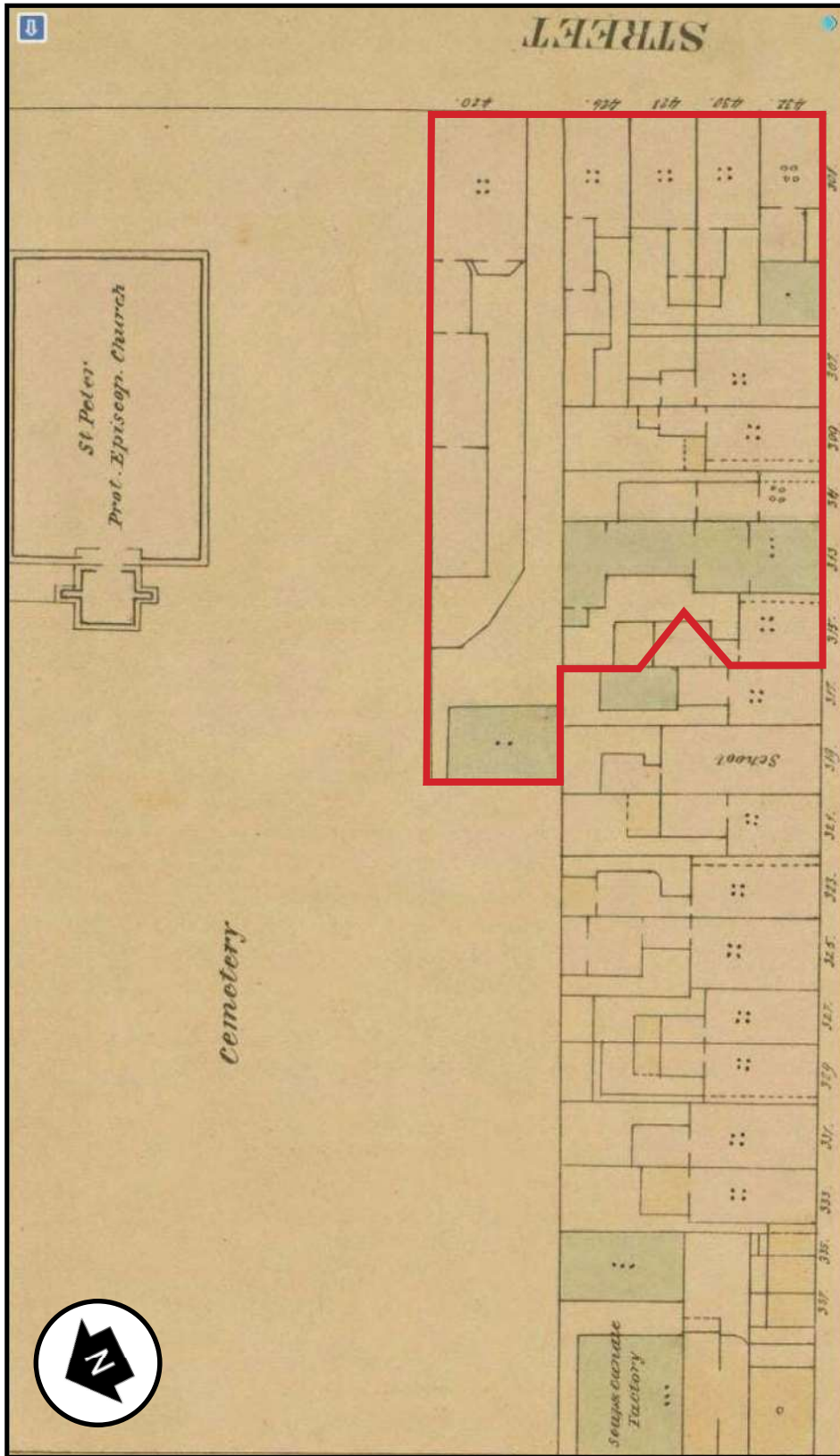


Figure 2.7. Hexamer, Ernest and William Locher. *Maps of the City of Philadelphia, 1858-1860*. Volume 1, Plate 4 (detail). 1860. Scale 1 inch = 60 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

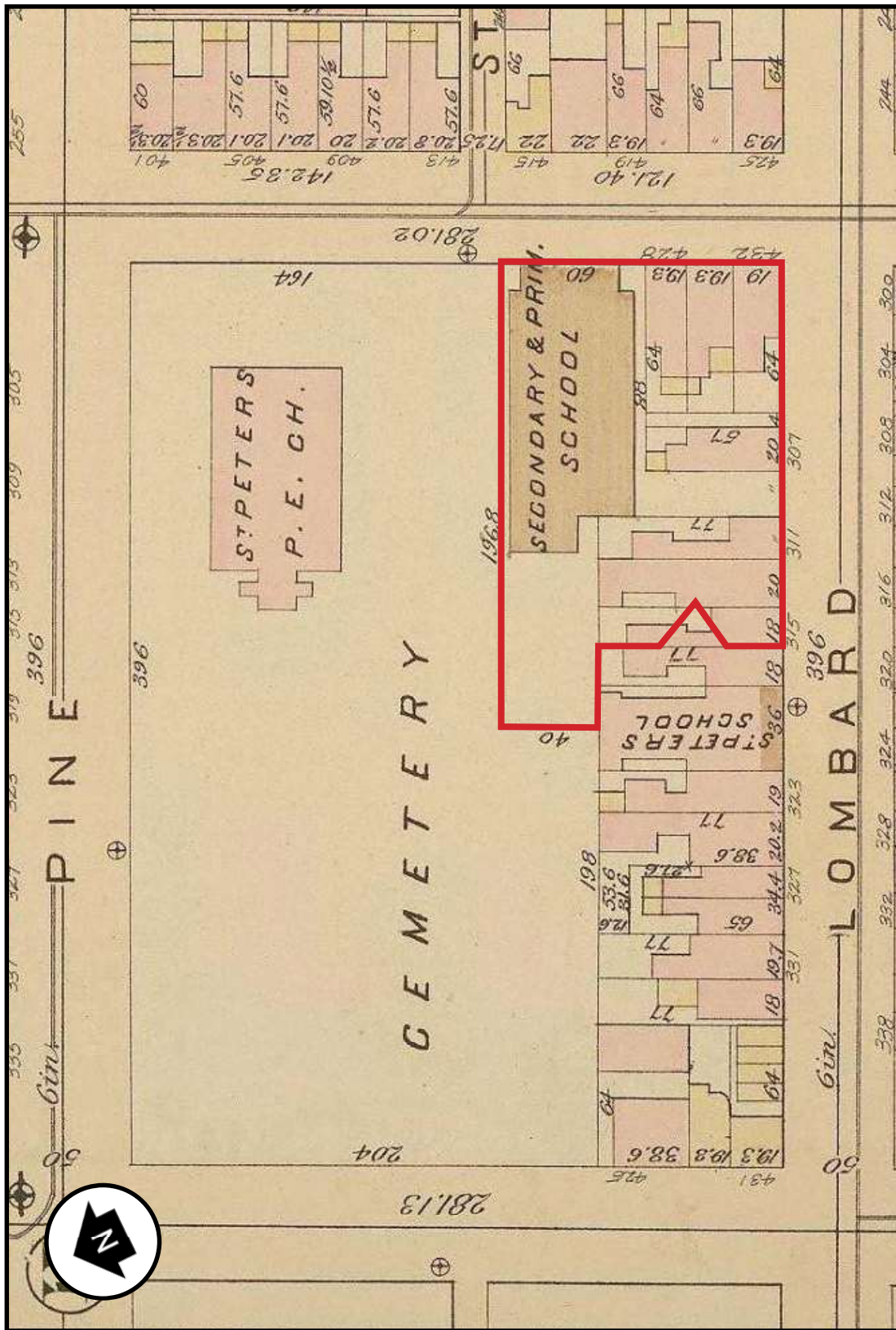
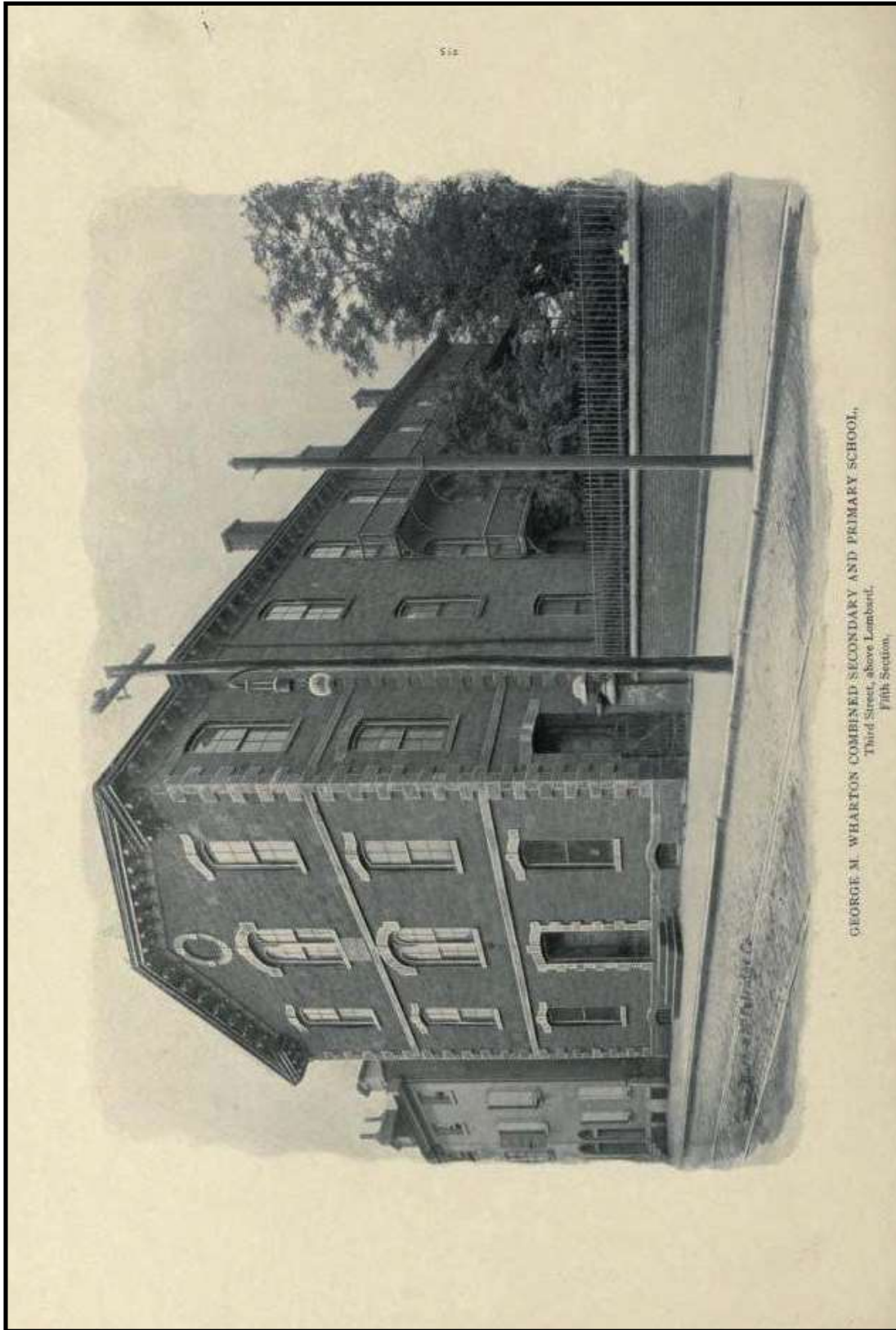


Figure 2.8. Bromley, George W. and Walter S. Bromley. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Wards. Plate A (detail). 1885.* Scale 1 inch = 65 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.2. George M. Wharton Combined Secondary and Primary School, Third Street, above Lombard, Fifth Section. 1897. Source: Custis 1897:255.

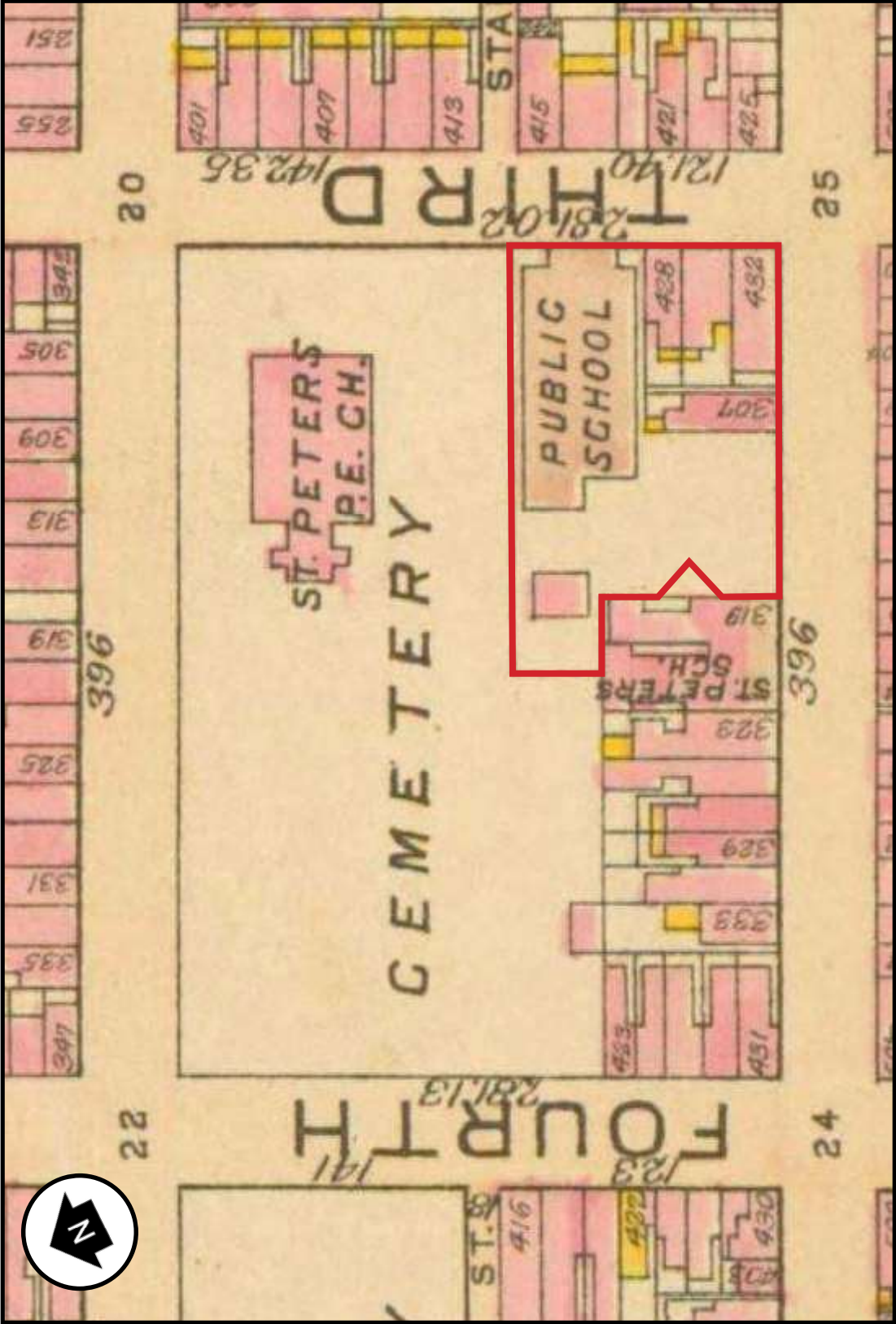


Figure 2.9. Bromley, George W. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. Plate 1 (detail). 1910. Scale 1 inch = 80 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

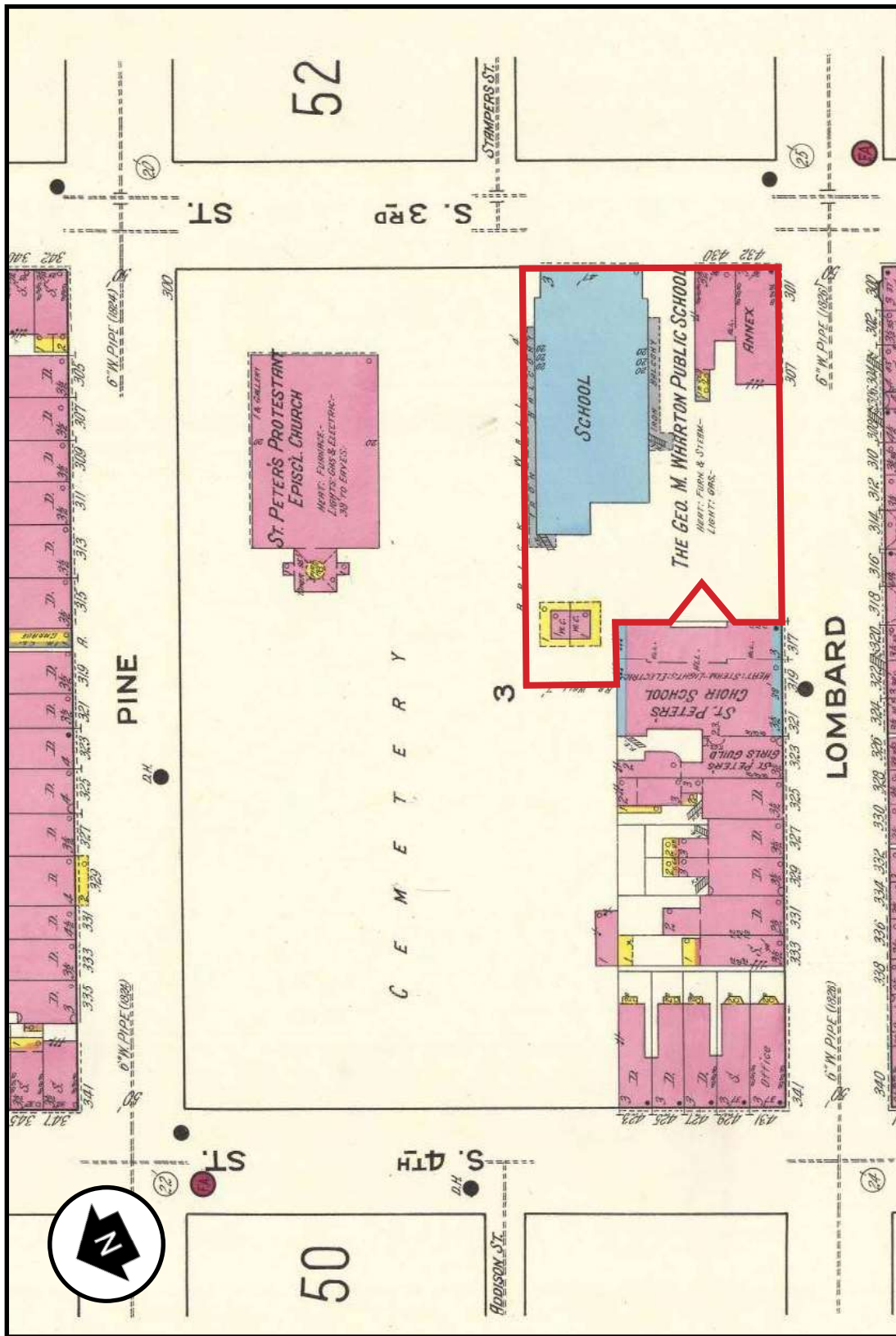
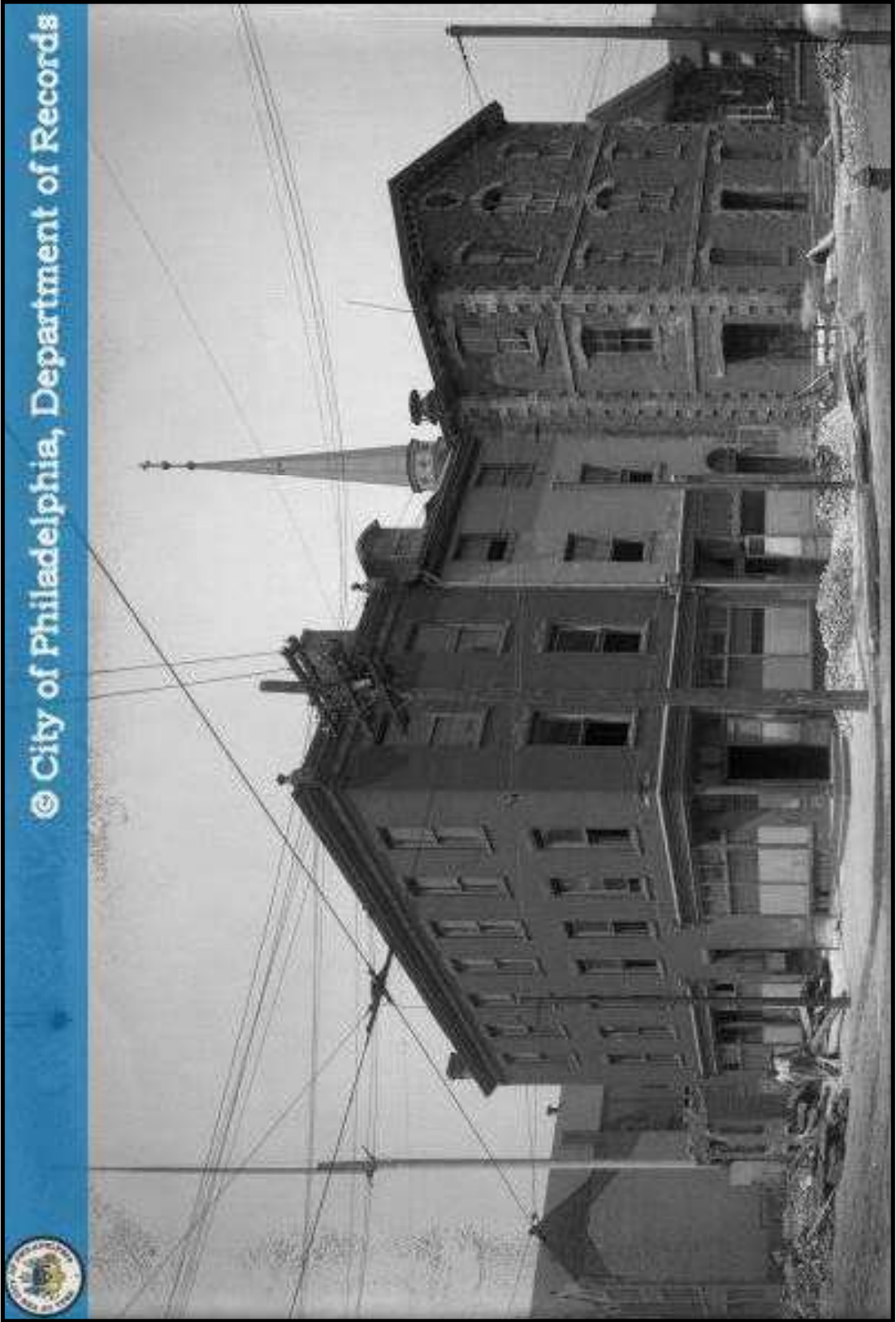
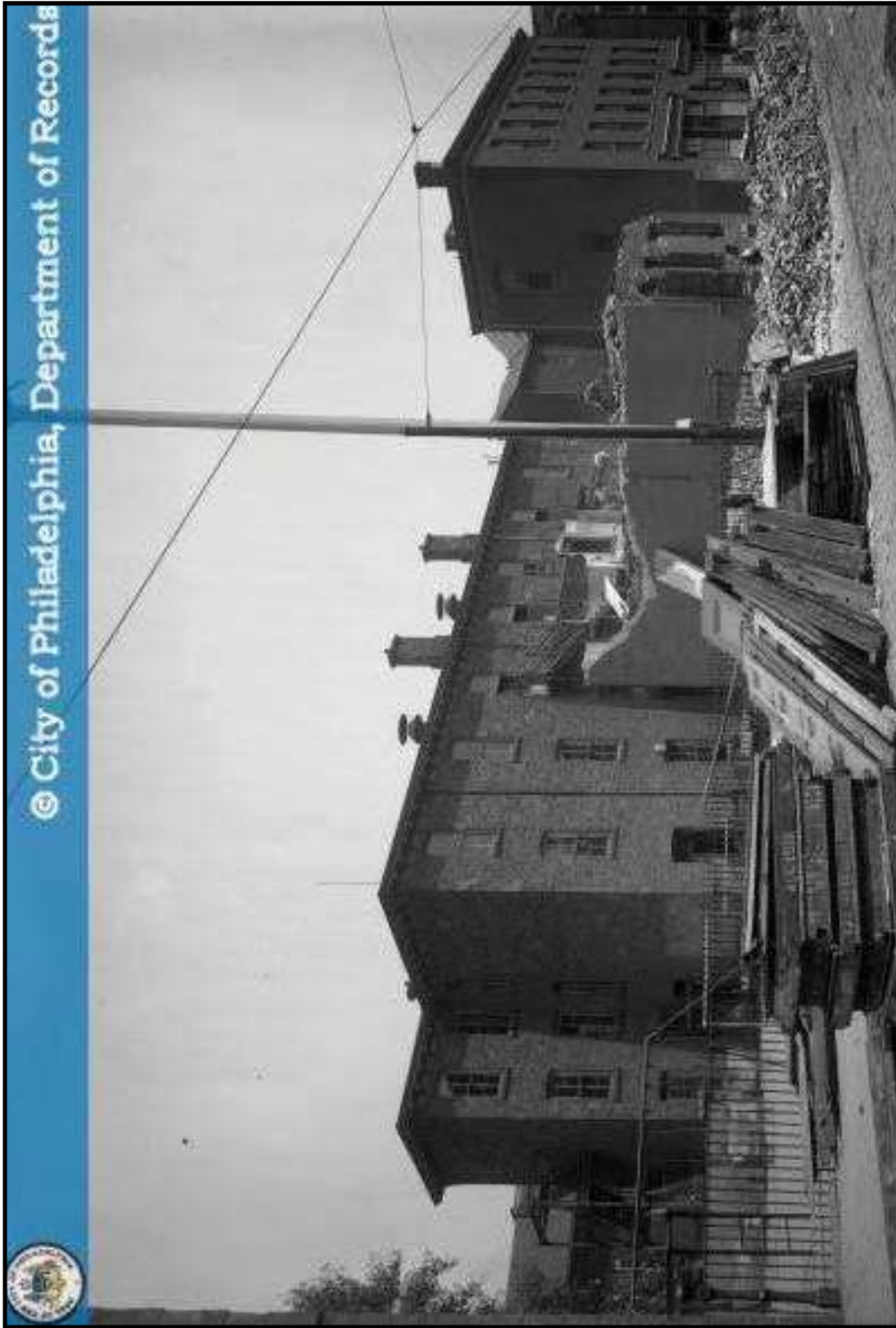


Figure 2.10. Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Philadelphia, PA. Volume 1, Sheet 51 (detail). 1916. Scale 1 inch = 80 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.3. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. August 1, 1911. Note that 307 Lombard Street is undergoing demolition.



© City of Philadelphia, Department of Records



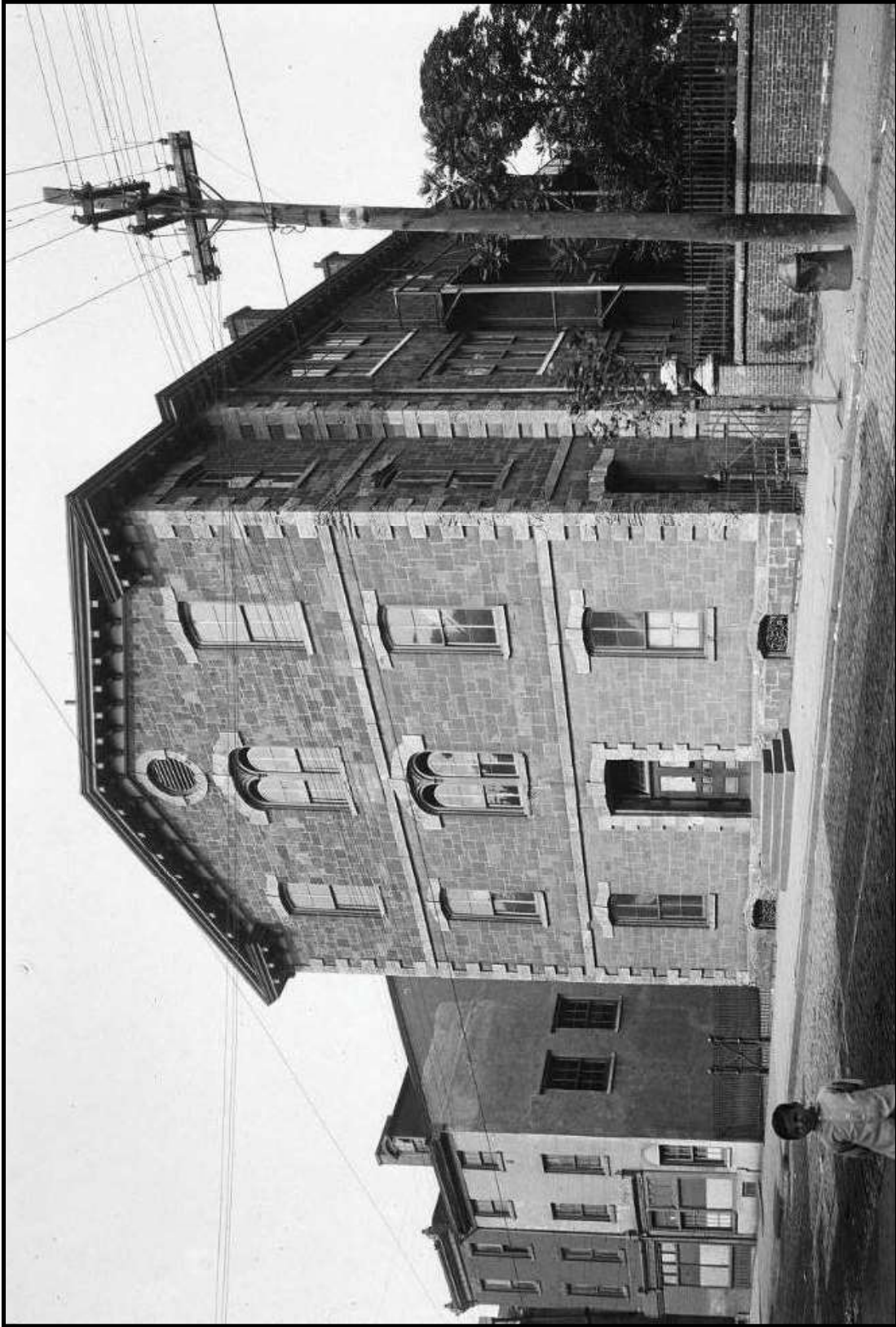
Photograph 2.4. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and Lombard Street. August 1, 1911. Note that 307 Lombard Street is undergoing demolition and 428 Third Street appears to have been just recently demolished.

Book WSV429/360), while 432 Third Street, the corner property, was acquired from Abraham and Fannie B. Margolin on August 8, 1906 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book WSV726/131). The three-story brick buildings at 430 and 432 Third Street are seen in photographs taken in 1911 and 1913 (Photographs 2.3-2.6) with both structures exhibiting boarded-up storefronts at street level. The photographs of 1911 also show both 307 Lombard Street and 428 Third Street in the process of being demolished. While much of the ground floor of 307 Lombard Street still remained at the time these photographs were taken, 428 Third Street had been completely removed (some telltale debris still remained on the sidewalk out front). Although a title search was not undertaken for 307 Lombard Street, the City is presumed to have acquired this property in the first decade of the 20th century.

The Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1916 indicate that the buildings at 430 and 432 Third Street were repurposed as a “school annex” (Figure 2.10). They are both shown as still standing on the Bromley atlas maps of 1922 (Figure 2.10) and are also visible in an aerial photograph of 1930 (Dallin Aerial Survey Company 1930). By 1935, however, as is clear from a photograph taken in December of that year, they had been demolished and the schoolyard had been extended to the street corner (Photograph 2.7). This photograph also appears to show that the one-story bathroom facility in the northwest corner of the school lot had been enlarged to two stories.

The Wharton School was taken out of service in the late 1930s with local schoolchildren being directed elsewhere for their public education. The school property was put up for auction on February 15, 1940 and purchased on that day by St. Peter’s Episcopal Church for \$4,000. This transaction was formalized by a deed executed on April 27 of the same year (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book DWH957/89). The church’s initial intention was to use the school as a recreational center for children of the parish, but the school buildings were torn down shortly after their purchase. Since 1940, the former school prop-

erty has remained as open land and in recent decades has served principally as a parking lot for the church congregation and the neighboring St. Peter’s School (Freeman & Company 1940; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 16, 1940).



Photograph 2.5. Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia. George M. Wharton Public School on Third Street. September 23, 1913.



Photograph 2.6. Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia. George M. Wharton Public School Annex at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. September 23, 1913.

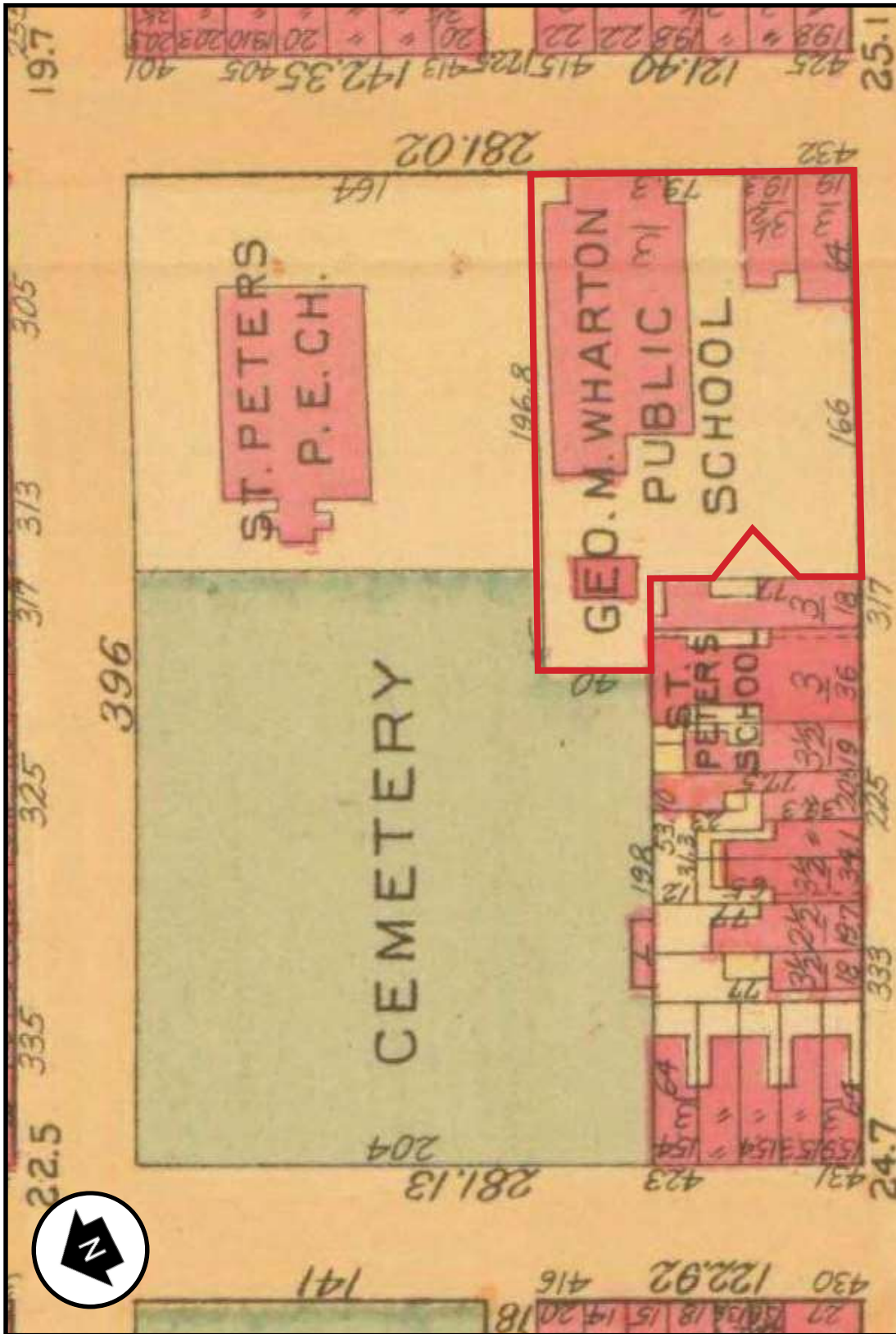
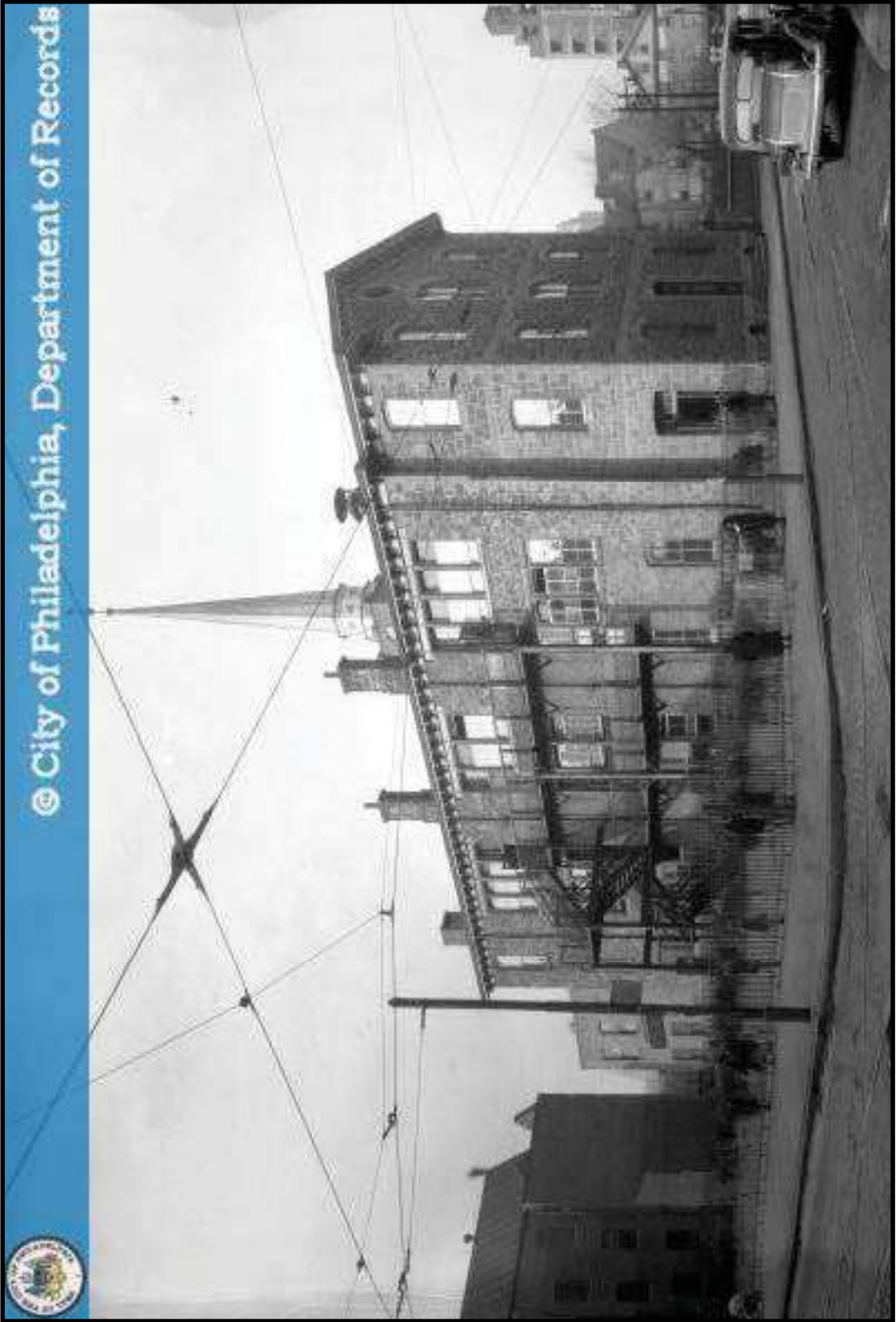


Figure 2.11. Bromley, George W. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central) South Street to Lehigh Ave. Plate 1 (detail). 1922. Scale 1 inch = 65 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.*



Photograph 2.7. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. December 9, 1935.

Chapter 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

A. CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

The project site consists of a single paved lot bounded on the east and south by Third and Lombard Streets respectively, on the north by the cemetery associated with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and on the west by St. Peter's School, an independent, non-sectarian, co-educational day school for children ages 3 through 14 (Photographs 3.1-3.8). Access into the lot is from Lombard Street. The eastern half of the lot is mostly used for parking, while the western half serves as a schoolyard for the adjoining St. Peter's School facility.

The Third Street and Lombard Street edges of the site are bordered by well-spaced, mature sycamore trees set just inside an iron rail fence (Photographs 3.1-3.4). The northern edge of the site adjoining the cemetery is also defined by an iron rail fence set just inside a low privet hedge (Photograph 3.2). The brick and stone buildings of St. Peter's School, including a recently constructed brick stair tower, border the site on its northern side (Photographs 3.5 and 3.6).

The surface elevation of the site is roughly one to two feet above that of the adjoining cemetery, which is especially noticeable around the northern and north-western perimeter of the property (Photographs 3.2 and 3.7). This heightened grade would appear to be the result of successive demolition of buildings on the property in the later 19th and early-to-mid-20th centuries, leading to the creation of a compact layer of debris on top of which a bedding plane of fill and the asphalt parking lot surface have been laid down.

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The project site is judged to have little potential for yielding significant Native American archaeological resources. Native American sites, especially camps, tend to be found on well drained soils in close proximity to major drainages. The current project location is more than 1,000 feet from the banks of the Delaware River and from the former tributary known as Dock Creek, which flowed into the Delaware from the northwest between Spruce and Walnut Streets. In addition, it is likely that historic period land use (e.g., construction of buildings and cultivation of soils) will have disrupted Native American archaeological resources if indeed these did at one time exist at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets.

Historic period land use on the project site extends back more than a quarter millennium, with initial development occurring in the *circa* 1740-60 period and gathering pace in the years immediately before the American Revolution and more especially in the early federal period. Most of the project site appears to have been subdivided and built upon by the mid-19th century with a handful of properties perhaps experiencing more than one episode of building prior to 1860. 430 Third Street, for example, contained a wooden tenement in 1763, which by 1860 had been replaced by a three-story brick building (see above, Chapter 2). By far the most disruptive building episode from the standpoint of potential archaeological preservation was the construction of the George M. Wharton Public School in 1869, which entailed the demolition of three houses (420 and 426 Third Street and 309 Lombard Street) and the erection of a massive three-story stone edifice with deep foundations and a full basement. Subsequent expansion of the school



Photograph 3.1. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, general view of site looking north from St. Peter's School stair tower; Lombard Street at right; Third Street at top of view (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:025].



Photograph 3.2. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, general view of site looking northwest from St. Peter's School stair tower; Third Street at upper right; St. Peter's Church at left (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:026].



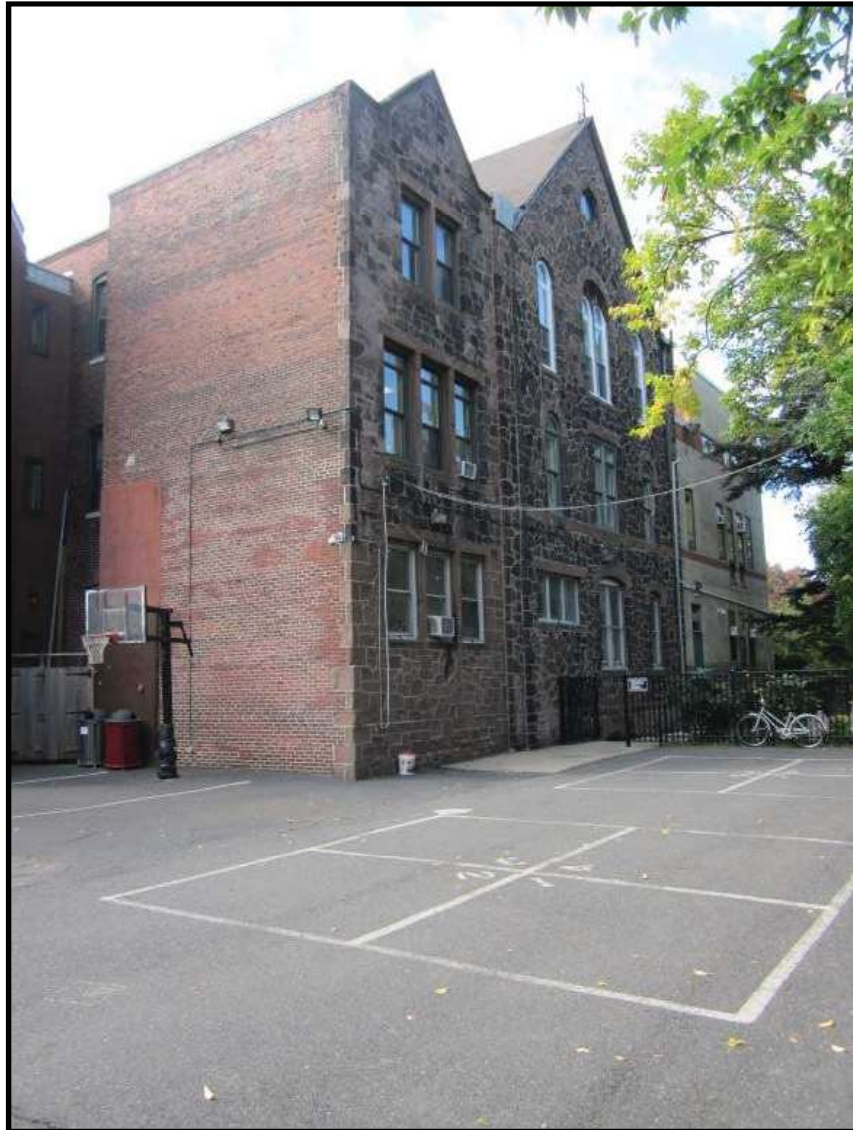
Photograph 3.3. Proposed site of St. Peter’s Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of eastern end of site looking south southwest from northeast corner of Parcel B; Third Street at left; Lombard Street beyond (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:004].



Photograph 3.4. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of southern end of site looking east northeast from southwest corner of Parcel B; Lombard Street at right; Third Street beyond (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:024].



Photograph 3.5. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of western end of site looking south from northern edge of Parcel B; St. Peter's School at right (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:019].



Photograph 3.6. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of northwest corner of site looking west southwest from northern edge of Parcel B; rear of St. Peter's School in center of view (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:018].



Photograph 3.7. Proposed site of St. Peter’s Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of northwest corner of site looking southeast from St. Peter’s Cemetery; note the approximately 18-inch difference in elevation between the cemetery and the parking lot where the proposed parish hall is to be constructed (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:021].



Photograph 3.8. Proposed site of St. Peter's Parish Hall, corner of Third and Lombard Streets, view of northern end of site looking west from the northeast corner of Parcel B; St. Peter's Cemetery at right; St. Peter's School in center of view (Photographer: Richard Hunter, October 2016) [HRI Neg. #16054/D1:017].

property resulted in the construction of a free-standing bathroom facility to the rear (west) of the main school building, and the progressive demolition of the remaining brick buildings on the project site between roughly 1900 and 1935, before the school itself was torn down in 1940. All of these activities can be expected to have taken their toll on the archaeological record of the earlier 19th and 18th centuries.

To some degree, the layers of fill and demolition debris will have served to protect underlying archaeological resources within the project site, much as “tell sites” accumulate in the Old World and cover over the remains of buried structures. However, the successive redevelopment of the project site over the course of its quarter millennium or so of use will also have resulted in the removal of earlier structural features and soil horizons, most notably where later, deeper basements and utility trenches replaced buildings with shallow foundations and cellars and associated deposits.

In terms of potential archaeological importance, the period of greatest interest for the project site may be defined as extending from *circa* 1740 through *circa* 1860, with resources of the pre-Revolutionary era, should these survive, being of paramount concern. Foundations and other structural remains of colonial buildings, shaft features such as wells, privies, cisterns and refuse pits, and soil deposits with cultural artifacts of the colonial period may all contribute to our knowledge of the Society Hill Historic District.

Figure 3.1 presents an archaeological sensitivity map of the project site based on an analysis of historic maps and the land use history as it is currently known. Substantial portions of the site are deemed to be of little archaeological interest as a result of deep excavations for later 19th-century buildings whose footprints and general character are reasonably well known. These properties include the Wharton School (main building and bathroom block) and most of the buildings along the Third and Lombard Street front-

ages. Archaeological exploration of the foundations and basements of such structures has relatively little to offer in the way of significant new information and many buildings of similar type and age survive elsewhere across the city.

The remainder of the project site is delineated as being of either moderate or high archaeological sensitivity. The most critical areas are considered to be: 1). the northwest corner of the site, which corresponds to the rear (western) part of the former Reverend Richard Peters’ property, where a pre-Revolutionary building once stood and rear yard features and deposits of similar vintage might be expected to survive; 2). the greater part of the 307 Lombard Street property, which contained a brick house documented as being owned by Alexander Huston in the early 1770s and by John Young, a house carpenter, in the mid-1770s (a portion of the adjoining side yard of 311 Lombard Street is also included here, where useful comparative archaeological data may survive); and 3). portions of the rear yards of 428 and 430 Third Street and 307 Lombard Street, where shaft features and yard deposits of mid-18th- through mid-19th-century date may be anticipated. Adjacent to these three high-sensitivity zones, areas of moderate sensitivity are delineated, where 18th/19th-century rear-yard archaeological resources might be of interest if they survived construction of the Wharton School and subsequent demolition actions. The narrow alley extending along the east side of 307 Lombard Street is also assigned to this moderate-sensitivity category.

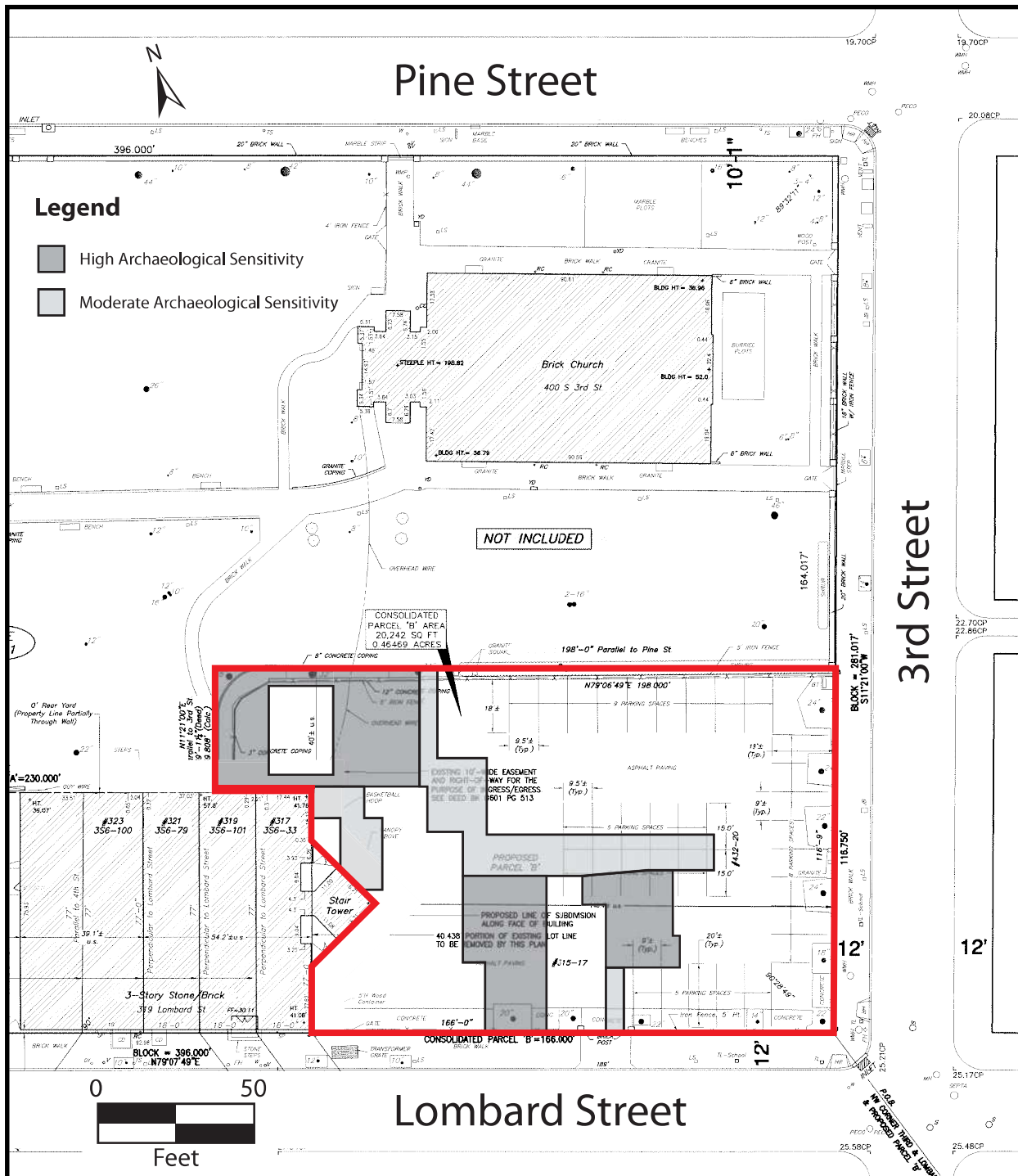


Figure 3.1. Site Plan Showing Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase IA archaeological survey of the site of the proposed parish hall for St. Peter's Episcopal Church has determined that the property at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets lies within Philadelphia's Society Hill Historic District and is considered to have archaeological potential.

Historical research has demonstrated that the project site, currently an open, paved lot used for parking and recreational activity, was initially subdivided and began to be developed circa 1740-60. By the time of the American Revolution the site contained as many as eight to ten separate properties of which at least three included dwellings. Development (and limited redevelopment) continued through the late 18th and early 19th centuries to the point where the Third and Lombard Street frontages were effectively built-up prior to mid-century. A major shift in land use took place in 1869 when the City of Philadelphia acquired three lots and constructed the George M. Wharton Public School. By 1910 the City had acquired the remaining properties and was progressively demolishing buildings along the street frontages to make way for an expanded schoolyard. The school eventually closed in the late 1930s and was acquired by St. Peter's Church in 1940, whereupon the school building was torn down, creating the open lot that has survived to the present day.

Analysis of historic maps and historical data has allowed the delineation of areas of high, moderate and minimal archaeological sensitivity within the project site. Areas of high sensitivity hold a reasonable potential for yielding significant information about historic land use within the Society Hill Historic District for the period *circa* 1740-1860, including structural remains, shaft features (wells, cisterns, privies and

pits) and cultural deposits containing artifacts and environmental data reflecting predominantly domestic occupation. Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity may yield similar types of information, but could have been compromised by construction of the Wharton School and subsequent demolition activities. The remainder of the project site is unlikely to yield significant archaeological data owing to construction of deeper foundations and basements in the mid- to late 19th centuries.

The following recommendations are offered:

1. The Philadelphia Historical Commission would appear to be the only agency having any regulatory oversight of the proposed parish hall project with regard to its effect on potential archaeological resources. Clarification is required from the Commission concerning the need for further archaeological study.
2. Further archaeological investigation, if requested or required by the Philadelphia Historical Commission, should appropriately entail a Phase IB or combined Phase IB and Phase II-level study that includes machine-assisted and manual excavation, documentation and analysis of subsurface data, additional archival study and preparation of a technical report meeting current professional standards.
3. If significant archaeological remains are discovered in the course of Phase IB or Phase II-level archaeological studies, an appropriate level of mitigation should be implemented involving either data recovery excavation and/or monitoring during construction.

4. Throughout any future archaeological exploration of the project site, efforts should be made to communicate the results of such work to the general public and local community through onsite open days, presentations, exhibits, popular publications and online media.

Dallin Aerial Survey Company

1930 Aerial Survey of Philadelphia. Historic Aerial Photographs, Map Collection, Philadelphiana Collection. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/DAL1930.PhilaMetroAerials.009>

Duffin, J.M.

2016 *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777*. On file (online), University of Pennsylvania Archives. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.archives.upenn.edu/WestPhila1777/map.php>

Easburn, Benjamin

1776 *A plan of the city of Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, from an actual survey*. Andrew Dury, London. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002155/>

Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia

Historic Photographs, Print and Picture Collection, Philadelphiana Collection. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/collection/?id=historical-images-of-philadelphia&q=George+M.+Wharton+Public+School>

Freeman & Co.

1940 *Absolute Auction by Order of the Board of Education, Clear of Mortgages, Three-story Brown Stone School Building, N.W. Corner, Third and Lombard Streets, Thursday, February 15, 1940, at 2 P.M. on the Premises*. Notice, Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Auctioneers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Copy on file, St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Garrison, Shannon

n.d. Philadelphia Public Schools, 1938-1980. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Online, accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/Documents/PublicSchools-1938-80.pdf

Hexamer, Ernest and William Locher

1860 *Maps of the City of Philadelphia, 1858-1860*. Volume 1. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HXL1860v1-pl04>

Hills, John

1797 *This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs (showing the improved parts)*. John Hills, Philadelphia. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3824p.ct001369/>

REFERENCES

Biddle, Cordelia Francis, Elizabeth S. Browne, Alan J. Heavens and Charles P. Peitz

2011 *St. Peter's Church: Faith in Action for 250 Years*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bromley, George W.

1910 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. G.W. Bromley and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1910.Phila.003.Plate01>

1922 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central) South Street to Lehigh Ave.* G.W. Bromley and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1922.CentralPhila.005.Plate01>

Bromley, George W. and Walter S.

1885 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Wards*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/bromley1885-Plate_A

City of Philadelphia Archives

Deed Books. On file, City of Philadelphia Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

City of Philadelphia Department of Records

Historic Photographs, Department of Records Archives. On file (online), PhillyHistory.org. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/Search.aspx>

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records

Patent Books. On microfilm, City of Philadelphia Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Coolidge, Harold, Jr.

1986 *Samuel Sloan: Architect of Philadelphia*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Custis, John Trevor

1897 *The Public Schools of Philadelphia, Historical, Biographical, Statistical*. Burk & McFetridge Co., Philadelphia.

Klein, Randolph Shipley

- 1975 *Portrait of an Early American Family: The Shippens of Pennsylvania Across Five Generations*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Matlack, Josiah and James Pearson

- 1786 Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, Streets, Lanes and Alleys Between Cedar & Pine Streets and From Delaware to Schuylkill. Book 1. Manuscript Survey Plans. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/item/52680>

Payton, Philip

- 2005 *The Cornish Overseas: A History of Cornwall's "Great Emigration"*. Cornwall Editions, Fowey, Cornwall, England.

Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire

- 1771 Alexander Huston Fire Insurance Survey for Lombard Street. The Philadelphia Contributionship, Digital Archives. Accessed November 2016, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/contributionship/ho_display.cfm?RecordId=CONTRIB-S01481

Philadelphia Historical Commission

- 1999 Society Hill (and Pennsylvania Hospital of Washington Square West) Historic District. Accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/PDF/society%20hill%20inventory.pdf
- 2010 Rules and Regulations (revised). Online, accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/PDF/Rules_Regs_2112010.pdf

Philadelphia Inquirer

- 1940 Activities of Day in Real Estate. February 16, 1940. Copy on file, St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Richards, Frederick De Bourg

- 1859 Joseph Sims old mansion. Next south of St. Peter's church ground on the west side of Third Street near Lombard St. March 1, 1859. Library Company of Philadelphia. On file (online), PhillyHistory.org. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/Search.aspx>

Richards, Frederick Lee, Jr.

- 1992 Old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia: An Architectural History and Inventory (1758-1991). M.S. Thesis, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sanborn Map Company

- 1916 *Insurance Maps of Philadelphia, PA*. Volume 1. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York. Accessed November 2016, <https://collection1.libraries.psu.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/maps1/id/16055/rec/1>

Scharf, J. Thomas and Thompson Westcott

1884 *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*. L.H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Scull, Nicholas

1762 Plan of Philadelphia. Matthew Clarkson and Mary Biddle, Philadelphia. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3824p.ar130800>

Shippen Family

2016 Shippen Family Genealogy. Online at Rootsweb. Accessed November 2016, <http://homepages.ancestry.com/~marshall/esmd35.htm>

Sidney, J.C.

1849 *Map of the City of Philadelphia Together With All the Surrounding Districts Including Camden, N.J.* Smith & Wistar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HSF.D2G8>

Splain, Shelby Weaver

2015 Making the Grade: The Architecture of Philadelphia's Public Schools, Part 1. Pennsylvania Historic Preservation, Blog of the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Office. Online, accessed November 2016, <http://pahistoricpreservation.com/making-grade-architecture-philadelphias-public-schools-part-1/>

Tatum, George B.

1976 *Philadelphia Georgian: The City House of Samuel Powel and Some of Its 18th Century Neighbors*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut.

Watson, John F.

1877 *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time*. 3 Volumes. J.M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Appendix A
RESUMES

ERYN C. BOYCE
Architectural Historian/Historian, MS**EDUCATION**

M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 2015
B.A., History, Hamilton College, 2013

EXPERIENCE

- June 2016-present Architectural Historian/Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey
- Execution of research in support of historic, historic architectural and archaeological studies including:
- review of primary and secondary source materials
 - title research
 - genealogical investigation
 - review of historic cartographic materials
 - selected contributions to reports
- December 2015-June 2016 Program Associate
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey
- performed Section 106 reviews on above-ground projects.
 - determined eligibility of resources
 - studied buildings' historic contexts
 - evaluated project effects
- December 2015-June 2016 Intern
Heritage Consulting, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- conducted background research
 - compiled written reports
 - edited grants and strategic plans
 - assisted principal during stakeholder meetings.
- September 2013-June 2016 Site Assistant/Interpreter
Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
- developed, implemented, and evaluated tours, programs and special events
 - led the planning and execution of annual Old-Fashioned Fourth of July event
 - assisted with interviewing, training and supervision of volunteers
- December 2014-March 2015 Research Assistant/Teaching Assistant
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- researched literature on identity
 - teaching assistant for American Architecture class
- May 2014-August 2014 Property Care Intern
Historic New England, Boston, Massachusetts
- compiled background information Eustis Estate in Milton, MA
 - wrote conditions assessment report for Eustis Estate
- May 2013-August 2013 Museum Education/Marketing Intern
Erie Canal Museum, Syracuse, New York
- planned, developed and implemented series of eight family programs
 - designed and implemented marketing campaign for family programs

June 2012-
August 2012 Museum Education Intern
Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

- developed lesson plans for summer camp activities
- worked at four summer camps and led camp activities

May-Aug 2011 Intern
May-Aug 2010 Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

- gave tours
- developed activities for summer camps and birthday parties

SPECIAL SKILLS

Proficient with Microsoft Office Suite, Adobe Creative Suite and ArcGIS

RICHARD W. HUNTER
President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.
Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

EXPERIENCE

1986-present President/Principal Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004 Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation
Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation
25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986 Vice-President/Archaeologist
Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983 Principal Archaeologist
Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

- 1979-1981 Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ
- 1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ
- 1978-1979 Research Editor
Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ
- Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (*Academic American Encyclopedia*, 1980).
- 1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer
Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England
- Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).
- Experience included:
- Monitoring of construction activity
 - Supervision of large scale urban excavations
 - Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts
 - Preparation of publication materials
- 1969-1970 Research Assistant
Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- water-powered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"New York's Urban Archaeology. The Forts Landscape Reconstruction Project: Central Park's Revolutionary War Forts." *Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society News*, Winter 2015:6-8.

Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton. Sacred Heart Church [2014] (with Patrick Harshbarger).

"Historical Archaeology in Trenton: A Thirty-Year Retrospective." In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600-1850*, edited by Richard Veit and David Orr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee [2013] (with Ian Burrow).

"A Sugar Bowl of William Young & Sons or William Young's Sons." *Trenton Potteries* 13 (1):1-3 [2013].

"Internal Oxidation of Cast Iron Artifacts from an 18th-century Steel Cementation Furnace." *Journal of Archaeological Science* XXX, 1-8 [2012] (with Colin Thomas and Robert Gordon).

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series* 523 [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6 (2/3):1-9 [2005].

Fish and Ships: Lambertton, the Port of Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lambertton Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).

From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX*, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists] (accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Professional Archaeologists of New York City

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)

Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)

Hopewell Valley Historical Society (Trustee, 2014 – present)

Appendix B

PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

APPENDIX B

Project Administrative Data

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Site, Parcel B, Third and Lombard Streets, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Level of Survey: Phase IA

HRI Project Reference: 16054

Date of Report: November 2016

Client: St. Peter's Church, Society Hill, Philadelphia

Prime:

Review Agency: Philadelphia Historical Commission

Agency Reference: N/A

Artifacts/Records Deposited: N/A

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

Date of Contract Award: 10/5/2016

Notice to Proceed: 10/5/2016

Background Research: October - November 2016

Fieldwork: October 2016

Analysis: N/A

Report Written: November 2016

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator(s): Richard W. Hunter, N/A

Background Researcher(s): Eryn Boyce, Richard Hunter

Field Supervisor(s): N/A

Field Assistant(s): N/A

Analyst(s): N/A

Draftperson(s): Evan Mydlowski

Report Author(s): Eryn Boyce, Richard Hunter

**COMBINED PHASE I AND II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PROPOSED ST. PETER'S PARISH HALL SITE**

**PARCEL B, THIRD AND LOMBARD STREETS
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

Prepared for:

**St. Peter's Episcopal Church
313 Pine Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106**

**Kieran Timberlake
841 North American Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123**

Prepared by:

**James Lee, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
Erin Boyce, M.A., Historian
Andrew Martin, M.A., Principal Investigator
Richard Hunter, Ph.D., RPA, Principal**

DECEMBER 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a combined Phase I and II archaeological survey carried out in the summer of 2019 on the site of a proposed parish hall to be constructed by St. Peter's Episcopal Church at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets in Society Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The project site, identified as 301-15 Lombard Street and 420-432 Third Street, consists of an open lot currently used for parking, covering an area of 0.46469 acres (20,242 sq. ft.). This location lies within the Society Hill Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places in 1999. The work described in this report was conducted as part of project compliance with the Philadelphia Historical Commission's review of new construction within designated historic districts.

The scope-of-work for this combined Phase I and II archaeological survey, approved by the Philadelphia Historical Commission, followed the recommendations of a Phase IA archaeological assessment prepared by Hunter Research in 2016. The archaeological survey entailed subsurface investigation of the project site, laboratory analysis of the field results and recovered cultural materials, and production of this technical report. The goal of this work was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources and to assess the planned project's effects on any identified resources judged significant in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The principal focus of both the Phase IA and combined Phase I and II archaeological studies was the succession of 18th- and 19th-century buildings that formerly occupied the project site, along with the related land use history of the block bounded by Third, Lombard, Fourth and Pine Streets.

Much as anticipated, these archaeological investigations identified evidence of urban occupation from the second half of the 18th century through the 20th century. Several building foundations were identified in locations where they, for the most part, coincided with structures shown on historic maps. The surviving portions of the rear yards behind the original homes fronting on to Lombard and Third Streets also yielded limited quantities of cultural materials related to the occupation of these houses. Extensive evidence of disturbance caused by the construction of the Wharton Public School was documented. Partial excavation of the school's large restroom, a free-standing structure located to the west of the main school building, yielded ample evidence of its construction, demolition and filling. All the excavations suggest that a significant amount of fill was placed across the project site to raise and level the grade for the existing parking lot. While a small number of interesting and informative artifacts were recovered, primarily from the buried yard deposits, these were not derived from or associated with significant, intact archaeological features that would merit further investigation.

Based on the limited information potential of the surviving fragmentary building remains and backyard deposits, the proposed redevelopment of the project site will not affect any significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is considered necessary in connection with the planned construction of the new parish hall.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Management Summary	i
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures.....	v
List of Photographs and Tables	vii
Acknowledgments.....	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	
A. Project Background and Scope-of-Work	1-1
B. Regulatory Context	1-1
C. Previous Research and Principal Sources of Information	1-4
2. LAND USE HISTORY.....	2-1
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
A. Methodology	3-1
B. Test Pits	3-1
C. Trenches	3-15
D. Material Culture.....	3-34
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4-1
REFERENCES	R-1
APPENDICES	
A. Summary of Subsurface Testing	A-1
B. Artifact Inventory.....	B-1
C. Resumes	C-1
D. Project Administrative Data.....	D-1

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>page</i>
1.1. Location of Proposed St. Peter’s Parish Hall Project Site	1-2
1.2. Aerial Photograph of Proposed St. Peter’s Parish Hall Project Site.....	1-3
1.3. Site Plan Showing Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity and Proposed Archaeological Testing Locations	1-4
2.1. Scull, Plan of Philadelphia, 1762.....	2-3
2.2. Easburn, <i>A plan of the city of Philadelphia</i> , 1776.....	2-4
2.3. <i>Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777</i>	2-5
2.4. Matlack and Pearson, Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, etc., 1786.....	2-9
2.5. Hills, <i>This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs</i> , 1797	2-10
2.6. Sidney, <i>Map of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1849.....	2-11
2.7. Hexamer and Locher, <i>Maps of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1858-1860, 1860.....	2-13
2.8. Bromley and Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1885	2-14
2.9. Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia</i> , 1910.....	2-16
2.10. Sanborn Map Company, <i>Insurance Maps of Philadelphia</i> , 1916.....	2-17
2.11. Bromley, <i>Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central)</i> , 1922.....	2-23
3.1. Site Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Test Pits and Trenches	opposite 3-4
3.2. Test Pit A, Plan View	opposite 3-4
3.3. Test Pit A, West and North Profiles	opposite 3-4
3.4. Test Pit B, Plan View	opposite 3-10
3.5. Test Pit B, North and East Profiles	opposite 3-10
3.6. Trench 1, Plan View	opposite 3-16
3.7. Trench 1, South Profile	opposite 3-16
3.8. Trench 2, Plan View	opposite 3-22
3.9. Trench 2, East Profile.....	opposite 3-22
3.10. Trench 3, Plan View	3-31
3.11. Trench 3, East Profile.....	opposite 3-32

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABLES

	<i>page</i>
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS	
2.1. Richards, Frederick De Bourg, Joseph Sims Old Mansion, 1859.....	2-6
2.2. George M. Wharton Combined Secondary and Primary School, 1897.....	2-15
2.3. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets, 1911	2-18
2.4. George M. Wharton School and Lombard Street, 1911	2-19
2.5. George M. Wharton Public School on Third Street, 1913	2-21
2.6. George M. Wharton Public School Annex, 1913	2-22
2.7. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets, 1935	2-24
3.1. View facing northeast showing the mechanical stripping of Test Pit A.....	3-2
3.2. View facing southwest showing manual clearing of the pricy feature in Test Pit A.....	3-3
3.3. View facing northwest showing the location of Test Pit A.....	3-4
3.4. View facing southwest showing the southern profile of Test Pit A.....	3-6
3.5. View facing east showing the large brick and schist privy in Test Pit A.....	3-7
3.6. View facing north showing the large brick and schist privy in Test Pit A	3-8
3.7. View facing north showing the crushed brownstone and soil fill episode in the north wall profile of Test Pit A.....	3-10
3.8. View facing northwest showing the location of Test Pit B.....	3-11
3.9. View facing north showing Test Pit B	3-12
3.10. View facing north showing the east profile of Test Pit B.....	3-13
3.11. View facing north showing the Buried A horizon in Test Pit B	3-14
3.12. View facing southwest showing the location of Trench 1	3-16
3.13. View facing northwest showing the brick and brownstone walls of the George M. Wharton Public School basement	3-17
3.14. View facing north showing the blocked entrance in George M. Wharton Public school	3-18
3.15. View facing west showing the brick walls that may have formed a courtyard on the western end of the 1870s school in Trench 1	3-19
3.16. View facing south showing the south profile of Trench 1. Note the articulated brick and cobble stone path running along the profile.....	3-20
3.17. View facing south showing the location of Trench 2	3-22
3.18. View facing southwest showing the schist wall of 315 Lombard Street in the west wall of Trench 2	3-23
3.19. View facing north showing the north profile of Trench 2	3-24
3.20. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 2.....	3-25
3.21. View facing east showing the demolition fill likely related to 313 Lombard Street.....	3-26
3.22. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 2.....	3-27

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

3.23. View facing west showing the schist and brick chimney in Trench 2.....	3-29
3.24. View facing west showing the schist and brick chimney and its relationship to the schist wall for 313 Lombard Street.....	3-30
3.25. View facing north showing the location of Trench 3.....	3-32
3.26. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 3.....	3-33
3.27. View facing west showing the circular shaft feature found in Trench 3.....	3-35
3.28. View facing south showing the extent of the circular shaft feature found in Trench 3.....	3-36
3.29. A sample of artifacts collected from the general provenience of the site.....	3-37
3.30. Assorted small finds collected from the general provenience of the site.....	3-38
3.31. A sample of artifacts collected from Context 210, the privy fill in Test Pit B.....	3-42
3.32. Assorted ceramic fragments collected from Context 203, the Buried A horizon of Test Pit B.....	3-44
3.33. Assorted ceramic fragments collected from Context 404, the Buried A horizon of Trench 2.....	3-45
3.34. Copper alloy button with a stippled cornucopia design on the face.....	3-46

LIST OF TABLES

2.1. 309 Lombard Street, Sequence of Ownership.....	2-8
3.1. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Test Pits and Trenches.....	opposite 3-34

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These archaeological investigations were funded by St. Peter's Church. Our thanks are offered to Claire Nevin-Field, Rector, and Nancy Fago, Volunteer Archivist, for their assistance, advice and support in making research materials available for study. We also extend our thanks to David Feaster, AIA, of KieranTimberlake, Project Architects, for administering this study and providing basic site information. The assistance of the staffs of the Philadelphia City Archives and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is also gratefully acknowledged. Mechanical excavation services were provided by EMC, Inc. of Rockaway, New Jersey.

Overall direction for this project was provided by Richard Hunter. Research was largely undertaken by Eryn Boyce, Historian, under the oversight of Patrick Harshbarger, Principal Historian. The archaeological assessment was completed by Richard Hunter with assistance from James Lee, Principal Archaeologist. Archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Alexis Alemy, Michael Brown, Dorothy Both, Lucia Bianci and Taylor Napoleon under the supervision of Andrew Martin. Drafting of graphics for the final report was completed by Evan Mydlowski and Michael Brown under the direction of James Lee. Final report coordination and assembly were undertaken by James Lee. This report was authored by Eryn Boyce, Richard Hunter, Andrew Martin and James Lee and edited by Richard Hunter.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This report describes the results of a combined Phase I and II archaeological survey carried out in the summer of 2019 on the site of a proposed parish hall to be constructed by St. Peter’s Episcopal Church at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets in Society Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project site, identified as 301-15 Lombard Street and 420-432 Third Street, also known as Consolidated Parcel B, consists of an open lot currently used for parking, covering an area of 0.46469 acres (20,242 sq. ft.). This investigation was conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. working as a contractor for St. Peter’s Episcopal Church. The scope of work followed the recommendations of an earlier Phase IA archaeological assessment prepared by Hunter Research in 2016 and approved by the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

This combined Phase I and II archaeological survey entailed subsurface investigation of the project site, laboratory analysis of the field results and recovered cultural materials, and production of this technical report. The goal of this work was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources and to assess the planned project’s effects on any identified resources judged significant in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. These investigations built on the earlier Phase IA assessment (Hunter Research 2016), which involved a review and analysis of historical data (chiefly published and unpublished sources and site-specific primary documentation, including historic maps, photographs and land records) coupled with an inspection of the project site. Historical

and field inspection data were then analyzed as part of the Phase IA assessment and locations were targeted where potentially significant archaeological resources might survive (Figure 1.3). The principal focus of both the Phase IA and combined Phase I and II archaeological studies was the succession of 18th- and 19th-century buildings that formerly occupied the project site, along with the related land use history of the block bounded by Third, Lombard, Fourth and Pine Streets.

All work followed the survey guidelines of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (PHMC/BHP) and is in general conformance with the reporting requirements of the Philadelphia Historical Commission. This study was directed by Dr. Richard Hunter with the bulk of the historical research being undertaken by staff historian Eryn Boyce. James Lee, M.A., RPA directed the archaeological fieldwork. Senior staff conducting this work met the National Park Service qualifications for historians and archaeologists.

B. REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project site is located within the Society Hill Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places in 1999. In the inventory of properties in the Society Hill Historic District compiled by the Philadelphia Historical Commission in 1999, 301-15 Lombard Street (aka 414-32 Third Street) is referenced as a “Parking lot and fence.” The property is identified as “non-contributing” to

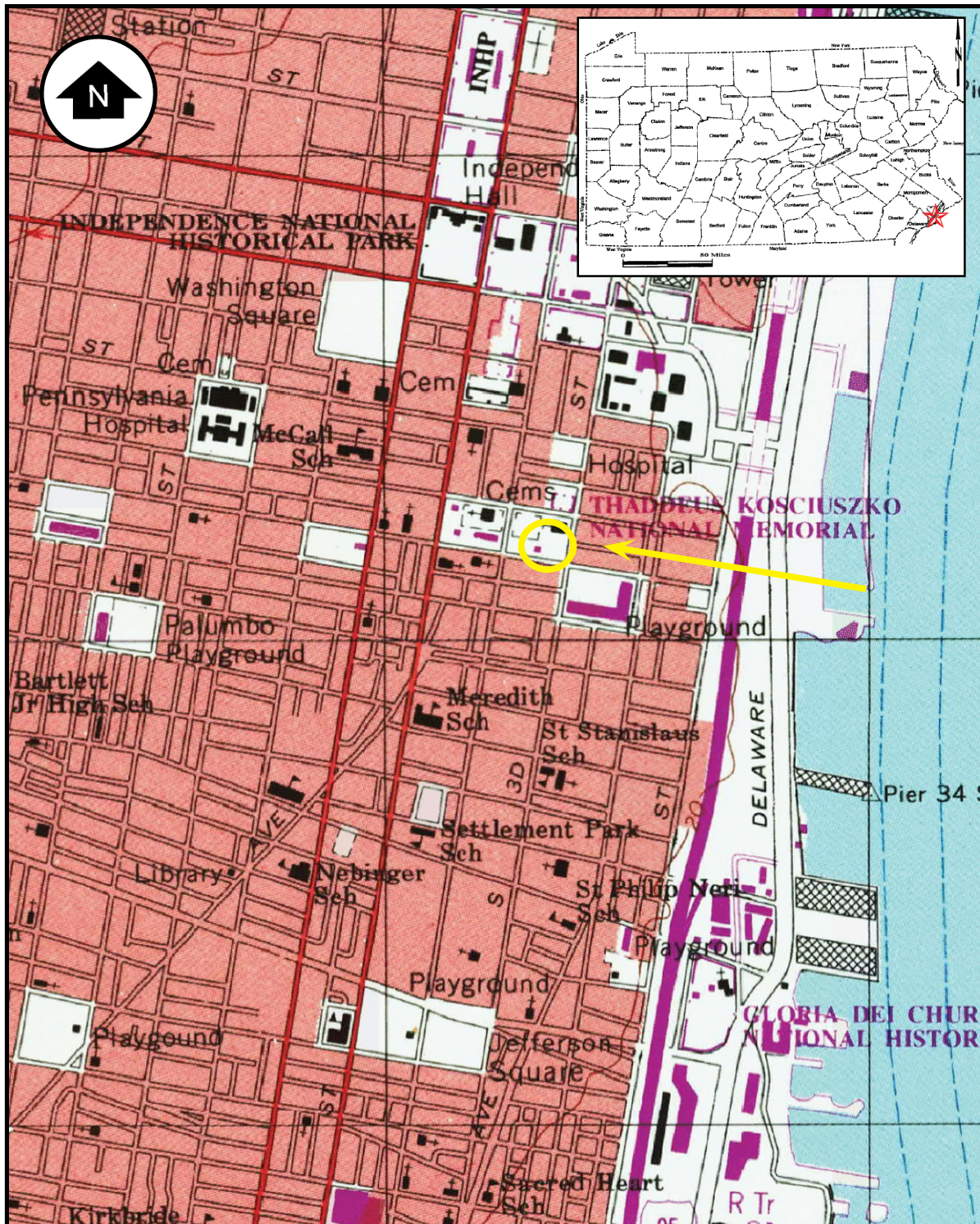


Figure 1.1. Location of Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Project Site (circled). Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 feet. Source: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Topographic Series, Philadelphia, PA.-N.J. Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1994).



Figure 1.2. Aerial Photograph of Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Project Site (outlined). Scale: 1 inch = 105 feet (approximately). Source: U.S. Geological Survey, February 29, 2004.

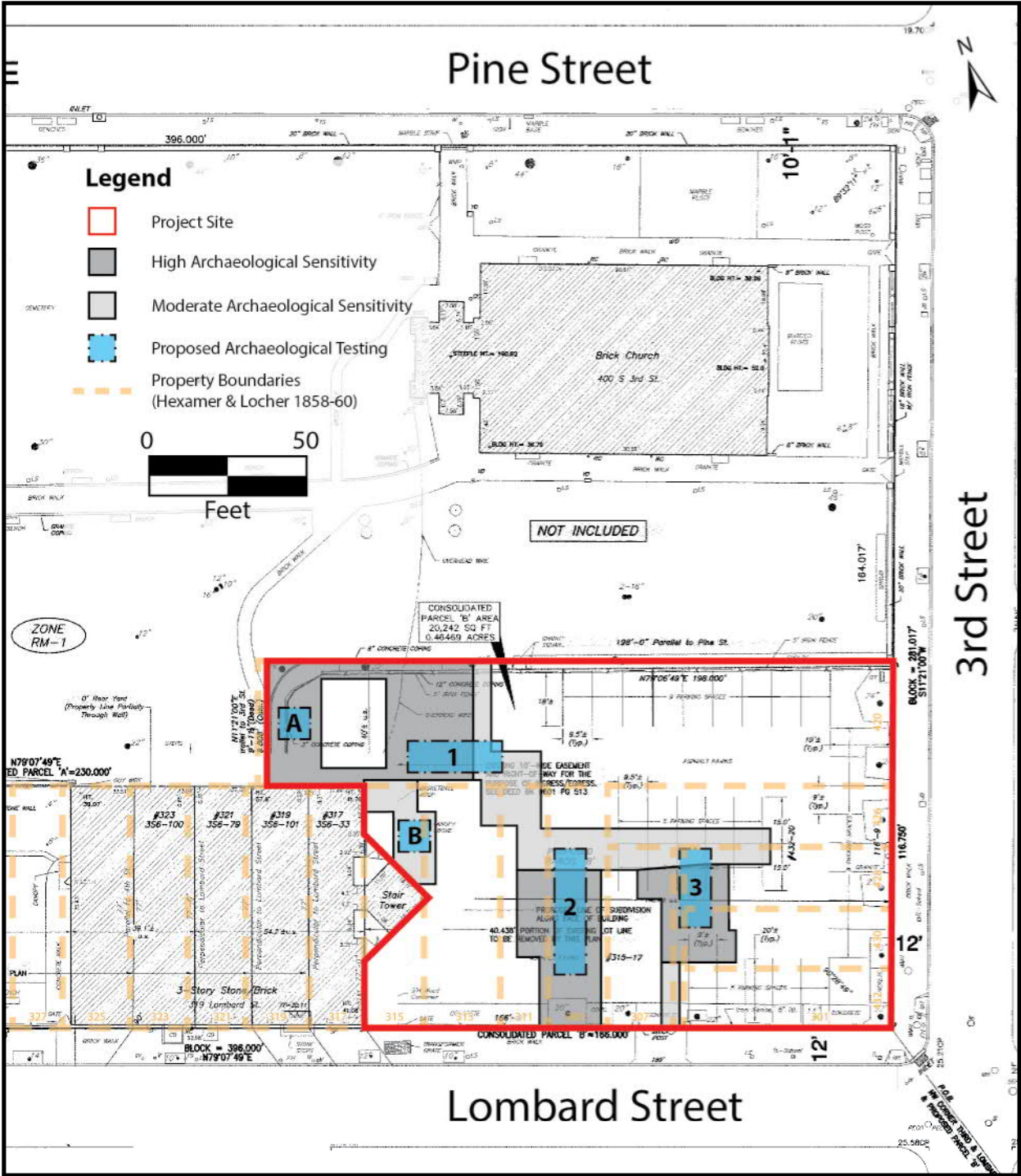


Figure 1.3. Site Plan Showing Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity and Proposed Archaeological Testing Locations.

the historical significance of the district, but is noted as having “archaeological potential” (Philadelphia Historical Commission 1999).

Construction of the proposed parish hall will not be making use of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or federal funds and will not require state or federal permits. On this basis, it will not be necessary for the project’s effect on archaeological resources to be reviewed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Pennsylvania Historic Code.

At the municipal level, the proposed construction will be reviewed by the Philadelphia Historical Commission for compatibility with the architectural character and historic setting of the Society Hill Historic District. The Commission’s rules and regulations (adopted 1990; most recently revised, February 11, 2010) are less than explicit about how “undeveloped sites” are to be treated with respect to archaeological resources. In the case of assessing a lot that is vacant, the Commission’s power is strictly speaking only a 45-day review and comment (instead of a regulatory review where the Commission could make requirements of the applicant), unless the vacant property was specifically identified at the time of the nomination’s filing as having archaeological significance or “value” (see regulation wording below).

REVIEW OF NEW CONSTRUCTION IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS

8.1 45-Day Review and Comment Jurisdiction

The Commission asserts plenary jurisdiction over most new construction. However, the Commission exerts a limited form of jurisdiction, called review-and-comment jurisdiction, over new construction on one type of site in historic districts. Sections 14-2007(2) (d), (7)(a), and (7)(d) of the Philadelphia Code limit the Commission’s jurisdiction to “a forty-five (45) day period of comment” for the “erection of a new building, structure or object upon an undeveloped site” that is “within an historic district.” To conform to

these provisions, the Commission exerts review-and-comment jurisdiction, not plenary jurisdiction, over construction on lots in historic districts that satisfy the definition of “undeveloped site.” Section 2.23 of these Rules & Regulations defines the term “undeveloped site,” which can be summarized as “a property within an historic district which is not individually designated, to which the inventory in the historic district nomination attributes no historical, cultural, or archaeological value, and upon which no building or structure stood at the time of the designation of the historic district.” The Commission shall review applications proposing construction on undeveloped sites in historic districts within 45 days of submission of a complete application and shall offer advisory, non-binding comments on such applications. The Commission shall not approve or deny such applications.

At the onset of this project the site was only considered to have archaeological potential. To confirm or deny the archaeological value of the proposed parish hall site necessitated the completion of a subsurface investigation at the Phase I and II level of study. A work plan for a combined Phase I and II archaeological survey was prepared for the client and submitted to the Commission for review. This document was formally approved on April 16, 2019.

C. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The project site in the northwest angle of the Third Street/Lombard Street intersection had not been the subject of detailed historical or archaeological study prior to the recent Phase IA archaeological survey. The history and architecture of the adjoining St. Peter’s Church and Cemetery property, however, had been researched extensively and form the basis for both a recently completed Master’s Thesis (Richards 1992) and a richly illustrated book (Biddle *et al.* 2011). Scattered references in these works and in other standard Philadelphia histories (e.g., Watson 1977; Scharf and Westcott 1884) were helpful in

guiding the primary archival research undertaken as part of the earlier Phase IA study. Important details about the George M. Wharton Public School, which dominated the late 19th- and early 20th-century history of the project site, are contained in the standard published history of the Philadelphia public schools (Custis 1897).

An initial emphasis of the earlier Phase IA study was on maps showing the project site. Downtown Philadelphia has extensive historic cartographic coverage, much of it available online at the Library of Congress and the Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network, and a valuable sequence of maps was retrieved showing the development history of the corner of Third and Lombard Streets (Scull 1762; Easburn 1776; Matlack and Pearson 1786; Hills 1797; Sidney 1849; Hexamer and Locher 1860; Bromley and Bromley 1885; Bromley 1910; Sanborn Map Company 1916; Bromley 1922). These maps are reproduced in Chapter 2 of this report and underpin the archaeological analyses provided in Chapters 3 and 4. One particular cartographic source of exceptional utility was *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777* (Duffin 2016), compiled from early land records and available online at the University of Pennsylvania Archives website. This map provided a critical benchmark in tracing deeds and the ownership sequence of individual properties.

A small number of historic photographs, most of them focused on the Wharton School, were identified through online searches. The originals of these images are held by the City of Philadelphia, Department of Records; the Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections; and the Library Company of Philadelphia, but are readily accessible online at the Library of Congress and PhillyHistory.org websites.

The bulk of the earlier Phase IA research effort, however, was expended on developing a detailed history of the project site from land records. This was accom-

plished largely by in-person visits to the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, the Philadelphia City Archives and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Chapter 2

LAND USE HISTORY

The subdivision and development of the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets has its origins in the early land grants of William Penn to the Growden family. On October 24 and 25, 1682, William Penn granted a substantial 5,000-acre tract to Lawrence Growden, a pewterer and recent Quaker emigrant from St. Merryn, Cornwall. Lawrence and his son Joseph settled on this land, establishing a plantation at the site of what is today known as Growden Mansion in the Philadelphia suburb of Trevoise. In his will of 1707, proved on October 26, 1708, Lawrence Growden bequeathed to his grandson, also named Lawrence, 3,000 acres of the original 5,000-acre land grant from William Penn, including the Trevoise property. As a result of the settling of his grandfather's estate and debts owed by his father Joseph, the younger Lawrence acquired the ownership rights to several lots in Philadelphia, including land containing the project site (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records, Patent Book A 9/22; Payton 2005:35).

The younger Lawrence Growden (1693-1770) lived a portion of his life in Bristol, England, working there as a merchant before returning to America, where he represented Bucks County in the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1734 to 1737. In the latter year, he was elevated to the Governor's Council, and he also subsequently served for 12 years as a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Among his other governmental duties, Lawrence Growden, along with the Reverend Richard Peters, a future rector of St. Peter's (and inhabitant of the project site [see below]), was commissioned to fix the Maryland/Pennsylvania boundary, a challenging task that was not accom-

plished until 1763-67 when the Mason-Dixon line was formally surveyed (Scharf and Westcott 1884:128, 1505; Biddle *et al.* 2011:217).

As a result of Lawrence Growden receiving ownership rights to his grandfather's property in Philadelphia, he was eventually granted three lots by a patent deed from John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn (sons of William Penn) on March 16, 1738. The three lots were bounded on the north by land of the German or Frankfurt Company and on the south by land of William John and Anne Sharlott, lying between what would subsequently become Pine Street and Cedar (today's South) Street. The third of these three lots, measuring 102 feet north-south by 396 feet east-west, comprised the southern portion of what is today the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets. For reasons that are unclear (but presumably to obtain clear title and perhaps related to the settling of Lawrence Growden's grandfather's estate), the same three lots were sold three months later by the sheriff of Philadelphia County to John and Mary Kinsey, who on February 21, 1739, then sold them back to Lawrence Growden (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records, Patent Book A 9/22). There is no indication that dwellings existed on any of the three lots at this time.

Less than a month later, on March 5, 1739, Growden sold two parcels to Edward Shippen for £360. The second of these parcels corresponds to the lot described above and is identified as lying between Third and Fourth Streets, measuring 102 by 396 feet and bounded on the south by a lot belonging to Joseph Wharton and on the north by a lot owned by the Frankfurt Company in the tenure of White Massey (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book G1/107). Edward

Shippen III (1703-1781), son of Joseph Shippen and a grandson of Edward Shippen, Philadelphia's first official mayor, was a prominent merchant who was elected mayor of the city in 1744. From 1732 he partnered with James Logan in the firm of Logan and Shippen, and he later founded the fur trading business of Shippen and Lawrence with Thomas Lawrence. Shippen also held numerous judicial posts at the county and provincial levels, was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in the late 1740s and served as a paymaster for supplies for British and provincial forces in the 1750s. Additionally, he was a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the American Philosophical Society and a subscriber to the Philadelphia Academy (the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania) (Watson 1877:I:66; Scharf and Westcott 1884:389-390; Klein 1975).

Edward Shippen's interest in owning land on what were then the southern fringes of the built-up city is likely to have been entirely speculative. Shippen, in concert with his younger brother Joseph Shippen (1706-1793), also a merchant, appears to have subdivided the former Growden properties with an eye to their future development. On August 19, 1741, Edward sold Joseph a series of 16 lots, including parts of the current project site, between Second and Fourth Streets for \$175 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book H3/458). The deed for this transaction excepted a 50-foot-wide street running east-west from Second Street to Third Street and a 25-foot-wide street running east-west from Third Street to Fourth Street. These two street segments passed along the southern side of lots earlier purchased from Lawrence Growden and correspond to modern Lombard Street (Shippen Family 2016).

Over the course of the next two decades Edward and Joseph Shippen gradually subdivided and sold off the lots along Lombard Street between Third and Fourth Streets. It was during this period that the first buildings began to appear within this block. By 1762, the

Scull map shows three buildings, including two within the project site limits, lying south of the recently erected St. Peter's Church, which opened for services on September 4, 1761 (Figure 2.1). The Easburn map of 1776 (Figure 2.2), which appears to have relied heavily on the earlier Scull map, shows essentially the same arrangement of buildings within the block, raising the possibility that more buildings may have been in existence by the time the Revolutionary War broke out.

Deed research undertaken as part of the current survey suggests that dwellings were present on at least three of the eight to ten separate lots that comprised the project site in October 1777 (Figure 2.3). On July 8, 1763, the Reverend Richard Peters purchased at a sheriff's sale a parcel on the west side of Third Street adjoining the south side of the St. Peter's Church property (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book D42/347). This parcel is described as containing a brick message on a lot measuring 20 feet north-south by 198 feet east-west. A photograph taken in 1859 of the house on this lot, referenced as "Joseph Sims Old Mansion" (Photograph 2.1), likely shows the brick message that was in place in 1763. The building, a three-story, side-hall, high-style late-Georgian townhouse, compares favorably with other pre-Revolutionary homes in Philadelphia (e.g., the nearby Samuel Powel House at 244 South Third Street) (Tatum 1976). The Reverend Peters' house may also be shown on the Scull map of 1762 (Figure 2.1), although it is depicted as being set back some distance from the street frontage, a feature that does not conform with the photograph of 1859. The house in the photograph, whatever its age, was pulled down in the 1860s to make way for the George M. Wharton Public School (see below).

A second property along the west side of Third Street, south of the Reverend Richard Peters' lot, also appears to have supported a dwelling. On August 4, 1763, James Welsh, a tailor, purchased at a sheriff's sale a lot described as containing a wooden tenement (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book D76/4999).

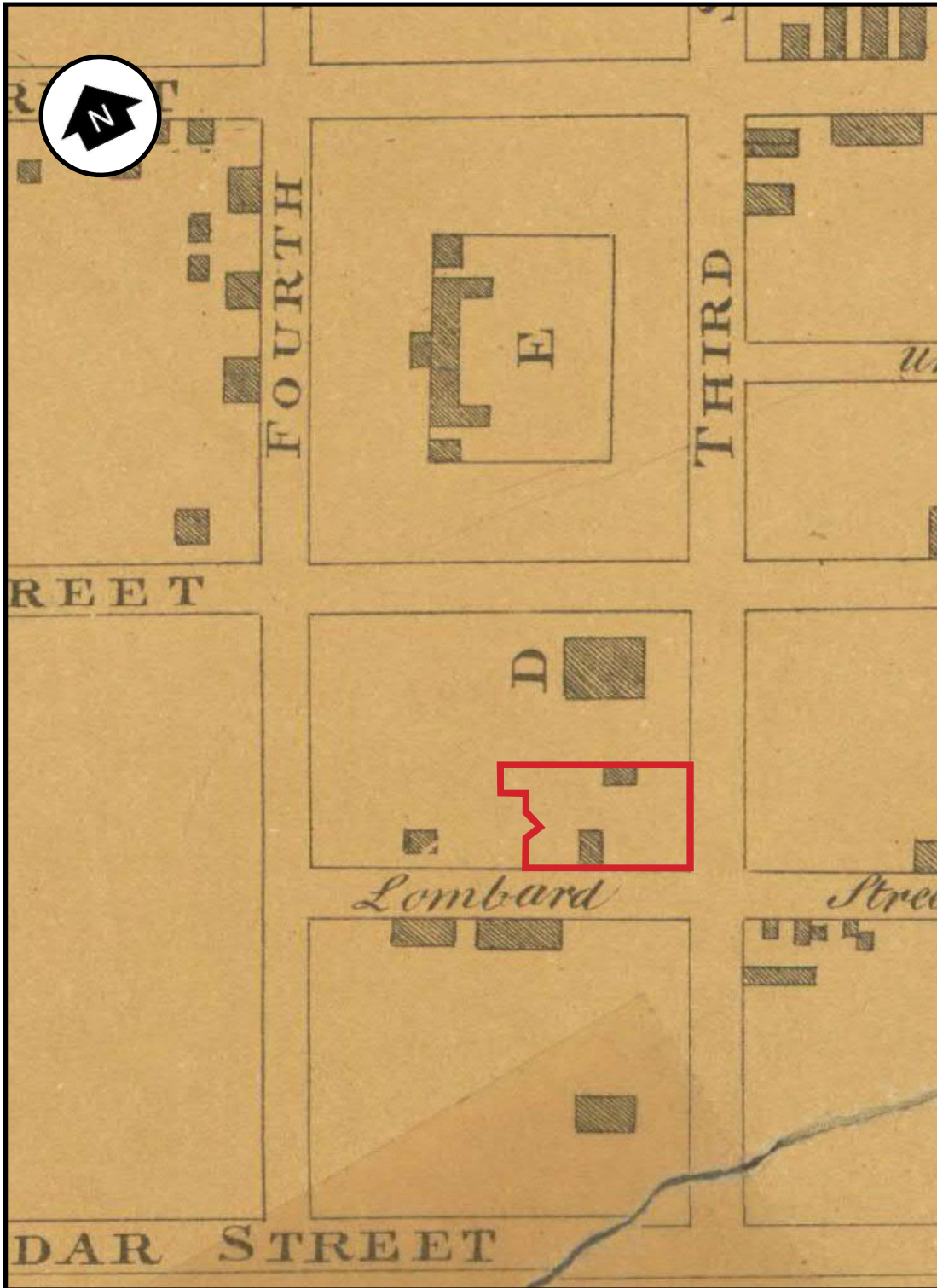


Figure 2.1.1. Scull, Nicholas. Plan of Philadelphia (detail). 1762. Scale 1 inch = 180 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

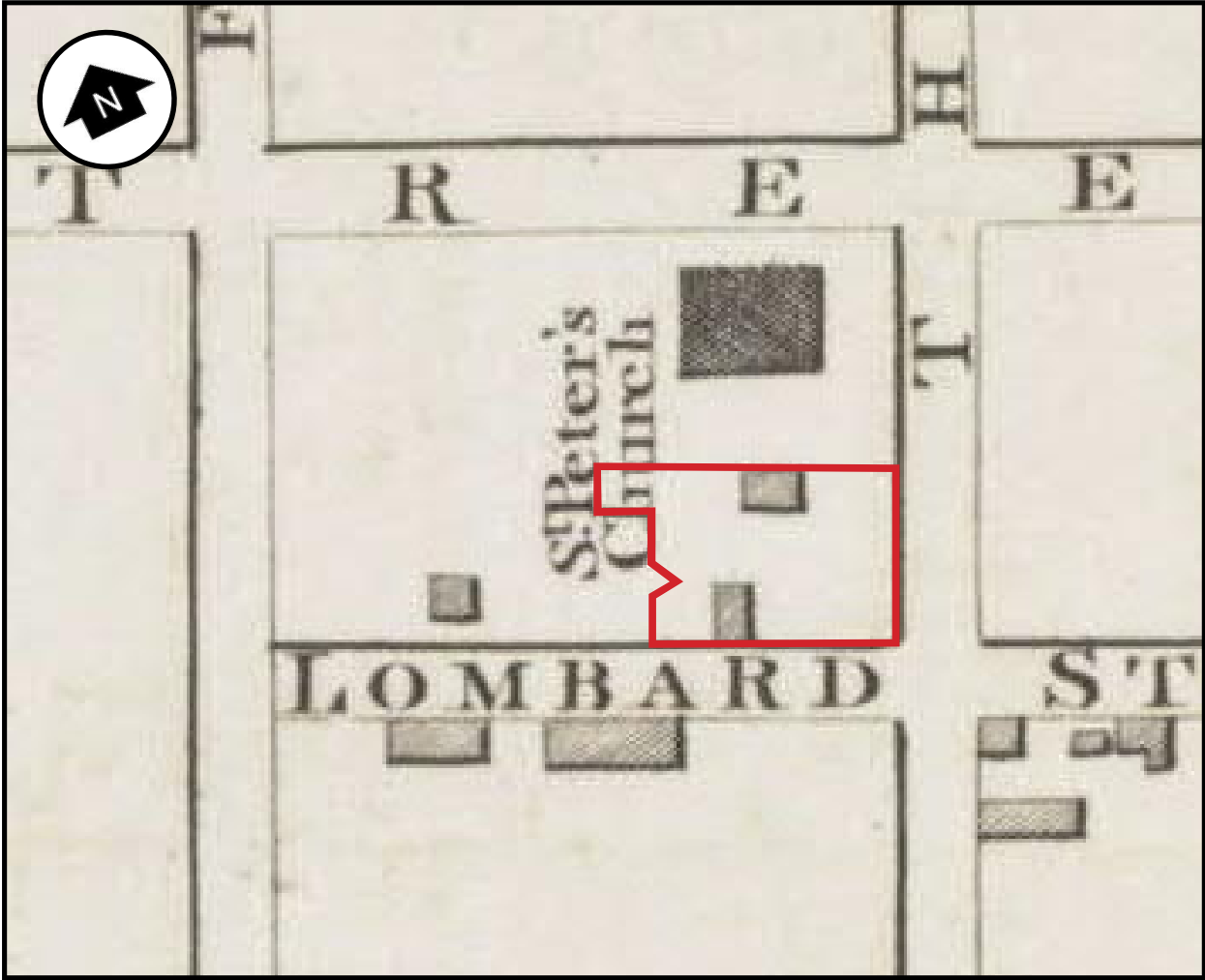
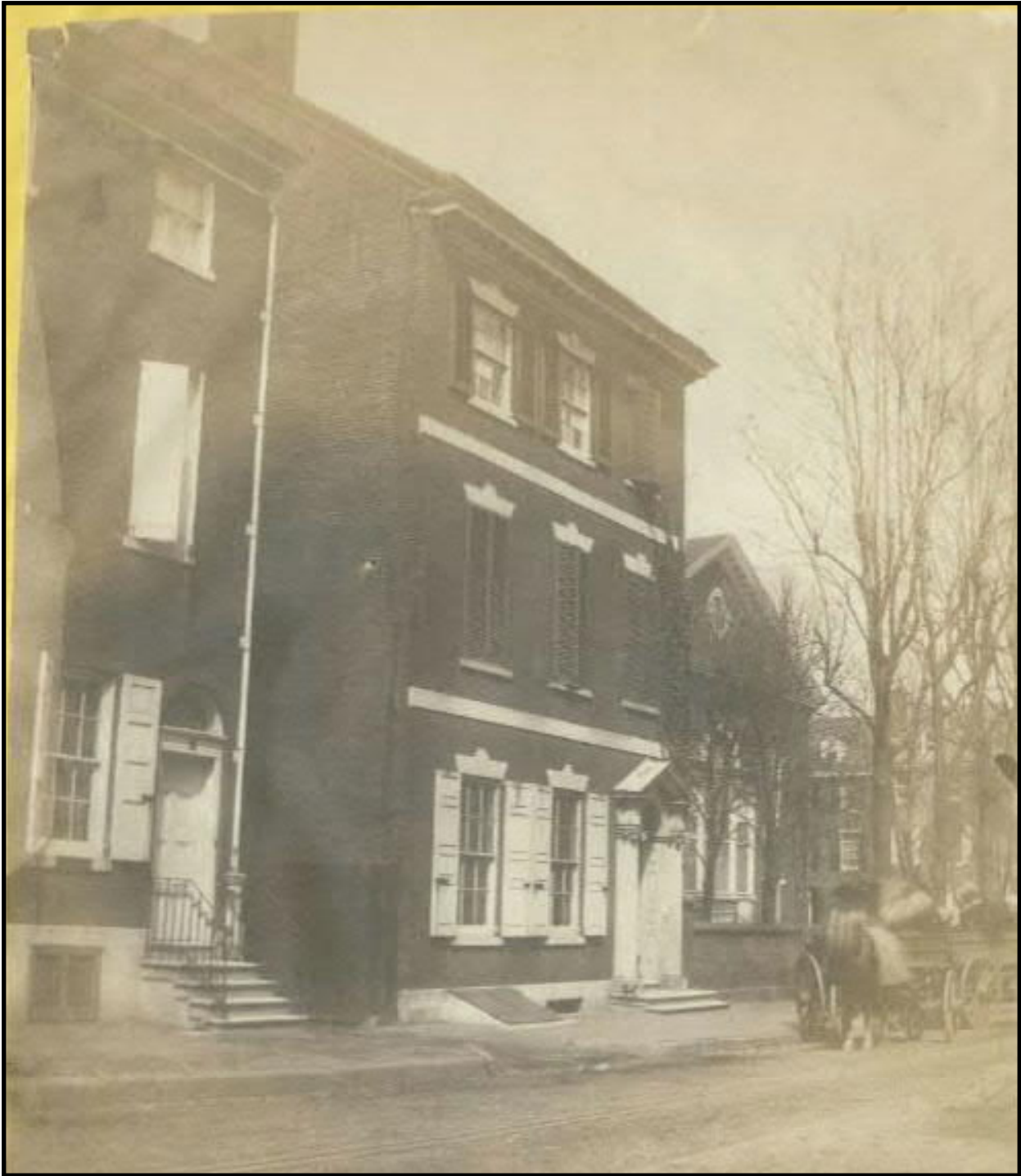


Figure 2.2. Easburn, Benjamin. *A plan of the city of Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, from an actual survey* (detail). 1776. Scale 1 inch = 125 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Figure 2.3. *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777* (detail). Source: Duffin 2016. Scale 1 inch = 70 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.1. Richards, Frederick De Bourg. Joseph Sims Old Mansion. Next south of St. Peter’s church ground on the west side of Third Street near Lombard St. March 1, 1859.

The lot was noted as being 19 feet 3 inches north of Lombard Street and measured 19 feet 3 inches north-south by 64 feet east-west.

The third property containing a dwelling within the project site in October 1777 fronted onto Lombard Street (Figure 2.3). According to a deed dated January 10, 1775, John Young, a house carpenter, acquired a lot with a message from Alexander Huston, a merchant, for £190 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book GWR7/446). The lot measured 20 feet east-west by 77 feet north-south. Although the deed reflecting Huston's purchase of this lot was not located, it is clear from the Huston/Young conveyance that Huston had acquired the same lot from Joseph Shippen on November 11, 1761. The dwelling on this property is almost certainly the building shown fronting on to Lombard Street within the project site on the Scull map of 1762 and the Easburn map of 1776 (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

Research into Alexander Huston reveals that he may never have inhabited the house on Lombard Street or, if he did, he had relocated by 1771 and was renting out the property. A cancelled fire insurance policy of that year references a brick house owned by Huston on the north side of Lumbert [sic] Street between Third and Fourth Streets and states that Richard Robinson was living there at the time the property was surveyed on January 28, 1771. The house is described as "22 feet by 13 feet – two storys high – 9 inch walls – 2 Rooms on a floor – plastered partitions – painted inside & out New" (Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire 1771).

As a sampling exercise, the ownership sequence of the property owned by Alexander Huston and John Young in the late 18th century, later corresponding to the street address of 309 Lombard Street, was traced down to the present day (Table 2.1). The property passed through the hands of a succession of owners in the early and mid-19th century, apparently serving

as a home to occupants of solid middle-class stature. From 1827 onward, deeds refer to a three-story brick message, suggesting that the original dwelling was either increased in height or rebuilt. The three-story, shingle-roofed, brick structure with its rear frame additions and porches is first clearly depicted in a plan view in the Hexamer and Locher series of *Maps of Philadelphia, 1858-60* (see below, Figure 2.7). The building was demolished shortly after the property was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1869 as part of the land acquisition process for the George M. Wharton Public School. Later maps and aerial photographs indicate that no other buildings were ever constructed on this site after the school was built.

The history of the project site as a whole from the Revolutionary War era up until the time the Wharton School was built in 1869 may be broadly tracked through historic maps (Figures 2.4-2.7). A plan of the squares, streets, lanes and alleys between Cedar (South) and Pine Streets, drawn up in 1786, shows the block bounded by Pine, Third, Lombard and Fourth Streets firmly rooted in the fabric of the city, but unfortunately does not show individual buildings (Figure 2.4). The Hills map of 1797 shows buildings within the city blocks, but in stylized fashion (Figure 2.5). The entire Lombard Street frontage of the project site is shown as built up in one continuous zone, when in fact this is unlikely to have been the case. On the Third Street frontage, the Reverend Peters' former house is depicted as a separate structure with two additional structures to the rear (possibly on the same lot) and a gap to the south separating the house from a continuous row of buildings extending to the corner at Lombard Street.

The Sidney map, published roughly a half century later in 1849, provides a somewhat more detailed depiction of buildings then existing within the project site, but does not delineate individual lots (Figure 2.6). It is not until 1860, when the Hexamer and Locher map series was completed, that it is possible to fully under-

TABLE 2.1. 309 Lombard Street, Philadelphia - Sequence of Ownership

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Price	Acquisition Reference	Notes
March 16, 1738	John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richard Penn	Lawrence Growden	unknown	(Patent Book A9/22)	Three lots between Pine and Cedar Streets
June 10, 1738	Joseph Brigutual, Sheriff	John Kinsey	unknown	(Patent Book A9/22)	as above
February 21, 1739	John Kinsey	Lawrence Growden	unknown	Patent Book A9/22	as above
March 5, 1739	Lawrence Growden, Gentleman	Edward Shippen, Merchant	£360	Deed Book G1/107	Two lots between Pine and Cedar Streets, incl. one between Third and Fourth Streets
August 19, 1741	Edward Shippen, Merchant	Joseph Shippen, Merchant	£175	Deed Book H3/458	Sixteen lots north of Lombard Street between Second and Fourth Streets
November 16, 1761	Joseph Shippen	Alexander Huston	unknown	unknown	
January 10, 1775	Alexander Huston, Merchant, and Elizabeth Huston	John Young, House Carpenter	£190	Deed Book GWR7/446	message and piece of ground 20 x 77 feet
no date	John Young	Margaret J. Firth and Rebecca Blackwood	n/a	(Deed Book IC20/263 & IC8/561)	Young died intestate; property divided between two daughters
February 2, 1810	Samuel and Rebecca Blackwood	James Matlack	\$400	Deed Book IC8/561	One half of message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
March 12, 1812	John F. and Margaret Firth	James Matlack	\$300	Deed Book IC20/263	as above
May 16, 1815	James Matlack	Ludowick and George Laws	\$1,100	Deed Book MR5/61	message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
December 31, 1824	George and James Laws, Execs for Ludowick Laws	Thomas B. Prichett	\$600	Deed Book GWR7/447	One half of message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
December 31, 1824	George and Mary Laws	Thomas B. Prichett	\$600	Deed Book GWR7/449	as above
January 12, 1825	Thomas B. Prichett, Brewer, and Anna S. Prichett	Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill	\$1,250	Deed Book GWR7/450	Brick message and lot measuring 20 x 77 feet
January 13, 1825	Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill, Spinsters	Andrew D. Cash	\$1	Deed Book GWR7/451	as above
March 26, 1826	Andrew D. Cash, Conveyancer, and Mary C. Cash	Thomas Mitchell, Conveyancer and Thomas Evans, Druggist	\$1	Deed Book GWR9/622	Two properties, incl. one described as above; annual ground rent of \$62.50 payable to Mary, Anna and Ann Wetherill
December 11, 1827	Thomas Mitchell and Thomas Evans for Andrew D. and Mary C. Cash	William Lehman	\$3,000	Deed Book GWR21/64	Three-story brick message on a lot as above
November 11, 1830	George Rees, Sheriff	Anna Margaret Adams	\$3,100	PA Supreme Court Sheriff's Deed F/120	as above; Lehman died without a wife or parents; property passed to sisters and children
February 2, 1857	Anna Margaret Adams	Edwin P. Hawlings	\$3,000	Deed Book RDW157/408	Three-story brick message on a lot as above
December 18, 1857	Edwin P. Hawlings, Gentleman	George Phillips and Abraham Israel	\$1,725	Deed Book RDW157/406	as above
April 27, 1858	George Phillips and Abraham and Hannah Israel	John H. Jones	\$2,800	Deed Book ADB20/169	as above
April 17, 1869	John H. Jones	Peter H. Schrader	unknown	Deed Book JTO298/156	as above
April 29, 1869	Peter H. Schrader, Liquor Dealer, and Catherine Schrader	City of Philadelphia	\$1	Deed Book JTO293/132	as above
27-Apr-40	School District of Philadelphia	St. Peter's Church	\$4,000	Deed Book DWH957/89	10 lots of land on the west side of Third Street and north side of Lombard Street

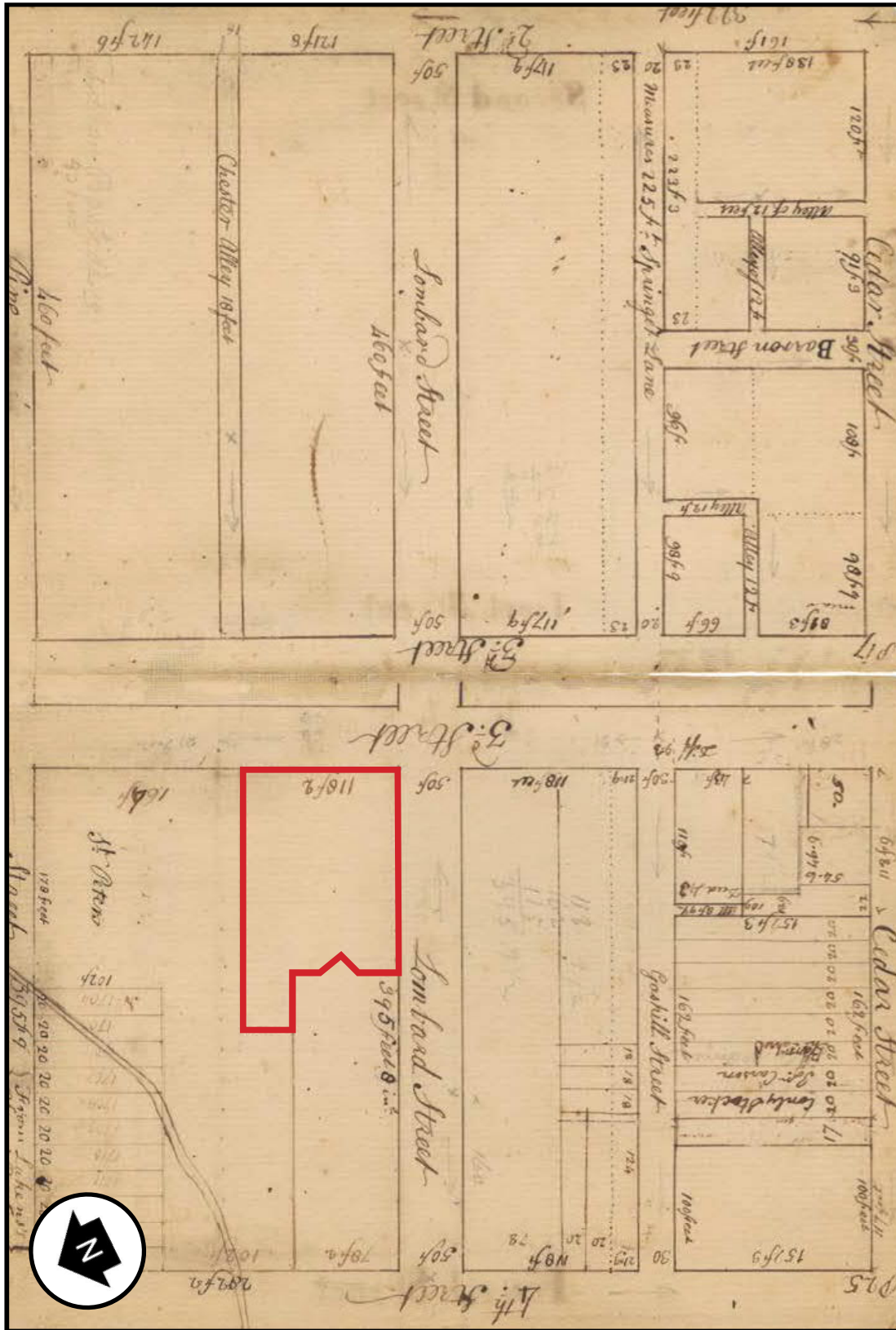


Figure 2.4. Matlack, Josiah and James Pearson. Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, Streets, Lanes and Alleys Between Cedar & Pine Streets and From Delaware to Schuylkill (detail). 1786. Scale 1 inch = 130 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

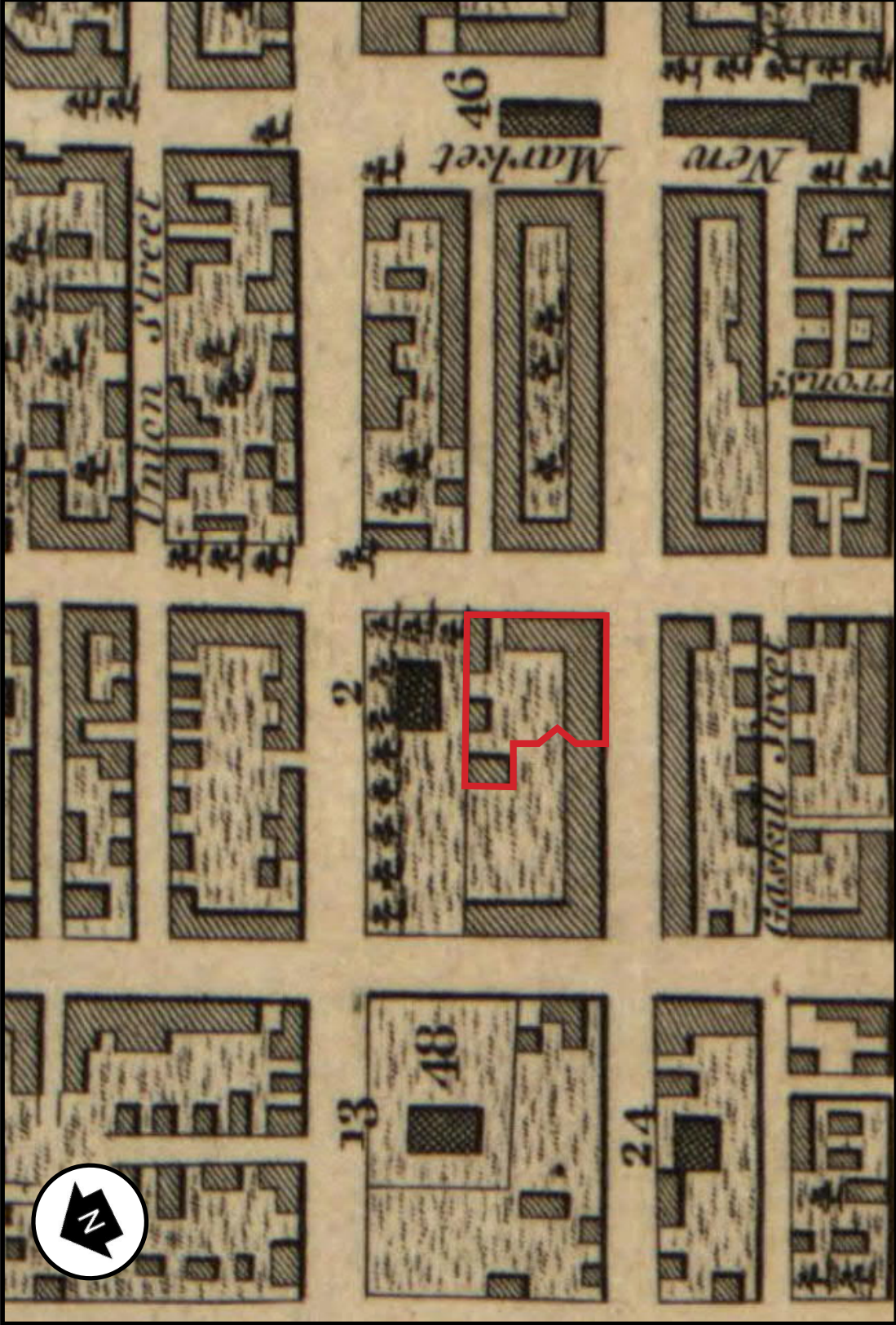


Figure 2.5. Hills, John. *This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs (showing the improved parts) (detail)*. 1797. Scale 1 inch = 200 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Figure 2.6. Sidney, J.C. *Map of the City of Philadelphia Together With All the Surrounding Districts Including Camden, N.J.* (detail). 1849. Scale 1 inch = 140 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

stand the layout of buildings and properties within the block (Figure 2.7). The Lombard Street frontage within the project site contained five contiguous buildings (307, 309, 311, 313 and 315 Lombard Street). All of these buildings extended back to the side yard of the former Reverend Peters' lot, and a narrow alley that passed along the east side of 307 Lombard Street gave access to the rear of the properties fronting on to Third Street. Four contiguous buildings (426, 428, 430 and 432 Third Street) lined the frontage along the southern end of Third Street, with the southernmost building on the corner doubling as 301 Lombard Street. This corner building and 311 Lombard Street each contained a store on the ground floor. The largest and most prominent property within the project site was 420 Third Street (the former Reverend Peters' lot), which contained the house (Photograph 2.1) and a driveway that led to the rear of the lot and provided access to a large brick building, possibly a stable or coach house. This latter building may well have pre-dated the American Revolution, as the structure shown on the Hexamer and Locher maps generally matches that shown on the Scull map of 1762 (cf. Figures 2.1 and 2.7).

A profound change took place within the project site in 1869 when the City of Philadelphia built the George M. Wharton Public School. The City acquired three lots for this purpose: the above-mentioned lot at 309 Lombard Street, purchased from Peter H. Schrader (Figure 2.7; Table 2.1); the large lot at 420 Third Street, formerly owned by the Reverend Richard Peters, purchased from Tobias Huber, representing the estate of Maskline Clark; and the lot adjoining to the south at 426 Third Street, purchased from Rudolphus E. Sweeny. To make way for the new school, all of the buildings on these three lots were demolished (Figure 2.8).

It is unclear who designed the Wharton School, although it was most likely Lewis H. Esler. Esler was the first superintendent of buildings for the Philadelphia School District and served in this capacity from 1867 to 1883. Following the directives

and ideas of Samuel Sloan, who had published an influential book on school architecture in 1855, Esler designed several stone school buildings for the school district, the Wharton School apparently being one example. Although detailed plans and drawings of the school were not located during the current research, the facility likely adopted Sloan's "Philadelphia Plan," which typically designated each floor as one large room that could be converted into as many as four classrooms through the use of moveable partitions. Stairs and entrances were usually located on the sides of the school building and were separated from the classrooms by small corridors. The Wharton School, built in the Renaissance Revival style, also shows Sloan's influence in its use of quoins on the building's corners and segmental stone arches above the doors and windows, which were intended to emphasize the school's role as a public institution (Photograph 2.2) (Custis 1897; Cooledge 1986; Splain 2015; Garrison n.d.).

Between 1885 and 1910, the City of Philadelphia progressively bought up the remaining properties within the project site, presumably for recreational use and for additional classroom and/or administrative space. Historic maps indicate that 311, 313 and 315 Lombard Street were acquired, cleared of buildings and had been re-cast as a schoolyard by 1910. A two-section brick structure, identified as water closets on the Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1916, presumably separate boys' and girls' bathrooms, was also in place in the northwest corner of the school lot by 1910 (Figures 2.9 and 2.10).

The City purchased the three properties south of the school on Third Street in the first decade of the 20th century. 428 Third Street was acquired from Joseph and Margaret Gillis on April 19, 1901 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book JV259/143), with the house on this lot being pulled down in 1911 (Photographs 2.3 and 2.4). 430 Third Street was bought from Nathan and Esther Schneiderman on March 27, 1905 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed

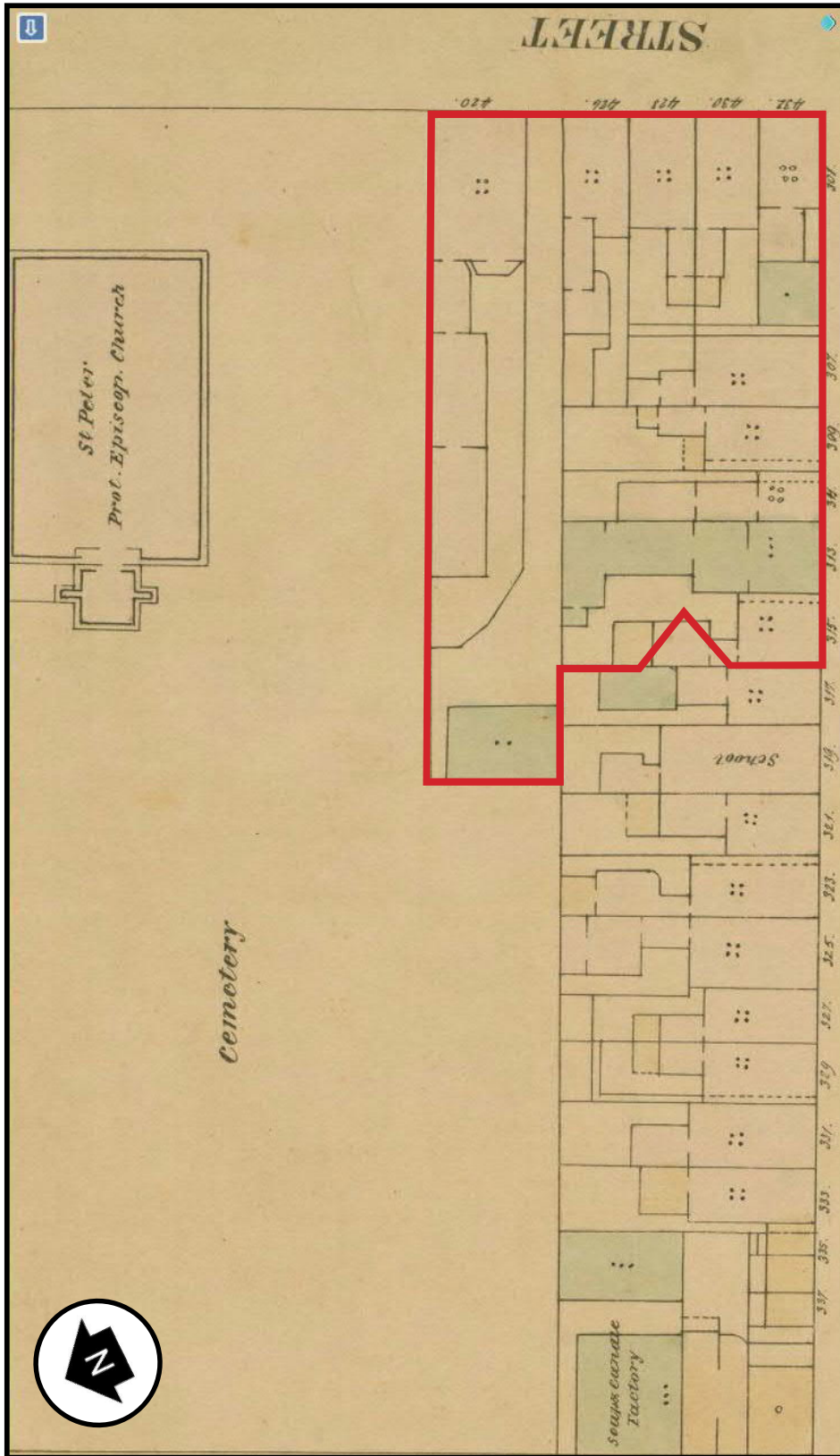


Figure 2.7. Hexamer, Ernest and William Locher. *Maps of the City of Philadelphia, 1858-1860*. Volume 1, Plate 4 (detail). 1860. Scale 1 inch = 60 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

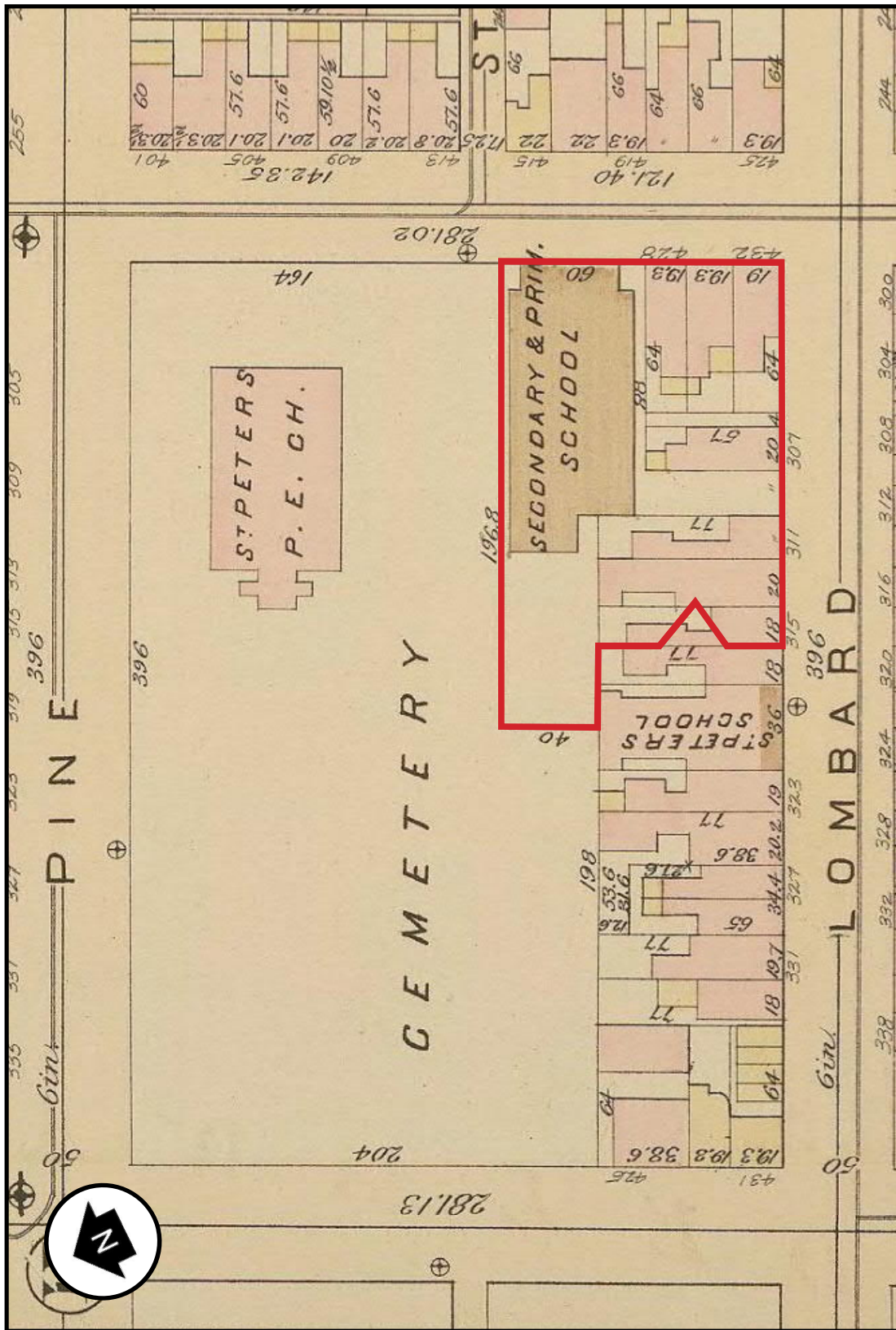
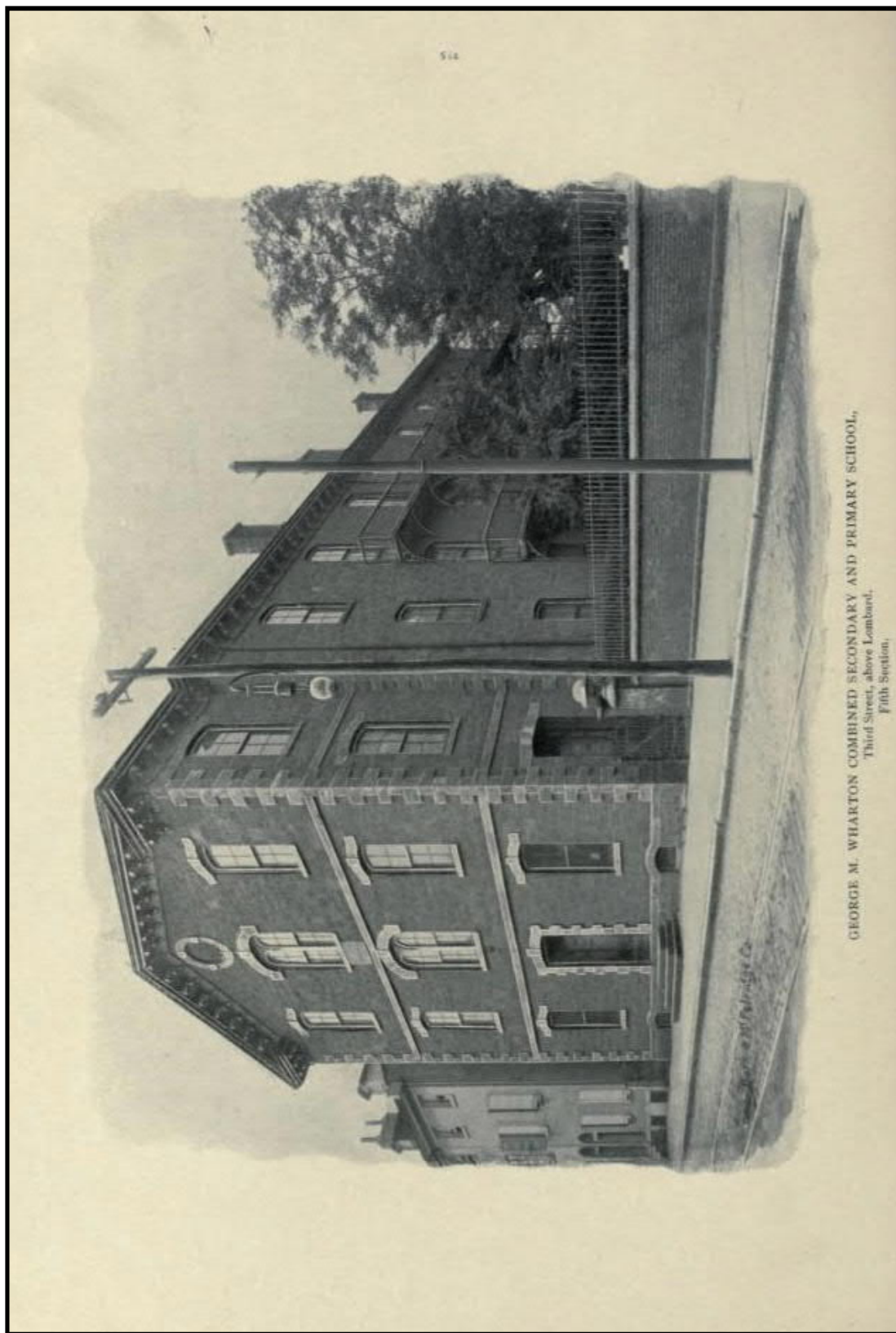


Figure 2.8. Bromley, George W. and Walter S. Bromley. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Wards. Plate A (detail).* 1885. Scale 1 inch = 65 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



GEORGE M. WHARTON COMBINED SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL,
Third Street, above Lombard,
Fifth Section.

Photograph 2.2. George M. Wharton Combined Secondary and Primary School, Third Street, above Lombard, Fifth Section. 1897. Source: Custis 1897:255.

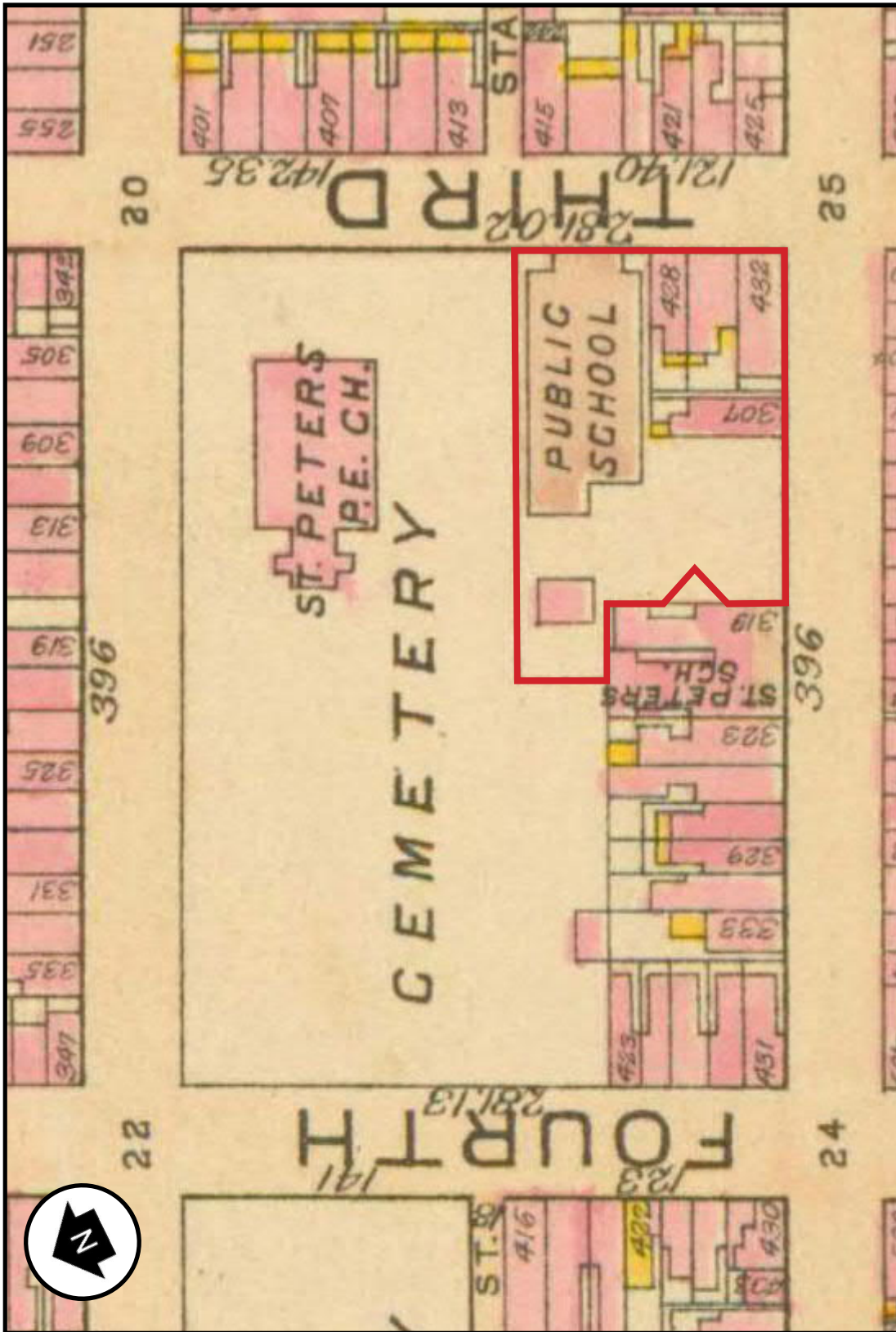


Figure 2.9. Bromley, George W. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. Plate 1 (detail). 1910. Scale 1 inch = 80 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

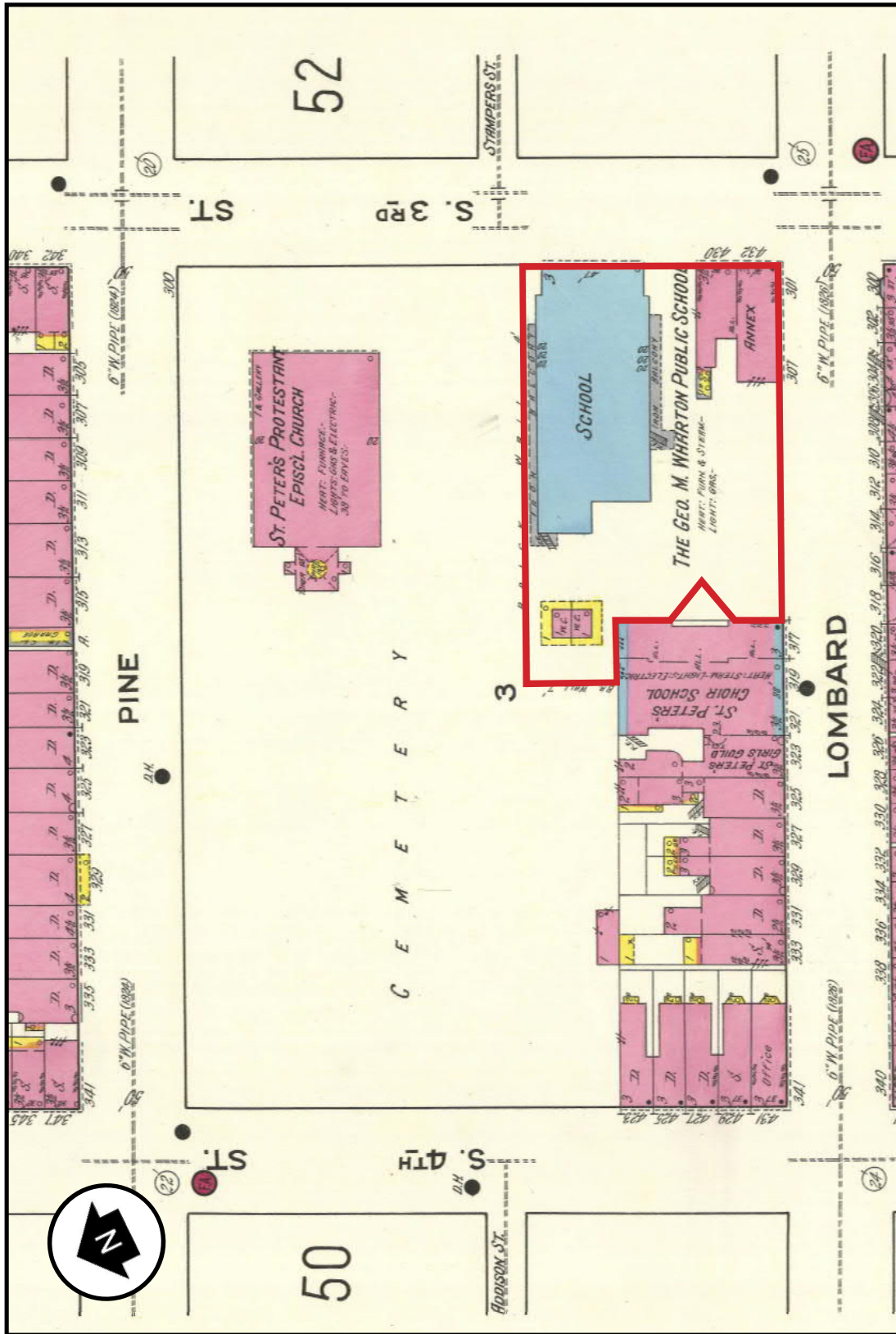
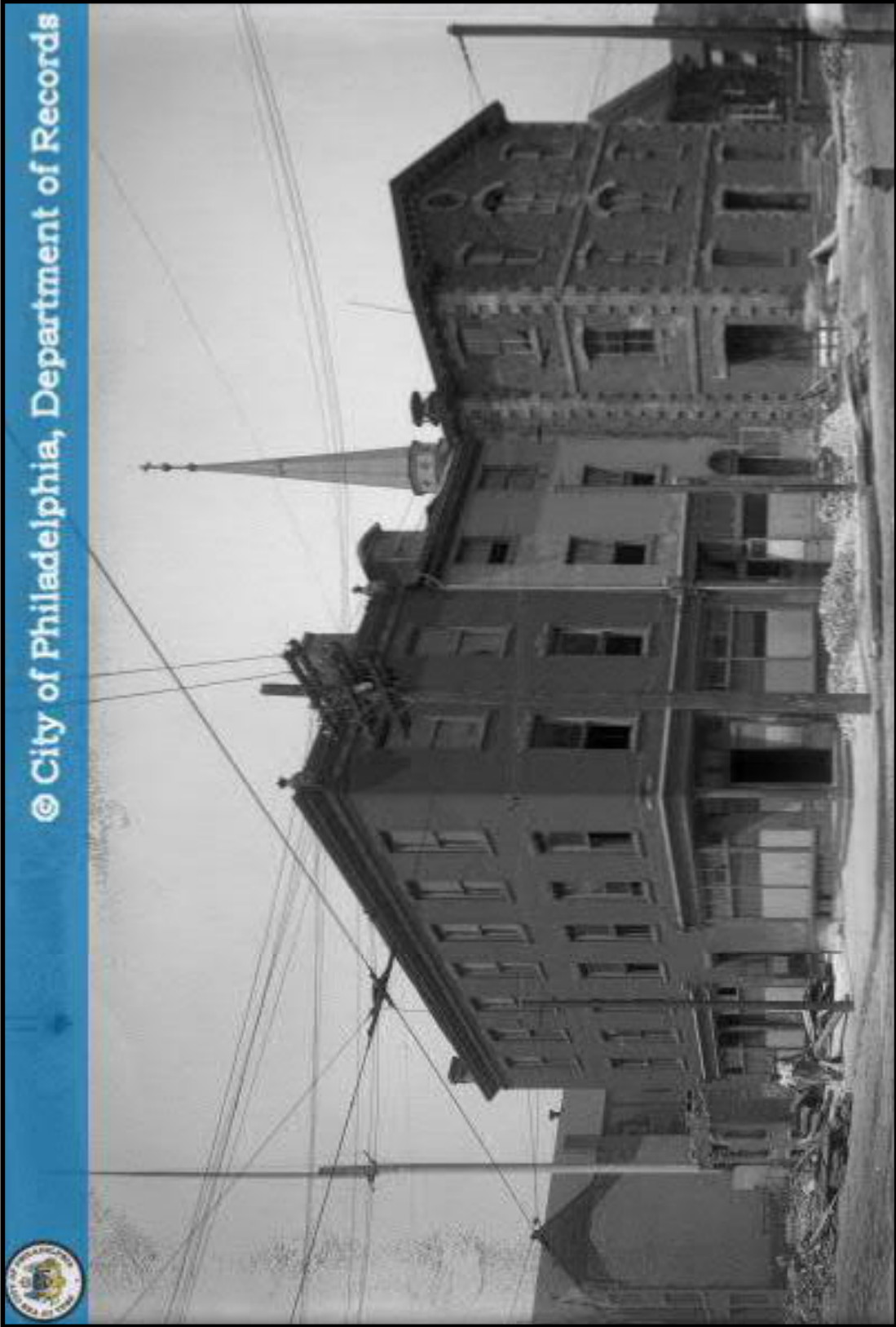
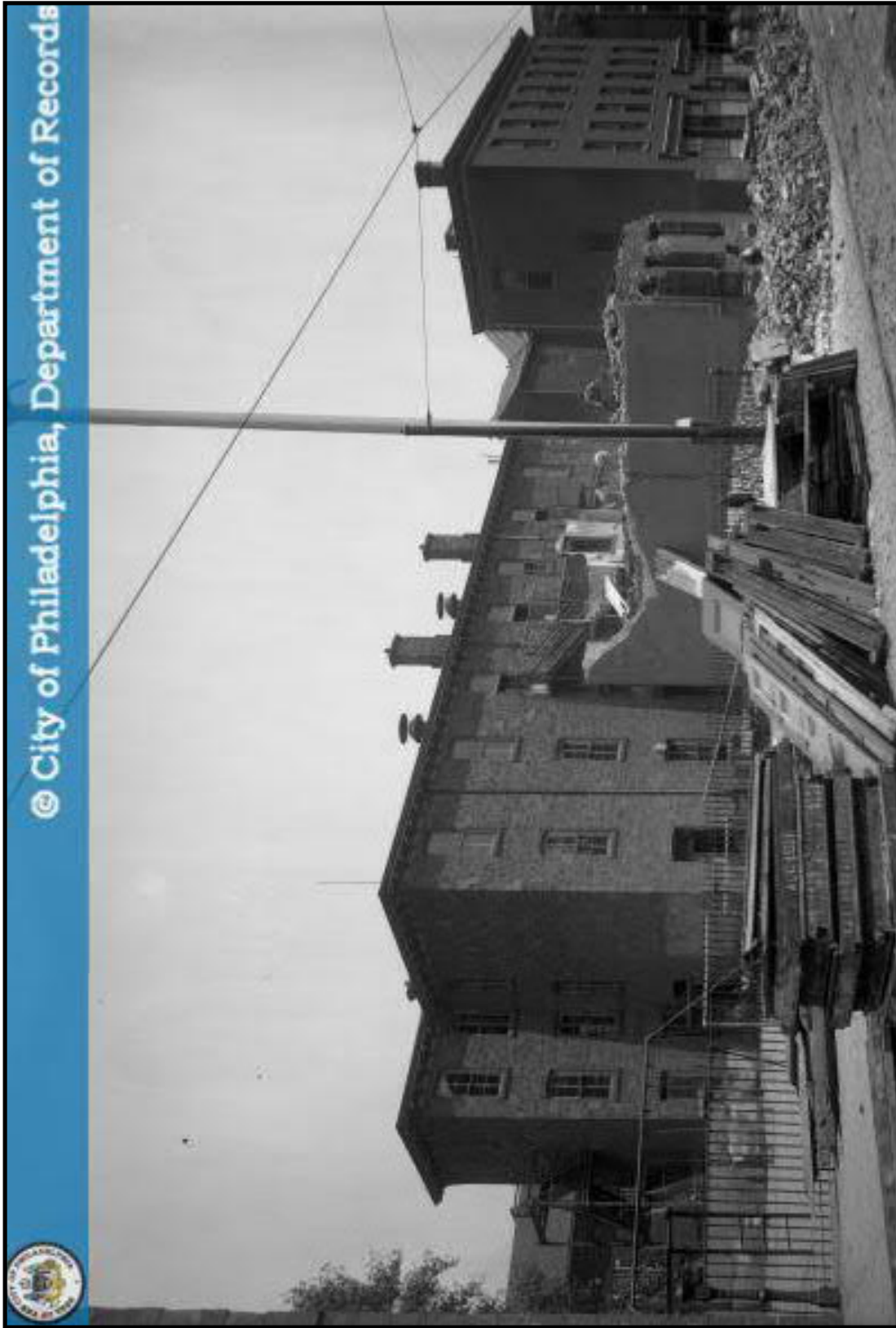


Figure 2.10. Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Philadelphia, PA*. Volume 1, Sheet 51 (detail). 1916. Scale 1 inch = 80 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.3. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. August 1, 1911. Note that 307 Lombard Street is undergoing demolition.



© City of Philadelphia, Department of Records



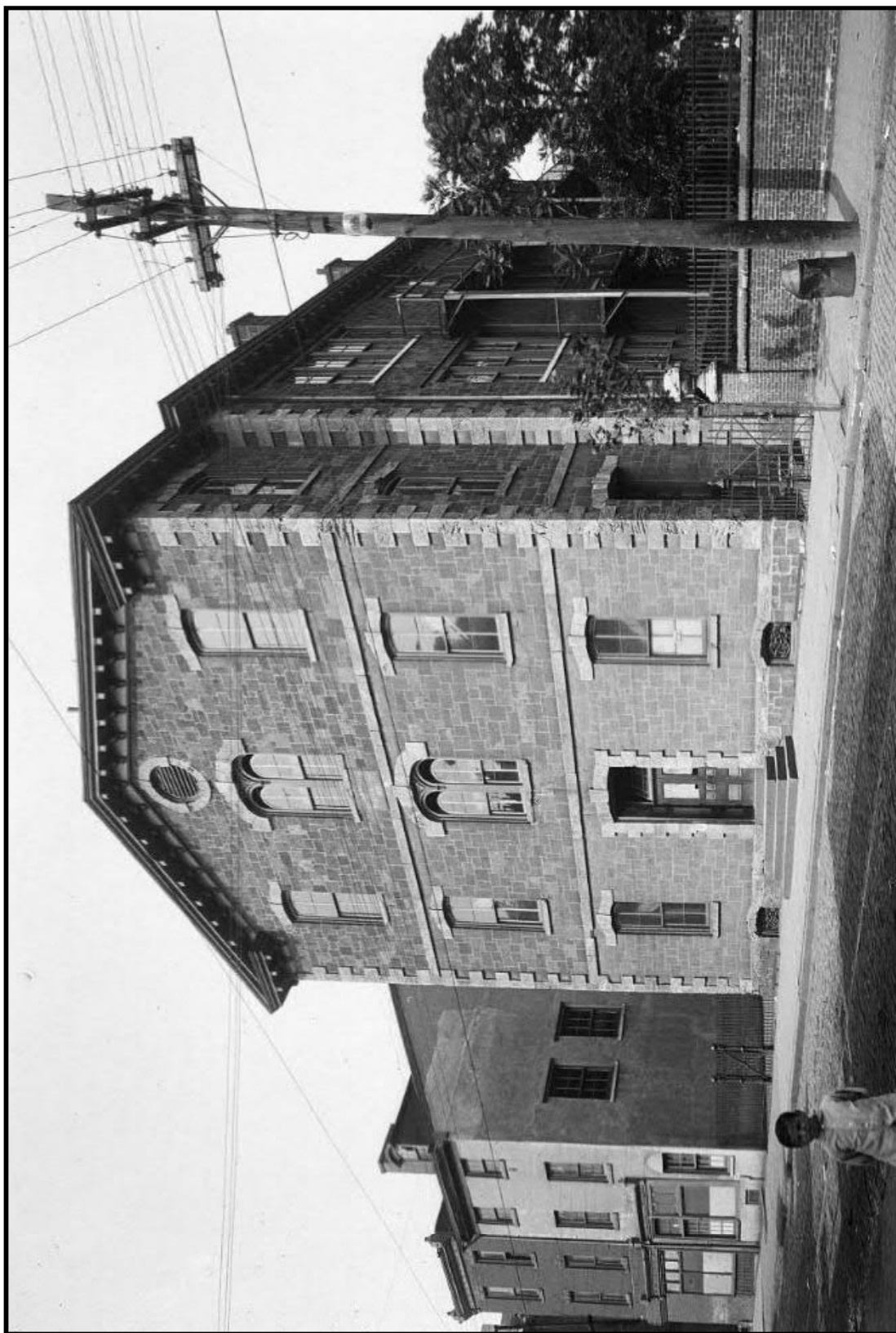
Photograph 2.4. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and Lombard Street. August 1, 1911. Note that 307 Lombard Street is undergoing demolition and 428 Third Street appears to have been just recently demolished.

Book WSV429/360), while 432 Third Street, the corner property, was acquired from Abraham and Fannie B. Margolin on August 8, 1906 (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book WSV726/131). The three-story brick buildings at 430 and 432 Third Street are seen in photographs taken in 1911 and 1913 (Photographs 2.3-2.6) with both structures exhibiting boarded-up storefronts at street level. The photographs of 1911 also show both 307 Lombard Street and 428 Third Street in the process of being demolished. While much of the ground floor of 307 Lombard Street still remained at the time these photographs were taken, 428 Third Street had been completely removed (some telltale debris still remained on the sidewalk out front). Although a title search was not undertaken for 307 Lombard Street, the City is presumed to have acquired this property in the first decade of the 20th century.

The Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1916 indicate that the buildings at 430 and 432 Third Street were repurposed as a “school annex” (Figure 2.10). They are both shown as still standing on the Bromley atlas maps of 1922 (Figure 2.10) and are also visible in an aerial photograph of 1930 (Dallin Aerial Survey Company 1930). By 1935, however, as is clear from a photograph taken in December of that year, they had been demolished and the schoolyard had been extended to the street corner (Photograph 2.7). This photograph also appears to show that the one-story bathroom facility in the northwest corner of the school lot had been enlarged to two stories.

The Wharton School was taken out of service in the late 1930s with local schoolchildren being directed elsewhere for their public education. The school property was put up for auction on February 15, 1940 and purchased on that day by St. Peter’s Episcopal Church for \$4,000. This transaction was formalized by a deed executed on April 27 of the same year (City of Philadelphia Archives, Deed Book DWH957/89). The church’s initial intention was to use the school as a recreational center for children of the parish, but the school buildings were torn down shortly after their purchase. Since 1940, the former school prop-

erty has remained as open land and in recent decades has served principally as a parking lot for the church congregation and the neighboring St. Peter’s School (Freeman & Company 1940; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 16, 1940).



Photograph 2.5. Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia. George M. Wharton Public School on Third Street. September 23, 1913.



Photograph 2.6. Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia. George M. Wharton Public School Annex at the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. September 23, 1913.

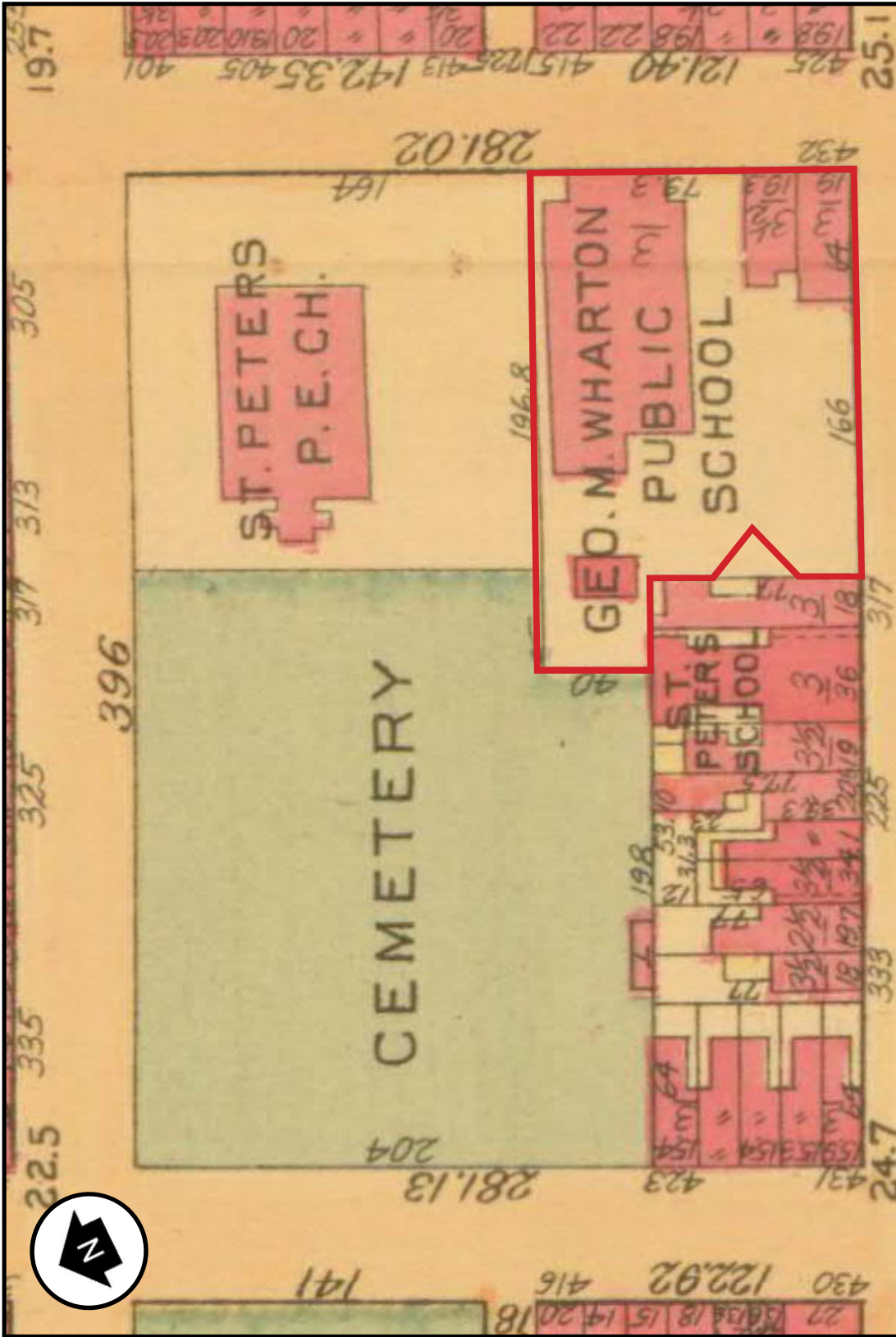


Figure 2.11. Bromley, George W. Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central) South Street to Lehigh Ave. Plate 1 (detail). 1922. Scale 1 inch = 65 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.7. City of Philadelphia Department of Records. George M. Wharton School and the corner of Third and Lombard Streets. December 9, 1935.

Chapter 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A. METHODOLOGY

Between July 1 and 16, 2019, a four-person field crew excavated two test pits (A and B) and three trenches (1, 2 and 3) at carefully selected locations within the project site (Figure 3.1). These locations were determined based on an analysis of background research data and historic maps and photographs. For the most part, test pits and trenches were placed where surviving shaft features and yard deposits of mid-18th-through mid-19th-century date might be anticipated (see above, Figure 1.3). All excavations were aligned north-south and east-west with the Philadelphia city street grid.

Test Pit A and an east-west trench (Trench 1) were positioned in the northwest corner of the site, which corresponded to the rear (western) part of the former Reverend Richard Peters property, where a pre-Revolutionary building once stood and rear yard features and deposits of similar vintage were sought. Test Pit B was placed in the backyard of 315 Lombard Street, adjacent to the existing school building. The two other trenches were placed running north-south in the center of the site to examine the rear yard of the 309 Lombard Street property (Trench 2) and the adjoining rear yards of 428 and 430 Third Street (Trench 3), where shaft features and yard deposits of mid-18th-through mid-19th-century date were anticipated.

All five excavations were started using a mid-size, Cat 305.5 E backhoe equipped with a two-foot-wide bucket (Photograph 3.1). Both test pits initially measured ten feet square, but Test Pit A was expanded to ten feet wide by 15 feet long. The three trenches initially measured at least ten feet in width, while their lengths varied between 25 and 35 feet. Following the initial

mechanical excavation, each test pit and trench was then cleaned down manually and excavation was continued using hand tools (Photograph 3.2). Where buried historic yard deposits were identified, or thought to be present, small square shovel tests or excavation units were excavated by hand. A 2.5-foot-square excavation unit was placed within Test Pit B, and two 1.5-foot square shovel tests were excavated within Trench 1. The buried A horizon observed in Trench 2's eastern profile was also sampled through hand excavation. Upon completion of excavation, each trench was documented through notes, photographs and the drafting of selected, to-scale plan views and profiles. Following documentation, each trench was backfilled, compacted and asphalt was reinstated.

Mechanically excavated soils were not screened, but a number of artifacts were recovered during the excavation process and from the soils stockpiled adjacent to the trenches. Additional artifacts were collected from the screening of soils from specific contexts during the manual excavations and the clean-up conducted within each excavation. All finds were bagged and tagged according to the trench and context in which they were found. A summary of artifacts recovered is provided in Table 3.1 and a detailed catalog is provided in Appendix B.

B. TEST PITS

Test Pit A, which measured 10 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west, was placed in the northwest corner of the site to sample potential historic backyard deposits and features associated with the rear yard of the Reverend Richard Peters property (Figures 3.1-3.3, Photograph 3.3). Test Pit A was originally



Photograph 3.1. View facing northeast showing the mechanical stripping of Test Pit A. At the mid-point of the frame the asphalt overlying Trench 1 is being cut with a road saw (Photographer: Andrew Martin, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:034].



Photograph 3.2. View facing southwest showing manual clearing of the pricy feature in Test Pit A (Photographer: Andrew Martin, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:111].



Photograph 3.3. View facing northwest showing the location of Test Pit A (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:005].

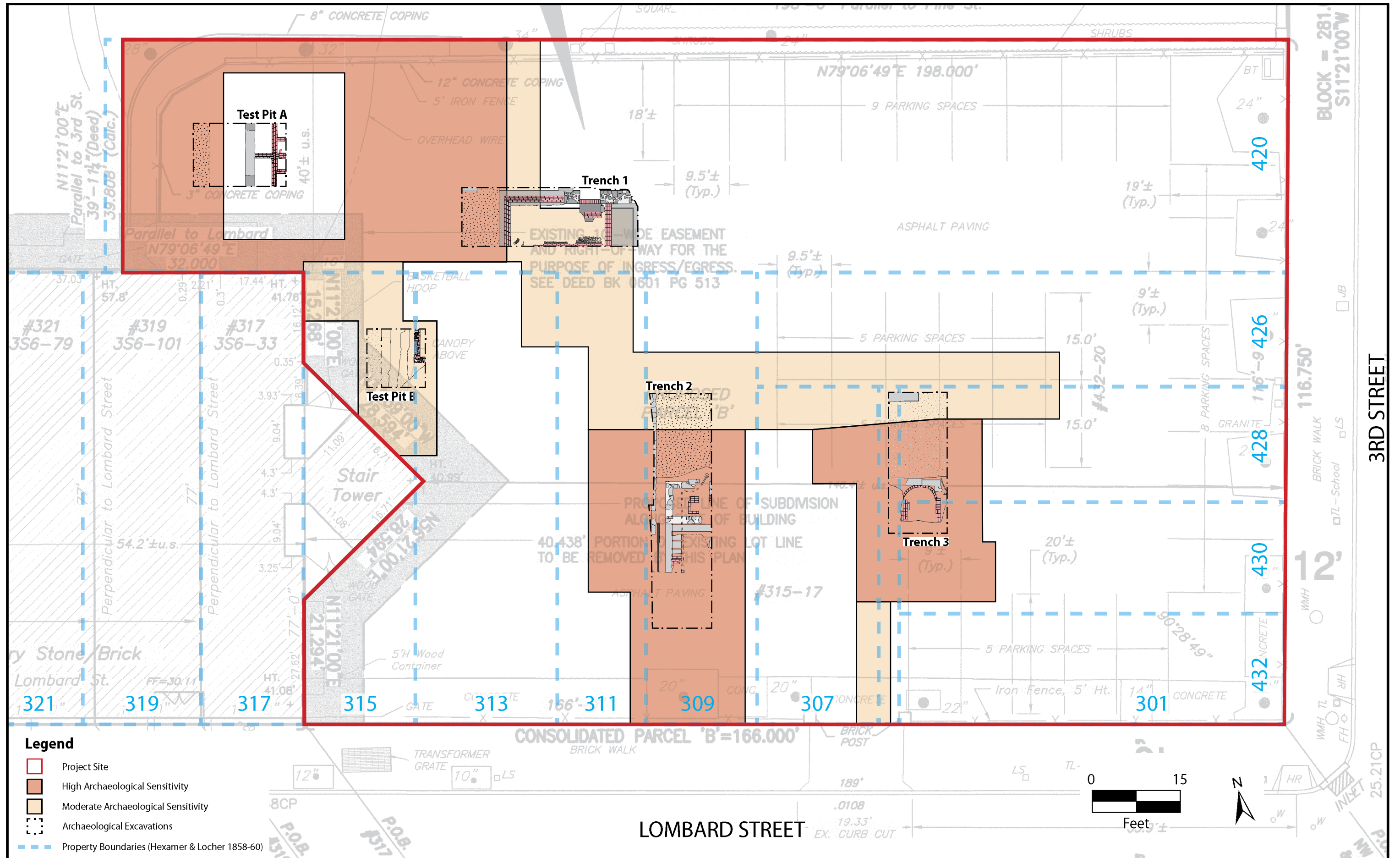
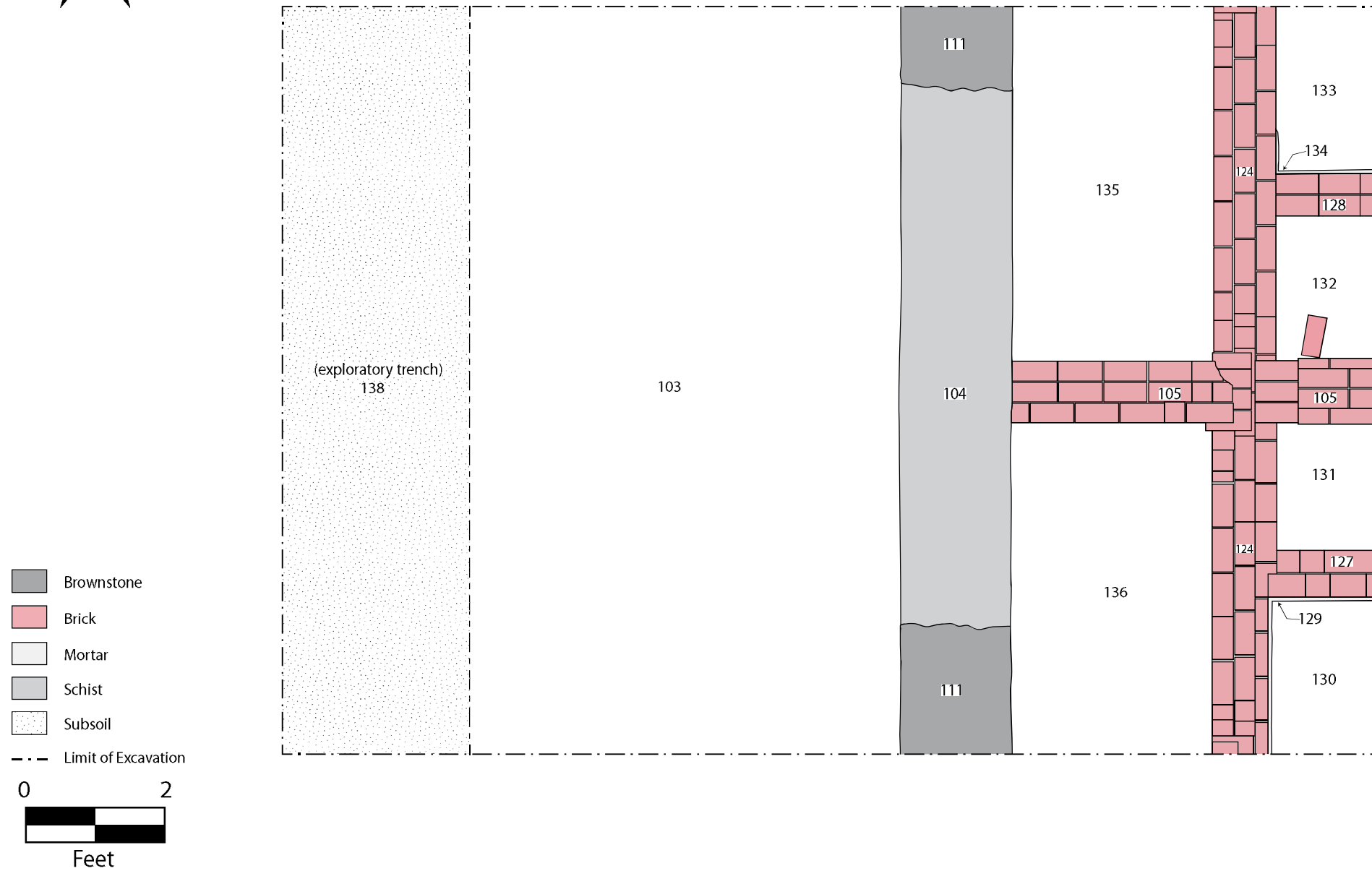


Figure 3.1. Site Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Test Pits and Trenches.

Test Pit A
Plan View

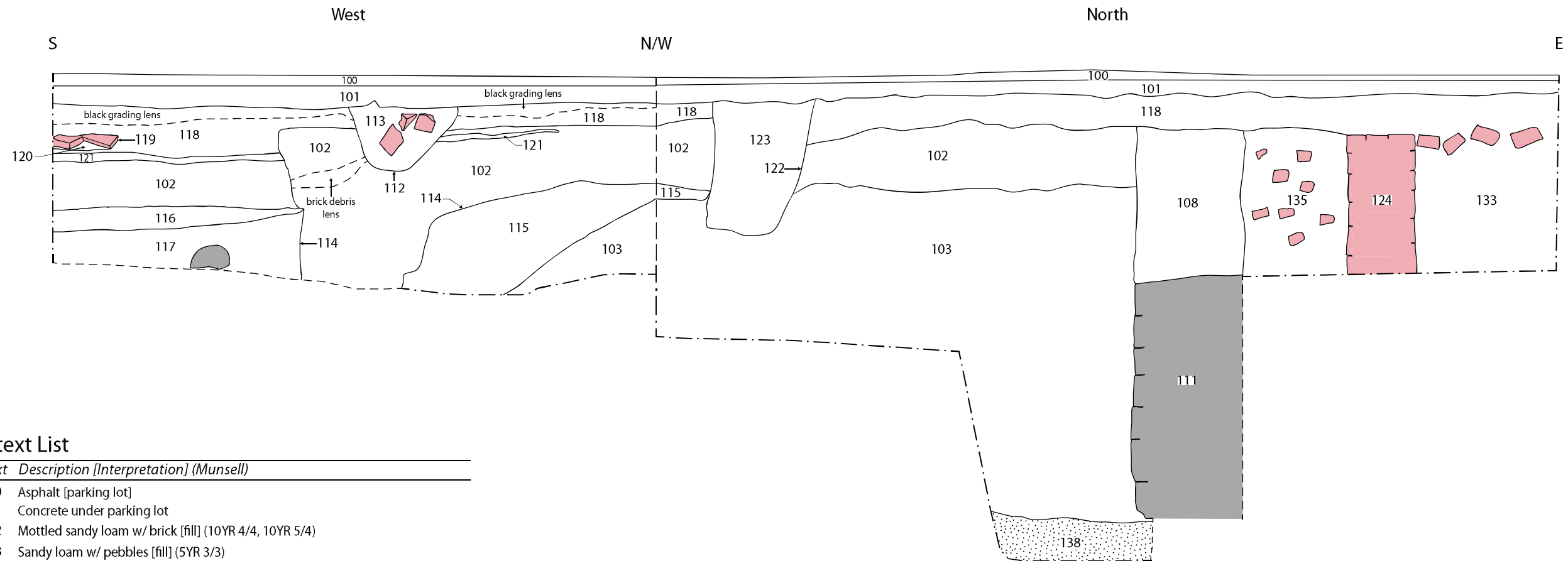


Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
103	Sandy loam w/ crushed brownstone [fill] (5YR 3/3)
104	Schist masonry of wall [structure]
105	Mortared brick [privy wall]
111	Brownstone masonry of wall [structure]
124	Mortared brick [19th-century privy wall]
127	Mortared brick [privy stall divider]
128	Mortared brick [privy stall divider]
129	Mortar lining [privy lining]
130	Mottled sandy silt w/ pebbles [fill of privy] (10YR 3/2, 10YR 4/2)
131	Sandy silty clay [fill of privy] (10YR 4/4)
132	Mottled sandy clay [fill of privy] (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4)
133	Mottled coarse sandy clay w/ pebbles, gravel and brick [fill of privy] (10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4)
134	Mortar lining [privy lining]
135	Sandy clay [fill] (10YR 5/6)
136	Sandy silt w/ charcoal and brick flecking [fill] (10YR 3/6)
138	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)

Figure 3.2. Test Pit A, Plan View.

Test Pit A
West and North Profiles



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
100	Asphalt [parking lot]
101	Concrete under parking lot
102	Mottled sandy loam w/ brick [fill] (10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4)
103	Sandy loam w/ pebbles [fill] (5YR 3/3)
108	Sandy clay loam [fill] (10YR 3/2)
111	Brownstone masonry of wall [structure]
112	Cut, filled by context 113 [pit]
113	Sandy loam w/ brick and mortar [fill of pit] (10YR 4/4 w/ 10YR 3/3)
114	Cut, filled by context 115
115	Sand [fill] (10YR 6/2)
116	Sand layer [fill] (10YR 6/2)
117	Mottled clayey sand [fill] (10YR 6/4, 10YR 4/3)
118	Sand [fill] (10YR 5/1)
119	Articulated brick [floor?]
120	Charcoal/coal ash lens
121	Crushed brick lens
122	Cut, filled by context 123 [20th-century feature]
123	Sandy loam [fill, 20th-century feature] (10YR 5/1)
124	Mortared brick [19th-century privy wall]
133	Mottled coarse sandy clay w/ pebbles, gravel and brick [fill of privy] (10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4)
135	Sandy clay [fill] (10YR 5/6)
138	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)

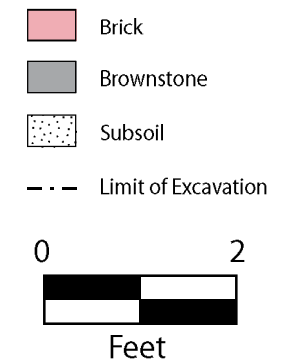


Figure 3.3. Test Pit A, West and North Profiles.

intended to measure ten feet square but due to the presence of a multi-stalled brick and stone restroom the pit was extended an additional five feet further to the east in an effort to more fully document this feature. The overlying asphalt, modern deposits and historic fill were removed from the entire test pit area using a backhoe with natural soils being encountered at a depth of 8.5 feet below the current ground surface. After the restroom was exposed, this feature was cleaned and the individual stalls were excavated manually before documentation.

The asphalt and underlying concrete aggregate layer [Contexts 100 and 101] extended to a depth of up to 0.7 feet below ground. Underlying this aggregate layer was a thick deposit of mottled sand loam fill [Context 102]. In the western profile of Test Pit A, Context 101 overlay a one-foot-thick sandy fill deposit [118] that extended from 0.5 to 1 foot below the ground surface (Figure 3.3). This deposit overlay a brick-paved surface [119], which extended from 1 to 1.6 feet below the ground surface. This brick surface consisted of two courses of brick in the western profile of Test Pit A (Photograph 3.4). Although cut by a later utility, this brick surface seems to have originally extended as much as six to seven feet into the north profile but had been entirely removed. This brick surface overlies a thick deposit of sand and brick demolition fill, presumably created by earlier demolition activity. This fill deposit contained large amounts of brick and varied in thickness from a 0.5 foot to as much as two to three feet at the eastern and northern ends of Test Pit A, where Context 102 overlay the brick and stone restroom.

The restroom, which is depicted in both Bromley's 1910 *Atlas of Philadelphia* and the 1916 Sanborn fire insurance maps (see above, Figures 2.9 and 2.10), was found at 1.2 feet below the ground surface, immediately underlying the parking lot (Figure 3.2; Photographs 3.5 and 3.6). The outer walls of the restroom enclosed a series of internal brick dividing

walls (Contexts 105, 124, 127 and 128) that adjoined a mortared-schist upper course [104] lying on top of a mortared brownstone foundation [111].

The schist upper course of the restroom's west wall extended from 2 to 2.5 feet below the ground surface and measured 7.5 feet north-south by 1.6 feet in width. This masonry supported an interior central brick wall [105] that measured five feet in length and 0.9 feet in width. The full length of this wall is unknown because it continued east beyond the limit of excavation. Context 105 was joined by a north-south running wall [124], which measured 0.9 feet in width and at least ten feet in length and appeared to extend beyond the limit of excavation to both the north and the south. Two smaller walls [127 and 128] ran east from Context 124 and divided the restroom into at least four stalls. Each of these stalls was lined with a layer of mortar. Hand excavation of these stalls ended in compacted demolition fill impasses at between 3.5 and 3.75 feet below the ground surface. A small amount of possible night soil [137] was found in the stall formed by Contexts 127, 124 and 105, but all of the stalls showed signs of having been cleaned out before the building was demolished. The stalls were filled by a dense layer of brick and rubble and only yielded a handful of late 19th-century artifacts such as glass and nails. This dense rubble fill made hand excavation impossible and none of the stalls were fully excavated. This schist and brick restroom sat atop a brownstone foundation wall [111] that extended 6.5 feet below ground surface.

In the western half of Test Pit A, Context 102 overlay a sand deposit [116] that extended from 2.1 feet to 2.6 feet below the ground surface. This fill deposit overlay a dark sand and cobble deposit [117]. Once excavation was completed, it became evident in the west wall profile that the sand and brick demolition layer [102] was the fill of a large cut [114]. This cut truncated Contexts 116 and 117 and extended to a depth of two to three feet below the ground surface.



Photograph 3.4. View facing southwest showing the southern profile of Test Pit A. Note the articulated brick in the profile, this is likely the remnants of a brick driveway for the demolished school (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:084].



Photograph 3.5. View facing east showing the large brick and schist privy in Test Pit A (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:162].



Photograph 3.6. View facing north showing the large brick and schist privy in Test Pit A (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:150].

This demolition cut and fill episode was cut again by a trench containing a later utility [112]. The demolition cut was filled by a dump of rubble [113]. Due to the nature of the heavy disturbance encountered in Test Pit A, this cut was primarily observed in profile in the test pit's west wall after excavation was completed. Contexts 114/102 overlay a large sand fill deposit [115] that extended from 2.2 to 3.5 feet below the ground surface. This overlay a deep fill deposit composed of sandy loam with pebbles and crushed brownstone [103]. This fill deposit extended to almost nine feet below the ground surface where it overlay natural subsoil [138] (Photograph 3.7). This unusually thick fill deposit may have been placed to raise the ground level in this part of the property after the school building was removed.

Test Pit B, which measured ten feet square, was placed immediately east of the existing St Peter's School stair tower (Figures 3.1, 3.4 and 3.5; Photograph 3.8). This test pit aimed to examine potential historic backyard deposits and features associated with the rear yard of 315 Lombard Street. The overlying asphalt and modern deposits were excavated from the entire test pit using the backhoe. The underlying historic yard deposit was examined by means of a manually excavated 2.5-foot-square excavation unit (Excavation Unit 1000). Soil removed from Excavation Unit 1000 was screened and all artifacts found were retained according to their context.

The existing asphalt parking lot and an underlying layer of aggregate [200 and 201] extended to a depth of 0.7 feet below the ground surface. Underlying the aggregate layer in much of Test Pit B was a thick deposit of brown silty loam [202]. Composed of redeposited subsoil, Context 202 extended to a depth of three feet below the ground surface. Context 202 was likely deposited during the construction of the existing St. Peter's School. Moving from west to east, Context 202 was cut by a long linear feature [204] that ran north-south across the center of Test Pit B. This cut

measured 1.5 feet in width and extended to a depth of 2.5 feet below the ground surface. This cut was filled by a cast iron pipe and a dark brown silty loam deposit [205]. This fill deposit contained 18th-century artifacts and was composed of redeposited soil derived from the underlying buried A-horizon deposit [203] (Photograph 3.9).

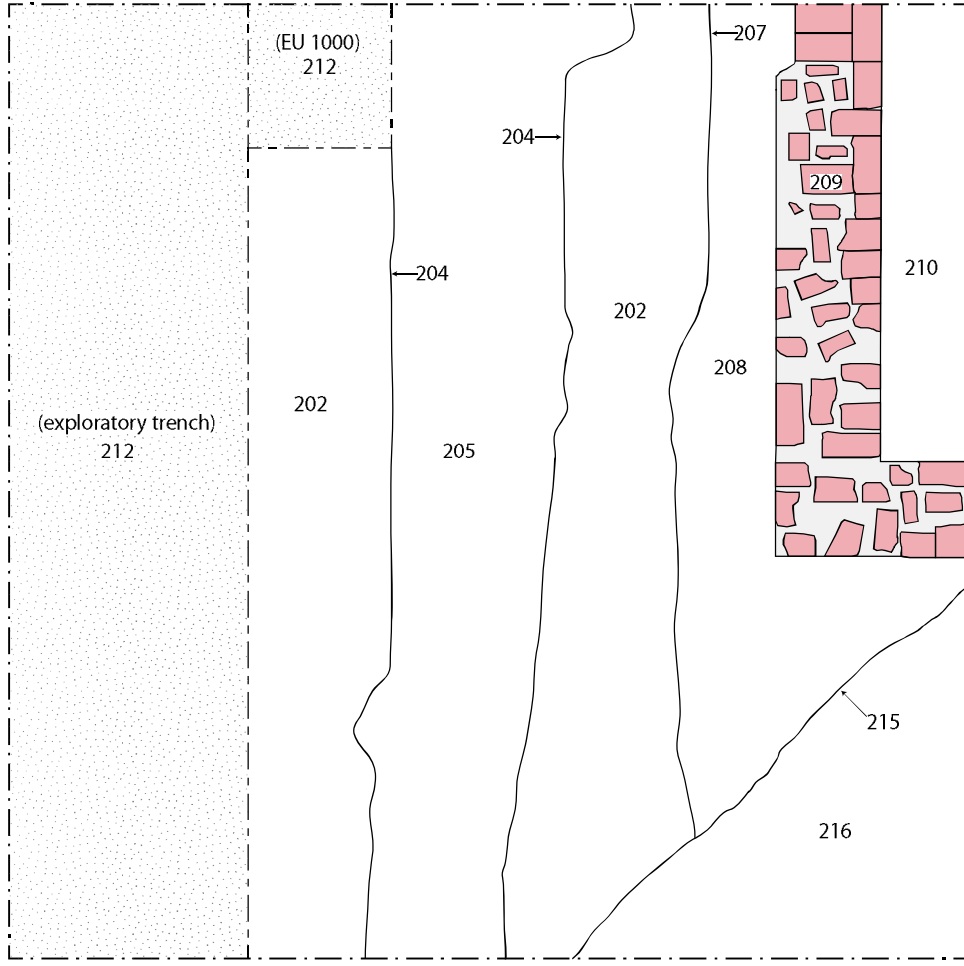
A shallow brick foundation [208] was observed in the northeast corner of Test B (Photograph 3.10). Five feet of this foundation's western wall and one foot of its south wall were encountered 1 to 1.2 feet below the ground surface. This feature was bisected mechanically and found to only extend to a depth of 2.2 feet below the ground surface and was filled by a deposit of dark, coarse sandy loam and coal ash [210]. This deposit yielded both 18th- and 19th-century artifacts (Figure 3.5). Although originally interpreted as the base of a privy, its shallow depth, especially in relation to the buried A horizon found beneath it, suggest it was the crawlspace of a small rear addition to the house at 313 Lombard Street. The artifacts within the feature and the large dump of brick and debris [214] immediately west of it were likely deposits resulting from its demolition.

Underlying Context 202 across the whole of Test Pit B at three feet below the ground surface, was a buried A horizon [203]. This deposit was initially identified with the backhoe and a trench was mechanically excavated along Test Pit B's western profile to confirm that this was an intact yard deposit. A 2.5-foot-square excavation unit, Excavation Unit 1000, was then placed between Test Pit B's northwestern corner and the pipe trench [204 and 205]. Hand excavation showed that this buried A horizon extended to between 3.5 and 3.8 below the current ground surface and that it contained quantities of 18th-century, and some 19th-century, artifacts (Photograph 3.11) (see below, Section D). Underlying this buried yard deposit was the B-horizon subsoil [211], which testing with a hand auger showed extended to a depth of 6.35 feet below

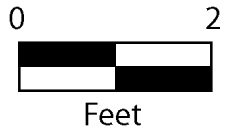


Photograph 3.7. View facing north showing the crushed brownstone and soil fill episode in the north wall profile of Test Pit A. Note the subsoil present at the bottom of the trench (Photographer: Andrew Martin, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:212].

Test Pit B
Plan View



- Brick
- Mortar
- Subsoil
- Limit of Excavation

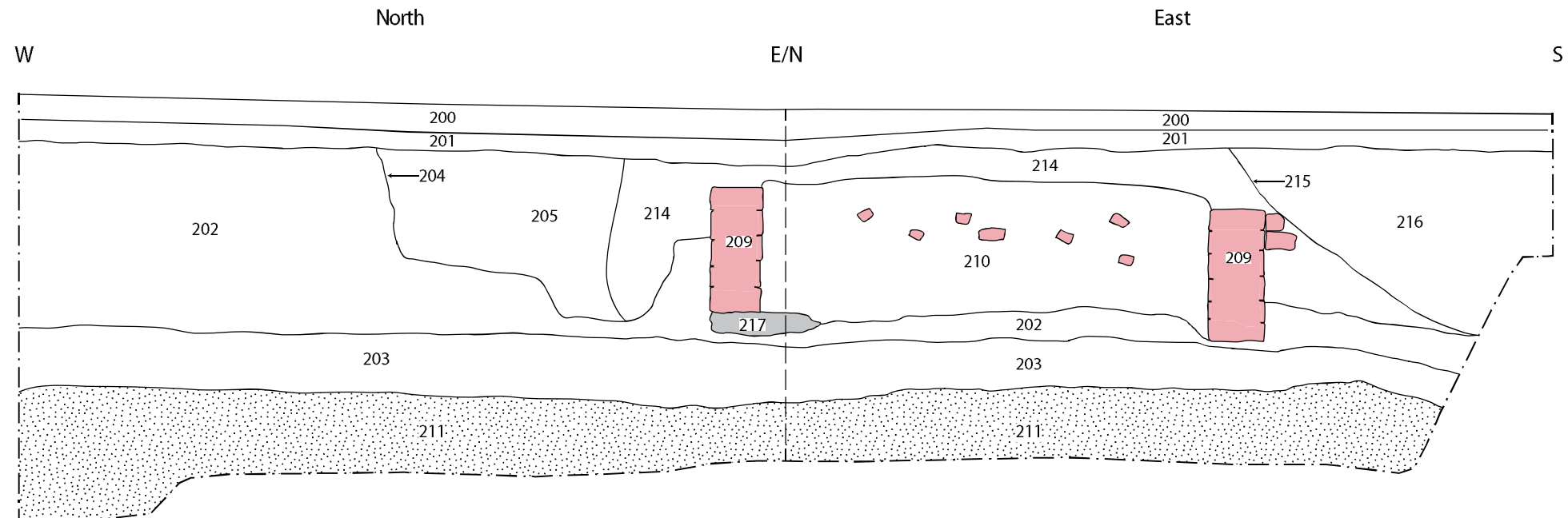


Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
202	Clayey silt [redeposited B horizon] (2.5Y 6/6)
204	Cut, filled by context 205 [utility trench]
205	Mottled clayey silt [fill] (2.5Y 6/6, 10YR 3/3, 10YR 2/2)
207	Cut, filled by contexts 208 and 209 [builders' trench]
208	Fill of context 207 [builders' trench]
209	Mortared brick [foundation wall]
210	Coarse sandy loam [fill of foundation] (10YR 3/1)
212	Silty clay w/ iron oxide staining [B2 horizon, subsoil] (2.5Y 5/6)
215	Cut, filled by context 216 [intrusive feature]
216	Mottled silty loam [intrusive feature] (10YR 5/6, 10YR 3/2)

Figure 3.4. Test Pit B, Plan View.

Test Pit B
North and East Profiles



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
200	Asphalt [parking lot]
201	Aggregate [grading for context 400]
202	Clayey silt [redeposited B horizon] (2.5Y 6/6)
203	Silty loam [buried A horizon] (2.5Y 5/3)
204	Cut, filled by context 205 [utility trench]
205	Mottled clayey silt [fill] (2.5Y 6/6, 10YR 3/3, 10YR 2/2)
209	Mortared brick [foundation wall]
210	Coarse sandy loam [fill of foundation] (10YR 3/1)
211	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
214	Mottled clayey silt w/ brick and mortar debris [demolition fill] (2.5Y 5/6, 10YR 3/4)
215	Cut, filled by context 216 [intrusive feature]
216	Mottled silty loam [intrusive feature] (10YR 5/6, 10YR 3/2)
217	Concrete [foundation footing]

- Brick
- Concrete
- Subsoil
- Limit of Excavation

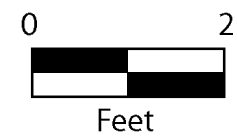


Figure 3.5. Test Pit B, North and East Profiles.



Photograph 3.8. View facing northwest showing the location of Test Pit B (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:028].



Photograph 3.9. View facing north showing Test Pit B. The disturbed area along the western profile was a back filled trench dug by Hunter Research personal. The dark band of soil running down the center of the test was a demolished utility. The foundation of a rear addition to 313 Lombard Street is visible in the northeast corner of the test pit (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:303].



Photograph 3.10. View facing north showing the east profile of Test Pit B. Note the foundation of the rear addition to 313 Lombard Street and the presence of the buried A beneath it (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:562].



Photograph 3.11. View facing north showing the buried A horizon in Test Pit B (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:346].

the current ground surface, where it overlay the B2 horizon [212]. Context 212 was augered to a depth of 9.35 below the current ground surface; no artifacts or evidence of prehistoric features were found in either the B or B2 horizons.

C. TRENCHES

Trench 1, measured 35 feet east-west by ten feet north-south, and was placed in the northwestern part of the existing parking lot to examine potential historic deposits and features associated with the rear yard of the Reverend Richard Peters property (Figures 3.1, 3.6 and 3.7; Photograph 3.12). The overlying asphalt and historic fill were excavated from the entire trench using the backhoe. Structural elements and the B horizon were initially exposed mechanically with cleaning and documentation done by hand. Two 1.5-foot-square shovel tests were excavated at the bottom of the trench to investigate a possible buried A horizon deposit.

The existing asphalt parking lot [300] and an underlying layer of aggregate [304] extended to a depth of 0.7 feet below the ground surface. Upon removal of the overlying asphalt and aggregate layers, two brick walls, both running east-west, were observed. Four and a half feet from the eastern limit of the trench a brick wall [321] was identified; this was 1.2 feet thick and extended 7.2 feet down to a concrete floor [334] (Photograph 3.13). This wall and floor are part of the basement of the former George M. Wharton Public School, and were filled by a single dump of large slabs of broken concrete and brick [322]. The southern wall of this basement was formed by a 2.5-foot-thick brownstone wall [326] that continued east beyond the limits of Trench 1 and extended down to the basement floor. Just west of the brick wall [321], at 3.5 feet below the ground surface, a brick pier [329] and stone slab [323] were identified that were likely the remains of a set of steps into the former school build-

ing (Photograph 3.14). Adjoining Context 323 was a blocked entrance or doorway that had been cut into the brownstone wall [326]. This entrance was blocked with a single-course-wide brick wall [317].

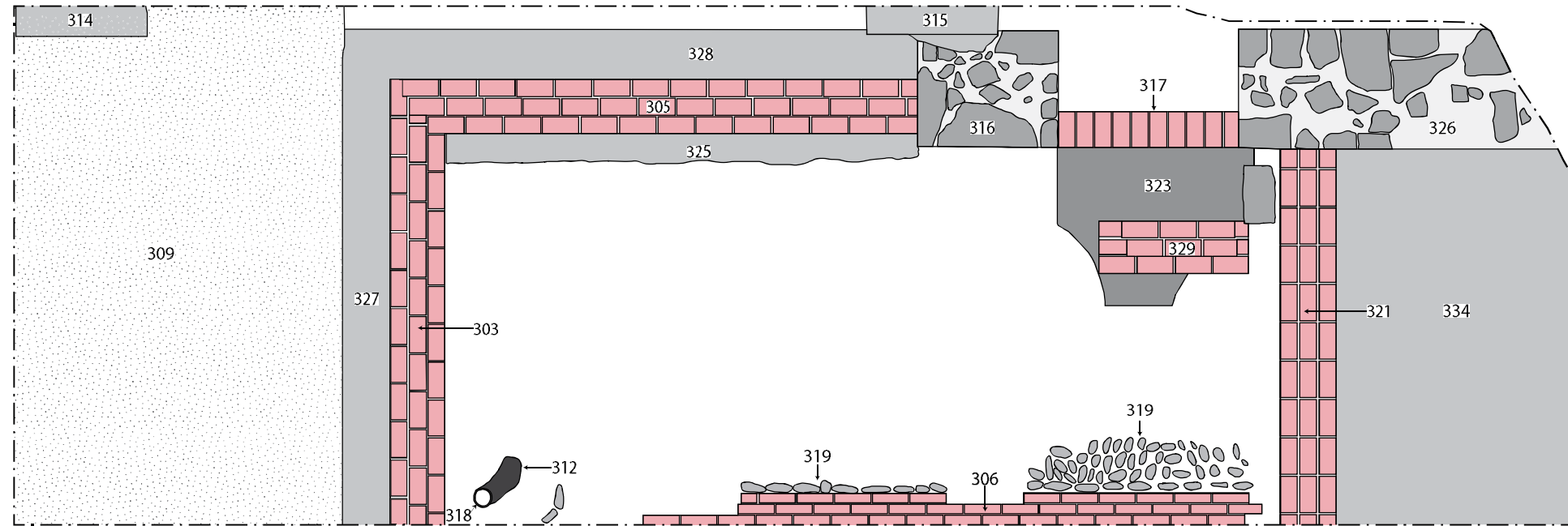
West of this brick insert was a large brown stone column [316]. This column was aligned with Context 326 and is likely the corner of the former Wharton Public School, but its exact relationship was obscured by the trench edge and an overlying modern concrete footer [315]. Joining this brownstone column was a one-foot-wide brick wall [305] that extended from just below the aggregate layer to 3.5 feet below the ground surface where it sat on a concrete footer [328]. This brick wall joined with a north-south brick wall [303] of similar dimensions (Photograph 3.15). These two brick walls formed a courtyard off the back of the school that is visible on Bromley's 1885 *Atlas of Philadelphia* (see above, Figure 2.8).

Within the limits of the courtyard the aggregate layer, Context 304, overlay a substantial brick demolition deposit that was contained within the boundaries of the brick courtyard formed by the east-west and north-south running brick walls [respectively 305 and 303]. This deposit extended to a depth of 1.7 feet below the ground surface where it overlay a thin clay deposit [332]. This clay fill deposit extended to a depth of two feet below the ground surface where it overlay a brick path [306] that was lined with cobble stones [319] (Photograph 3.16). This path followed a similar alignment to the brick path identified in Test Pit A and the two paths could be part of the same construction; however, it seems more likely that this brick and cobble stone path is related to a demolished structure within the courtyard. The path was truncated and disturbed by an angled cut [310] that began just beneath the aggregate layer. The cut was filled by a densely packed mix of concrete rubble and brick [311] that overlay a vertical iron pipe [312]. The brick and cobble stone path overlay mottled fill that appeared to be a heavily disturbed yard deposit [308]. This

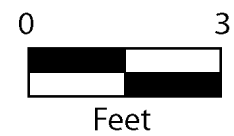


Photograph 3.12. View facing southwest showing the location of Trench 1 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:012].

Trench 1
Plan View



-  Brownstone
-  Concrete
-  Brick
-  Iron
-  Mortar
-  Slate
-  Stone
-  Subsoil
-  Limit of Excavation

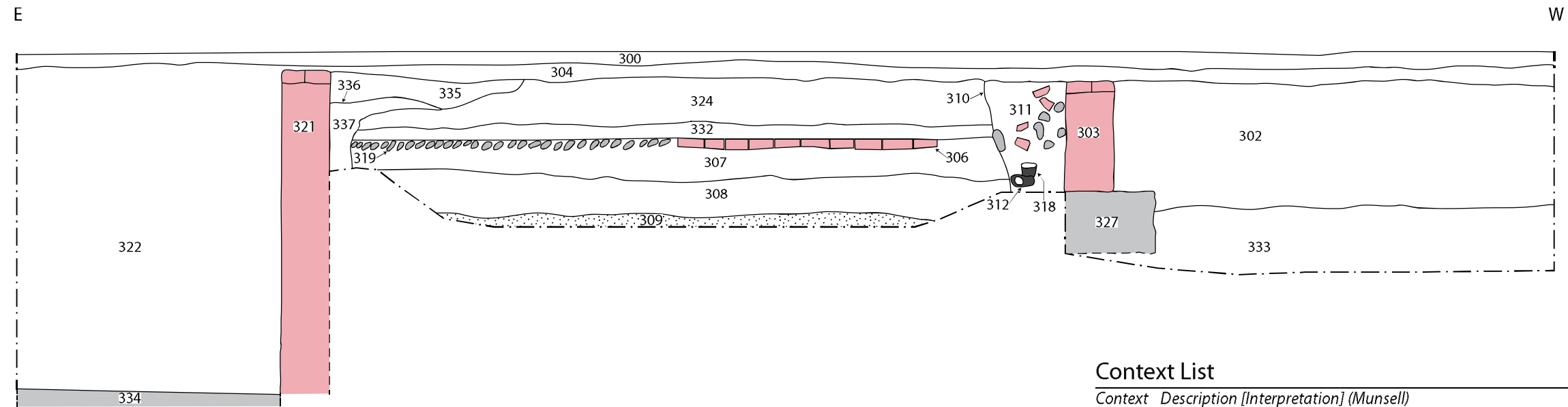


Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
303	Mortared brick [wall]
305	Mortared brick [wall]
306	Brick [lining for context 319]
309	Silty clay [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
312	Iron pipe (0.4ft Diam) [utility]
314	Concrete [footing]
315	Concrete [footing]
316	Mortared brownstone [wall]
317	Mortared brick [wall]
318	Iron pipe (0.4ft Diam) [utility]
319	Cobble [pavement]
321	Brick [wall of George M. Wharton Public School]
323	Slate [base for stairs]
325	Concrete [footing]
326	Mortared brownstone [wall]
327	Concrete [footing]
328	Concrete [footing]
329	Mortared brick [pier for stairs]
334	Concrete [floor of of George M. Wharton Public School]

Figure 3.6. Trench 1, Plan View.

Trench 1
South Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
300	Asphalt [parking lot]
302	Mottled clay sandy loam [fill] (10YR 4/4, 5Y 4/4, 10YR 4/2)
303	Mortared brick [wall]
304	Aggregate [grading for context 300] (5Y 2.5/1)
306	Brick [lining for context 319]
307	Sand w/ gravel [fill] (10YR 4/6)
308	Sandy clay [buried A horizon] (10YR 4/3)
309	Silty clay [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
310	Cut, filled by contexts 311, 311 and 318 [cut for 19th-century utilities]
311	Mottled sandy clay w/ gravel and brick debris [fill of 19th-century utility] (10YR 4/3, 10YR 3/3)
312	Iron pipe (0.4ft Diam) [utility]
318	Iron pipe (0.4ft Diam) [utility]
319	Cobble [pavement]
321	Brick [wall of George M. Wharton Public School]
322	Mottled silty clay w/ brick and concrete rubble [fill] (10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/2)
324	Mottled sandy silt w/ brick [fill] (10YR 4/6, 10YR 6/8, 10YR 6/2)
327	Concrete [footing]
332	Silty clay [fill] (10YR 4/6)
333	Mottled silty clay [fill] (10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/6)
334	Concrete [floor of George M. Wharton Public School]
336	Cut, filled by context 337 [utility trench]
337	Mottled sandy silt [fill of utility trench, utility removed] (10YR 2/3, 10YR 4/6)

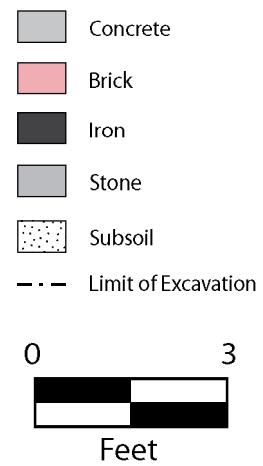


Figure 3.7. Trench 1, South Profile.



Photograph 3.13. View facing northwest showing the brick and brownstone walls of the Wharton Public School basement (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:272].



Photograph 3.14. View facing north showing the blocked entrance in the Wharton Public School (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:401].



Photograph 3.15. View facing west showing the brick walls that may have formed a courtyard at the western end of the Wharton Public School in Trench 1 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:422].



Photograph 3.16. View facing south showing the south profile of Trench 1. Note the articulated brick and cobble stone path running along the profile (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:426].

deposit lay on top of natural B-horizon soils which were manually tested with two square shovel tests, neither of which produced artifacts.

West of Context 303, the rear courtyard wall continued to the western limit of Trench 1. Context 304 overlay a mottled silty sand loam [302], which extended to a depth of 3.5 feet below the ground surface. This deposit was heavily laden with brick rubble and was likely demolition fill relating to the demolition of the school. Underlying this fill deposit was the natural B horizon subsoil [333], which was augered to a depth of 9.75 feet.

Trench 2 measured 30 feet north-south by 10 feet east-west and was placed just to the west of the existing entrance to the St Peter's Episcopal Church parking lot (Figures 3.1, 3.8 and 3.9; Photograph 3.17). This trench was located here to examine potential historic deposits and features associated with the rear yard of 309 Lombard Street. The overlying asphalt and historic fill were excavated from the entire trench using the backhoe. Structural elements and the B horizon were initially exposed through mechanical excavation with cleaning and further investigation being done by hand, followed by documentation. A buried A-horizon deposit observed in the profile was sampled by hand with trowels and screens.

The existing asphalt parking lot [400] and an underlying layer of asphalt grading material [401] extended to a depth of 0.6 feet below the ground surface across the whole of Trench 2. Removal of the asphalt and underlying grading material exposed a mica-schist wall in the western profile of the trench [402] (Photograph 3.18). This wall extended from 0.5 to 2.5 feet below the ground surface and was interpreted as the east wall of 311 Lombard Street, visible on Hexamer and Locher's *Map of the City of Philadelphia* published in 1858-1860 (see above, Figure 2.7). This stone wall overlay the B-horizon subsoil [405]. Twenty feet south of the northern limit of Trench 2, Context 402

was cut by a later utility trench [417]. This cut was filled by loose soil and redeposited broken mica-schist [418]. The mica-schist wall continued on for an additional three feet after this cut, at which point it appears to have been completely demolished. The remainder of the western profile of Trench 2 consisted of a thick mottled fill deposit [423], that overly the B-horizon subsoil [405].

In the north profile, to the east of the northern end of this schist wall, was a sequence of fill deposits [421, 413] that overlay a somewhat ephemeral buried A horizon [404] (Photograph 3.19). This deposit extended from two to three feet below the current ground surface and overlay the natural B-horizon subsoil [405]. Context 404 was sampled in two locations and yielded 18th-century artifacts. The sequence of fill deposits overlying this buried yard deposit continued into the east profile. At 5.5 feet south of the northern limit of the trench, this sequence was cut from 0.7 to 2.5 feet below the ground surface and subsequently filled [419 and 420]. This cut and fill episode was likely related to a later utility. At eight feet south of the northern limit of the trench, the sequence of fill overlying the buried A horizon was truncated by a large deposit of fill [403] (Photographs 3.20 and 3.21). This deposit extended from 0.6 feet below the ground surface, immediately under the asphalt grading material, to a depth of 3.5 feet below the ground surface, where it overlay the B-horizon subsoil. This deposit is likely related to the demolition of the building that formerly stood at 309 Lombard Street.

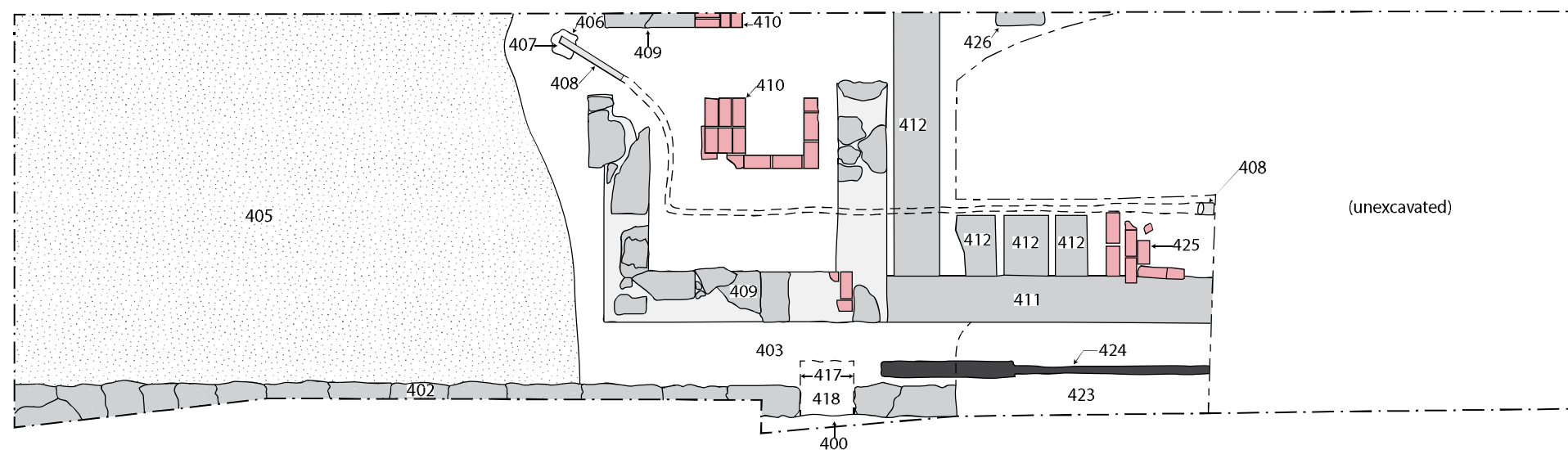
Fourteen feet south of the northern end of Trench 2, this fill overlay a rectangular mica-schist stone structure measuring 8 feet north-south by 6 feet east-west, whose walls were 1.2 feet wide [409] (Photograph 3.22). These walls were identified two feet below the current ground surface and extended to a depth of at least 1.5 feet. Both the north-south and east-west walls of this structure were truncated and disturbed by the installation of two later pipes, one of which was a



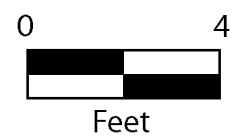
Photograph 3.17. View facing south showing the location of Trench 2 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:019].



Trench 2
Plan View



- Concrete
- Brick
- Iron
- Mortar
- Lead
- Schist
- Subsoil
- Limit of Excavation



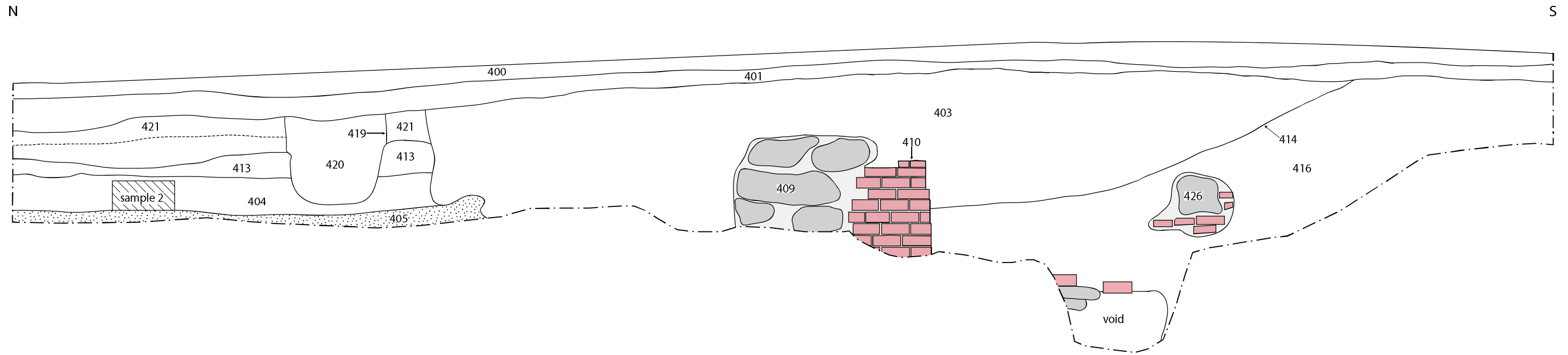
Context List

Context Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)

400	Asphalt [parking lot]
402	Mortared schist [wall of 315 Lombard St.]
403	Loamy silt w/ brick and mortar rubble [fill] (10YR 3/6)
405	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
406	Cut, filled by contexts 407 and 408 [utility trench]
407	Sandy silt w/ brick, stone, debris [utility fill] (10YR 4/4)
408	Lead pipe (1in Diam) [utility]
409	Mortared schist [wall of 313 Lombard St.]
410	Mortared brick [possible chimney]
411	Mortared schist [18th-century foundation]
412	Schist [floor]
417	Cut, filled by context 418
418	Silty clay [fill] (10YR 3/4)
423	Mottled silty loam [fill] (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/3)
424	Iron pipe (3.5in Diam) [utility]
425	Mortared brick [structure]
426	Brick and schist feature [structure]

Figure 3.8. Trench 2, Plan View.

Trench 2
East Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
400	Asphalt [parking lot]
401	Aggregate [grading for context 400]
403	Loamy silt w/ brick and mortar rubble [fill] (10YR 3/6)
404	Silty loam [buried A horizon] (2.5Y 5/3)
405	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
409	Mortared schist [wall of 313 Lombard St.]
410	Mortared brick [possible chimney]
413	Clayey silt [redposited B horizon] (10YR 5/6)
414	Cut, filled by context 416
416	Sandy silt w/ brick and mortar debris [fill] (10YR 4/4)
419	Cut, filled by context 420
420	Loamy silt w/ brick and mortar rubble [fill] (10YR 3/6)
421	Mottled loamy silt [fill] (10YR 3/6, 10YR 5/8)
426	Mortared schist and brick [structure]

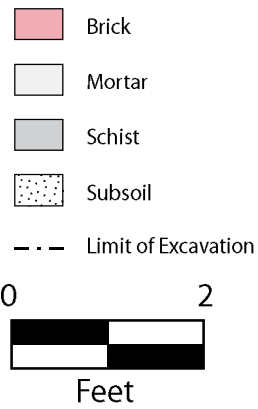


Figure 3.9. Trench 2, East Profile.



Photograph 3.18. View facing southwest showing the mica-schist east wall of 311 Lombard Street in the west wall of Trench 2 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:502].



Photograph 3.19. View facing north showing the north profile of Trench 2. Note the buried A present in the profile (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:481].



Photograph 3.20. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 2. Note the buried A present in the profile and that has been truncated by later disturbance at the right hand end of the frame (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:467].



Photograph 3.21. View facing east showing the fill deposits related to the demolition of 309 Lombard Street (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:476].



Photograph 3.22. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 2. Note the truncated schist wall and brick liner of the chimney and demolition fill related to the demolition of 309 Lombard Street (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:472].

lead pipe [408] that ran north-south from the southern end of the trench to just beyond Context 409. This pipe, along with a fill composed of redeposited brick rubble and coarse sand [407], filled the pipe trench [406]. A smaller square brick feature [410] was laid inside of the larger rectangular mica-schist foundation (Photograph 3.22). Though truncated by Context 407 and heavily disturbed by demolition-related fill, it is thought that this smaller rectangular brick feature supported a chimney located at the rear of the building at 309 Lombard Street.

Moving south towards Lombard Street, Context 409 abutted a north-south schist wall [411] that extended for at least eight feet into the southern profile of the trench. This foundation wall abutted a stone slab floor surface [412] (Photograph 3.23). This floor extended for 6.5 feet eastward to the limit of the Trench 2 excavation at a depth of four feet below the ground surface. Both Contexts 411 and 412 are interpreted as the foundation of 309 Lombard Street, a possible 18th-century house.

A pair of smaller brick and schist foundations was also observed in Trench 2 and both likely supported interior partition walls of 309 Lombard Street. Both walls were also heavily disturbed and truncated by both the demolition of 309 Lombard Street as well as the installation of the north-south running lead pipe [406-408]. At 22 feet south of Trench 2's northern limit, the first of these walls [412] was 1.2 feet in width and was encountered 2.5 feet below the ground surface. It was of brick and schist construction, 1.5 feet in width, and extended to depths ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 feet below the ground surface. The second wall [425] was observed in the east profile 27 feet south of Trench 2's northern limit. This was a small, one-foot-wide brick wall whose western end abutted the north-south schist foundation [411] noted above. Moving still further south toward Lombard Street, the brick rubble demolition layer [403] overlay another layer of demolition fill [416]. This latter fill deposit,

considered to be filling the basement of the building that formerly stood at 309 Lombard Street, was almost entirely composed of brick rubble and extended from 0.8 feet to four feet below the ground surface.

The eastern wall of 311 Lombard Street [402] and the westernmost north-south foundations of 309 Lombard Street [409, 411] were separated by a narrow alley that is visible on Hexamer and Locher's *Map of the City of Philadelphia* of 1858-1860 (see above, Figure 2.7). A cast iron pipe [424] ran north-south through this alley, the installation of which removed any historic deposits that may have been present.

Trench 3 measured 24 feet north-south by 10 feet east-west and was placed just to the east of the existing entrance to the St Peter's Episcopal Church parking lot (Figures 3.1, 3.10 and 3.11; Photograph 3.25). Trench 3 was placed in this location to examine to examine potential historic deposits and features associated with the rear yards of 428 and 430 Third Street. The overlying asphalt and historic fill were excavated from the entire trench using the excavator. Structural elements were exposed mechanically with cleaning and further investigation being done by hand, followed by documentation.

The existing asphalt parking lot [500] and underlying aggregate layer [501] extended to a depth of 0.8 feet below the ground surface across the entire trench (Photograph 3.26). In the northwest corner of the trench, three feet below the ground surface, a concrete foundation [515] was encountered. This is believed to be related to the construction of the Wharton Public School, which lay directly to the north of the trench. Within the northern end of the trench the aggregate layer overlay a thick, compact sandy silt fill deposit [502]. This deposit extended from 0.8 feet to a maximum depth of 2.9 feet below the ground surface where it overlay a large deposit of compact sandy silt with brick fragments [503]. This latter fill deposit extended the full length of the trench and extended



Photograph 3.23. View facing west showing the schist foundation and brick chimney in Trench 2 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:447].



Photograph 3.24. View facing west showing the schist foundation and brick chimney and its relationship to the schist wall for 309 Lombard Street. Note the schist wall for the 311 Lombard Street in the west profile (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:515].

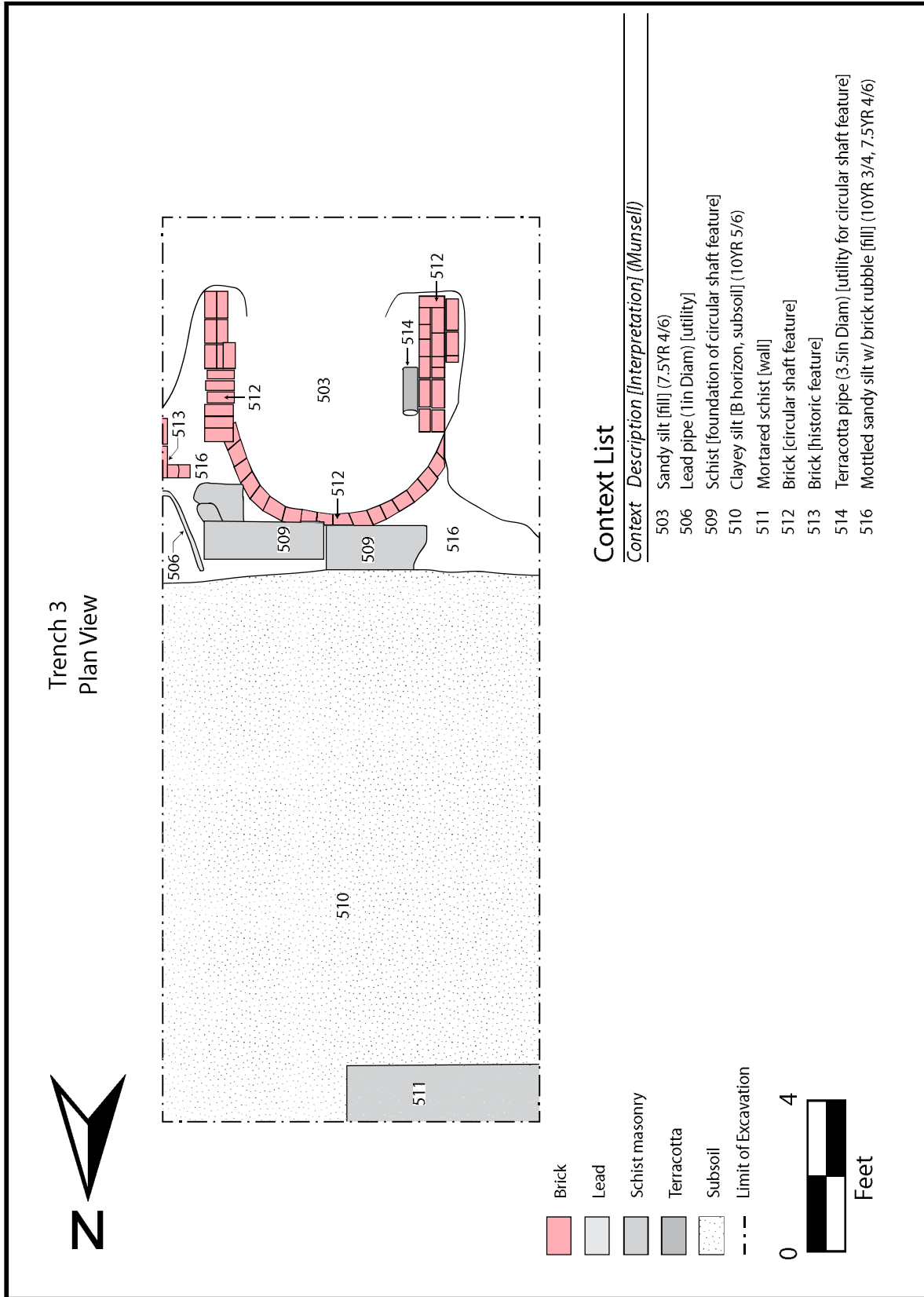
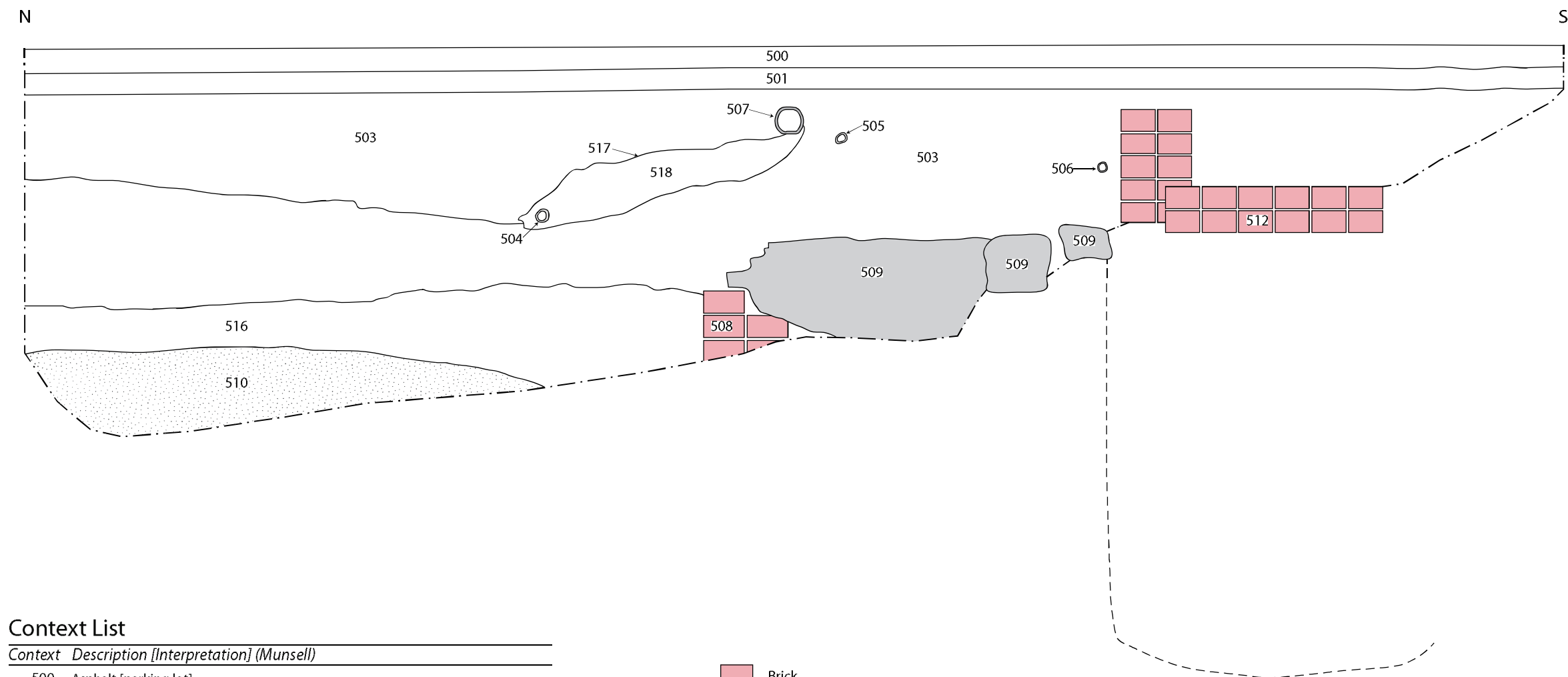


Figure 3.10. Trench 3, Plan View.



Photograph 3.25. View facing north showing the location of Trench 3 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:018].

Trench 3
East Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation] (Munsell)
500	Asphalt [parking lot]
501	Aggregate [grading for context 500]
503	Sandy silt [fill] (7.5YR 4/6)
504	Lead pipe (1in Diam) [utility]
505	Lead pipe (1in Diam) [utility]
506	Lead pipe (1in Diam) [utility]
507	Terra cotta pipe (3.5in Diam) [utility]
508	Brick [wall]
509	Schist [foundation of circular shaft feature]
510	Clayey silt [B horizon, subsoil] (10YR 5/6)
512	Brick [circular shaft feature]
516	Mottled sandy silt w/ brick rubble [fill] (10YR 3/4, 7.5YR 4/6)
517	Cut, filled by contexts 518 and 504 [utility trench]
518	Mottled silty sand w/ pebbles [fill of utility trench] (7.5YR 4/6, 7.5YR 3/3)

Brick
 Schist masonry
 Lead
 Terracotta
 Subsoil
 Limit of Excavation


0 2

 Feet

Figure 3.11. Trench 3, East Profile.



Photograph 3.26. View facing east showing the east profile of Trench 3 (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:594].

to a maximum depth of four feet below the ground surface at the northern end where it overlay another fill layer composed of crushed brick and compact sand [516]. This deposit extended to a maximum depth of 5.5 feet below the ground surface where it overlay the B-horizon subsoil [510]. Context 503 was cut by trenches for three later pipes [504, 507, 505], all running east-west across the mid-section of the trench (Photograph 3.26). The trenches for these pipes were filled by sandy soils with brick, which appeared to be redeposited Context 503.

At a depth of three feet below the ground surface, Context 503 overlay a linear stone footing [509] that ran east-west across the trench for a distance of six feet. This footing was one foot thick and represented the northern end of a more substantial feature that was exposed as excavation proceeded southward (Photograph 3.27). The footing enclosed the northern curved edge of a circular brick shaft [512], likely a cistern serving the needs of the occupants of both 428 and 430 Third Street, which was five feet in interior diameter and was encountered at a depth of 4.5 feet below the ground surface. The brick side walls of the shaft were 1.2 feet thick and a large terracotta pipe [514] ran north-south just inside the west wall. The shaft was at least six feet deep and its northern end curved inward suggesting that it was cone-shaped in profile (Photograph 3.28). The shaft was filled with demolition debris in a sandy matrix. It was enclosed within what appears to have been a rectangular stone and brick foundation that evidently supported some sort of frame superstructure, most likely a shed.

D. MATERIAL CULTURE

A total of 1,342 artifacts and items of material culture, all associated with the historic period, were recovered during the archaeological investigations at the site of the proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall (Table 3.1). Limited quantities of modern cultural materials were

observed, noted and discarded in the field. No prehistoric artifacts were identified or recovered during this investigation. The following discussion summarizes this assemblage highlighting specific categories of material and individual objects of particular interest. A detailed catalog of this collection is included as Appendix B to this report.

1. General Discussion

The bulk of the material culture assemblage derives from the late 18th- to early 20th-century occupation of the properties along Lombard and Third Streets. Of the 1,342 cataloged items, 796 (59.3%) were recovered from Test Pit B, excavated within the rear yard of 315 Lombard Street and a small portion of the adjoining 313 Lombard Street property. Trench 2, excavated within the rear portion of the 309 Lombard Street house lot, yielded 329 items of material culture or 24.5% of the total collection. Smaller quantities were recovered from Test Pit A and Trench 1, both located within the limits of the former Reverend Richard Peters property, and from Trench 3, located within the rear yards of 428 and 430 Third Street: 137 (10.2%), 38 (2.8%) and 42 (3.1%) artifacts respectively. The small amounts of cultural material recovered from both Test Pit A and Trench 1 can, in part, be attributed to the fact that intact historic soil horizons were truncated or entirely removed as a result of construction of the nearby Wharton Public School and related land alteration. Similarly, the sparsity of material recovered from Trench 3 is likely a result of the utility installations and school-related construction. A representative selection of whole vessels and noteworthy small finds has been photographed for this report (Photographs 3.29 and 3.30).

Historic ceramics, typically the most informative type of artifact in terms of date, function and socio-economic status, form the largest group of material within the overall assemblage, accounting for 775 out



Photograph 3.27. View facing west showing the cistern found in Trench 3 in the rear yards of 428 and 432 Third Street (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:577].



Photograph 3.28 . View facing south showing the extent of the cistern found in Trench 3 in the rear yards of 428 and 432 Third Street (Photographer: Michael Brown, July 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D1:616].



Photograph 3.29. A sample of artifacts collected from the general provenience of the site. Left to right: salt glazed stoneware mead bottle, reading “G.S.TWITCHELL SUCCESSOR TO C. WHITTEMORE” (circa 1875) [Cat. #22.37]; glass cup with a fern pattern etched on the body [Cat. #24.2]; small bottle embossed with “H.B. & W.” on the base [Cat. #28.10]; glass ink bottle [Cat. #22.30] (Photographer: Alexis Alemy, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:014].



Photograph 3.30. Assorted small finds collected from the general provenience of the site. Left to right: bone toothbrush [Cat. #23.1]; antler and ferrous metal utensil handle [Cat. #1.2]; clay tobacco pipe with incised stem and burred bowl [Cat. #22.107]; unglazed clay marble [Cat. #1.19] (Photographer: Alexis Alemy, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:021].

of the 1,342 total number of historic objects (57.7%). The ceramic sherds recovered during these investigations mostly date from the later 18th century through to the early 20th century, although a few distinctive early to mid-18th-century ceramic sherds are also present.

Earthenware accounts for 432 or 55.7% of the ceramic assemblage. The majority of this material was common redware (322 sherds), the most affordable type of utilitarian pottery that was widely used throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Most of the sherds, depending on the vessel type, are decorated with various combinations of clear lead or brown manganese glaze. Only two sherds are recognizable as "manganese mottled," a particular earlier style that is generally dated from 1680 to 1780. A total of 71 red-bodied slipware sherds were also recovered, most of which (51 specimens) are decorated with a comb-trailed slip, broadly datable from around 1700 to 1900. Sixteen slip-trailed sherds are also decorated with a green copper oxide pattern, a treatment that can be more tightly dated to between 1750 and 1825. One fragment of reverse slip ware, also likely 18th-century in origin, was recovered.

Thirteen sherds of Staffordshire-made glazed pottery were recovered and can be dated to between 1675 and 1795. Seventeen additional buff-bodied sherds of less diagnostic quality, can also probably be attributed an 18th-century date of manufacture. Nine sherds of tin-enameled earthenware (1600-1802), often referred to as delftware, likely represent the earliest ceramic artifacts in the assemblage. At least seven of these sherds are likely of Dutch or British origin.

Refined earthenwares account for 239 artifacts or 30.8% of the ceramic assemblage. Creamware (1762-1820) and pearlware (1780-1890), both high-end tablewares, are well-represented in this assemblage (51 and 64 sherds, respectively). These totals are slightly higher than for the mid-19th- to early 20th-

century refined earthenwares that were recovered, such as whiteware (1815-1940) (49 sherds) and iron-stone china (1840-1950 (47 sherds). Tighter dating of these wares can be extrapolated from decoration styles, colors and patterns. In this instance, analysis focused primarily on style and color, traits that are made explicit in the appended artifact catalog. Eleven fragments of Jackfield-type wares have also been identified: two are likely authentic (1740-1770), but the rest may be later reproductions made in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Nine sherds of refined earthenware are classified as indeterminate white-bodied because they were burned, spalled and lacked diagnostic characteristics. Four fragments of yellowware, common between 1828 and 1930 and probably locally produced, were also retained.

A total of 70 stoneware sherds were recovered and account for only 9% of the ceramic assemblage. Most of these (49) were salt-glazed beverage bottle or storage vessel fragments with grey, tan or underfired reddish bodies. These vessels were in common usage throughout the 19th century and were produced both domestically and in Britain. Of these salt-glazed wares, many (20) had an Albany slip which was commonly applied between 1805 and 1940. Eighteen fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered during this project. Most of these (9) were decorated with a "scratch blue" pattern which typically dates from 1735 to 1778. Six fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware were "slip dipped", a technique in use from 1695 to 1785. The remaining three fragments were unremarkable and can be broadly dated from 1720 to 1785. Three fragments of probable red-bodied stoneware and one sherd of eroded Westerwald stoneware were also recovered. The latter pottery was produced in Germany and is dated between 1714 and 1760.

Other fired clay artifacts account for 60 items in the assemblage (4.4%). These include pieces of structural debris, such as common red brick (36), stoneware sewer pipe (2), redware drainage (1) and delft tile (1),

while the rest of the material comprises white clay tobacco pipe fragments (19), one white clay marble and a porcelain figurine fragment. In analyzing the pipe stems, attention was given to the gradual widening of pipe stem bore diameters from the late 17th and throughout the 18th centuries (Hume 1974). The 19 tobacco pipe fragments include seven bowl fragments with no discernible bore data. The remaining 12 were stem fragments, two of which could not be sufficiently measured for a diameter. One stem fragment had a bore diameter of 7/64" which dates the manufacture of the pipe to between 1650 and 1680, while four stem fragments, with a diameter of 6/64", were likely made between 1680 and 1710. Of the remaining ten stem fragments, five had a diameter of 5/64", broadly dating the pipes to between 1710 and 1750, and two stem fragments had a bore diameter of 4/64" dating their manufacture to the second half of the 18th century. Many of the tobacco pipe fragments (10) were found in the buried A horizon identified in Test Pit B (Context 203).

Thirty-four porcelain sherds were recovered (4.3% of the ceramic assemblage). Several of these (12) are from plain, undecorated teaware vessels (teacup, saucer and dish). The remaining twenty-two porcelain sherds include 13 that exhibit underglaze blue hand-painted decoration, two with overglazed polychrome hand-painted decoration, and each with red hand-painted and black-enameled decoration. The majority of the porcelain (11 sherds) are considered to be Chinese in origin and date broadly between 1660 and 1880. Seven sherds are likely of English origin and can be dated more precisely to between 1745 and 1795. Two sherds are likely of domestic industrial origin and date from the 19th century, while one fragment may be Japanese-made. Finally, 14 sherds are categorized as indeterminate because of their fragmentary nature and lack of notable characteristics.

A total of 196 items of **faunal material**, accounting for 14.6% of the assemblage, were recovered during these investigations. The majority of faunal material (171 items) consists of animal bone remains. Most of these can be classified as mammal (124), while 11 fragments exhibit butcher marks that are indicative of their being historic food waste. Other smaller quantities of faunal material include bone fragments of bird (11), pig (4) and other ruminants (sheep, goat etc.) (4). The pig and ruminant remains take the form of identifiable teeth. Other mammal remains include fragments of long bone (20), rib (12), pelvis (5) and humerus (3). Other smaller quantities of mammal bone fragments include examples of calcaneus, cuneiform, epiphysis, femur, shoulder, talus, tarsal and vertebrae. A total of 28 indeterminate bone fragments were also recovered, 11 of which appear to be calcined. Two toothbrush handles and one button were the only worked bone artifacts found during these investigations.

A total of 145 **glass artifacts** were retained (10.8% of the total assemblage). Five whole vessels – three beverage bottles, one drinking glass and one ink bottle – were recovered. Two whole white glass buttons were also identified. The remaining glass items were fragmentary in nature, but a number of vessel forms were recognizable with the overwhelming majority (74) being parts of bottles. Other vessel forms represented include lamp chimneys (3), stemware (2), and hollowware (1). Most of the vessel glass was aqua colored (34). Other notable colors seen in the glass artifacts are clear/uncolored (22) and olive green glass (19), the latter typically being considered to have an 18th-century or earlier date of manufacture. Smaller quantities of amber, white and yellow glass were also identified (9, 3 and 1 fragments respectively), while 52 pieces of flat window glass and five indeterminate glass fragments make up the balance of the collection.

A total of 141 **metal objects** were recovered, the vast majority of which (139) consist of pieces of corroded and encrusted ferrous hardware. Nails (115) account

for most of the metal assemblage; these comprise 27 whole nails and 88 fragments. Of the identifiable nails, 24 are machine-cut, six are either machine-cut or wrought, four are wrought and one is wire. The cut nail assemblage is typical of hardware utilized from the later 18th century and throughout the 19th century. Other ferrous metal hardware items consist of bolts (2), screws (2), a can and a handle, along with two pieces of slag.

Smaller quantities of other common materials typically found on historic urban sites were also recovered. Ten fragments of stone architectural debris, made of mica-schist, slate or indeterminate grey stone, were retained. Seven fragments of charcoal were also collected. Other small finds included mica flakes (3), yarn bits (2), a piece of whitewashed mortar, an antler and metal utensil handle and a rubber ball.

2. Context-Specific Discussion

Of the overall assemblage, 446 artifacts (33%) were retained and cataloged as general provenience specific only to the excavation location: 73 artifacts from Test Pit A; 139 from Test Pit B; 17 from Trench 1; 175 from Trench 2; and all 42 items from Trench 3. Items cataloged as general provenience were typically recovered from the spoil piles or general area within the excavation, but could not be attributed to a specific stratigraphic layer or context.

Manual excavations within the mechanically excavated pits and trenches yielded varying numbers of artifacts and items of material culture depending on the strata being sampled. In Test Pit B, Excavation Unit 1000 produced 404 specimens (337 from Context 203 and 67 from Context 213). Context 203 in Test Pit B yielded an overall total of 405 artifacts and was interpreted as a buried A horizon or a historic yard deposit. In contrast, Excavation Units 2000 and 2001 in Trench 1, yielded only nine artifacts in total from

Context 308, a heavily disturbed buried A-horizon deposit. Most of the assemblage (896 artifacts or 66.7%) was recovered from excavation-specific contexts. A few of these are discussed below.

The brick foundation [208] in Test Pit B contained a fill layer [210] that yielded 148 items of material culture. Artifacts from this deposit were broadly representative of the 18th- to 20th-century occupation of the various historic properties on the site with many being recovered from soils mixed and disturbed by demolition activity (Photograph 3.31). Ferrous metal artifacts predominate in Context 210 (68 artifacts or 45.9%), comprising 59 mostly indeterminate corroded nail artifacts (51 fragment and eight whole), 20 of which are identifiable as machine-cut. Thirty-seven glass items are from this context comprising 30 pieces of flat window glass, four fragments of bottle glass, two indeterminate fragments and a single glass button. Fifteen classifiable ceramic vessel sherds were found in this deposit consisting of common redware (three sherds), red-bodied slipware (1), buff-bodied Staffordshire (1), creamware (2), pearlware (3), white-ware (3) and ironstone (2). Twenty pieces of faunal material were found and comprise mammal (13) and bird (3) remains, as well as two indeterminate bone fragments and a clam shell. One bone button back was also recovered. Other artifacts found in this deposit include two fragments of brick, a piece of architectural stone debris and a charcoal fragment.

The buried A horizon [203] in Test Pit B yielded a total of 405 artifacts (337 from within Excavation Unit 1000 and 68 from the excavation at large). This accounts for 50.8% of the material from Test Pit B and 30% of the overall assemblage. Ceramics are the dominant material category in this deposit (314 artifacts or 77.5% of the total). These comprise a range of ware types dating from the early 18th century through the early 20th century. Among the 18th-century ceramics are sherds of slip-trailed redware (24), white salt-glazed stoneware (11), buff-body Staffordshire



Photograph 3.31. A sample of artifacts collected from Context 210, the fill within the rear addition in Test Pit B. Top left: Staffordshire rim sherd (1670-1795) [Cat. #13.43]. Top center: whiteware sherd decorated with a common cabled design (1815-1940) [Cat. #13.42]. Top right: pearlware sherd (1780-1890) [Cat. #13.37]. Bottom left: four-holed bone button [Cat. #13.45]. Bottom center: glass button [Cat. #13.44]. Bottom right: machine-cut nail (1805-1950) [Cat. #13.4] (Photographer: Alexis Aley, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:033].

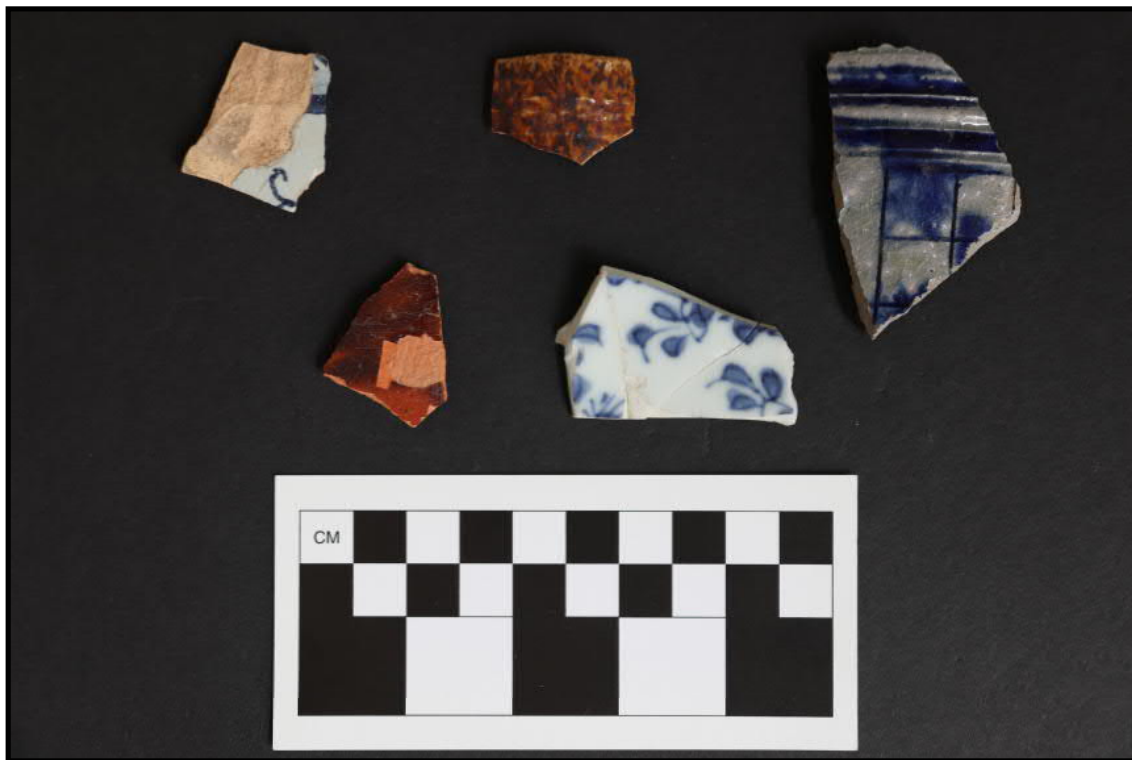
ware (9), Jackfield-type ware (5), creamware (2) and pearlware (1) (Photograph 3.32). Most of the ceramics in the assemblage, however, are sherds of glazed redwares (181), a type of pottery commonly made and used throughout the 18th to 20th centuries. Eleven fragments of Albany slip stoneware, in use between the early 19th and early 20th century, were found in Context 203; however, no refined whiteware (1815-1940) or ironstone (1840-1950) was recovered. Thirty-six items of faunal material were found in this deposit comprising mammal (10), bird (1) and indeterminate (23) bone fragments and two pieces of oyster shell. Also represented in this assemblage are 19 glass artifacts (comprising nine fragments each of window and bottle glass and one piece of a lamp chimney), 25 indeterminate nail fragments, two corroded bolts, six small fragments of charcoal and three pieces of mica.

The buried A horizon [404] in Trench 2 yielded a somewhat smaller, yet noteworthy assemblage of 98 artifacts. Of particular interest are the ceramics, which account for 51 of these artifacts or 52% of the assemblage (Photograph 3.33). Of the 44 earthenware sherds, 30 are from utilitarian redwares, but also present are examples of more distinctive 18th-century earthenware types, notably delftware (7 sherds), red-bodied slipware (3), Staffordshire ware (2) and one sherd of indeterminate buff-bodied ware. Three sherds of creamware (1762-1820) are the only refined earthenware pottery recovered from this deposit. Three sherds each of hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (1685-1830) and grey-bodied stoneware were also recovered. Some of these sherds likely date from the early 19th century or later (e.g., two sherds of transitional creamware (1800-1820), the three sherds of hand-painted Chinese export porcelain and one sherd of salt-glazed stoneware with Albany Slip [1805-1940]). A single fragment of window pane is the only glass object in this assemblage, while a cop-

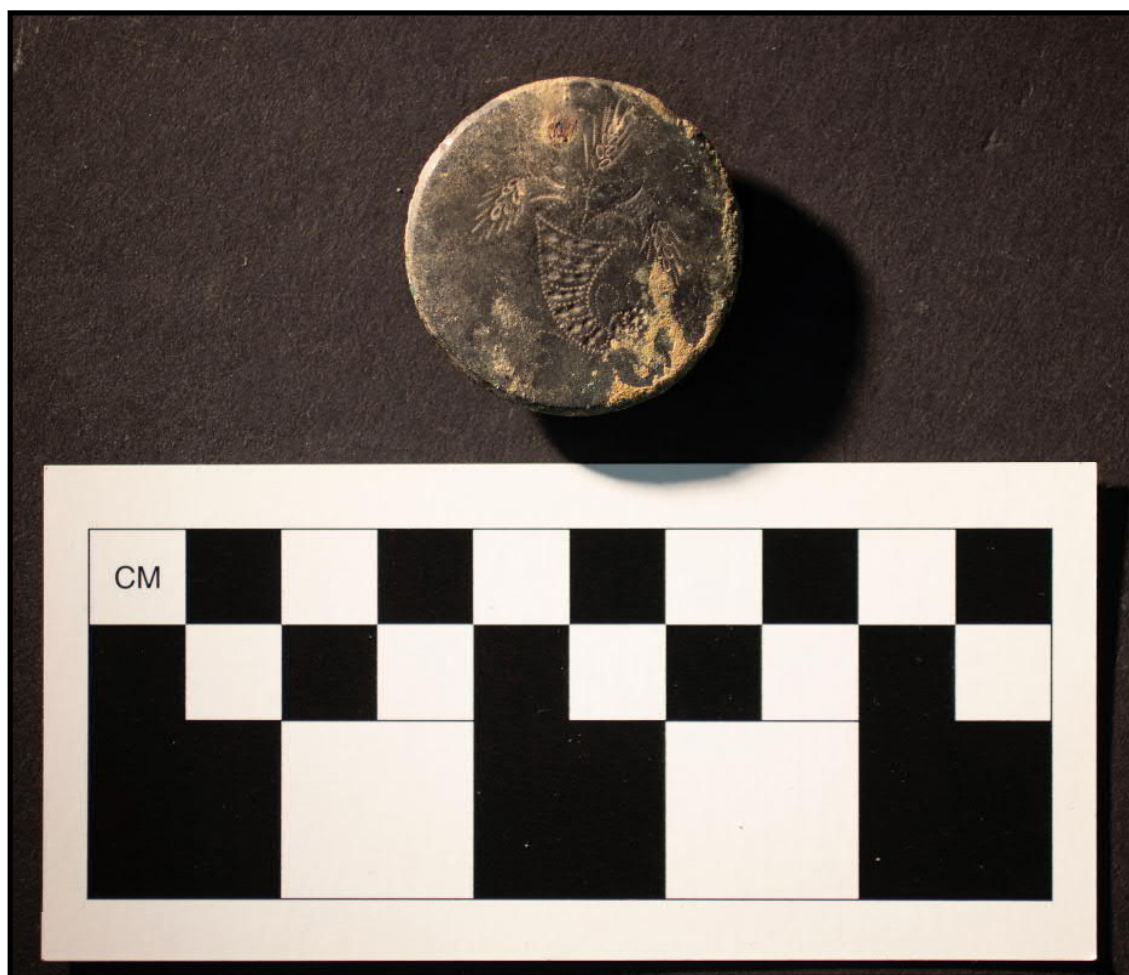
per alloy button, decorated with a rich engraved fern pattern, is the one metal object of note (Photograph 3.34).



Photograph 3.32. Assorted ceramic fragments collected from Context 203, the buried A horizon in Test Pit B. Top, left to right: sherd of tin-enameled earthenware (1600-1802) [Cat. #14.55]; Staffordshire ware sherd with a combed slip interior (1670-1795) [Cat. #14.48]; redware rim sherd with a slip-trailed interior (1700-1900) [Cat. #11.24]; Jackfield-type sherd (1740-1850) [Cat. #14.18]. Bottom, left to right: pearlware sherd with slip-banded rim on the interior and exterior (1780-1890) [Cat. #11.35]; sprig-molded, green-glazed refined earthenware (1759-1785) [Cat. #14.59]; underglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (1660-1860) [Cat. #11.36]; scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware (1735-1778) [Cat. #14.45] (Photographer: Alexis Alemy, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:104].



Photograph 3.33. Assorted ceramic fragments collected from Context 404, the buried A horizon in Trench 2. Top left: underglaze hand painted delftware sherd (1600 to 1802) [Cat. #29.14]. Top center: redware tankard sherd with manganese mottled glaze (1680 to 1780) [Cat. #29.7]. Top right: eroded Westerwald salt-glazed stoneware tankard sherd (1714-1760) [Cat. #29.9]. Bottom left: Redware fragment with mottled manganese glaze (1700-1900) [Cat. #26.22], Bottom right: underglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (1685 to 1830) [Cat. #26.29] (Photographer: Alexis Alemy, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:106].



Photograph 3.34. Copper alloy button with a stippled cornucopia design on the face (1785-1800) [Context 404, Cat. #26.34] (Photographer: Alexis Alemy, October 2019) [HRI Neg.# 19027/D3:083].

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IA archaeological study conducted in 2016 at the St. Peter's Parish Hall project site delineated areas of high, moderate and minimal archaeological sensitivity (see above, Figure 1.3). Areas of high sensitivity were considered to hold a reasonable potential for yielding significant information about historic land use within the Society Hill Historic District for the period *circa* 1740-1860, including structural remains, shaft features (wells, cisterns, privies and pits) and cultural deposits containing artifacts and environmental data reflecting predominantly domestic occupation. Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity were considered to have the potential to yield similar types of information, but these areas could have been compromised by construction of the Wharton School and subsequent demolition activities. The remainder of the project site was considered unlikely to yield significant archaeological data owing to construction of deeper foundations and basements in the mid- to late 19th centuries. Combined Phase I and II-level archaeological investigations were targeted at the areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity and intentionally avoided footprints of 19th-century buildings, which were expected to largely contain debris related to their demolition in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Test Pit A yielded evidence of deep disturbance and no evidence of intact early historic yard deposits. This disturbance is likely related to the demolition of a mid-19th-century outbuilding in this area and the construction of the new school and associated restroom structure in 1869. The foundations of the restroom, a multi-stalled brick and stone structure containing multiple privies, were identified and documented during this investigation.

Test Pit B encountered the corner of a rectangular or square brick foundation in the northeastern corner of the excavation. At first thought to be a privy, this fea-

ture is more likely part of the footings for a 19th-century addition to the rear of the house at 313 Lombard Street. It overlay a largely intact buried A horizon, or historic yard deposit. This yard deposit was sampled through the excavation of a 2.5-foot square excavated into the base of the test pit, which produced artifacts dating from the mid-18th through early 19th centuries. While this entire deposit yielded a significant number of artifacts (over 400), it did not appear to represent a deliberately created midden, but rather was a mixed yard or garden soil containing widely scattered cultural materials. This buried A horizon continued beyond the limits of Test Pit B but, given the limited extent of this area between historic building footprints, little more of this deposit is considered likely to survive.

The southwest corner of the Wharton School building, erected in 1869, was identified in the northeast corner of **Trench 1**. This massive stone foundation extends at least 8 feet below the surface. A surface level entrance was identified in the masonry, as were a series of brick walls that extended south and west from the corner of the main school building. These walls appear to have been built in the early 20th-century given their concrete footings. They cut through a fragmentary brick and cobblestone pavement that is likely a remnant of the rear yard of the house that formerly stood in the location of the school. This pavement is set in sandy gravel on top of a fragment of a buried A horizon. Two tests into this potential historic yard surface yielded only 9 artifacts, including one sherd of pearlware. Overall, this trench helped establish the degree of disturbance near the former Wharton School Building and shows the relative lack of archaeological potential in this part of the project site.

Foundations related to at least two houses, 309 and 311 Lombard Street, were identified in **Trench 2**. A long, north-south stone foundation, representing the eastern wall of 311 Lombard Street, was identi-

fied along the western edge of the trench with a gap between it and a second, north-south, stone foundation further to the east. This latter foundation connected to two east-west stone foundations that extended beyond the eastern limits of the trench. These latter foundations, which were deep and well-built, were associated with a stone floor, the entire set of structural remains representing part of the rear section of the home at 309 Lombard Street (probably of 18th-century date), along with a less substantial, later, rear addition attached to the north. The gap between these remains appears coincide with the alley depicted on the Hexamer and Locher plan from 1858-1860, which appears to have been covered over at the second-floor level, where the homes at 309 and 311 Lombard Street abutted one another. A section of buried A horizon or historic yard deposit soils was also identified to the rear of 309 Lombard Street. This deposit yielded relatively few artifacts (98 items) and was severely truncated closer to the house.

A fragmentary stone and brick foundation around a circular brick shaft feature was identified and recorded at the southern end of *Trench 3*. Although its function is not known, the inverted, conical shape of its bottom suggests that it is a bottle-shaped cistern that serviced the homes at both 428 and 430 Third Street. A terracotta pipe fed into the shaft from the south and this is thought to be a downspout from a roof drain, not a sewer pipe. The feature was filled with demolition-related rubble likely from a single depositional episode. This feature may also have been contained within a small rear addition to a later school annex building erected at 430 Third Street. The Sanborn Map Company maps from 1916 show a frame addition to this building in the area of Trench 3. A stone foundation was also found in northwest corner of trench that likely relates to the rear addition or garden wall of a building fronting on Third Street. Finally, a thin, fragmentary A horizon, or yard deposit was identified in the northern part of this trench, although this yielded relatively few artifacts.

In summary, as anticipated, archaeological investigations at the St. Peter's Parish Hall project site identified evidence of urban occupation from the second half of the 18th century through the 20th century. Several building foundations were identified in locations where they, for the most part, coincided with structures shown on historic maps. The surviving portions of the rear yards behind the original homes fronting on to Lombard and Third Streets also yielded limited quantities of cultural materials related to the occupation of these houses. Extensive evidence of disturbance caused by the construction of the Wharton Public School was documented, chiefly in the northern half of the project site. This disturbance included the construction of the deep brick and stone foundations of the main school building as well as various brick additions, built on concrete footings. Partial excavation of the school's large restroom, a free-standing structure located to the west of the main building, yielded ample evidence of its construction, demolition and filling. All the excavations suggest that a significant amount of fill was placed across the project site to raise and level the grade for the existing parking lot. This is especially evident in the northwest corner and along the northern edge of the site where there is a noticeable difference in grade between the parking lot and the adjoining cemetery. While a small number of interesting and informative artifacts were recovered, primarily from the buried yard deposits, these were not derived from or associated with significant, intact archaeological features that would merit further investigation.

Based on the limited information potential of the surviving fragmentary building remains and backyard deposits, the proposed redevelopment of the project site will not affect any significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is considered necessary in connection with the planned construction of the new parish hall.

REFERENCES

AECOM

- 2014 *Archaeological Investigations of the Aramingo/Gunner's Run Canal Chapter 4 – Results of Phase III Investigations*. On file (online), Digging I95. Accessed October 2019, <http://diggingi95.com/reports/36ph0153/chapter-4-archaeological-investigations-of-the-aramingogunners-run-canal-results-of-phase-iii-investigations/>.

Biddle, Cordelia Francis, Elizabeth S. Browne, Alan J. Heavens and Charles P. Peitz

- 2011 *St. Peter's Church: Faith in Action for 250 Years*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bromley, George W.

- 1910 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. G.W. Bromley and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1910.Phila.003.Plate01>.

- 1922 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia (Central) South Street to Lehigh Ave*. G.W. Bromley and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1922.CentralPhila.005.Plate01>.

Bromley, George W. and Walter S.

- 1885 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Wards*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/bromley1885-Plate_A.

Brown, Ann R.

- 1982 *Historic Ceramic Typology with Principle Dates of Manufacture and Descriptive Characteristics for Identification*. On file (online), DelDOT Archaeology Series: No. 15. Accessed October 2019, https://deldot.gov/archaeology/ceramic_typology/pdf/research_paper_arch_series_15.pdf.

City of Philadelphia Archives

Deed Books. On file, City of Philadelphia Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

City of Philadelphia Department of Records

Historic Photographs, Department of Records Archives. On file (online), PhillyHistory.org. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/Search.aspx>.

Clark, Scott

- 2019 *Kentucky Unearthed: Dating Buttons by Shank and Material*. On file (online), Metal Detecting in the USA. Accessed October 2019, <https://www.detecting.us/dating-and-identification-of-metal-detecting-finds/dating-buttons-by-shank-style-and-material/>.

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Land Records

Patent Books. On microfilm, City of Philadelphia Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Coolidge, Harold, Jr.

1986 *Samuel Sloan: Architect of Philadelphia*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Custis, John Trevor

1897 *The Public Schools of Philadelphia, Historical, Biographical, Statistical*. Burk & McFetridge Co., Philadelphia.

Dallin Aerial Survey Company

1930 Aerial Survey of Philadelphia. Historic Aerial Photographs, Map Collection, Philadelphia Collection. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/DAL1930.PhilaMetroAerials.009>.

Duffin, J.M.

2016 *Mapping West Philadelphia: Landowners in October 1777*. On file (online), University of Pennsylvania Archives. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.archives.upenn.edu/WestPhila1777/map.php>.

Easburn, Benjamin

1776 *A plan of the city of Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, from an actual survey*. Andrew Dury, London. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002155/>.

Florida Museum

2019 Slipware, Moravian. On file (online), Type Index. Accessed October 2019, <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/typeceramics/type/slipware-moravian/>.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Digital Collections, Historical Images of Philadelphia

Historic Photographs, Print and Picture Collection, Philadelphia Collection. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/collection/?id=historical-images-of-philadelphia&q=George+M.+Wharton+Public+School>.

Freeman & Co.

1940 *Absolute Auction by Order of the Board of Education, Clear of Mortgages, Three-story Brown Stone School Building, N.W. Corner, Third and Lombard Streets, Thursday, February 15, 1940, at 2 P.M. on the Premises*. Notice, Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Auctioneers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Copy on file, St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gaimster, David R.M.

1997 *German Stoneware 1200-1900*. British Museum Press, London.

Garrison, Shannon

n.d. Philadelphia Public Schools, 1938-1980. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Online, accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/Documents/Public-Schools-1938-80.pdf.

Hexamer, Ernest and William Locher

1860 *Maps of the City of Philadelphia, 1858-1860*. Volume 1. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HXL1860v1-pl04>.

Hills, John

1797 *This plan of the city of Philadelphia and its environs (showing the improved parts)*. John Hills, Philadelphia. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3824p.ct001369/>.

Hume, Ivor Noel

1974 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

2001 *Potsherds and Pragmatism: One Collector's Perspective*. Ceramics in America Annual, edited by Robert Hunter, 3-27. Chipstone Foundation. Accessed October 2019, <http://www.chipstone.org/article.php/3/Ceramics-in-America-2001/Potsherds-and-Pragmatism:-One-Collector%E2%80%99s-Perspective->.

Hunter Research, Inc.

2016 Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Site, Parcel B, Third and Lombard Streets, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Report on file, Philadelphia Historical Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Klein, Randolph Shipley

1975 *Portrait of an Early American Family: The Shippens of Pennsylvania Across Five Generations*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mallios, Seth

2005 *Back to the Bowl: Using English Tobacco Pipebowls to Calculate Mean Site-Occupation Dates*. *Historical Archaeology*: 39 (2): 89-104.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

2019 *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. Accessed October 2019, <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/White%20Granite/index-whitegranite.html>.

Matlack, Josiah and James Pearson

1786 Plan With the Measures of All the Squares, Streets, Lanes and Alleys Between Cedar & Pine Streets and From Delaware to Schuylkill. Book 1. Manuscript Survey Plans. On file (online), Free Library of Philadelphia. Accessed November 2016, <https://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/item/52680>.

Miller, George L., Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen

2000 *Telling Time for Archaeologists*. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*: 29 (2).

Old Breweries

2013 *G.S. Twitchell Brewery – NY 354.4d*. On file (online). Accessed October 2019, <http://www.oldbreweries.com/breweries-by-state/new-york/new-york-city-ny-220-breweries/g-s-twitchell-brewery-ny-364-4d/>.

Payton, Philip

2005 *The Cornish Overseas: A History of Cornwall's "Great Emigration"*. Cornwall Editions, Fowey, Cornwall, England.

Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire

- 1771 Alexander Huston Fire Insurance Survey for Lombard Street. The Philadelphia Contributionship, Digital Archives. Accessed November 2016, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/contributionship/ho_display.cfm?RecordId=CONTRIB-S01481.

Philadelphia Historical Commission

- 1999 Society Hill (and Pennsylvania Hospital of Washington Square West) Historic District. Accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/PDF/society%20hill%20inventory.pdf.
- 2010 Rules and Regulations (revised). Online, accessed November 2016, www.phila.gov/historical/PDF/Rules_Regs_2112010.pdf.

Philadelphia Inquirer

- 1940 Activities of Day in Real Estate. February 16, 1940. Copy on file, St. Peter's Episcopal Church Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Potteries

- 2019 *Peter Holdcroft & Co.* Online, accessed October 2019, <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/552b.htm>.

Richards, Frederick De Bourg

- 1859 Joseph Sims old mansion. Next south of St. Peter's church ground on the west side of Third Street near Lombard St. March 1, 1859. Library Company of Philadelphia. On file (online), PhillyHistory.org. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/Search.aspx>.

Richards, Frederick Lee, Jr.

- 1992 Old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia: An Architectural History and Inventory (1758-1991). M.S. Thesis, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sanborn Map Company

- 1916 *Insurance Maps of Philadelphia, PA.* Volume 1. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York. Accessed November 2016, <https://collection1.libraries.psu.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/maps1/id/16055/rec/1>.

Scharf, J. Thomas and Thompson Westcott

- 1884 *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884.* L.H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Scull, Nicholas

- 1762 Plan of Philadelphia. Matthew Clarkson and Mary Biddle, Philadelphia. On file (online), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Accessed November 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3824p.ar130800>.

Shippen Family

- 2016 Shippen Family Genealogy. Online at Rootsweb. Accessed November 2016, <http://homepages.ancestry.com/~marshall/esmd35.htm>.

Sidney, J.C.

- 1849 *Map of the City of Philadelphia Together With All the Surrounding Districts Including Camden, N.J.* Smith & Wistar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On file (online), Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Accessed November 2016, <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HSF.D2G8>.

Society for Historical Archaeology

- 2017 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*. Accessed October 2019, <https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.

Splain, Shelby Weaver

- 2015 Making the Grade: The Architecture of Philadelphia's Public Schools, Part 1. Pennsylvania Historic Preservation, Blog of the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Office. Online, accessed November 2016, <http://pahistoricpreservation.com/making-grade-architecture-philadelphias-public-schools-part-1/>.

Tatum, George B.

- 1976 *Philadelphia Georgian: The City House of Samuel Powel and Some of Its 18th Century Neighbors*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut.

Von Mechow, Tod

- 2014 *Soda and Beer Bottles of North America*. Online, accessed October 2019, <http://www.sodasandbeers.com/SABBottleLipsBeer.htm>.

Watson, John F.

- 1877 *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time*. 3 Volumes. J.M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Appendix A

SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Test Pit A			100	[asphalt parking lot]	--	--
Test Pit A			101	[concrete]	--	--
Test Pit A			102	mottled sand loam with brick [fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4	Historic Fired Clay
Test Pit A			102	mottled sand loam with brick [fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass
Test Pit A			103	sand loam with pebbles [fill]	5YR 3/3	--
Test Pit A			104	[schist wall]	--	--
Test Pit A			105	[brick wall]	--	--
Test Pit A			106	[cut for builder's trench]	--	--
Test Pit A			107	mottled silty clay [fill of context 106]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 5/6	Historic Fired Clay Historic Metal Historic Stone
Test Pit A			108	sandy clay loam [fill]	10YR 3/2	Historic Fired Clay
Test Pit A			109	gravel with coal ash [fill]	10YR 3/3	--
Test Pit A			110	sand with pebbles [fill]	5Y 3/2	--
Test Pit A			111	[brownstone wall]	--	--
Test Pit A			112	[cuts context(s) 102, 118, 121]	--	--
Test Pit A			113	mottled sand loam with brick and mortar [fill of context 112]	10YR 4/4, 10 YR 3/3	--
Test Pit A			114	[cuts context(s) 118, 121, 102, 116, 117, 115]	--	--
Test Pit A			115	sand [fill of context 114]	10YR 6/2	--
Test Pit A			116	sand [fill]	10YR 6/2	--
Test Pit A			117	mottled clayey sand [fill]	10YR 6/4, 10YR 4/3	--
Test Pit A			118	sand [fill]	10YR 5/1	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Test Pit A			119	[brick]	--	--
Test Pit A			120	gravel with coal ash [fill]	10YR 3/3	--
Test Pit A			121	[crushed brick lens]	--	--
Test Pit A			122	[cuts context(s) 118, 102, 103, 115]	--	--
Test Pit A			123	mottled [fill]	10YR 5/1	--
Test Pit A			124	[brick wall]	--	--
Test Pit A			125	[cuts context 105]	--	--
Test Pit A			126	[fill of context 125]	--	--
Test Pit A			127	[brick wall of privy stall]	--	--
Test Pit A			128	[brick wall of privy stall]	--	--
Test Pit A			129	[mortar lining of privy stall]	--	--
Test Pit A			130	mottled silty sand with pebbles [privy stall fill]	10YR 3/2, 10YR 4/2	Historic Glass Historic Metal
Test Pit A			131	silty clay loam [privy stall fill]	10YR 4/4	Historic Fired Clay Historic Stone
Test Pit A			132	mottled sandy clay [privy stall fill]	10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4	--
Test Pit A			133	mottled, coarse sandy clay with gravel and brick [privy stall fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/4	--
Test Pit A			134	[mortar lining of privy stall]	--	--
Test Pit A			135	mottled sandy clay [privy stall fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/6	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Stone
Test Pit A			136	silty sand with charcoal and brick flecking [privy stall fill]	10YR 3/6	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Test Pit A			137	sandy clay [privy stall fill]	10YR 5/6	--
Test Pit B			200	[asphalt parking lot]	--	--
Test Pit B			201	[aggregate grading fill]	--	--
Test Pit B			202	silty clay [redeposited B horizon]	2.5Y 6/6	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	202	silty clay [redeposited B horizon]	2.5Y 6/6	--
Test Pit B			203	silty loam [Buried A horizon]	2.5Y 5/3	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass Historic Metal
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	203	silty loam [Transitional buried A horizon]	2.5Y 5/4	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Flora Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral
Test Pit B			204	[cuts context 202]	--	--
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	204	[cuts context 202]	--	--
Test Pit B			205	[fill of context 204]	--	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass Historic Metal
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	205	mottled silty clay [fill of context 204]	2.5Y 6/6, 10YR 3/3, 10YR 2/2	--
Test Pit B			206	with brick and mortar [fill]	--	--
Test Pit B			207	[cut for builder's trench of privy]	--	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Test Pit B			208	[fill of context 207]	--	--
Test Pit B			209	[brick wall of privy]	--	--
Test Pit B			210	coarse sand loam [privy fill]	10YR 3/1	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Flora Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Stone
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	211	silty clay with iron oxide staining [B horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	212	silty clay with iron oxide staining [B2 horizon]	2.5Y 5/6	--
Test Pit B	Excavation Unit	1000	213	silty loam [Buried A horizon]	2.5Y 4/4	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass Historic Metal
Test Pit B			214	[fill]	--	--
Trench 1			300	[asphalt parking lot]	--	--
Trench 1			301	[concrete]	--	--
Trench 1			302	mottled clay sand loam [fill]	10YR 4/4, 5Y 4/4, 10YR 4/2	Historic Fired Clay
Trench 1			303	[brick wall]	--	--
Trench 1			304	gravel [aggregate grading fill]	5Y 2.5/1	--
Trench 1			305	[brick wall]	--	--
Trench 1			306	[brick lining to cobble path]	--	--
Trench 1			307	coarse sand with gravel [fill]	10YR 4/6	--
Trench 1			308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fauna

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay Historic Metal
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2001	308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Metal
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2001	308	sandy clay [Buried A horizon]	10YR 4/3	--
Trench 1			309	silty clay [B horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	309	sandy clay [B horizon]	10YR 4/6	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2001	309	sandy clay [B horizon]	10YR 4/6	--
Trench 1			310	[cuts context(s) 324, 332, 307]	--	--
Trench 1			311	mottled sandy clay with gravel [fill of context 310]	10YR 4/3, 10YR 3/3	Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass
Trench 1			312	[ferrous metal pipe]	--	--
Trench 1			313	[STRICKEN AND CHANGED TO CX 305]	--	--
Trench 1			314	[concrete footing]	--	--
Trench 1			315	[concrete footing]	--	--
Trench 1			316	[brownstone wall]	--	--
Trench 1			317	[brick]	--	--
Trench 1			318	[ferrous metal pipe]	--	--
Trench 1			319	[cobble path]	--	--
Trench 1			320	[STRICKEN - DUPLICATE OF CX 307]	--	--
Trench 1			321	[brick wall]	--	--
Trench 1			322	mottled silty clay with brick and cement [fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/2	Historic Synthetic Historic Textile

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Trench 1			323	[slate]	--	--
Trench 1			324	mottled sandy silt with brick [fill]	10YR 4/6, 10YR 6/8, 10YR 6/2	--
Trench 1			325	[concrete footing]	--	--
Trench 1			326	[brownstone wall]	--	--
Trench 1			327	[concrete footing]	--	--
Trench 1			328	[concrete footing]	--	--
Trench 1			329	[brick]	--	--
Trench 1			330	silty sand [B2 horizon]	10YR 5/8	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	330	silty sand [B2 horizon]	10YR 5/8	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2001	330	silty sand [B2 horizon]	10YR 5/8	--
Trench 1			331	clayey sand [B3 horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 1	Excavation Unit	2000	331	clayey sand [B3 horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 1			332	silty clay [fill]	10YR 4/6	--
Trench 1			333	mottled silty clay [fill]	10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/6	--
Trench 2			400	[asphalt parking lot]	--	--
Trench 2			401	[aggregate grading fill]	--	--
Trench 2			402	[schist wall]	--	--
Trench 2			403	silty loam with brick and mortar [fill]	10YR 3/6	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass
Trench 2			404	silty loam [Buried A horizon]	2.5Y 5/3	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay
Trench 2			404	silty loam [Buried A horizon]	2.5Y 5/3	Historic Fauna

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Trench 2			404	silty loam [Buried A horizon]	2.5Y 5/3	Historic Fired Clay Historic Metal
Trench 2			405	clayey silt [B horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 2			406	[cuts context 405]	--	--
Trench 2			407	mottled sandy silt with stone, brick, and mortar [fill of context 406]	10YR 4/4	--
Trench 2			408	[lead pipe]	--	--
Trench 2			409	[schist structure]	--	--
Trench 2			410	[brick structure]	--	--
Trench 2			411	[schist wall]	--	--
Trench 2			412	[schist floor]	--	--
Trench 2			413	clayey silt [redeposited B horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 2			414	[cuts context 416]	--	--
Trench 2			415	[STRICKEN, SAME AS CONTEXT 403]	--	--
Trench 2			416	sandy silt with brick and mortar [fill]	10YR 4/4	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay Historic Glass Historic Metal
Trench 2			417	[cuts context 423, 402]	--	--
Trench 2			418	silty clay [fill of context 417]	10YR 3/4	--
Trench 2			419	[cuts context 421, 404, 405]	--	--
Trench 2			420	silty loam with brick and mortar [fill of context 419]	10YR 3/6	--
Trench 2			421	mottled silty loam [fill]	10YR 3/6, 10YR 4/4, 10YR 5/8	--
Trench 2			422	silty sand loam [fill]	10YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Trench 2			423	mottled silty loam [fill]	10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/3	--
Trench 2			424	[ferrous metal pipe]	--	--
Trench 2			425	[brick structure]	--	--
Trench 2			426	[brick and schist feature]	--	--
Trench 3			500	[asphalt parking lot]	--	--
Trench 3			501	[aggregate grading fill]	--	--
Trench 3			502	silt [fill]	2.5Y 5/6	--
Trench 3			503	sandy silt [fill]	7.5YR 4/6	--
Trench 3			504	[metal pipe]	--	--
Trench 3			505	[lead pipe]	--	--
Trench 3			506	[lead pipe]	--	--
Trench 3			507	[terra cotta pipe]	--	--
Trench 3			508	[brick wall]	--	--
Trench 3			509	[schist foundation]	--	--
Trench 3			510	clayey silt [B horizon]	10YR 5/6	--
Trench 3			511	[schist wall]	--	--
Trench 3			512	[brick cistern]	--	--
Trench 3			513	[brick feature]	--	--
Trench 3			514	[terra cotta pipe]	--	--

Appendix B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

APPENDIX B ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Test Pit A, General Provenience	Catalog #	1
Historic		
1 Composite, Antler and Ferrous Metal, utensil handle fragment, tang extends through the apparant handle and object is believed to once have been capped with metal, appears to be either a knife or knife sharpener that once had a ring attached to the end for hanging (Etsy 2019)	Row #	2
1 Fauna, Bone - artifact, toothbrush fragment Mattick Type Virginia, oval handle with square end (MAC Lab 2019), 1820 - 1864	Row #	1
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, long bone fragment	Row #	3
3 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment	Row #	5
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row #	4
3 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl base fragment, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	11
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	14
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	13
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	15
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed exterior, lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	12
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	16
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, plate body fragment, slipped interior with copper oxide, brown, yellow, and green Copper Oxide, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	17
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Tin Enameled, Indeterminate, tile fragment, undecorated tin enameled exterior, unglazed exterior, evidence of blue decoration on exterior, 1600 - 1802	Row #	31
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, marble whole, unglazed	Row #	19
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, stained, D 1/16"	Row #	20
2 Fired Clay, Porcelain, English Hard Paste, bowl base, body, and rim fragment, undecorated, foot ring, panelled, 1820 - 1950	Row #	22
2 Fired Clay, Porcelain, English Hard Paste, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1820 - 1950	Row #	23
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, bowl body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	26
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, bowl base fragment, undecorated, foot ring, 1762 - 1820	Row #	25
3 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware rim fragment, flow blue floral pattern on exterior, blue band on interior and exterior rim, paneled, blue Flow Blue, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1878 - 1920	Row #	43
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware base fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	37
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	36
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed floral pattern, light blue Transfer Printed, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1818 - 1867	Row #	42
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type handle fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	32
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate base, body, and rim fragment, scalloped motif with corn motif band on rim, foot ring, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	38
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, small hollow ware base fragment, undecorated, 1840 - 1950	Row #	33
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, hand painted design, blue Hand Painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	28
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row #	27
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim fragment, hand painted blue edged, unscalloped impressed rim, blue Shell Edged, (MAC Lab 2019), 1840 - 1870	Row #	29
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware/Whiteware, indeterminate type base fragment, transfer printed fern pattern on interior, foot ring, black Transfer Printed, (MAC Lab 2019), 1785 - 1864	Row #	30
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl body fragment, transfer print floral motif interior and exterior, slight molded band around base, light blue Transfer Printed, crazing, believed to be part of the same vessel as 1.40 (MAC Lab 2019), 1818 - 1867	Row #	40

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl body fragment, transfer print floral motif interior and exterior, slight molded band around base, light blue Transfer Printed, crazing, believed to be part of the same vessel as 1.40 (MAC Lab 2019), 1818 - 1867	Row #	39
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl base, body, and rim fragment, transfer print floral motif and landscape interior, subtle scallop, foot ring, light blue Transfer Printed, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1818 - 1867	Row #	41
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, jar rim fragment, undecorated, crazing, appears to have been designed to have a lid, 1815 - 1940	Row #	35
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate base, body, and rim fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	34
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Yellowware, bowl body fragment, mocha, dendritic design in blue, slip banded, blue, yellow, and white Mochaware, crazing, 1828 - 1940	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, jug rim fragment, glazed exterior Waster, overfired	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type base fragment, scratch blue interior geometric motif, blue Scratch Blue, 1735 - 1778	Row #	24
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base and body fragment, tapered square body, olive green, dip molded, open pontil scar, patination, (SHA 2019), 1730 - 1820	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	8
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	7
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, bolt complete, wrought	Row #	6
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, slag fragment	Row #	21

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 59

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 59

Test Pit A, General Provenience	Catalog #	30
Historic		
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster >90% complete, hinge	Row # 13
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Bone China, bowl rim fragment, overglazed floral design on body, molded and gilded rim, polychrome Enameled, Overglaze, 1794 - 1950	Row # 11
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Hard Paste, hollow ware rim fragment, molded design, panelled, post-1870	Row # 5
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, bowl rim fragment, molded design Crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row # 7
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, bowl body fragment, molded design Crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row # 8
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, bowl base and foot ring, molded design Crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row # 4
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment Crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row # 9
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate foot ring, molded design, geometric inner design Crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1840 - 1860	Row # 10
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, serving bowl rim fragment, molded design Crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row # 6
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, bottle finish, neck and body, light brown slip interior, yellow, exterior discoloration, "F. McKinney's..." mead bottle, 1856 - 1860	Row # 3
1	Glass, Curved, bottle finish, neck and body, mineral finish, light aqua, mold seam, stained, (SHA 2017), 1820 - 1880	Row # 2
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and shoulder, light aqua, mold seam, stained, "THOS SCOTT PHILA"	Row # 1
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua, patination	Row # 12

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 14

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 14

Test Pit A, Context 102	Catalog #	3
Historic		
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl body fragment, iron lead glazed interior and exterior, handle molded to body	Row # 1
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, molded design, 1780 - 1890	Row # 2

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in Context 102: 2

Total Artifacts in : 2

Test Pit A, Context 102	Catalog #	2
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, humerus fragment	Row #	6
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, vertebra fragment	Row #	5
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, underglaze slip trailed, yellow and green Slip Trailed, patination	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, English Soft Paste, plate body fragment, underglaze hand painted, blue Hand Painted, crazing, 1745 - 1795	Row #	1
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Yellowware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1828 - 1940	Row #	3
2 Glass, Flat, window fragment, layer of yellow glass adhered to clear glass, yellow, burned	Row #	4

Total Artifacts in Context 102: 9

Total Artifacts in : 9

Test Pit A, Context 107	Catalog #	4
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl rim fragment, iron lead glazed interior and exterior	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior	Row #	3
6 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl rim, body, and base fragment, hand painted brown lines around rim, dendritic, green geometric rouletting around rim, brown, yellow, green Mochaware, crazing, (Miller 2000:12), 1795 - 1840	Row #	4
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, machine cut, (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	1
3 Stone, Schist, architectural stone fragment, mortar adhered to surface	Row #	5

Total Artifacts in Context 107: 13

Total Artifacts in : 13

Test Pit A, Context 108	Catalog #	5
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Tan Body, jug body fragment, Albany slip interior Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Context 108: 1

Total Artifacts in : 1

Test Pit A, Context 130	Catalog #	6
Historic		
2 Glass, Flat, window fragment, patination	Row #	1
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, machine cut, corroded, a fragment of another nail has adhered to this nail (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	2
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, Gimlet Point, screw whole, corroded, fragments of other nails have adhered to this nail (Miller 2000:14), 1846 - 1950	Row #	3

Total Artifacts in Context 130: 5

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in : 5

Test Pit A, Context 131	Catalog #	7
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan base fragment, slip trailed interior, undecorated exterior, yellow and green Slip Trailed, spalled, 1700 - 1900	Row #	1
1 Stone, Schist, architectural stone fragment	Row #	3
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 131: 3</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in : 3</i>		

Test Pit A, Context 135	Catalog #	8
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, tarsal whole	Row #	2
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster whole, with hinge	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	14
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	15
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, jug base fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	13
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese Hard Paste, hollow ware rim fragment, hand painted underglaze geometric design interior, hand painted underglaze floral design interior, blue Hand Painted, 1660 - 1860	Row #	20
2 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, hollow ware rim fragment, paneled, post-1870; believed to be from the same vessel as 8.18	Row #	17
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, hollow ware body fragment, paneled, post-1870; believed to be from the same vessel as 8.17	Row #	18
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type body fragment, black decoration on one side, black, observed black decoration may be indicative of maker's mark, but it is illegible	Row #	19
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl rim and body fragment, transfer printed floral design around rim and body, blue Transfer Printed, 1780 - 1890	Row #	23
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, hand painted underglaze natural design interior, blue Hand Painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	21
3 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	22
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, slip trailed bands around exterior body, blue Annular Ware, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	10
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware base fragment, slip trailed band around exterior body, blue Annular Ware, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	12
3 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, slip trailed bands around exterior body, black and blue Annular Ware, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	11
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, olive green	Row #	16
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment	Row #	9
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded, loop at the end	Row #	3
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded, relatively thick metal bar	Row #	4
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, bent	Row #	6
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, machine cut, (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	7
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, machine cut or wrought - head missing, corroded	Row #	5
3 Stone, Slate, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	8
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 135: 31</i>		

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in : 31

Test Pit B, General Provenience		Catalog #	9
Historic			
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row #	4
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, epiphysis fragment	Row #	8
26	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	3
8	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment	Row #	6
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row #	7
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, ruminant, pastern whole	Row #	5
9	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	2
3	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster whole	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl base fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	29
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	31
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	32
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	33
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	30
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, jug handle fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, cordoned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, serving bowl handle fragment, lead glazed interior, handle affixed after glazing the ceramic, some lead glazed attached to area of handle that would have protruded from the vessel, 1700 - 1900	Row #	35
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, impressed rim, yellow Slip Trailed, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	44
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	36
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	37
3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, impressed rim, yellow Slip Trailed, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.39, 1700 - 1900	Row #	38
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, copper oxide applied to interior, impressed rim, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.40 and 9.42, 1700 - 1900	Row #	41
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, copper oxide applied to interior, impressed rim, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, crazing, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.41 and 9.42, 1700 - 1900	Row #	40
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, copper oxide applied to interior, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, crazing, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.40 and 9.41, 1700 - 1900	Row #	42
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior with combed slip trailing, impressed rim, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	43
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, lead glazed interior with slip trailing, yellow Slip Trailed, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.38, 1700 - 1900	Row #	39
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	26
2	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, hollow ware base fragment, undecorated, foot ring	Row #	64
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated	Row #	66
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, indeterminate type base fragment, underglaze floral design on interior, foot ring, blue Hand Painted	Row #	65
3	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, flatware rim fragment, undecorated, undulating rim, 1762 - 1820	Row #	48

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

6	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	47
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type base fragment, undecorated, foot ring, 1762 - 1820	Row #	49
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type rim fragment, impressed dots around rim, crazing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	50
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type rim fragment, red and green overglaze hand painted floral design, overglaze enamel gold colored decoration applied, polychrome Hand Painted, Overglaze Enamelled, 1762 - 1820	Row #	51
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, ointment jar fragment, unglazed base, 1762 - 1820	Row #	25
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, hollow ware fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, grey Jackfield Type, underfired, 1740 - 1850	Row #	28
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, hollow ware fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, grey Jackfield Type, 1740 - 1850	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, flatware rim fragment, hand painted green shell edge, scalloped rim, green Shell Edged, (MAC Lab 2019), 1775 - 1810	Row #	61
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, flatware rim fragment, blue hand painted vertical lines, scalloped rim, blue Hand Painted, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1800 - 1830	Row #	60
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, possible hand painted blue decoration, blue, crazing, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.52, 1780 - 1890	Row #	53
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted design on interior and exterior, blue Hand Painted, possible China glaze, 1780 - 1890	Row #	57
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, underglaze slip band on interior, brown, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	56
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware rim fragment, hand painted undulating band with vertical lines, hand painted molded undulating band, blue Hand Painted, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	58
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, possible hand painted blue decoration, blue, crazing, believed to be part of same vessel as 9.53, 1780 - 1890	Row #	52
3	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	54
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, possible transfer printed design, dark blue Transfer Printed, fragments too small to determine the nature of the design, 1802 - 1846	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type base fragment, undecorated, foot ring, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	55
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, teapot filter fragment, undecorated	Row #	62
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, White Bodied, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, burned, possible incised bands on body	Row #	46
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	63
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Red Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, manganese glazed exterior, lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	45
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, vertical ribbing, clear, pontil mark, patination	Row #	22
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	16
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear, iridescence	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, amber	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle kick fragment, amber, kick up base, pontil mark, patination, fragment of the kick	Row #	19
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, amber, free blown, kick up base, glass tipped pontil mark, patination	Row #	21
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, amber, patination	Row #	20
1	Glass, Curved, hollow ware body fragment, opaque white with molded decoration, white, (SHA 2019), 1870 - 1920	Row #	23
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type body fragment, amber, patination, very thin	Row #	18
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment, patination	Row #	14
1	Metal, Copper alloy, indeterminate type whole, corroded, cylindrical object with screw ridges on exterior as though to screw into something else	Row #	13
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded, encrusted, strip of ferrous metal	Row #	12

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, corroded, encrusted	Row # 11
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, wrought, corroded, encrusted	Row # 9
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, encrusted	Row # 10
1 Stone, Slate, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 24

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 139

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 139

Test Pit B, Context 202

Catalog # 10

Historic

1 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 15
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row # 16
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed exterior	Row # 11
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior	Row # 10
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, burned	Row # 9
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior	Row # 8
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior	Row # 7
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, slip trailed, lead glazed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, slip missing	Row # 12
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, indeterminate type body fragment, overglaze enamelled fern decoration, black	Row # 5
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, plate base fragment, undecorated	Row # 4
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, indeterminate type base fragment, molded design around base, burned	Row # 3
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, 1762 - 1820	Row # 2
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, striped design around body, light blue, 1815 - 1940	Row # 6
1 Glass, Curved, indeterminate type fragment, possible glass slag	Row # 1
1 Glass, Curved, indeterminate type fragment, clear, patination	Row # 14
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear	Row # 13

Total Artifacts in Context 202: 17

Total Artifacts in : 17

Test Pit B, Context 203

Catalog # 11

Historic

1 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, long bone fragment	Row # 5
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row # 4
9 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 3
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment, butchered	Row # 6
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row # 2
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster whole	Row # 1
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior	Row # 18
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, lead glazed, 1700 - 1900	Row # 21
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row # 20
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row # 19
6 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row # 17

APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, unglazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	12
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	16
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, bowl rim fragment, slip trailed interior, lead glazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	25
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, combed slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, copper oxide applied to interior, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, crazing, 1750 - 1825	Row #	23
3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, slip trailed interior, lead glazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	26
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior with applied copper oxide, green Copper Oxide, 1700 - 1900	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, slip trailed interior, brown Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	28
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, impressed rim, yellow and brown Slip Trailed, burned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	24
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	10
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 1/16"	Row #	40
1	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 7/64"	Row #	39
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese, indeterminate type body fragment, overglaze hand painted bands on interior, red and brown Hand Painted, 1660 - 1860	Row #	37
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese, indeterminate type body fragment, underglaze handpainted geometric and floral design, blue Hand Painted, 1660 - 1860	Row #	36
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, hollow ware body fragment, underglaze hand painted design exterior, dark blue Hand Painted	Row #	38
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, 1762 - 1820	Row #	33
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, green scalloped edge, green Shell Edged	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type rim fragment, slip banded rim on interior and exterior, brown and blue, 1780 - 1890	Row #	35
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, indeterminate type body fragment, albany slipped interior and exterior Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	29
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, indeterminate type handle fragment, salt glazed, cordoned Cordoned, possible chamber pot handle (Potsherds and Pragmatism 2001), 1720 - 1920	Row #	30
4	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slipware, Red Body, bottle body fragment, albany slip interior, unglazed exterior Albany Slip, likely local production	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, unglazed exterior, slip missing from interior Slip Trailed	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, albany slip interior, unglazed exterior Albany Slip	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, white salt glazed, scratch blue interior, blue Scratch Blue, 1735 - 1778	Row #	32
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, white salt glazed, slip dipped White Salt Glazed, 1695 - 1785	Row #	31
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, ovoid body, mold seams, clear, patination	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear	Row #	9
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, bolt whole, corroded, encrusted	Row #	7

Total Artifacts in Context 203: 68

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in : 68

Test Pit B, Excavation Unit 1000, Context 203		Catalog #	14
Historic			
6	Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row #	3
16	Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	2
8	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated and unglazed, some, if not all, fragments likely were glazed at one time	Row #	10
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior	Row #	44
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	28
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, turn rings on exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	30
22	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	37
5	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	32
31	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, surface missing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	21
22	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	25
22	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	24
12	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed exterior, lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type fragment Waster, incised ridges on interior and exterior, possibly not decorative	Row #	29
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type base fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	20
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed exterior, lead glazed interior, underfired, 1700 - 1900	Row #	23
19	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	26
23	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, bowl base fragment, slip trailed bands on interior, unglazed exterior, copper oxide design, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, 1750 - 1825	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed exterior, reverse slip interior, yellow Reverse Slip	Row #	35
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed exterior, slip trailed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed exterior, slip trailed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	33
5	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	17
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, indeterminate Slip Trailed	Row #	16
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, copper oxide design, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, 1750 - 1825	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, plate rim fragment, slip trailed interior, unglazed exterior, piecrust rim Slip Trailed, burned	Row #	56
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type body fragment, slip banded interior, brown and yellow Staffordshire, non-specific, 1670 - 1795	Row #	49
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type body fragment, slip banded interior, brown and yellow Staffordshire, non-specific, 1670 - 1795	Row #	50

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed exterior, banded interior, brown Staffordshire, non-specific, 1670 - 1795	Row #	36
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type body fragment, combed slipped interior, brown and yellow Staffordshire, non-specific, 1670 - 1795	Row #	48
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, streaked, brown and yellow Staffordshire, 1830 - 1940	Row #	51
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	12
14	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	58
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, pipe fragment	Row #	43
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Tin Enameled, Indeterminate, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, surface missing, 1600 - 1802	Row #	55
6	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Row #	60
2	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 5/64"	Row #	61
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese, hollow ware rim fragment, underglaze hand painted blue and gold bands on rim, hand painted blue design on exterior, blue Hand Painted, 1660 - 1860	Row #	46
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese, indeterminate type body fragment, underglaze hand painted blue design, blue Hand Painted, 1660 - 1860	Row #	47
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated	Row #	57
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Green Glazed, indeterminate type rim fragment, green glazed interior and exterior, sprig molded design, green Green Glazed, 1759 - 1785	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, indeterminate type body fragment, glossy, black lead glazed on one surface, burned	Row #	31
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, burned	Row #	19
5	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, indeterminate type body fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, grey Jackfield Type, 1740 - 1850	Row #	18
4	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, hollow ware body fragment, light brown slipped interior and exterior, underfired	Row #	41
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior, pre-1860 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row #	38
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, hollow ware body fragment, wheel thrown, pre-1860 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row #	13
3	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Red Body, hollow ware rim fragment, salt glazed exterior, albany slipped interior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	39
5	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, albany slipped interior, brown slipped exterior, possibly salt glazed, interior and exterior glazes heavily weathered	Row #	40
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, albany slipped exterior, molded design on exterior Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	42
4	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, hollow ware body fragment, salt glazed, scratch blue decoration on exterior, blue Scratch Blue, 1735 - 1778	Row #	45
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, white salt glazed White Salt Glazed, 1720 - 1785	Row #	54
4	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, slip dip white salt glazed Slip Dip White Salt Glazed, 1695 - 1785	Row #	53
6	Flora, Charcoal, waste material fragment	Row #	4
5	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	7
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, aqua	Row #	8
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	9
8	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	5
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear	Row #	6
25	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, encrusted	Row #	1
3	Mineral, Mica, raw material fragment	Row #	52

APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Total Artifacts in Context 203: 337

Total Artifacts in Excavation Unit 1000 : 337

Test Pit B, Context 205	Catalog #	12
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, humerus fragment	Row #	11
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	9
3 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	4
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, marbelized slip interior, undecorated exterior, yellow	Row #	8
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe whole bowl, stem missing, D 3/32", (Mallios 2005:96), 1850 - 1910	Row #	10
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, hollow ware body fragment, crazing, iron staining	Row #	7
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, hand painted floral pattern interior, dark blue Hand Painted, crazing, burned, 1780 - 1890	Row #	6
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type base fragment, hand painted floral and geometric patter interior, blue/green Hand Painted, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	5
3 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	2
6 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua, patination	Row #	1
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, slag fragment	Row #	3

Total Artifacts in Context 205: 20

Total Artifacts in : 20

Test Pit B, Context 210	Catalog #	13
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - artifact, button whole, four holes	Row #	45
3 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, long bone fragment	Row #	10
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row #	11
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, cuneiform whole	Row #	13
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, epiphysis fragment	Row #	12
11 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	9
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	7
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, lead glazed exterior, wheel thrown, nail corroded to surface, 1700 - 1900	Row #	25
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1700 - 1900	Row #	23
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, slip trailed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	24
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, hollow ware rim fragment Staffordshire, non-specific, crazing, 1670 - 1795	Row #	43
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	22
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	21
4 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1762 - 1820	Row #	26
3 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type body fragment, 1840 - 1950	Row #	39
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware rim fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	38
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	37
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, multi chambered slip, common cable design, blue, white, and brown, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	42

APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	40
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, crazing, covered in what appears to be tar, 1815 - 1940	Row #	41
1	Flora, Charcoal, waste material fragment	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, yellow, patination	Row #	16
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear, patination	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, button whole, four holes, white	Row #	44
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type body fragment, teal	Row #	18
1	Glass, Flat, indeterminate type fragment, incised lines, matte white coating, clear, patination	Row #	19
28	Glass, Flat, window fragment, patination	Row #	14
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment	Row #	15
9	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded, encrusted	Row #	6
6	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, corroded, encrusted	Row #	1
18	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, machine cut, corroded, encrusted, (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	3
32	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, encrusted	Row #	2
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, machine cut, corroded, (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	4
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded, encrusted, post 1860 (Miller 2000:14)	Row #	5
1	Stone, Indeterminate, Grey Stone, structural fragment, incised on surface: "[...]EE[...]"	Row #	20

Total Artifacts in Context 210: 148

Total Artifacts in : 148

Test Pit B, Excavation Unit 1000, Context 213

Catalog # 15

Historic

1	Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate, long bone fragment	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, indeterminate type body fragment, may have been glazed at one point	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, indeterminate type body fragment, tin glazed, possible sponging, blue grey, (MAC Lab 2019), 1708 - 1786	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, burned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	23
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed exterior, surface missing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	25
11	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior, burned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type fragment, indeterminate redware with apparent curved edge	Row #	16
9	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	19
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, jug base fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed with copper oxide design exterior, mottled lead glazed interior, yellow and green Copper Oxide, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	28
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, lead glazed interior, slip design, copper oxide design, yellow and green Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, 1700 - 1900	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan base fragment, lead glazed interior, slip trailed design, should evident on exterior, unglazed, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	26
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	17
7	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	15

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 5/64"	Row #	14
2	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese Hard Paste, indeterminate type rim fragment, band around rim, light blue, 1660 - 1860	Row #	12
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese Hard Paste, indeterminate type base fragment, 1660 - 1860	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type rim fragment, scratch blue interior Scratch Blue, (MAC Lab 2019), 1742 - 1778	Row #	11
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, scratch blue interior Scratch Blue, weathered, (MAC Lab 2019), 1742 - 1778	Row #	10
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, indeterminate type body fragment, 1720 - 1785	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	6
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear	Row #	5
8	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, corroded, encrusted	Row #	2
3	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, machine cut or wrought, corroded, encrusted, head too encrusted to positively identify (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	1
3	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	3

Total Artifacts in Context 213: 67

Total Artifacts in Excavation Unit 1000 : 67

Trench 1, General Provenience		Catalog #	16
Historic			
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior, crazing, 1700 - 1900	Row #	4
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, bowl base fragment, foot ring, crazing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, variegated surface, brown, caramel and rust Annular Ware, crazing, 1762 - 1800	Row #	12
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type rim fragment, crazing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	11
3	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1762 - 1820	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, hollow ware shoulder fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, grey Jackfield Type, 1740 - 1850	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, hollow ware rim fragment, salt glazed exterior and interior Salt Glazed, crazing	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Structural, sewer pipe fragment, glazed, buff bodied	Row #	2
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded, encrusted, thin fragment of strap-like object with two holes punched through	Row #	14
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, wrought, corroded, encrusted	Row #	13

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 17

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 17

Trench 1, Context 302		Catalog #	17
Historic			
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, slip trailed interior, undecorated exterior, yellow and green Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed, slip trailed interior around rim, unglazed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	5

APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish base, body, and rim fragment, hand painted black line around rim of interior, hand painted floral pattern with black stem, red and black Hand Painted, crazing	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, jug body fragment, Albany slip interior Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	2

Total Artifacts in Context 302: 5

Total Artifacts in : 5

Trench 1, Excavation Unit 2000, Context 308 **Catalog # 20**

Historic

1 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	4
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	3
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	2
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, wrought, corroded	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Context 308: 4

Total Artifacts in Excavation Unit 2000 : 4

Trench 1, Excavation Unit 2001, Context 308 **Catalog # 21**

Historic

1 Fauna, Bone - remains, Indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted floral design on exterior, blue Hand Painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	4
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	2

Total Artifacts in Context 308: 5

Total Artifacts in Excavation Unit 2001 : 5

Trench 1, Context 311 **Catalog # 18**

Historic

1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish base fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	4
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted floral decoration on exterior, blue Hand Painted, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	3
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, textured, clear	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Context 311: 4

Total Artifacts in : 4

Trench 1, Context 322 **Catalog # 19**

Historic

1 Synthetic, Rubber, ball interior of ball, rubber interior of what appears to have been a recreational ball	Row #	1
2 Textile, Cloth, yarn fragment, woven textile exterior of what appears to have been a recreational ball	Row #	2

Total Artifacts in Context 322: 3

Total Artifacts in : 3

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Trench 2, General Provenience	Catalog #	22
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, calcaneus whole	Row #	7
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment, butchered	Row #	6
3 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	3
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment, butchered	Row #	2
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment	Row #	9
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment, butchered, blade bone near rib	Row #	5
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row #	4
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, shoulder fragment, butchered	Row #	10
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, shoulder fragment	Row #	11
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, talus whole	Row #	8
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, bowl base fragment, lead glazed exterior, unglazed interior, fractured base	Row #	40
4 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl rim and body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	46
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl body and rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, exterior rim partially glazed, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	43
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl base and body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	42
4 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	47
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	45
10 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	44
4 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	48
4 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and slip trailed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	49
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior and slip trailed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	52
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, lead glazed interior and slip trailed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, burned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	50
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed interior and slip trailed exterior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	51
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior Staffordshire, non-specific, 1670 - 1795	Row #	87
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, spurred, D 3/32"	Row #	108
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment, incised bowl and stem, spurred, D 5/64"	Row #	107
1 Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 3/32"	Row #	106
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, English Hard Paste, hollow ware rim fragment, underglaze hand painted geometric pattern, blue Hand Painted, 1820 - 1950	Row #	82
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, English Hard Paste, hollow ware body fragment, 1820 - 1950	Row #	84
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, indeterminate type rim fragment	Row #	85
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Japanese, indeterminate type rim fragment, overglaze hand painted geometric pattern on rim, red Hand Painted, 1870 - 1950	Row #	83
5 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1762 - 1820	Row #	56
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, fluted body, 1762 - 1820	Row #	57
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, 1762 - 1820	Row #	58

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body and base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, sprig molded, beaded molding around base, 1762 - 1820	Row #	60
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1762 - 1820	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, banded, brown and yellow Annular Ware, burned, 1675 - 1795	Row #	88
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Body, indeterminate type base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, crazing, burned	Row #	102
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, bowl rim and base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	75
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware shoulder fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1840 - 1950	Row #	68
8	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	67
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type shoulder fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	78
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, crazing, 1840 - 1950	Row #	80
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate rim and base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, beaded rim, embossed repeating floral motif, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	74
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, true scallop rim molding, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	70
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	69
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate rim and base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, impressed linear pattern around rim, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	73
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, slightly everted rim, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	71
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate base fragment, lion maker's mark stamped to base, black, crazing, Maker's Mark, maker's mark: lion, 1865 - 1890	Row #	100
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, serving bowl handle fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, panelled body, molded design, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	77
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, serving bowl rim and handle fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, panelled body, molded handle, classical motif, undulating rim, (MAC Lab 2019), 1860 - 1870	Row #	76
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, shallow dish rim and shoulder fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, crazing, stained, 1865 - 1890	Row #	72
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, small bowl base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, panelled body, 1840 - 1950	Row #	79
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, hollow ware body fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, grey Jackfield Type, 1740 - 1770	Row #	53
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Jackfield Type, hollow ware body fragment, glossy, black lead glazed interior and exterior, reddish purple Jackfield Type, wheel thrown, looks like imitation Jackfield, 1740 - 1770	Row #	54
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl base fragment, underglaze hand painted Chinese house pattern, blue Hand Painted, crazing, 1775 - 1810	Row #	81
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, transfer printed floral pattern, blue Transfer Printed, crazing, 1833 - 1849	Row #	90
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, hand painted floral design exterior, polychrome Hand Painted, (MAC Lab 2019), 1795 - 1815	Row #	105
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type rim fragment, hand painted band on interior, green Hand Painted, (MAC Lab 2019), 1795 - 1815	Row #	104
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed geometric design, blue Transfer Printed, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1818 - 1829	Row #	91

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1780 - 1890	Row # 64
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1780 - 1890	Row # 62
5	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, 1780 - 1890	Row # 63
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware/Whiteware, plate base fragment, transfer printed landscape with swans interior, foot ring, blue Transfer Printed, crazing	Row # 89
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl body fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, slip banded, blue Annular Ware, post-1850 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row # 65
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl rim fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, slip banded, blue Annular Ware, post-1850 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row # 66
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware base fragment, transfer printed floral and Chinoiserie motif, maker's mark in Chinoiserie style on exterior, blue Flow Blue, Chinoiserie, crazing, Maker's Mark, maker's mark: "CHUSA[...] P H & Co". This is the Chusan Pattern by Peter Holdcroft and Co. (The Potteries 2019), 1846 - 1852	Row # 94
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware rim fragment, hand painted abstract geometric design, overglaze enamel applied in some areas, blue and gold Hand Painted, Overglaze Enamelled, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1815 - 1830	Row # 92
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted fern pattern, black Hand Painted, 1815 - 1940	Row # 103
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware rim fragment, transfer printed floral motif, flow blue interior, dark blue Flow Blue, crazing, part of the same vessel as 22.94, 1846 - 1852	Row # 93
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type base fragment, lead glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, 1815 - 1940	Row # 61
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type rim fragment, transfer printed floral pattern interior, transfer printed tree exterior, dark blue Transfer Printed, 1802 - 1846	Row # 95
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed interior and exterior, dark blue Transfer Printed, 1802 - 1846	Row # 96
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed interior, dark blue Transfer Printed, crazing, 1802 - 1846	Row # 97
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate rim fragment, hand painted shell edge, impressed, blue Shell Edged, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1840 - 1870	Row # 99
4	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate base fragment, transfer printed floral pattern interior, eagle maker's mark stamped to exterior, medium blue Transfer Printed, crazing, Maker's Mark, maker's mark: "[...]ON[...] GUAM" printed around eagle, 1784 - 1859	Row # 98
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Buff Body, bottle body fragment, salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior Salt Glazed, wheel thrown, pre-1860	Row # 39
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Buff Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, salt glazed interior and exterior, pre-1860 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row # 101
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, bottle body fragment, Albany slip interior, salt glazed exterior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, 1805 - 1940	Row # 38
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Tan Body, bottle shoulder, body, and base fragment, albany slip interior, salt glaze iron wash exterior, salt glazed exterior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, "RICE & M'KINNEY'S MEAD" stamped around shoulder	Row # 36
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Tan Body, bottle whole, albany slip interior, salt glaze iron wash exterior, salt glazed exterior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, blob top, "G.S.TWITCHELL SUCCESSOR TO C. WHITTEMORE" stamped on shoulder (Old Breweries 2013), 1874 - 1875	Row # 37
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Tan Body, indeterminate type body fragment, salt glazed exterior, albany slipped interior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, 1805 - 1940	Row # 41
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Structural, sewer pipe rim fragment, glazed interior and exterior, red body	Row # 55
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, small hollow ware rim fragment, rim curled over, 1720 - 1785	Row # 86
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, embossed lettering, cylindrical body, aqua, pontil mark, patination, "[...]LADA" embossed on lower body, final "A" is raised and underlined and may be a George Twitchell bottle (Mechow 2014), 1850 - 1920	Row # 24

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua, patination	Row #	15
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth, neck, and shoulder fragment, embossed lettering, aqua, rounded taper lip, patination, (Mechow 2014), 1850 - 1920	Row #	23
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck and shoulder fragment, aqua, patination	Row #	19
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua, patination, "P[...]" embossed on exterior of body	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, aqua, tapered lip with ring, iridescence	Row #	22
1	Glass, Curved, bottle shoulder, body, and base fragment, embossed lettering on both sides, cylindrical body, evidence of stopper present, aqua, patination, "F. MCKINNEY PHILADA" embossed around large, centralized "F" on one side, large embossed "F" on the other (Digging I-95 Chapter 4), 1860 - 1866	Row #	35
2	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth and neck fragment, aqua, mineral finish, patination	Row #	20
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, aqua, patination	Row #	25
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth, neck, and shoulder fragment, embossed lettering, aqua, tapered lip with ring, mold seam, patination, "[...]WITC[...]" embossed on upper body, likely a George Twitchell bottle (Mechow 2014), 1848 - 1870	Row #	21
1	Glass, Curved, bottle shoulder, body, and base fragment, embossed lettering on both sides, cylindrical body, aqua, mold seam, bare iron pontil mark, kick up base, patination, "SUPERIOR MINERAL WATER" embossed around large, centralized "C" on one side of the body, "T. CECIL 356 S. FRONT S. PHILAD." embossed on the other	Row #	34
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and base fragment, embossed lettering on both sides, cylindrical body, aqua, mold seam, iron pontil mark, patination, "TWI[...]HELL" embossed above large "T" embossed above "PHILADA" on both sides, likely a George Twitchell bottle (Mechow 2014), 1848 - 1870	Row #	33
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and base fragment, embossed lettering on both sides, cylindrical body, aqua, mold seam, pontil mark, patination, "T" embossed above "PHILADA" on both sides, likely a George Twitchell bottle (Mechow 2014), 1848 - 1870	Row #	32
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and base fragment, embossed lettering on both sides, cylindrical body, aqua, mold seam, bare iron pontil mark, kick up base, patination, "T" embossed above "PHILADA" on both sides, likely a George Twitchell bottle (Mechow 2014), 1848 - 1870	Row #	31
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and base fragment, square body, olive green, square base, possible dip mold, patination	Row #	29
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body and base fragment, embossed lettering, cylindrical body, aqua, patination, "[...]A[...]" embossed on lower body	Row #	28
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, aqua, patination	Row #	27
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, aqua, patination	Row #	26
1	Glass, Curved, button whole, four holes, white	Row #	109
1	Glass, Curved, ink bottle whole, cylindrical body, light aqua, cup-bottom mold, iridescence	Row #	30
2	Glass, Curved, lamp chimney body fragment, clear, patination	Row #	16
1	Glass, Curved, tableware rim fragment, etched geometric patterns, clear	Row #	18
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, hardware that appears to flare out on one side	Row #	13
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, machine cut or wrought, head too encrusted to positively identify (Miller 2000:14), 1805 - 1950	Row #	12
1	Stone, Micaceous Schist, architectural stone fragment	Row #	110

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 172

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 172

Trench 2, General Provenience

Catalog # 24

Historic

1	Glass, Curved, cup whole, etched fern pattern, clear, patination	Row #	2
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, can base fragment	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 2

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 2

Trench 2, General Provenience	Catalog #	23
Historic		
1 Fauna, Bone - artifact, toothbrush whole Mattick Type Virginia, tapered stock shape, trepanned bristles	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 1</i>		

Trench 2, Context 403	Catalog #	25
Historic		
1 Composite, Mortar and Whitewash, structural debris fragment, gray and tan material, gritty and sandy texture; one flat surface coated in whitewash	Row #	4
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, pelvis fragment, butchered	Row #	3
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row #	2
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	6
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, foot ring, 1700 - 1900	Row #	12
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, burned, exterior appears to once have been glazed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	11
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, weathered, exterior appears to once have been glazed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	9
4 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, 1700 - 1900	Row #	7
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, wheel thrown, weathered, exterior appears to once have been glazed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	10
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, wheel thrown, weathered, appears to have once been glazed but both surfaces worn, 1700 - 1900	Row #	8
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, small bowl base fragment, mottled manganese interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	14
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, slip trailed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	13
2 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment, glazed	Row #	5
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type rim fragment, underglaze hand painted floral pattern, red and green Hand Painted, 1762 - 1820	Row #	18
5 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1762 - 1820	Row #	17
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type body fragment, molded floral motif around rim, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	25
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, indeterminate type rim fragment, molded floral motif around rim, crazing, 1865 - 1890	Row #	24
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, underglaze hand painted line, blue Hand Painted	Row #	33
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed pattern, dark blue Transfer Printed, (MAC Lab 2019), 1819 - 1835	Row #	32
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, underglaze hand painted lines on interior, dark green Hand Painted, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1795 - 1815	Row #	31
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim fragment, impressed curved lines with fern motif, undulating scalloped rim, green, crazing, (MAC Lab 2019), 1775 - 1810	Row #	29
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim fragment, impressed curved lines, scalloped rim, green, crazing, burned, (MAC Lab 2019), 1800 - 1840	Row #	30
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware/Whiteware, bowl base fragment, foot ring, crazing	Row #	27
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware/Whiteware, indeterminate type rim fragment, crazing	Row #	28

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, slip trailed band, blue Annular Ware, 1815 - 1940	Row #	23
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type body fragment, transfer printed design, blue Transfer Printed, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	26
2	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type rim fragment, 1815 - 1940	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate rim fragment, transfer printed exotic motif on rim, undulating rim, blue Transfer Printed, 1815 - 1940	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate base fragment, foot ring, black maker's mark present on exterior, 1815 - 1940	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate base fragment, foot ring, maker's mark in relief on base appears to depict a bird, kiln mark present, 1815 - 1940	Row #	19
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Buff Body, bottle base fragment, salt glazed exterior, albany slipped interior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, 1805 - 1940	Row #	16
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Buff Body, bottle body fragment, salt glazed exterior, albany slipped interior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, wheel thrown, 1805 - 1940	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle whole, aqua, mold seam, tapered lip with ring, patination, Maker's Mark, George Twitchell bottle with large "T" embossed on one side, "G.S. TWITCHELL PHILADA" embossed on the other, also around a large "T", 1848 - 1870	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Context 403: 45

Total Artifacts in : 45

Trench 2, Context 404

Catalog # 29

Historic

2	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, humerus fragment, Maker's Mark	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Delftware, Dutch/British, hollow ware body fragment, underglaze hand painted geometric and floral motif, blue, 1600 - 1802	Row #	14
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Delftware, Dutch/British, indeterminate type body fragment, undecorated, surface missing, 1600 - 1802	Row #	13
3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Delftware, Dutch/British, indeterminate type body fragment, underglaze hand painted geometric motif, blue, 1600 - 1802	Row #	12
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese lead glazed exterior and interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese lead glazed interior and exterior, molded ridged exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	8
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese lead glazed exterior, lead glazed interior with molded ridges, 1700 - 1900	Row #	6
3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, iron lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	4
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, iron lead glazed one side, 1700 - 1900	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese lead glazed one side, 1700 - 1900	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, mug/tankard rim fragment, manganese mottled interior and exterior Manganese Mottled, (MAC Lab 2019: Manganese Mottled), 1680 - 1780	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, mug/tankard base fragment, manganese mottled interior, unglazed bottom Manganese Mottled, (MAC Lab 2019), 1680 - 1780	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, iron lead glazed exterior, yellow slipped interior, yellow, 1700 - 1900	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan body fragment, underglaze slip trailed interior, lead glazed exterior, yellow and green, 1700 - 1900	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Grey Body, mug/tankard body fragment, handpainted lines overlaying checkerboard pattern, molded ridged lines around probable rim, blue Westerwald, Debased, crazing, (Miller 2000:18), (MAC Lab 2019), (Brown 1982:10), (Gaimster 1997:267), 1714 - 1760	Row #	9

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Total Artifacts in Context 404: 24

Total Artifacts in : 24

Trench 2, Context 404		Catalog #	26
Historic			
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, calcaneus fragment, possible bovine	Row #	8
18	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	3
5	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment	Row #	4
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, long bone fragment, butchered	Row #	5
4	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, pelvis fragment	Row #	7
3	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment	Row #	6
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, talus whole	Row #	9
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, porcine, canine tooth whole	Row #	10
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, porcine, molar whole	Row #	11
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, ruminant, molar whole	Row #	12
2	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	1
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Buff Body, indeterminate type rim fragment, lead glazed exterior, tin glazed interior, copper oxide decoration in glaze, green Copper Oxide, 1700 - 1900	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Delftware, Dutch/British, plate body fragment, underglaze hand painted geometric motif, blue, 1600 - 1802	Row #	30
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl rim fragment, unglazed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	16
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, bowl base fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, rilling around base, 1700 - 1900	Row #	17
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, burned, 1700 - 1900	Row #	23
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, mottled manganese glazed exterior, lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	22
3	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	19
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed one side, 1700 - 1900	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type rim fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	20
4	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan fragment, slip trailed interior, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, hollow ware rim fragment, dotted slip exterior, brown Staffordshire, non-specific, 1675 - 1795	Row #	31
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Staffordshire, hollow ware body fragment, dotted slip exterior, brown Staffordshire, non-specific, 1675 - 1795	Row #	32
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Structural, brick fragment	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 3/32"	Row #	33
3	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Chinese Export, dish base fragment, underglaze hand painted floral design, foot ring, blue Hand Painted, 1685 - 1830	Row #	29
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate shoulder fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate base fragment, foot ring Transitional Creamware, 1800 - 1820	Row #	28
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate shoulder fragment Transitional Creamware, 1800 - 1820	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, hollow ware body fragment, alkaline glazed interior and exterior, post-1810 (MAC Lab 2019)	Row #	25

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Salt Glaze, Buff Body, hollow ware shoulder fragment, salt glazed exterior, albany slipped interior Salt Glazed, Albany Slip, 1805 - 1940	Row #	26
1	Metal, Copper alloy, button whole, stippled cornucopia motif Hume Type 9, D 1.5", (Metal Detecting in the USA 2019), 1785 - 1800	Row #	34

Total Artifacts in Context 404: 74

Total Artifacts in : 74

Trench 2, Context 416		Catalog #	27
Historic			
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, porcine, tooth and maxilla fragment	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese lead glazed exterior, iron lead glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, yellow slip trailed interior Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, figurine fragment, white, figurine of a pregnant woman cradling her stomach	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type rim fragment, one handpainted stripe around rim on exterior, two handpainted stripes around rim on interior, green Hand Painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glaze interior and exterior	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, indeterminate type base fragment, manganese glaze exterior	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Grey Body, indeterminate type body fragment, manganese glaze interior and exterior	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck fragment, olive green, stretch marks observed	Row #	1
1	Glass, Curved, bottle whole, cylindrical body, clear, wide prescription finish, cup bottom mold, patination	Row #	2
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, handle fragment, handle-like fragment with curved end	Row #	11

Total Artifacts in Context 416: 11

Total Artifacts in : 11

Trench 3, General Provenience		Catalog #	28
Historic			
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, femur fragment	Row #	17
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, indeterminate type fragment, calcined	Row #	16
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, femur fragment, butchered	Row #	15
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, rib fragment, butchered	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, manganese glazed interior and exterior, rilling around base, 1700 - 1900	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, 1700 - 1900	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body fragment, mottled manganese glaze, 1700 - 1900	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, indeterminate type body fragment, lead glaze with copper oxide slip trailing, green and yellow Copper Oxide, 1700 - 1900	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed, slip trailed designs, yellow Slip Trailed, 1700 - 1900	Row #	23
2	Fired Clay, Earthenware, Slipware, Red Body, pan rim fragment, lead glazed with yellow slip and iron oxide design, molded rim, green and yellow Slip Trailed, Copper Oxide, 1700 - 1900	Row #	25
1	Fired Clay, Personal, White Clay, tobacco pipe stem fragment, D 5/64", "[...]RPOOL" engraved in relief	Row #	37
1	Fired Clay, Porcelain, Indeterminate Hard Paste, hollow ware base fragment, foot ring	Row #	36
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type base fragment Transitional Creamware, 1800 - 1820	Row #	28
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, indeterminate type body fragment Transitional Creamware, 1800 - 1820	Row #	29
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl base fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	30

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware rim fragment, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	35
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type rim and body fragment, polychrome hand painted banded design on interior, yellow and brown Hand Painted, (MAC Lab 2019), 1795 - 1815	Row #	32
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, hand painted design, blue Hand Painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type rim fragment, hand painted natural design around rim, blue Hand Painted, (MAC Lab 2019), 1775 - 1810	Row #	33
1	Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, small hollow ware base, body, and rim fragment, very small hollow ware, 1780 - 1890	Row #	31
3	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Grey Body, hollow ware body fragment, albany slipped one side Albany Slip, underfired, 1805 - 1940	Row #	27
2	Fired Clay, Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Grey Body, hollow ware body fragment, albany slipped interior and exterior Albany Slip, underfired, 1805 - 1940	Row #	26
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, olive green, free blown, kick up base, pontil mark, patination	Row #	12
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck and shoulder fragment, cylindrical body, amber, free blown, bead finish, patination, asymmetrical	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle whole, cylindrical body, clear, cup-bottom mold, patent finish, iridescence, "H.B.&W. PHILA" embossed on base	Row #	10
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, rectangular body with recessed panels, amber, patination	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, clear, free blown, side seam, patination	Row #	7
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, clear, cup-bottom mold, yellowed, "88" embossed on base	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, paneled, clear, patination, likely fragment of a large panelled bottle	Row #	5
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, etched design on exterior surface, clear, patination, "[...]LADE" etched on exterior surface	Row #	4
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear, small bottle base	Row #	3
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear, patination, "[...]RO ST." embossed on exterior	Row #	2
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	1
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, cylindrical body, olive green, free blown, kick up base	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, tableware stem and base fragment, air twist stem, clear	Row #	13
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, small rectangular metal plate	Row #	19

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 42

Total Artifacts in General Provenience : 42

Total Number of Artifacts: 1342

*** Item Discarded in Laboratory**

Appendix C
RESUMES

JAMES S. LEE, III, M.A., RPA
Vice President
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom, 1996

B.A., Anthropology and History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1995

EXPERIENCE

2015-present Vice President/Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Vice President of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Responsible for:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Technical and synthetic writing
- Proposal preparation, contract negotiation and management
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation

2001-2015 Principal Investigator
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for survey, evaluation and mitigation of selected archaeological projects. Technical and managerial responsibility for report production. Participation in:

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- supervision of cartographic and GIS product, graphic design and report layout
- hiring and supervision of personnel

2001 Crew Chief
Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

- survey and excavation
- supervision of field personnel
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis

1997-2001 Principal Investigator/Project Manager
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- report and proposal preparation
- hiring and supervision of personnel

1997-2000 Laboratory Supervisor
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

Technical and managerial responsibilities for laboratory components of archaeological projects. Participation in:

- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of laboratory personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- prehistoric and historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories and writing of artifact sections of reports

1996-1997 Field Technician
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- canals and associated water control structures
- waterpowered mill sites
- iron manufacture
- prehistory of the northeastern United States
- prehistoric lithic technology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

CERTIFICATIONS

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologists (36 CFR Part 61)
Register of Professional Archaeologists
OSHA 40-hour Initial Training, 2002
OSHA 8-hour Refresher Course, 2012

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Industrial Archaeology
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Member at Large
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association
Canal Society of New Jersey
Warren County Morris Canal Committee
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

"The Fishkill Supply Depot: Archaeological Synthesis" Paper presented to the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, October 25, 2015.

"Archaeological Investigations at the Tulpehacken Nature Center, Abbott Marshlands, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 21, 2015.

"The Last 100 Years at Morris Canal Plane 9 West." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, November 21, 2014 (with James Lee Jr.).

“Ephrata Tract Archaeological Assessment.” Paper presented to the Moravian Historical Society, October 20, 2014.

“Archaeological Investigations in the Shadow of the Gap, I-80 Weigh Station Site (28Wa290).” Paper presented to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14. April 3, 2013.

“Exploring the Industrial Archaeological Resources of Waterloo Village.” Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 15, 2013 (with Richard W. Hunter).

“Archaeological Investigations at Morris Canal Lock 2 East, Wharton, New Jersey.” Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 16, 2012.

“Delaware and Raritan Canal Lock #1, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey.” Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, December 1, 2010 (with Richard W. Hunter).

“The Archaeological Potential of the Morris Canal.” Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 19, 2007.

“Planes and Plans: The Morris Canal in Warren County.” Paper presented to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Conference, April 23, 2004.

ANDREW C. MARTIN
Principal Investigator, M.A.

EDUCATION

M.A. Anthropology, Monmouth University, 2017
B.A. Anthropology, Monmouth University, 2008

EXPERIENCE

2017-present Principal Investigator
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for survey, evaluation and mitigation of selected archaeological projects. Participation in:

- overall site direction and day-to-day management of Phase I, II and III archaeological investigations and archaeological monitoring programs
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- supervision of personnel
- field photography
- report preparation
- supervision of mechanically assisted excavation

2009-2017 Senior Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field, laboratory, drafting operations and report preparation. Participation in:

- on-site project management
- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- supervision of personnel
- field photography
- report preparation
- supervision of mechanically assisted excavation

2015-2016 Archaeological Technician/Assistant
Monmouth University

- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- supervision of personnel
- report preparation
- supervision and education of undergraduate field school students

2014 GIS Technician
Monmouth University

- geo-referencing and digitizing of map features
- management of geospatial data

- 2014-2017 Site Supervisor
Ness of Brodgar Excavations, Orkney, United Kingdom
- on-site project management
 - survey and excavation
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
 - supervision of personnel
 - field photography
 - report preparation
 - supervision and education of undergraduate field school students and volunteers
- 2012-2013 Archaeologist
Ness of Brodgar Excavations, Orkney, United Kingdom
- survey and excavation
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
 - field photography
- 2008-2009 Crew Chief
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey
- Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field, laboratory and report preparation. Participation in:
- supervision of personnel
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
 - background research and technical writing
- 2003-2007 Field Assistant
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey
- Worked on various archaeological field projects in New Jersey, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania. Participation in:
- excavation and survey
 - field recording
 - laboratory processing of artifacts
- 2001-2003 Field Archaeologist and Laboratory Technician
2007-2008 Cultural Resource Conservation Group, Highland Park, New Jersey
- Field assistant for archaeological field projects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland.
- 2004 Field Assistant
Richard Grubb and Associates, Cranbury, New Jersey
- Field assistant for archaeological field projects in New Jersey and Pennsylvania

SKILLS

Proficient with TOPCON GTS-229/TDS Survey Pro
Proficient with ArcGIS 10.3

CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER 40 Hour Certification

ERYN C. BOYCE
Architectural Historian/Historian, MS

EDUCATION

M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 2015
B.A., History, Hamilton College, 2013

EXPERIENCE

June 2016-present Architectural Historian/Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

Execution of research in support of historic, historic architectural and archaeological studies including:

- review of primary and secondary source materials
- title research
- genealogical investigation
- review of historic cartographic materials
- selected contributions to reports

December 2015-June 2016 Program Associate
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey

- performed Section 106 reviews on above-ground projects.
- determined eligibility of resources
- studied buildings' historic contexts
- evaluated project effects

December 2015-June 2016 Intern
Heritage Consulting, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- conducted background research
- compiled written reports
- edited grants and strategic plans
- assisted principal during stakeholder meetings.

September 2013-June 2016 Site Assistant/Interpreter
Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

- developed, implemented, and evaluated tours, programs and special events
- led the planning and execution of annual Old-Fashioned Fourth of July event
- assisted with interviewing, training and supervision of volunteers

December 2014-March 2015 Research Assistant/Teaching Assistant
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- researched literature on identity
- teaching assistant for American Architecture class

May 2014-August 2014 Property Care Intern
Historic New England, Boston, Massachusetts

- compiled background information Eustis Estate in Milton, MA
- wrote conditions assessment report for Eustis Estate

May 2013-August 2013 Museum Education/Marketing Intern
Erie Canal Museum, Syracuse, New York

- planned, developed and implemented series of eight family programs
- designed and implemented marketing campaign for family programs

June 2012-
August 2012 Museum Education Intern
Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

- developed lesson plans for summer camp activities
- worked at four summer camps and led camp activities

May-Aug 2011 Intern
May-Aug 2010 Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

- gave tours
- developed activities for summer camps and birthday parties

SPECIAL SKILLS

Proficient with Microsoft Office Suite, Adobe Creative Suite and ArcGIS

RICHARD W. HUNTER
President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.
Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

EXPERIENCE

1986-present President/Principal Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004 Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation
Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation
25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986 Vice-President/Archaeologist
Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983 Principal Archaeologist
Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

- 1979-1981 Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ
- 1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ
- 1978-1979 Research Editor
Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ
- Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (*Academic American Encyclopedia*, 1980).
- 1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer
Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England
- Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).
- Experience included:
- Monitoring of construction activity
 - Supervision of large scale urban excavations
 - Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts
 - Preparation of publication materials
- 1969-1970 Research Assistant
Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- water-powered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"New York's Urban Archaeology. The Forts Landscape Reconstruction Project: Central Park's Revolutionary War Forts." *Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society News*, Winter 2015:6-8.

Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton. Sacred Heart Church [2014] (with Patrick Harshbarger).

"Historical Archaeology in Trenton: A Thirty-Year Retrospective." In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600-1850*, edited by Richard Veit and David Orr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee [2013] (with Ian Burrow).

"A Sugar Bowl of William Young & Sons or William Young's Sons." *Trenton Potteries* 13 (1):1-3 [2013].

"Internal Oxidation of Cast Iron Artifacts from an 18th-century Steel Cementation Furnace." *Journal of Archaeological Science* XXX, 1-8 [2012] (with Colin Thomas and Robert Gordon).

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series* 523 [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6 (2/3):1-9 [2005].

Fish and Ships: Lambertton, the Port of Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lambertton Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).

From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX*, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists] (accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Professional Archaeologists of New York City

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)

Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)

Hopewell Valley Historical Society (Trustee, 2014 – present)

Appendix D

PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

APPENDIX D

Project Administrative Data

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC. PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: Combined Phase I And II Archaeological Survey, Proposed St. Peter's Parish Hall Site, Parcel B, Third and Lombard Streets, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Level of Survey: I and II

HRI Project Reference: 19027

Date of Report: December 2019

Client: St. Peter's Episcopal Church

Prime: Kieran Timberlake

Review Agency: Philadelphia Historical Commission

Agency Reference:

Artifacts/Records Deposited: St. Peter's Episcopal Church

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

Date of Contract Award: 4/9/2019

Notice to Proceed: 4/9/2019

Background Research: n/a

Fieldwork: July 2019

Analysis: August-September 2019

Report Written: November-December 2019

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator(s): Richard Hunter, James Lee, Andrew Martin

Background Researcher(s): Eryn Boyce

Field Supervisor(s): Dorothy Both

Field Assistant(s): Alexis Alemy, Lucy Bianchi, Michael Brown, Taylor Napoleon

Analyst(s): Joshua Butchko, Alexis Alemy

Draftperson(s): Evan Mydlowski, Michael Brown

Report Author(s): James Lee, Andrew Martin, Eryn Boyce, Richard Hunter

