

Porch Living: The Material Culture of the Ailey Young House
(31WA1958)

In Preparation for Master in Arts
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Management Summary

In July 2021, this author completed a four-day archaeological excavation at the Ailey Young House (31WA1958) to continue the previous excavation by New South Associates, Inc. (New South) of a brick feature found on the south side of the house, which is believed to be associated with the front porch. Goals for this capstone included determining the function, size, and shape of the brick feature found during the 2019 New South excavation and to find out what and to find out what kind of activities took place on the Young family porch. This capstone places the Young family and the Northeast Community into the larger historical context of African American history in the United States post-Civil War through the mid-20th century while also incorporating the significances of the front porch in southern culture.

The Ailey Young House is located in the Town of Wake Forest, North Carolina. The property is owned by the town and is adjacent to the town's cemetery. Professor William G Simmons of Wake Forest College built this rental or tenant farmhouse about 1875 along with other houses that became known as Simmons Row. In 1896, his widow, Mary Elizabeth Simmons, sold the house to Ailey Fowler Young. Ailey died between 1900 and 1910. The house stayed in the family until the 1980's. Evidenced in deeds, the house has two sets of Young family occupation: from 1875 to about 1920, and from 1955 to 1967.

Results from the 2021 excavation revealed the brick feature was intentionally built and used as a landing from the yard to the steps of the porch. The excavation produced a large quantity of artifacts related to the house. The feature is approximately a three feet by three feet square with one course of bricks. There are three rows of bricks but they have been separated, most likely due to drainage, time, and heavy machinery. Row one, starting south and moving north, has a pattern of two horizontal bricks followed by two vertical bricks. Row two are all horizontal bricks and row three are all vertical bricks.

It is recommended that any ground disturbance related to the reconstruction of the porch should be closely monitored to avoid disturbance around the brick feature and any other potential features related to the porch or front yard. The use of heavy machinery should occur when the ground is completely dry.

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Introduction

In 2008, the Town of Wake Forest decided to conduct a historical building survey to identify the town's historic homes. Unknown to the town, a house stood on a piece of city-owned property hidden by trees that once belonged to a well-known African American family – the Young family. The Ailey Young house is the only remaining structure from Simmons Row and provides architects, historians, archaeologists, community members, and the public a glimpse into the Northeast Communities past. Sometime after 1915 and before 1971, houses on Simmons Row were slowly demolished yet somehow the Ailey Young house survived even when the Town of Wake Forest owned the property between 1938 and 1954. One reason the house survived is because it's the birthplace of Allen Young, a prominent local leader and educator. Allen Young co-founded the Wake Forest Normal and Industrial School and the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. He was a community leader for the Northeast Community where he participated in annual Emancipation Day celebrations, helped fix local voting registration for African Americans, led efforts for local street improvements, and increase recreational opportunities in the community (Borgardt et al, 2020). The Town of Wake Forest has several heritage management goals for the Ailey Young House, including restoring it to its original status, establishing, assisting descendants of the Young family in learning more about their family history, placing the house into a broader understanding of the surrounding African American community (i.e., Northeast Community), and creating a more inclusive contextual history for the Town of Wake Forest (Ailey Young Historic Preservation Plan, 2017).

The Town of Wake Forest identified the Ailey Young House as a significant historic resource during the 2008 Historic Resources Survey of the Town. The house had been partially burned and was almost completely overgrown. However, in 2012, the Ailey Young House was designated as a Local Historic Landmark and efforts towards its rehabilitation began. Between 2015 and 2022 the Town was able to complete most of the rehabilitation including replacement of the fire-damaged portions of the house, replacement of the standing seam metal roof, and reconstruction of the chimney and windows. Paint analysis provided that the house was likely painted for the first time in the 1890s, a pale shade of yellow. In 2022, the house was painted to match the original color dating to Ailey Young's ownership of the house (Figure 1). The



Figure 1: Recently painted Ailey Young House

Town is now exploring opportunities to use the house as part of an overall heritage site to celebrate the history of the Northeast Community.¹

The Ailey Young house is a saddlebag or double-pen style house. A saddlebag house has two small dwelling units, one-room on each side, with an open space containing a chimney in the middle (Little, 2009; Morrison, 1974). This style house construction was once found as a common tenant house throughout North Carolina (Swaim, 1978). The name saddlebag derives from a horse saddlebag which is a pair of draped bags on either side of a horse behind the saddle. The Ailey Young is the oldest and only known standing African American saddlebag house in Wake County. It was built about 1875 by William G. Simmons a part of a row of houses on North White Street known as “Simmons Row”, though there is speculation the house could have been built as early as 1866 (Little, 2009). The property is owned by the Town of Wake Forest for which the town’s cemetery is adjacent. The house is surrounded primarily by vegetation including mature tree canopies that likely overlie archaeological remains of other “Simmons Row” homes.

In 2016, as a volunteer with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC), I was asked to clean and analyze artifacts from the Ailey Young House in Wake Forest. The artifacts were collected by a metal detectorist who the town hired. Unfortunately, there was no map of where the artifacts were collected from nor no notes if the

¹Link to the Story Map for the Northeast Community:
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/5cb948db5e564efe89cd9d1968946d2b>

artifacts were from the surface or subsurface. A total of 129 artifacts were analyzed and date between the mid-19th century and mid-20th century. When New South Associates, Inc. was hired to metal detect and perform ground penetrating radar (GPR) in 2017, I, as an Office of State Archaeology (OSA) employee, was on site to participate with New South that day. A few days later, there was a public day where New South, OSA, and the Town of Wake Forest gave a presentation to the public about the Ailey Young House and the archaeological findings (Appendix C). In 2019, when New South was hired for more archaeological work, another public day event took place. Again, as an OSA employee, I was on site to talk about the artifacts previously found and observe the excavations taking place.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Town of Wake Forest in their understanding of the Ailey Young House (31WA1958) in Wake Forest, North Carolina, as well as the Young Family. The Ailey Young House is located at 320 N. White Street, Wake Forest, North Carolina (Figure 1). In 2017, New South identified subsurface features and associated artifacts of the Ailey Young House (Bean and Lowry, 2017). In 2019, New South investigated the area surrounding the former porch and anomalies identified by the 2017 GPR survey (Shepherd, 2019). The 2019 excavations revealed a brick feature that was believed to be associated with the front porch. Due to time constraints, this brick feature could not be full excavated.

To continue to assist the Town of Wake Forest with the archaeology of the Ailey Young House over the course of four days in July 2021 excavations took place. One goal for this excavation was to find the brick feature and fully excavate it to determine its shape, size, and function. Another goal was to conduct more archaeological excavations prior to the front porch reconstruction as part of the restoration of the Ailey Young House. The interpretation of the artifacts recovered in this excavation are to provide historical and anthropological background of porch activities of the Young family.

Historical Background

In the late sixteenth century, Spanish settlers brought with them black people from the West Indies (Crow et al, 2019). In the seventeenth-century European settlers continued to come and not only brought their women and children with them but also enslaved people from the

West Indies. The expansion of land needed for growing agricultural concerns continued and by the mid eighteenth-century, exportation of goods from America meant that farmlands grew and so did the labor force, including enslaved peoples (Crow et. al, 2019). By this time, the slave trade had expanded to West and Central Africa (Holloway, 2005). During the Revolutionary War, black men fought for and against the British. Amongst the chaos of the war, they began to take steps toward their freedom, but after the war, their situation grew worse. For fear of losing more of their work force, white men passed legislation that created harsher punishments for enslaved people who would attempt to run away (Crow et. al, 2019).

In 1770, Wake County was formed from Johnston, Orange, and Cumberland counties, and Raleigh was made the county seat and the state capital in 1792 (Corbitt, 1987). Wake County continued to be a primarily agricultural county. In 1832, the North Carolina Baptist Convention of North Carolina wanted to establish a college that focused on minstrel education. Members of the convention approached Dr. Calvin Jones of the Forest District, currently known as the Town of Wake Forest, to purchase 615 acres of his land. An agreement was reached to purchase the land for \$2,000 (Paschal, 1935). Wake Forest served as the best location for the proposed college because it was only 15 miles from Raleigh, already had three schools established in the general area, and was known as a healthy place to live. Not long after purchase, construction of the college began on multiple buildings for teaching and housing. In his history of Wake Forest College², Paschal (1935, 112) notes: “The labor of making the brick and of building was done by the slaves of Captain Berry, two of whom lost their lives by a fall from the building.” There were cabins built on the property for the enslaved workers to live while they were building the school. Wake Forest Institute opened its doors on February 3, 1834, to 15 students. Several professors at the college had their own enslaved people that either worked for them at home or at the college. Some of the enslaved men were paid, very little, to sweep, light lamps, keep things in order, and cook (Paschal, 1935).

² Wake Forest University has been facilitating collaborative community-based initiatives to research, document, and interpret its institutional history, particularly the history of the university and associated individuals’ complicity with enslaved people as well as the university’s connections to and relationship with the Northeast Community.

As noted by Crow et al. (2019, 72): “For North Carolina’s slaves the Civil War brought great joy but also sorrow, momentous excitement but also suffering, new opportunities but also dangerous risk...in the uncertain new world for freedom.” Though the end of the Civil War brought individuals their freedom, they were uncertain where they stood in society and still faced harsh discrimination and institutional barriers. Below, as historical background for the Young family in Wake Forest, and more generally for black families of the Northeast Community and broader region, I discuss four areas where black people wanted in particular to take control of their lives after the Civil War: land ownership, education, religious freedom, and politics. With land ownership they would be able to live with their family without the fear of being split up and be able to make their own day to day decisions. In the few years following the end of the Civil War, black people had to be careful in accepting jobs on farmlands because many white landowners still wanted to have control over black laborers. White Landowners created contracts for labor that mimicked the practices of slavery (Crow et. al. 2019; Tolnay, 1999). It took time for black people to gain ownership of land because of the deep debates on the federal and state levels of government to decide on how the southern states should be governed and because of laws that disenfranchised black people. (Crow et. al. 2019; Copeland, 2013). Toward the end of the 19th century, some black families saw a time of growth and progress within their communities. Not only were some individuals’ landowners and farmers, but some were also businessmen in various industries (Crow et. al. 2019).

William G. Simmons, a chemistry professor at Wake Forest College, purchased 42 acres of land in the northeast section of Wake Forest in 1866 from John Brewer. Between 1874 and 1876, he bought another 87.5 acres of land, from W. S. Holding, that encompassed the “East End,” or what people now call the Northeast Community in Wake Forest. At some

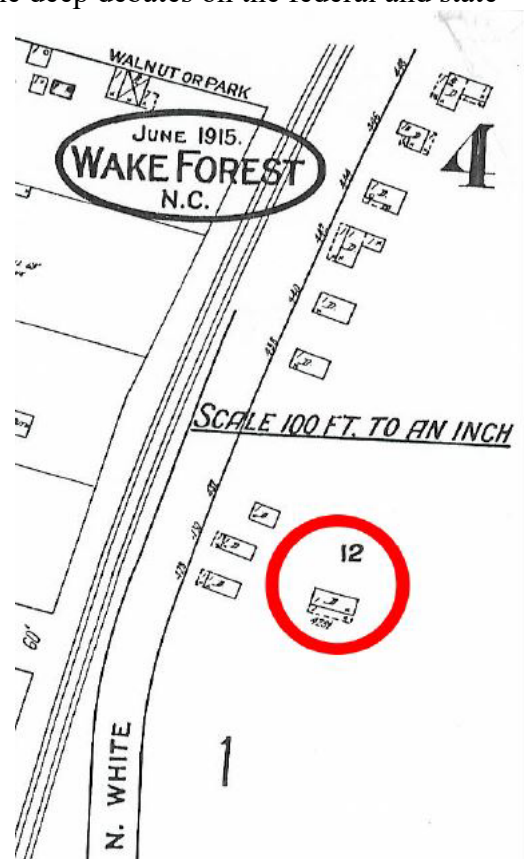


Figure 2: 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map of Wake Forest. Ailey Young House circled in red.

point after the Civil War, Simmons built rental houses on North White Street. This group of houses were known as Simmons' Row (Figure 2) where many African American families lived, including the Young family. Professor Simmons died in 1889, leaving all his property to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Simmons (Little, 2009). In 1895, Ms. Ailey Young bought the house along with a seven-eighths-acre tract where she and her family had been living in on Simmons Row for approximately 20 years (Figure 3) (Deed Book 136 page 241). Then in 1899, Ailey bought three-tens of an acre from Mrs. Simmons to make a little more than an acre of land (Deed Book 1073 page 352). In the decade following the passing of Professor Simmons, his wife also sold properties to other African American families in the Northeast Community (Little, 2009). Many families in this community were farmers, seamstresses, laundresses, or employed by Wake Forest College for various jobs. Many Northeast Community members became entrepreneurs of various businesses like a grocery store, gas station, barber shop, and a funeral home that supported the Northeast Community (Robey, 2022).

Black people were eager to get a formal education because it had been denied to them during slavery. With help through agency of black activists like the Freedmen's Bureau, charities, and religious organizations in the north, schools for black students began to open across the southern states. The schools were hastily organized and often used worn books -- but these conditions did not stop black students from wanting to learn (Crow et. al. 2019). They knew an education could improve their life and opportunities (Dollard, 1957). In Wake Forest, on what is now North

Taylor Street, a public school for black children was established in 1869 and operated until 1936. It is unclear if this school had funding from the Freedmen's Bureau (Hotchkiss et al, 2020). In 1905, Allen Young, the eldest son of Henry and Ailey Young, founded the Wake Forest Normal and Industrial School for Negroes, which provided an additional opportunity for African American children in Wake County to receive an education. When Allen's children were adults they joined the school as teachers, along with his youngest sister, Eva Belle. They taught many subjects including music and biology. By the mid 1920's a free public school, the Wake Forest Graded School, was established using Rosenwald funds in the Northeast Community as well as a high school by 1939 (Little, 2009). This allowed for more children to attend school.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA--Wake County.

THIS DEED, Made this the 28th day of August 1896 by Mrs M. E. Simmons

of Wake County, and State of North Carolina of the first part, to

of Ailsey Young County, and State of North Carolina of the second part, Witnesseth:

That said Mrs M. E. Simmons

in consideration of One Hundred and Five Dollars to her paid by Ailsey Young, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell, and convey to said Ailsey Young and her heirs a certain tract or parcel of land in Wake County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Willie Johnson Mrs M. E. Simmons

and others, bounded as follows, viz.: Begin at a stone on the western side of Cemetery branch Willie Johnsons corner and run with his line N. 67° W. 2 1/2⁰⁰ chains to a stone on the Eastern side of White Church in the vicage of Wake Forest said stone being Willie Johnsons corner thence with said stone N 18 1/2° E 3 3/4⁰⁰ chains to a stone Mrs M. E. Simmons corner thence with Mrs M. E. Simmons line S 67 1/2° E 3 1/4⁰⁰ chains to base of said branch thence along said branch S 87° W 3 1/4⁰⁰ chains to beginning and Contains Seven Eighths (7/8) of an acre more or less -

Figure 3. 1896 Property Deed from Mrs. M. E. Simmons to Ailey (Ailsey) Young. Wake County Deed Book 136, page 241.

Starting in the late 1950's the integration of public schools in North Carolina caused a decrease in enrollment for many black schools across the state. The Wake Forest Normal and Industrial School closed in 1957 (Borgardt et. al, 2020). By 1971, the Wake Forest Grade School, which changed its name to the W. E. B. DuBois School the year before, became a desegregated school and was called the Wake Forest-Roseville Junior High, which closed in 1989 (Wake Forest Historical Museum, 2021).

Religious freedom was another denied area to black people during slavery. After the Civil War, black people were able to practice their beliefs openly and together. Many black communities started their own churches such as the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and break offs from the Presbyterian and Baptist churches (Crow et. al. 2019). Their style of worship (i.e., handclapping, stomping, use of instruments), thought to be influenced by their African heritage, was different than worship practices in traditional white churches (Dollard, 1957; Sobel, 1987; Hall 2005). These churches provided safe places for black families to not only worship but to also have meetings and provided community support (Crow et. al. 2019). The Olive Branch Baptist Church (OBBC) in the

Northeast Community is an example of black people in Wake Forest creating their own spaces for worship and community. The OBBC was a break off from the Wake Forest Baptist Church on Wake Forest College's campus. The church was organized in 1867 and is still the heart of the community (Banner and Denton, 2020). The Spring Street Presbyterian Church, which was founded by Allen Young and Nathaniel Mitchell in 1905, was another place of worship for members of the Northeast Community until it was torn down in 2014 (Wake Forest Gazette).

The political arena saw times of hope and times of regression for black families. Quickly after the end of the Civil War, a convention was held in Raleigh numbering 117 black men that represented almost half the counties in the state. This convention, among many others, was held to bring together black men and have conversations about how to best communicate their needs to North Carolina State Congress. Unfortunately, the State Congress did not agree that black men should have a place in politics. In the early years of Reconstruction, the federal government debated such issues of representation amongst itself and with President Johnson on how best to move forward and how or even whether provide equal representation for black individuals. Under Johnson's plan, black men would not have a right to vote or hold office. After Johnson's impeachment in 1868, the federal government allowed black men the right to vote. In the decades following Reconstruction, black men continued to push for a place in politics. Siding with the Republican party, some advances were made, but resentment fueled by fear, anxiety, and racism continued to arise within white men in the Democratic party. Groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the Red Shirts emerged and wreaked havoc on blacks throughout the south (Crow et. al. 2019; Dollard, 1957).

With the Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896, the "separate but equal" notion caused many southern states to pass laws undermining the progress black people had been working toward in the decades since Reconstruction. In North Carolina, many black individuals fought to keep their rights, but white supremacy groups had powerful campaigns and won local and state political positions. By the beginning of the mid-20th century, Jim Crow laws and practices were in full force throughout the south (Crow et. al. 2019; Dollard, 1957). Crow et al. (2019, 118) notes: "Segregation came to envelop black people in every phase of life, from birth to death, stigmatizing them as a despised and inferior race."

Between Jim Crow, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, black people across the south suffered in many areas including earning a living, education, and representation in politics. In 1920 in North Carolina there were 74,849 black farmers, but by 1940 there were only 57,428 black farms (Crow et. al. 2019). Reasons for this decline included black people moving from rural areas to big cities for jobs and movement of black families from the South to the North during the Great Depression. Other factors that caused black people to move out of the South were higher wages in northern industrial towns during World War I, poor school and housing conditions, and unfair treatment by landlords, courts, and everyday experiences (Crow et. al. 2019; Goldfield, 1990; Tolnay, 1999).

In some cases, the divide between white and black communities that continued to grow after the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case provided “a cloak of protection” (Goldfield 1990, 9) for black peoples in a community of their own where they created successful businesses and thrived for decades. These communities in North Carolina were in places like Durham, where blues and Christian music originated (Crow et. al. 2019), Charlotte, Oberlin Village in Raleigh (Mattson, 1988), and the East End in Wake Forest. However, these communities, like many others across the country, suffered in the mid-20th century due to urban and highway developments that intentionally disrupted and cut through minority communities leaving them geographically separated (Hurley, 2010).

The once thriving Northeast Community is now working hard to keep its memory alive for future generations. The black owned businesses are no longer around and many people who grow up in the community have moved away and new people have come in. The Town and the community are threatened by new construction from the overgrowth of Raleigh as well as gentrification. The Northeast Community Coalition (NECC) was created in the last decade to advocate for the needs of the neighborhood. In 2020, the Town of Wake Forest undertook the Northeast Community Plan Update to update the 2008 plan for the community. This plan’s purpose is to highlight the challenges and concerns in the neighborhood and provide aid and guidance the Town of Wake Forest for neighborhood improvements (Northeast Neighborhood Plan, 2007). The Town of Wake Forest Historic Preservation Planning Program has partnered

with the NECC, the Wake Forest Historical Museum, and North Carolina State University Cultural Resources class to research properties in the Northeast, conduct oral history interviews, and provide parcel histories for a GIS based story map on the Town's website. The development of a self-guided tour and the restoration of the Ailey Young House are other Town initiatives to celebrate the history of the Northeast Community.

Significance of Porches

Why have a porch? Why is southern culture seemingly captivated with the front porch? What are the purposes of porches to people in the American South? The porch as an architectural element and activity space is not exclusively southern or American but has roots worldwide. There are many thoughts as to where the origin of the idea of the porch came from (Donlon, 2001; Edward, 1989; Little, 2010; Morrison 1974; Upton, 2013; Vlach, 1978) and many hypotheses as to the style of American porches (Edward, 1989). Some argue American porches have origins in the West Indies or Africa, while others say Europe, but wherever the origins, there is evidence of various cultural influences on American porches in the Southeast (Donlon, 2001). The word porch has various cultural and linguistic synonyms, such as corridor (in Spanish), piazza, portico, gallery (in Italian), or a veranda (in Sanskrit) (Morrison, 1974) – primarily, each of these features is defined as an outdoor open space covered by a roof. However, in 17th-century New England one and two-room house plans, the “porch” was considered a small vestibule that the front door opened into (Morrison, 1974). Houses in England and Ireland tend to have enclosed porches (Glassie, 1979), while houses in West Africa or the Caribbean have raised pillars with open walls (Vlach, 1978). To account for such stylistic changes, many scholars attribute the climate. In England, where it tends to be a cooler climate, the enclosed porch will control the escape of the heat from the fireplace during the winter and control the breeze during the summer. Whereas in the southern, hotter climates of North America, Africa, and the Caribbean, there are fewer barriers to airflow, which allows the breeze to cool the house and occupants.

People in the American South have long used front porches as a space for gathering and socializing. Little (1978, 104) notes that porches are "oriented to establish a relationship between house and sun or between the house and public byway." Some consider the porch to be an

"architectural feature that is continually being rediscovered for its' ability to establish and articulate spatial relationships" (Ibid, 104) as in the space in-between the privacy of the home and the outside world. Architects consider the porch as an extension of the house.

Southern porch living has been researched through many viewpoints, though not extensively via material culture and archaeology. Archaeologists have studied house foundations, outbuildings, trash pits, cellars, etc., at thousands of archaeological sites. Historical, archaeological excavations and interpretations of yards are less common, and areas surrounding porches are rarely studied. While archaeologists have extensively explored "house" and "household" archaeology in the past 40 years, they have rarely studied aspects of the porch. Analysis of landscapes typically includes yards, gardens, and outbuildings, but not porches. The majority of houses across the country have a porch and have been around for centuries and across multiple continents. The idea of a house having an open, shaded, outdoor space is not a new concept. In archaeological contexts, this omission may be explained by preservation issues, not knowing that a porch existed at a site, rushed Cultural Resource Management (CRM) surveys where time and

money are more of the focus to get the job done, and in academia where the focus of the project is based on the questions the researcher wants to answer about the site for which the porch is not in consideration. Few porch excavations are reported in historical archaeology in



Figure 4: Photo of the south side of the Ailey Young House. Taken in November 2009 showing the remains of the brick piers and deck boards for the front porch.

general, and few excavations of African American yards, either on antebellum plantations or postbellum sites. I believe archaeologists should separate the porch area from the rest of the house. The study of porches is no less important than studying outbuildings, cellars, or privies. Analyzing porch-related artifacts will provide the researcher with information on how the family/families living at a house site used the immediate outdoor space. Also, increasing excavations of African American yards will add to the broader African American diaspora of spatial use and linkage to African roots.

The Ailey Young House stands on “fieldstone pillars, measuring thirty-six inches wide and forty-two inches high, support each corner of each pen” (Little 2009, 2). The east side of the house has higher pillars while the west side pillars are lower to the ground. There was evidence (Figure 4), during a 2008 town architectural survey in Wake Forest, of a front porch at Ailey Young House because Ruth Little observed “a front shed-roofed porch that extended across the entire front elevation of both pens” that had collapsed at some point in time “but several brick foundation piers that supported the porch are still evident. The porch floor joists were pegged into the front sills of the two dwelling units, possibly indicating that the porch was original” (Little 2009, 3). It is unclear when the porch structure collapsed but in conversation with a local community member during the archaeology public day in 2019, he remembers the porch and driveway being there in the mid-1960’s. Looking at the 1915 Sanborn map (Figure 1), other houses on Simmons Row have porches. As stated in the paragraphs above, the porch has a long history and significance to many people and cultures, including in African American communities. More has been learned about the Young family via excavation of porch-associated features and material culture, the analysis and site could contribute robust intellectual merit to African American historical archaeology and broader impacts for African American and other communities. If archaeologists could consider the porch as a separate feature from the yard, more information about the people living on the property over time can also contribute to the literature, material culture, and interpretation of the house site.

One example of a porch excavation occurred with the Mansion house in McDowell, Virginia. Archaeologist Mike Wike was hired to conduct a salvage excavation there with the overall purpose of defining the sequence of the porches and timeline, while also determining

what type of porch existed when the house was constructed. Though similar to this project in its focus on porch reconstruction, the Mansion house is not an ideal comparative sample because it belonged to a white family and is from a different time period than the Ailey Young House. Additionally, the archaeologist did not focus on the Mansion house artifacts to interpret activities that took place on the porches. Barbara Heath and Amber Bennett's article (2000), "The Little Spots allow'd them: The Archaeological Study of African-American Yards," and Erika Seibert's dissertation (2010), *Hidden in Plain View: African American Archaeological Landscapes at Manassas National Battlefield Park*, explore African Americans usage of yards on a plantation and in a national park, respectfully. Though Seibert focuses on a battlefield landscape, she poses questions about the understanding of African American yard and garden landscapes that can be useful in application to the Ailey Young House, such as: "How do we understand this particular African American landscape, yards, and gardens, as it was viewed on a local level, by the family, other community members, and different cultural groups who influenced it?" (Ibid., 210). For African Americans families, the yard and garden can be thought of as places of expression. The yard can be used as a mode of communication through particular objects or gardens that reflect the values, ideals, and beliefs that reflect African origins and contemporary African American cultural practices (Gundaker, 1993; Westmacott, 1992).

In addition to being architectural features of homes and linkages between interior and exterior social spaces, porches are also sites of consumption. The material culture associated with porch life may reflect information about the people who bought, made, and consumed the items used on the porch, including the family's socioeconomic status and what activities took place on and near the porch. In this project, the material culture at the Ailey Young House plays a vital role in understanding the family's use of the porch and landscape.

Since the 1980s, numerous studies of the African American diaspora have brought attention to the life experiences of African Americans in the United States to create a more complete history of these communities (Boyd, 2015). Archaeologists such as Leland Ferguson, Paul Mullins, Mark P. Leone, and John Vlach have contributed to this increasingly growing field with their works on African Americans use of material culture. Vlach's publications focus on African American material culture in cultural landscape, architecture, decorative arts, folk art,

and everyday life (Seibert, 2010). Mechal Sobel's book (1987), *The World They Made Together*, took the analysis of African American material cultural to a deeper level to study the effects of African values and perceptions on the European way of life in eighteenth century Virginia.

The inclusion of African American studies is relatively new to historical archaeology in comparison to Euro-American focused studies. The emergence of African American studies came off the heels of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s and intellectual movements in social and cultural history, public archaeology, public history, post-processual archaeology. The 1970s and 1980s saw an increased interest by archaeologists in enslaved peoples' experiences at plantation sites across the South, East coast (including Northern states), and in the Caribbean (Seibert, 2010). The 1990s brought critiques of past studies on the types of interpretations made and sources used for African American studies (Thomas, 1995; Howson, 1990; McDavid, 1997; Singleton, 1997). Historical archaeologists like Theresa A. Singleton, Mark P. Leone, Charles E. Orser, and others have given African American experiences in North America and the Caribbean a new place within archaeology that "shifts away from enslavement toward freedom, away from oppression toward resistance, and away from passivity toward agency" (Leone 2005, 577). The study of sites during and through the Post-Emancipation and Jim Crow eras allows for transitions of historical archaeology from an unvoiced to a voiced people (Singleton 1999).

Public archaeology plays a part in giving the voice to the voiceless, but there are critiques and challenges in museums, books, and site interpretations for not including African American communities in the decisions made to interpret and preserve their artifacts and history (Singleton, 1997). Descendent community involvement has become an important component in public archaeology in order to best understand how African American communities came together to support one another and thrive during Post-Emancipation, the 20th century, and today (Mahoney, 2013). By collaboratively excavating and studying African American sites that go beyond slavery or plantations, other aspects of African American heritage get the acknowledgment they deserve to help African American people re-write their historical narrative (Leone et al., 2005; McDavid, 2002; Jackson, 2012; Armstrong, 2008). There has been an increased education for diverse scholars and archaeologists of color and the field of archaeology has seen an increase in diversified scholars. These collaborations allow for broader topics such as economics, power,

culture, gender, and racialization to not only be studied within African diaspora but to add to the overall American narrative (Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology, 2022). The Ailey Young House is a site that is allowing archaeologists, historians, and the local community a glimpse into the past to interpret and expand the local narrative into a broader perspective of African American heritage.

Methods

Field Methods

Field methods for this project complied with all state and federal regulations, including the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology's *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. The field excavation was conducted by a team of four over three days, consisting of North Carolina State University graduate students led by the author. The methods primarily focused on investigating the previously partially excavated brick feature that could be associated with the porch of the Ailey Young House. The scope of work proposed to locate and fully excavate New South's 2019 test unit 3, feature 2 (Shepard, 2019). One 1x1 meter and one 1x1.5-meter test units were excavated to fully expose the brick feature.

The Ailey Young House, south side, middle stone pier, south corner, was used as the datum point. Measurements were taken from the datum point to each unit's cardinal corners. Units were excavated in ten-centimeter arbitrary levels within natural strata. The north corner of each unit was the established elevation datum. The beginning and ending depths for every level were recorded using a line level and tape. All soil was dry-screened using a 0.25-inch mesh. Soil texture classes were described using the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA_NRCS) and soil colors were described using the Munsell color codes. Unit/level forms were used to record all relative information. Artifacts were bagged according to the appropriate provenience in 4ml polyethylene bags. Photographs of each unit and level along with feature drawings were taken. Due to the lack of artifacts around the depth of 20 centimeters, which was also the base of the brick feature, it was decided to leave the brick feature in situ. Upon completion, units were covered with blue tarp and backfilled. Unit nails were left in place.

Laboratory Methods

The artifacts were taken to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) to be cleaned, analyzed, and curated. Before cleaning, each artifact was inspected to determine its condition (i.e., fragility and material composition). Then the artifacts were cleaned in manner appropriate for its material type. Most were cleaned with water then air dried but some, like corroded iron, were dry brushed. An accession number was assigned to this collection prior to analysis and the artifacts were curated according to North Carolina Office of State Archaeology's *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*.

Artifacts were sorted and cataloged by material type, function, decoration, beginning and end dates of manufacture (if known), color, and size. Artifacts were dated using references (South 1977; Noel-Hume 1970; Nelson 1968; Florida Museum of Natural History; Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum; Lindsey 2020) then assigned to historical classification groups (South 1977). Ultra-violet light testing, a technique used to help date glass, by chemical composition, was used. UV light testing helps to determine what chemical compounds were used in making the glass. For example, under UV light, glass used with soda lime will fluoresce yellow while lead has an icy-blue fluorescence (Jones et al. 1985; Jones, 2000; Corning Museum of Glass). Culturally diagnostic materials were identified according to type name, variety, and date. Artifacts were then counted and weighed. After analysis, the data was entered into the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center's (OSARC) Access Database. This database ties in site and provenience information, artifact date, type, function, catalog number, and artifact description into a common dataset. This allows the researcher to search and query information about artifact information.

Curation

All artifacts and associated documentation were prepared for curation according to North Carolina Office of State Archaeology's *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. All artifacts were stored in acid free archival bags and boxes and labeled with site, date, unit, level, and other appropriate information. All artifacts will be stored at North Carolina Office of

State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) where the Town of Wake Forest will have access to materials for town approved use.

Results



Figure 5: Location of test units at the Ailey Young

Archaeological field work was conducted July 16 through 18, 2021 with fellow grad students Kiana Fekette, Devon Borgardt, and Mandy Posgai. There was no cost involved with this excavation and all equipment was provided by the OSARC. The excavation was not announced to the public as an opportunity for anyone to attend because of the time constraint for this excavation. The excavations took place on the south side of the Ailey Young House following the previously excavated Test Unit 3, brick feature, from New South's 2019 excavations. The 2019 excavations were a public day for people in the Northeast Community and the Town of Wake Forest to come and view the excavations. I was able to be present as an

OSA representative and bring previously found artifacts from the site for visitors to see. New South archaeologists did not have time to fully excavate this brick feature and recommended further investigation. It is believed that this feature and the other two units, possible porch piers, excavated are a part of the front porch. The results from the 2021 excavation located, expanded, and fully excavated the brick feature that is believed to be a landing that laid in front of the steps to the front porch. In total, 2,748 artifacts were recovered that relate to the occupation of the house. The results of the test units are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs along with the description of artifacts recovered.

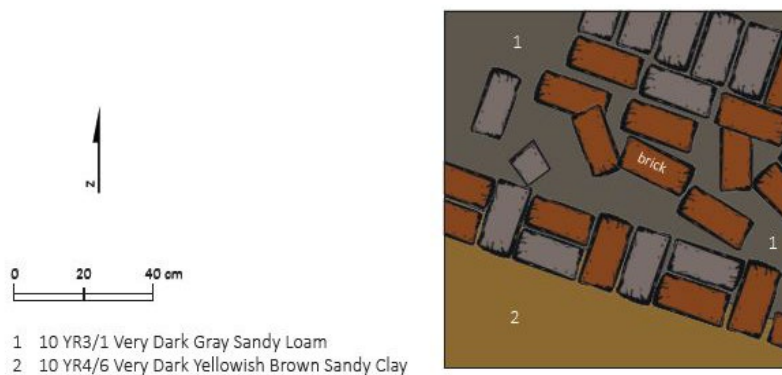


Figure 6: Plan View showing Test Unit 3, Feature 2 from 2019 New South excavation.

The field notes from New South's 2019 excavations did not note the exact location of Test Unit 3, however there was tarp laid down on top of the brick feature to denote its location. Though the tarp would be helpful in locating the feature, it was covered by dirt and was not visible from the surface. Therefore, the decision to place Test Unit 1 was based off a photo the author took in 2019 of the brick feature and approximate measurements of the feature from the south side of the house. The area was then probed to find the brick feature. Test Unit 1 measured 1x1-meter with the datum placed at the northeast corner. The unit was oriented north-south and excavated in three levels, including the surface, to a maximum depth of 20 centimeters below the surface. At the surface, the ground was slightly muddy from the rain a few days prior. The topsoil contained mostly black (7.5YR 2.5/1) clay with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay on the northwest wall. Stratum II was very dark greyish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy clay with a small feature on the southeast wall containing black (10YR 10/1) clay. Stratum III was very dark



Figure 7: Test Unit 1, Level 2

grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam on the southeast wall and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) on the southwest wall.

As the unit was being excavated, it became apparent this unit was not directly on top of the brick feature but 0.5 meters to the east. The pattern of the brick feature continued into the northwest wall. Since one goal of this excavation was to fully expose the brick feature, it was decided to continue with this unit because level 2 saw

the east end of the brick feature. Level 1 started to see two courses of bricks with the first course having whole bricks but scattered. The second course had the two vertical, two horizontal alternating pattern (Figure 6) that the brick feature was noted to have in the 2019 excavation.

Before placing unit 2, probing to the west of unit 1 was done to find the extent of the brick feature. Test Unit 2 measured 1x1.5-meters with the datum placed at the northeast corner. It was decided to extend unit 2 by an extra 0.5 meter because bricks prevented a 1x1 meter unit. The unit was oriented north-south and excavated with three levels within the 1x1 meter, including the surface, to a maximum depth of 20 centimeters below the surface. It was decided the extra 0.5 meter would only have 2 levels with a maximum depth of 10 centimeters because the brick feature stayed within the 1x1 meter. The topsoil contained very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loamy sand and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay. Stratum II continued with the very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam clay. Stratum III of the 1x1 contained yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay.

The first course of bricks could be from a brick fall from one of the piers for the front porch (Figure 4); or, It could have been caused by the construction workers during their work on the house. Michelle Michael, Senior Planner (Historic Preservation) for the Town of Wake Forest thinks the tarp was exposed and mistaken for a garbage bag and pulled up in an effort to “clean-up” the site.

Comparing 2021 test units with 2019 test unit 3 level 1, the west half of test unit 1 is the east half of test unit 3 and the east half of test unit 2 is the west side of test unit 3 (Figure 8). The red square on the top photos shows the excavated test unit 3 from 2019 and the black arrows point to matching bricks to the bottom photo to help orient the viewer when comparing 2019 to 2021 test units. The red square also denotes the amount of disturbance this brick feature has already experienced. In 2019, test unit 3 went to down 10 centimeters on top of the brick feature then went another 10 cm on the south wall (Figure 8, bottom photo). Knowing this information, the 2021 test units 1 and 2 surface and level 1 should have had hardly any artifacts and should have been a partial backfill from 2019. In email exchange with Rebecca Shepherd, New South archaeologists, it was confirmed that the soil from the test units were screened through 0.25-inch mess screens and all artifacts collected. It came as a surprise to the author then that test units 1 and 2 surface and level 1 produced 993 artifacts when 2019 test unit 3 produced 400 artifacts. Test units 1 and 2 level 2 and the extra 0.5m level 1 are undisturbed context and produced 1,755 artifacts. The abundance of new artifacts may be explained by the location of the brick feature adjacent to the hill to the west (Figure 11). We know from historical maps that there were houses on top of the hill (Figure 2) that were a part of Simmons Row. It is possible over time, the artifacts from one or two houses washed down the hill during events of heavy rain. Another possibility is that artifacts from the west side of the yard moved during heavy rain events.

The brick feature itself has evidence of washout happening in the soil over time. At one time this brick feature was on the surface and now the top of the bricks is 10cm below the surface. It is likely the rain or heavy machinery is shifting the bricks. Another observation made by the author is the change in the bricks’ structure. Notice in Figure 8 top right photo, taken in 2021, where the black arrow points to the bottom photo, taken in 2019, how the 2 horizontal

bricks are now separated in the top photo. It is also possible that water seeping from the surface is moving the breaks away from one another.



Figure 8: Top left: 2021 Test Unit 2, Level 1. Top right: 2021 Test Unit 1, level 1. Bottom: 2019 Test Unit 3, level 1



Figure 9: Photo of units 1 & 2 looking south from inside the Ailey Young House



Figure 10: Photo of backfill from excavated



Figure 11: Photo of the Ailey Young House, south side, taken by author in 2017. The red circle is the brick feature.

Artifact Assemblage

Test unit 1 contained a dense concentration of artifacts, totaling 569 (Table 1), with the majority from Level 2 (n=367). Miscellaneous and architectural debris make up the majority of the recovered assemblage, accounting for 43 percent and 25 percent of total recovery, respectively. Kitchen items make up 22 percent of the assemblage, followed by faunal and botanical with 4 percent, clothing with 3 percent, personal with 2 percent, activities with 1 percent, and arms with less than 1 percent. Miscellaneous artifacts include, but are not limited to, unidentified iron, plastics, unidentified artifacts, aluminum, and rubber.

Artifact Group	Surface	Test Unit 1		Total	Percentage
		Level 1 (0-10 cm)	Level 2 (10-20 cm)		
Architecture	7	24	118	149	26.2%
Kitchen	1	16	101	118	20.7%
Activities	0	0	8	8	1.4%
Clothing	0	9	7	16	2.8%
Miscellaneous	41	98	106	245	43.0%
Personal	0	1	10	11	1.9%
Arms	0	1	0	1	0.2%
Faunal and botanical	1	3	17	21	3.7%
Total	50	152	367	569	100%

Table 1: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1

Test unit 2 contained a dense concentration of artifacts, totaling 2,179 (Table 2), with the majority from Level 1 (n=1,661). Miscellaneous and kitchen make up the majority of the recovered assemblage, accounting for 58 percent and 25 percent of total recovery, respectively. Architectural debris make up 11 percent of the assemblage, followed by faunal and botanical with 4 percent. Clothing, personal, and activities make up less than 1 percent. Each artifact group is discussed in detail below. The size of test unit 2 was 1m x 1.5m and the extra 0.5m, without the brick feature, only went to a maximum depth of 10cm. The 1m x 1m was excavated to a maximum depth of 20 cm.

Artifact Group	Test Unit 2			Total	Percentage
	Surface	Level 1 (0-10 cm)	Level 2 (10-20 cm)		
Architecture	45	158	42	245	11.2%
Kitchen	117	305	129	551	25.3%
Activities	1	2	1	4	0.2%
Clothing	4	4	7	15	0.7%
Miscellaneous	60	1144	59	1263	5%
Personal	0	9	4	13	0.6%
Arms	0	0	1	1	0.0%
Faunal and botanical	15	39	33	87	4.0%
Total	242	1661	276	2179	100%

Table 2: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2

Activities (n=12)

The activities group yielded a total of 12 artifacts (Table 3). Four artifacts from the activities group recovered are related to a radio. One vacuum tube was recovered (Figure 12a). These are also known as thermionic valves and were first used to amplify signals for a radio. Now vacuum tubes are used in many areas of technology and have various shapes and sizes. The vacuum tube recovered at the Ailey Young House has a possible date range from the 1920's to the present (electronics-notes.com, 2022). Five electrical capacitors were collected -- two aluminum and three ceramics. These electrical capacitors allow for a charge of electricity. Aluminum capacitors (Figure 12b) have been in use since the late 1800's, while the ceramic electric capacitor became common use in the 1960's (though they had been around since 1900) (Both, 2015). One ceramic capacitor was made by the company Elmenco (Figure 12c). Though no information about the company was found, a few electric catalogs from the 1960's had

advertisements of Elmenco capacitors. Additional activity artifacts found relate to gaming and recreation activities at the site. One plastic poker chip was collected but no information about the manufacturer was found. Two glass marbles known as a Clambroth style were also recovered. They are white with an orange horizontal strip, and likely date from the early 20th century to the present (Block, 2022). Three vinyl grooved record fragments (Figure 12d) were also found. Vinyl records have been around since the early 20th century; however, it wasn't until 1948 that grooves were added to the record (Victrola.com, 2022).

Activities	Test Units 1 & 2			Total	Percentage
	Surface	Level 1 (0-10 cm)	Level 2 (10-20 cm)		
Test Unit 1	0	0	8	8	66.7%
Test Unit 2	1	2	1	4	33.3%
Total	1	2	9	12	100%

Table 3: Summary of Activities collected from Test Units 1 and 2

Architecture (n=394)

A total of 357 architectural artifacts were recovered making up 14 percent of the total assemblage. Nails make up the majority of architectural artifacts (n=159, 41 percent of the architectural group). A total of 116 nails were too corroded to be identified. Those in good enough condition to be identified included wire nails (n=22), cut nails (n=18), and modern nails (n=3). Machine cut nails have a use date range from 1830's-1880's. Around the 1890's, wire nails became more popular and are still used today. The modern wire nails recovered are most-likely from the roof construction at the Ailey Young House in 2020, along with a plastic nail cap, three modern screws, and one fastener. There are four other screws, including a wood screw, that date from the mid-19th century to the present. One hex nut dating to from the early 20th century to present was identified. Other architectural debris include forty-six brick fragments, four mortar fragments, and one concrete fragment.

Twelve electrical cords, one with plug attached, were collected in the excavations along with one plastic and one copper electrical cap. The electrical cords and copper cap date from the 20th century to present. The plastic electrical cap dates from the mid-20th century to present. One reducing adaptor for plumbing was recovered. It dates from the 20th century to present. One piece of knitted material maybe a carpet fragment but it is too small to identify.

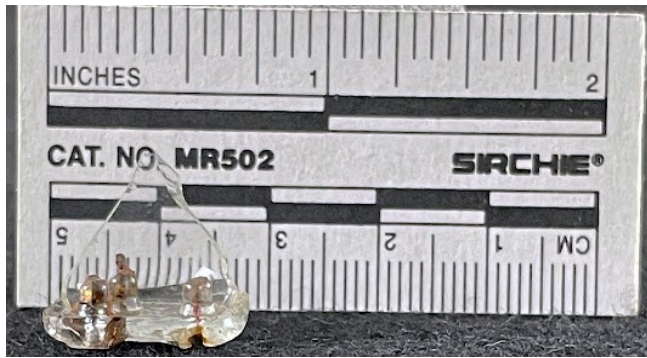


Figure 12a: 2021.0403m78; Vacuum Tube or Thermionic Valve



Figure 12b: 2021.0403m71; Aluminum Electrical Capacitor



Figure 12c: 2021.0403m76; Elmenco Ceramic Electrical Capacitor



Figure 12d: 2021.0403m245; Grooved Vinyl Recoded

One doorknob (Figure 13) known as the “Bennington Knob” was collected. These knobs were made by a factory in Bennington, Vermont. They have a brown clay mineral swirl design, a knob made of porcelain and a cast iron shank, and date from the 1860s-1920s. These simple cast iron and porcelain knobs were the most common types of knobs during the mid-19th century and were used in rural farmhouses and service areas in wealthy plantation homes (Hall, 2021). From the Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalogue No. 57 from 1895 the cost for 1 set was \$0.06. The doorknobs also came in solid white and solid black.



Figure 13: 2021.0403a70. Bennington Doorknob

In total, 79 artifacts were identified as window glass. There appears to be three different sizes of window glass, indicating at least three types of windows. Thirty-three window glass fragments have an average thickness of 0.119-inches (date range is 1845-1870) while forty-six have an average thickness of 0.091-inches (date range is 1845-1906). One has a thickness of 0.098-inches (date range is 1845-1923). There are six studies of window thickness that Jonathan Weiland (2009) used to compare the accuracy for each test. In the conclusion of his comparison of all tests, he found there are inconsistencies between all six studies and a lack of larger samples. For those reasons, this author is not comfortable confirming a date for all the window or flat glass fragments; however, the date ranges provided above gives the reader a general idea of potential manufacture date. There are also nine flat glass fragments that maybe window glass. The thickness ranges from 0.067-inches to 0.110-inches. If these are window glass, the dates range from 1824 to 1915. Eight of the nine pre-date the house by 50 years or more.

Within the “Architecture” classification, 60 artifacts might contain asbestos material. These artifacts include vinyl (Figure 14a) and linoleum (Figure 14c) floor tiles (n=23), and vinyl

(Figure 14d) wallpaper (n=35). The author did not anticipate finding asbestos associated materials at a house site; however, asbestos material was being manufactured between the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. In retrospect, the author should have anticipated coming across potential asbestos material. In consultation with health and safety officers with the North Carolina Department of Administration, proper procedures were used in cataloging and storing these materials. Due to the small amount of material, there is a low risk of exposure and harm to anyone accessing these artifacts, as long as the material stays in its proper packaging. The materials from the 2021 excavations were not tested for asbestos because they present a low risk of exposure. However, if archaeologists or others conduct further excavations at the Ailey Young House, they need to be aware of the potential of asbestos material on site. No hazardous materials were identified during testing of the house prior to the rehabilitation construction. The wallpaper and floor tile artifacts represent at least two varieties of each type of artifact. Unfortunately, this author could not find the patterns of these architectural artifacts. These samples are too small to have any distinctive characteristics. There are seven floor tiles (Figure 14a and b) that potential match one of the current floor tiles in the house. It can be said with confidence these seven floor tiles do not contain asbestos material.

Arms (n=2)

Two fired shell casings were recovered. Both are .22 long rifle Winchester Super X shell casings designed for hunting small game like rabbits. The production of these casings started in 1922 and they are still made today (Winchester.com, 2022).

Clothing (n=31)

Thirty-one artifacts found in excavation were categorized in the clothing group, with most of the clothing assemblage being shoe parts (n=9). Seven leather shoe fragments consisting of soles and heels with remnants of peg holes that date from the early-19th century to the 20th century (Findsourcing.com, 2018). These shoe fragments are men sizes. One shoe is made of synthetic leather dating from the 1930's to present.



Figure 14a: 2021.0403m141. Vinyl floor tile



Figure 14b: Remnants of vinyl floor tile in the Ailey Young House



Figure 14c: 2021.0403m188. Linoleum floor tile



Figure 14d: 2021.0403m348. Vinyl Wallpaper

One shoe heel (Figure 15) made of rubber was manufactured by Foster Rubber Company. This rubber heel was known as Cat's Paw. The company was founded in 1904 in Boston, Massachusetts. This company made non-slip rubber heels and soles that could attach to any shoe. The company advertised their cushioned heels as having more durability than plain leather shoes and safe for walking anywhere. In the 1910s the heels cost \$.50 cents. These rubber heels were made for men, women, and children (mycompanies.fandom.com, 2022).



Two possible shoe rivets made of aluminum and one jean rivet made of copper were recovered. The aluminum rivets date from the early-20th century to present while the jean rivet dates from 1873 to present (Levi Strauss & Co., 2019). One Talon zipper with fibers still attached is made of brass and dates from the 1940's to present (Thefederalounge.com, 2014). Three plastic beads dating from the mid-20th century to the present were recovered along with one shirt stud and six plastic buttons. Seven fiber fragments of rope or twine were collected but have a no specific date. One knitted fragment and one woven fragment make up the last of the clothing group. The woven fragment might be a handkerchief, but these fragments are hard to identify and date due to their small size and condition issues.

Faunal and Ethnobotanical (n=108)

One hundred and eight fragments make up the faunal and ethnobotanical group with the majority of the fragments being charcoal (n=103). Four animal bone fragments were found with all having a general historic date. One bone is unidentified, and one may be from a domestic animal, but because it is a small fragment this is an unsure designation. There is one fragment that can be identified as chicken. Finally, an organic fragment that could be bone or shell was noted as unidentified.

Kitchen (n=669)

A total of 699 kitchen related artifacts were recovered, making up 25 percent of the overall artifact assemblage. The majority of the items in this category were various types of

kitchen-associated glass (i.e., bottles, bowls, drinking glass, etc.). There are 401 clear glass fragments with other colors including aqua (n=14), light green (n=3), bright green (n=25), amber (n=10), light blue (n=1), yellow (n=1), and amethyst (n=2). Twenty-five glass fragments are from 7-up soda bottles. 7-up was the only 20th century soda company to use the bright green glass (Society of Historical Archaeology, 2021). Three clear soda bottles were recovered. One amber fragment and one clear fragment liquor bottle were also collected. One clear and red rod glass fragment is believed to be part of a thermometer dating from the mid-19th century to the present. Due to the size or lack of specific diagnostic, there are 365 glass fragments that were not able to be identified by vessel type or function. The UV light technique was used on all glass and ceramic fragments (Jones et al. 1985; Jones, 2000; Corning Museum of Glass, 2002). For the glass fragments, 10 were found to glow yellow, which indicates these fragments are made with soda lime. Six of those fragments are from clear glass artifacts, with an additional one yellow and one amethyst colored glass artifact. The glass thermometer was also among this type. Thirty glass fragments show evidence of pressed molds. Two bottle caps were also collected. One is plastic with embossing and the other is corroded iron.

One hundred and sixty ceramic sherds were collected with the majority of them being plain (n=128) or transferprint (n=6) European hard paste porcelain. Under UV light the various porcelain types react differently. The European hard paste has no reaction. The UV light test is not the only indicator of porcelain type – examination and classification of vessel paste also indicates porcelain type. European hard paste porcelain has a date range from the mid-19th



Figure 16: 2021.0403m235. Thermocouple safety valve

century to the early 20th century. Other ceramic types include plain whiteware (n=22), salt-glazed stoneware (n=1), Rockingham (n=1), unglazed stoneware (n=1), and unglazed refined earthenware (n=1). Rockingham type has a date range from the 1840's to the 1880's and the salt-glazed stoneware has a date range from the 1820's to the 1920's. Whiteware has a date range from the 1830's to the present (Florida Museum of Natural History, 2022).

Other kitchen artifacts include thirty-six aluminum container pull tabs (ring style) that date from the late 1960's to the present

(pulltapearchaeology.com), one plastic fork dating from the 1940's to the present, one plastic container lid made by Star Food Production Inc. in Burlington, NC, and 11 aluminum fragments with horizontal ridges. One thermocouple safety valve (Figure 16) made for a gas stove was found, which dates from the 1940's to the 1960's. The safety valve would cut off gas flow to the burner if the pilot light went out (Antiqueappliances.com). It is made of Bakelite and steel.

Miscellaneous (n=1508)

1,508 artifacts make up the miscellaneous category, which makes up 55 percent of the artifact assemblage. Miscellaneous artifacts include, but are not limited to, unidentified iron, plastics, unidentified artifacts, aluminum, and rubber. The majority artifact type within this

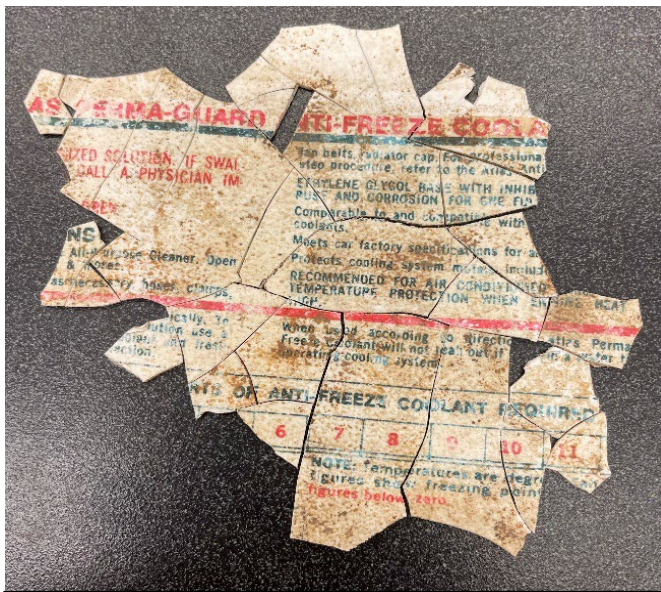


Figure 17: 2021.0403m190. Plastic fragments from Atlas Perma-guard anti-freeze container.

category is plastic which contributes to 45 percent of the overall material type in the artifact assemblage. Plastic has a date range from 1907 to present and as time goes on, plastic material will become a more commonly finding on historic archaeological sites. It needs to be more considered as a part of the artifact collection instead of the fragments being simply discarded as modern trash. There is evidence of modern plastic trash in ways of tarp (n=9) fragments and plastic trash bags

(n=6). A heavily fragmented plastic jug (n=622) was found that was used to hold a liquids. The majority of the plastic fragments are either a hard plastic or a soft plastic that had little identifiable markings. However, there are plastic fragments (n=82) with writing (Figure 17) on them, such as a container of Atlas Perma-Guard Anti-Freeze used for an automobile.

Other types of miscellaneous items include unidentified iron (n=130), aluminum (n=74) fragments, unidentified metal (n=3), lead (n=1), rubber (n=10), synthetic material (n=11), unidentified artifacts (n=23), Bakelite (n=2), and foam expanded polystyrene (n=9). Foam expanded polystyrene is commonly known as Styrofoam used for takeout cups and containers.

However, Styrofoam is not what takeout containers are called. Styrofoam is a brand name, like Kleenex or Xerox, and is used as construction material for installation. The process for making installation and takeout containers is different, though they are made of the same material. For the installation the foam is considered a closed cell foam type called extruded polystyrene, while the takeout containers are an open cell foam called expanded polystyrene. Having open cell foam allows for the material to breathe and be lightweight which is great for takeout cups and containers. The closed cell foam does not allow penetration and is stronger which is better for building installation. Dart Manufacturing in Michigan began making expanded polystyrene for packaging in the 1960's (Smith, 2017). One twist tie was found along with a modern furniture tack and a car fuse. The twist tie has been around since the 20th century and the car fuse has a date range from the 1920's to the present.

Personal (n=24)

Twenty-four artifacts make up the personal category with majority of the artifacts being pennies. Ten pennies were found with four where the dates are too corroded to identify but the Lincoln memorial was visible on the back. These pennies date from 1959 to present. Four pennies did have dates visible, and they are 1963, 1964, 1968, and 1970. Two other pennies had dates that were too corroded to identify but the back was visible with the Lincoln wheat ears. These pennies date from 1909 to 1958. Five porcelain figurine fragments were collected. All were UV light tested and are European hard paste porcelain and date from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. Eight pencil fragments were recovered with seven being clips from a plastic mechanical pencil which are more modern than historic. One pencil fragment is a yellow wood with the eraser and lead attached. These wood pencils date from the 1890's to present (pencils.com, 2022).

Comparing the 2021 Artifact Assemblage to New South's 2019 Assemblage

Re-examining the 2019 artifacts excavated by New South, this author was able to measure the flat glass where seven fragments have an average measurement 0.093-inches thick. These fragments are close to the 44 window glass fragments found in 2021 that have an average measurement of 0.091-inches. The other nine flat glass artifacts had various sizes. In the 2019 artifact catalog, seven shoe parts are mentioned. Upon re-examination five fragments are actually

vinyl floor tile fragments that match two different floor tiles from the 2021 assemblage. The other two fragments are shoe parts. The eight electrical fragments contain one capacitor with the wire still attached. One leather shoe part is identifiable while the other leather fragments are hard to identify. The penny is from 1972 and the dime from 1965. Five of the six grommets are shoe eyelets. All the unidentified artifacts were discarded including all 126 plastic fragments and one plastic bead. UV light testing was completed for all kitchen related glass and porcelain sherds. The glass had no fluorescence which means they were not produced with soda lime. The porcelain also had no fluorescence which indicates the porcelain is European hard paste. The green glass is 7-up soda bottle fragments. The chimney glass (oil lamp glass) most likely are fragments from the vacuum tube and not an oil lamp as originally suggested by New South.

Summary and Recommendations

To place the artifacts into context and help with the overall interpretation, deed and genealogy research were conducted. Ailey Fowler was born about 1857 and married Henry Young in 1875. Their eldest son, Allen, was born that same year. It is also believed the Young's started renting the house on North White Street in 1875. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, Henry was a farmer and Ailey was a laundress and had twelve children together. In the 1900 Census, seven children had jobs that include being a cook, hotel waiter, house maid, and farm laborers. By 1900, Allen Young was married and out of the house. Sometime before 1910, Ailey had died because in the 1910 U.S. Census, Henry is listed as a widower with five children still in the home. By 1920, Henry must have died because he was not listed in the U.S. Census record. At this time, Eva Belle, the youngest child, was living with her brother, Allen, on Spring Street. The youngest son, Fred, was living with his brother James and family on nearby Juniper Street. The 1920 U.S. Census pages for North White Street does not indicate that anyone was living in the Ailey Young House.

According to the Wake County Deed Records, the house and land were seized by the Town of Wake Forest in 1933 for back taxes that accrued from 1928 onward. In 1954, the family bought back the property from the original 1895 deed. Ruth Little, in preparation for the nomination of the house for the National Register of Historic Places in 2009, had a personal interview with Mable Young Beasley, a granddaughter of Henry and Ailey Young, where Mrs.

Beasley states the Young family may have bought back the property in 1954 so her and her family would have a place to live. Mrs. Beasley's house burned in a fire in 1954. She and her family moved back into the family home (i.e., Ailey Young House) in 1955 until her mother, Novella Young, moved out in 1967. The house was rented in the 1970's but this author does not know how long the house was rented. The house suffered damage from a fire sometime in the 1970's or 1980's. The property and house were sold to the Town of Wake Forest in 1990 by Benjamin Young. In short, the house occupation from the Young family has two different time frames: from 1875 to no later than 1920, and from 1955 to 1967.

Artifacts that can be associated with the first occupation (Appendix B), from 1875 to about 1920, include porcelain and whiteware ceramics, a porcelain figurine, linoleum floor tiles, a soda bottle, a wood pencil, a screw, shoe fragments, the Bennington doorknob, a clothing rivet, glass tableware, and bottles. Though these artifacts are not related to porch activity, they tell us about what the family used in their everyday lives. The stylization of house decoration shows in the different patterns and colors of floor tiles and marbled doorknob. In 2020, a paint analysis on the house's exterior was conducted and found it was once painted a pale yellow around 1895 (wakeforestnc.gov, 2022). The ceramics and glass tableware were not locally made but mass manufactured. These items could have been easily purchased in Raleigh or bought through a catalog such as Montgomery & Company or Sears, Roebuck & Company. Other items sold or bought through a catalog include the Bennington doorknob, shoes and shoe rivets, figurines, floor tiles, and wallpaper. There are not enough bottle fragments to determine if they were mass produced or locally made. The color of bottles does not determine particular usage. For example, amber could be used for medicine or beer, while colorless or clear had a variety of uses from drinking glass to scientific tubes.

Artifacts that can be associated with the second occupation (Appendix B), from 1955 to 1967, include foam expanded polystyrene, pull tabs, buttons, beads, screws, shell casings, electrical cords, coins, radio parts (electric vacuum tube and capacitors), records, bottles (soda and liquor), a bottle cap, a shoe, glass and plastic containers, a safety valve, a nut, a zipper, a shirt stud, a plastic fork, a poker chip, a twist tie, a reducing adapter, a floor tile, wallpaper, and an auto fuse. These artifacts see an extensive change in consumer culture and mass production

since the first occupation. It was not until after World War II that plastic became easier to manufacture and found diverse use in the public space. Within the second occupation artifact assemblage, plastic is the majority (87.7%) material type with items including buttons, twist ties, beads, pencils, bottle caps, containers, a fork, a porker chip, electrical, and bottle wraps. The economic boom of the 1950s saw an increase in material objects across the spectrum including areas like the kitchen with new or improved appliances such as electric stoves, microwaves, dishwashers, etc. Radios and records had been around for decades, but smaller radios and a new style of vinyl records was made. Changes were also seen in food container storage. Plastic and foam expanded polystyrene containers started to replace glass and plastic utensils began to appear on the market. Aluminum and tin cans or containers were made with pull tabs for food or drinks for easy of opening. Finding electrical cords with plugs and a reducing adapter for plumbing indicates the house had electricity and plumbing added at some point. Again, the stylization of the house is shown through the various styles and colors of the wallpaper and flooring.

There are other artifacts that could be considered for either occupation (Appendix B) due to the fact that these artifacts have a large manufacturing date range that includes both occupation periods. Those artifacts include animal bones, glass marbles, coins, amber color glass bottles or containers, shoe rivets, and the Cat's Paw rubber heel. We know there were children living in the house during both occupations. It is likely the marbles belonged to one of the children.

There are artifacts from the 2021 excavation assemblage (Table 4) that can be considered as potentially related to porch activities. Some of these artifacts could have been used during the first, second, or both occupation while others have clearer date ranges. The animal bone fragments, wood pencil fragment, and glass marbles could have been used during either occupation. The plastic mechanical pencil clips, plastic poker chip, plastic fork, radio parts, 7-up soda bottle fragments, liquor bottle fragment, and record fragments are mid-20th century to present artifacts. Members of the family could have been eating and drinking, playing music, writing, and playing games on the porch.

Table 4: Artifacts Possibly Associated with Porch Life					
Spec. No.	Class	Count	Remarks	Full Description	Date Range
2021.0403b8	bone, animal	1		animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403b54	bone, animal	2	maybe domestic animal	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403a71	capacitor	2	Possibly used in a radio. Also, made with paper too. One has been flattened. Max length is 1.5" and max dia. Is 06"	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Color 2: black Material (old): aluminum	1925-1970's
2021.0403a74	Poker chip	1	ridges on rim, incised card pattern on both sides	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Decoration: incised Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m75	pencil	1	eraser and lead attached. Pink and gray. Aluminum	Color: brown Material (old): wood	1890's-present
2021.0403m76	capacitor	2	El Menco brand, "cp" type. Possibly used in a radio "600 V.?. C. Max Temp 85 El Menco 735?18-251"	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: white Color 2: black Material Category: ceramic	1960's
2021.0403a77	capacitor	1	plain	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Material Category: ceramic	M 20th c
2021.0403m78	electric vacuum tube	1	base. Used in a radio	Color: clear/colorless Color 2: brown Material (old): copper Material Category: glass	1920's- present
2021.0403m79	record	1		Artifact Shape: flat Color: black Decoration: impressed/stamped Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m80	fork	1		Color: blue/green Material Category: plastic	1940's-present
2021.0403m108	bottle, soda	2	7-up soda bottle. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green	1929-present
2021.0403m172	record	1	incised with lines	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m177	bottle, soda	9	7-up. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	1929-present

2021.0403b184	bone, animal	1	chicken	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan Species, animal: bird	Historic
2021.0403m224	bottle, soda	5	1 shard has stippling. 7-up	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	1929-present
2021.0403m226	marbles	1	orange horizontal line. UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style.	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m245	record	1	grooved	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m282	bottle, liquor	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters: "PINT", stippling on base	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m284	bottle, soda	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Stippling	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m323	marbles	1	UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m324	bottle, soda	9	UV light tested-no fluorescence. 7-up	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1929-present
	Total	45			

The Ailey Young House adds to the continuing study of African American diaspora post-Emancipation by having plans of adding the house to the National Register of Historic Places, opening the house as a public space, continuing to partner with various entities to study the various aspects of the Northeast Community, and have a community neighborhood plan that invests in the community and is supported by the town. The artifacts in this report have presented information about the Young family's possible activities on the porch. If archaeologists in the future consider the porch as a separate space from the yard, a broader context for historical archaeology can be added. Focus on the porch as a separate space from the rest of the house allows archaeologists to explore how the family/families used the immediate outdoor space. The porch adds another element to the bigger picture of the house site landscape, which is no less important than other landscape features archaeologists study. The use of landscapes in archaeology is essential to understanding how people use tangible space.

There was no expectation of what took place on the Young House porch prior to this project; however, ideas of what could have taken place came from personal interactive experiences with family and friends and stories told, from literature, about how others used the porch (Price, 1992). The porch is still used as a space for gathering, socializing, creating community, playing, enjoying life, and even a space to create ideas for the future. There may not be a lot of material culture associated with a porch because maybe the activities that take place are more ethnographic or intangible. The stories and conversations that take place have no material culture bases but are none the less important. The evidence of a porch life depends on the location, occupants, time period, and potentially social status.

Through this report, the Town of Wake Forest and the Young family have an increased understanding of outdoor living and everyday life at the Ailey Young House. This project was able to add new information that expanded on New South's 2019 excavation, identify more personal material culture belonging to Young family members, identify multiple occupation periods, continue archaeological work on the site, and find supporting evidence of mixed context.

Due to house restoration and lawn maintenance, some damage has already been done (i.e., the once-standing brick piers) to the surface and subsurface. It is recommended that any ground disturbance related to the porch reconstruction should be closely monitored to avoid continued disturbance around the brick feature and any other potential features related to the porch or front yard. The use of heavy machinery should occur when the ground is completely dry.

Future Research

The Ailey Young House has provided and will continue to provide historians, community members, archaeologists, architects, the public, and researchers ample information into the lives of people in the Northeast Community's past. What has been researched here is another project that is a part of a long list of past works the Town of Wake Forest has put into for the house and community. There are many avenues of future research at the Ailey Young House and in the Northeast Community to be explored and many of those projects are currently in the works. More archaeological porch excavations can be conducted at the Ailey Young House. This excavation was only a small sample. The area under the porch and surrounding edges can be excavated and if these excavations cannot occur prior to porch reconstruction, it is recommended that monitoring be done during porch construction.

More archaeological work could be done on Simmons Row. Though it needs to be understood that with changes to the landscape in the past most of Simmons Row is destroyed or mostly highly disturbed. In 2017, New South noted areas northwest of the house, on top of the hill, three areas of brick and stone foundation materials as well as remnants of brick piers in one area. These three areas could match houses (Figure 2) on Simmons Row and may still hold potential to knowing more about the people who lived there. Chris Robey's thesis dives in-depth into the families living on Simmons Row. His approach through architectural landscape provides new ways to interpret Simmons Row and the changed landscape of the Northeast Community. Combining the disciplines of landscape architecture and archaeology within the Northeast Community can provide a myriad of information to researchers and the community members about the past landscape and help to add to the ever-evolving positive narrative. Robey has

already identified two houses on Simmons Row that will benefit from archaeological excavation (2022).

If interest into continuing the idea of porch life in the Northeast Community, oral interviews could be conducted to ask elder community members how they used the front porch, especially prior to air conditioning? What activities did they do on the porch? Was the porch used as an area between public and private spaces? What memories does the porch evoke? What does the porch symbolize? How does the porch represent their culture? For the Northeast Community, the understanding of porch living can add to the increasing knowledge of community interpretation for future generations and be comparable to other African American communities across the country.

One area of future research is to look further into evidence of consumer culture from the Ailey Young House artifacts. Over time, consumer culture (buying of goods) practices have changed and there is evidence, historically, of similarities and differences between white and black populations in terms of their buying or not buying mass-produced products. Paul Mullins has written articles and books on the evolution of consumer culture and why black consumer culture can be different than that of whites. In his book *Archaeology of Consumer Culture*, he talks about the social and economic dynamics that shaped American capitalism from the mass production techniques of the eighteenth century to the dominance of twentieth-century mass consumer culture. In another work “Race and the Genteel Consumer Class”, he focuses on the class divide of consumer culture between whites and blacks. Racial inequality was apparent in consumer culture from post-Emancipation thru the mid-20th century. Mullins notes that black people in Annapolis, Maryland sought opportunities that white consumer culture promised and confronted racism by creating a classes consumer. For the Ailey Young artifacts and even future studies on Simmons Row and the Northeast Community, analyzing the artifacts or goods sold at businesses in the Northeast Community could identify if the people in the community or the Young family sought to break down the barriers of racism through buying consumer products. For example, black people in Annapolis in the late 19th century wanted to show their gentility by buying brand name goods because whites were also buying brand name. Future research analysis on all artifacts collected can look for brand names in the assemblage to see if the Young family

or members in the Northeast Community sought to buy genteel products to break down the racial barrier.

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List of Abbreviations

a = artifact

b = bone, animal

eb = ethnobotanical

m = miscellaneous

p = pottery

E = Early

M = Mid

L = Late

- Artifacts are defined as any item that is complete while miscellaneous are items that are broken.
- The same reasoning above follows for artifacts that are complete versus fragmented.
- Class correspondences to the abbreviation type (i.e., m, a, b, etc.)
- Category is the type of artifact (i.e., plastic, bottle, ceramic, etc.)
- Artifacts that have been used since the arrival of Europeans in this country and are still used today have a general date of historic. The artifact is either too fragmented to identify or through research is hard to determine date range.
- Modern artifacts are considered to be 50 years or younger.

Appendix A: 2021 Artifact Catalog

Spec. No.	Class	Category	Count	Weight	Remarks	Provenience	Intact	Full Description	Date Range
2021.0403a1	artifact	nails	1	5.6	12d; gray and tan	Unit 1 surface	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Nail type: box Object Condition: discolored	1880-present
2021.0403m2	miscellaneous	nails	1	2.4	brown	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Nail head type: square Object Condition: corrosion	1830's-1880's
2021.0403a3	artifact	nails	2	3.3	modern roofing nails with plastic cap attached. cap is circular, green and is 0.921" dia. Nails are brown	Unit 1 surface	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Nail type: roofing Object Condition: corrosion	Modern
2021.0403m4	miscellaneous	iron	13	44.6	2 are L-shaped. Max length is 4.19". Consistent in width and thickness	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m5	miscellaneous	brick	1	1.6		Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403m6	miscellaneous	bottle	1	0.1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m7	miscellaneous	glass, window	1	0.3		Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	Historic
2021.0403b8	animal bone	bone, animal	1	0.3		Unit 1 surface	Fragment	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403m9	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	trash bag	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: plastic	modern
2021.0403m10	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	stripped	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: black Color 2: white Material Category: plastic	Modern

2021.0403m11	miscellaneous	Aluminum	5	6.8	possibly excess from welding. Maybe used for flashing	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: silver Metal type: aluminum	1900's-present
2021.0403m12	miscellaneous	wire	1	0.9	1x1mm square wire mesh. Woven style	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: square Color: brown Material (old): aluminum	1900's-present
2021.0403m13	miscellaneous	Foam expanded polystyrene	1	0	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: brown	1960's-present
2021.0403a14	artifact	screw	1	4.1	Hex screw. Hexagon shape head. Used for roofing. Some corrosion	Unit 1 surface	Complete	Artifact Shape: hexagonal Color: gray Color 2: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	Modern
2021.0403m15	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.3	hard plastic.	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: yellow Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m16	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	soft plastic	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m17	miscellaneous	plastic	10	0.8	hard plastic	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m18	miscellaneous	iron	1	4.4	long rectangular piece that has been rolled. Has horizontal lines	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: black Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	Historic
2021.0403m19	miscellaneous	unidentified	6	0.1	flakes. Maybe from the surface of some object. Maybe aluminum	Unit 1 surface	Fragment	Color: gold	1900's-present
2021.0403m20	miscellaneous	shell casings	1	0.5	Winchester Super X. For hunting small game. Fired	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Caliber: .22 long Material (old): brass Weapon type: rifle	1922-present
2021.0403m21	miscellaneous	Aluminum	25	10.1	1x1mm square wire mesh. Weaved	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: square Color: brown Metal type: aluminum	1900's-present
2021.0403m22	miscellaneous	iron	36	146.7	flat. Consistent in width and thickness	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic

2021.0403m23	miscellaneous	iron	1	18.9	flat, 2 ridges in the middle. Maybe part of hinges	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a24	artifact	nails	8	44.7	max length 3.25"	Unit 1 level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880's-present
2021.0403a25	artifact	nails	1	2.9		Unit 1 level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Nail head type: square Object Condition: corrosion	1830's-1880's
2021.0403m26	miscellaneous	nails	4	14	shanks	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Object Condition: corrosion	1830's-1880's
2021.0403m27	miscellaneous	nails	5	24.2	too corroded to ID	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a28	artifact	screw	1	4.9	hex screw. Hexagon shaped head. Used for roofing. Washer attached. Partially corroded	Unit 1 level 1	Complete	Artifact Shape: hexagonal Color: gray Color 2: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	Modern
2021.0403m29	miscellaneous	brick	2	4.1		Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403eb30	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	3	1.3		Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m31	miscellaneous	glass, window	1	7.9		Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	Historic
2021.0403m32	miscellaneous	glass	7	2.8	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Glass Color: clear Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th C -present
2021.0403m33	miscellaneous	bottle	1	0.6	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	Historic

2021.0403p34	potsherd	ceramics	5	2.5	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m35	miscellaneous	pull tab	2	0.6	ring style. Tear drop shape	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: gold Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403a36	artifact	twist ties	1	0.2		Unit 1 level 1	Complete	Color: yellow Material (old): aluminum Material Category: plastic	20th c -present
2021.0403m37	miscellaneous	Aluminum	3	0.4		Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: silver Metal type: aluminum	1900's-present
2021.0403m38	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0	soft plastic. Blue and orange stars with a blue line	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m39	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m40	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.4	trash bag	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: plastic	Modern
2021.0403m41	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	tarp. Woven pattern	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: plastic	Modern
2021.0403m42	miscellaneous	plastic	4	0.4	hard plastic.	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: tan Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m43	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0.3	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: green, light Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m44	miscellaneous	plastic	19	1.2	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: plastic	1907-present
2021.0403m45	miscellaneous	pencil	1	0.1	clip from a mechanical pencil	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: blue Material Category: plastic	L 20th c-present
2021.0403m46	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	0.5	cylindrical then transitions to rectangular, dark red and tan.	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Material (old): copper	Historic
2021.0403a47	artifact	rivet, clothing	1	0.1	maybe shoe rivet	Unit 1 level 1	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Material (old): metal Metal type: aluminum	E 20th c-present

2021.0403m48	miscellaneous	shoe	6	31.8	Sole at the heel. probably a man's shoe. Nail tacks present. Peg holes on the sides	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown, dark Material (old): leather shoe part: sole	E 19th c- 20th c
2021.0403m49	miscellaneous	shoe	1	81.7	nail tacks in the middle and pegged holes around the rim. Man's shoe. Front and middle portions of the shoe	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown, dark Material (old): leather shoe part: sole	E 19th c- 20th c
2021.0403m50	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	1	47.7	electrical cord with plug attached. 2 prong plug	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Color: green, dark Color 2: gray, dark Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m51	miscellaneous	fiber	1	0.1	Twine. Twisted. Tan	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment		Historic
2021.0403m52	miscellaneous	glass, window	1	1.2		Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	Historic
2021.0403m53	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.6	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Unit 1 level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	1864-present
2021.0403b54	animal bone	bone, animal	2	0.4	maybe domestic animal	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403m55	miscellaneous	Aluminum	18	7.9	1x1mm square wire mesh	Unit 1 level 2		Artifact Shape: square Color: brown Metal type: aluminum Object Condition: corrosion	1900's-present
2021.0403m56	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	1	1.9	electrical cord	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: gray, dark Color 2: cream Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403eb57	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	15	7.2		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m58	miscellaneous	iron	15	51.1	flat, consistent width and thickness	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic

2021.0403m59	miscellaneous	nails	52	411.1	too corroded to ID	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m60	miscellaneous	nails	7	27.6		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880's-present
2021.0403m61	miscellaneous	iron	3	19.2	too corroded to ID	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m62	miscellaneous	iron	2	18.2	maybe bottle caps	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m63	miscellaneous	iron	1	171.5	maybe hinge	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a64	artifact	screw	1	1.5	slotted head, wood screw	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Color: silver Material (old): steel	20th c-present
2021.0403a65	artifact	screw	1	1.1	Hex screw with washer attached. For roofing	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Color: gray Color 2: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	Modern
2021.0403m66	miscellaneous	pull tab	7	3.1	ring style	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: brown Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403a67	artifact	rivet, clothing	1	0.8	indentions on the front side. Back part. Most likely for jeans	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: red Material (old): copper	1873-present
2021.0403m68	miscellaneous	glass, window	2	1.1		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	Historic
2021.0403m69	miscellaneous	brick	15	76		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: red	Historic

2021.0403a70	artifact	knobs	1	154.8	hardware is iron. Knob is porcelain. Called a "Bennington Knob" made in Bennington Vermont. Marbled pattern	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Color: brown Color 2: brown, dark iron type: cast Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	1860's- E 1900's
2021.0403a71	artifact	capacitor	2	9.6	Possibly used in a radio. Also, made with paper too. One has been flattened. Max length is 1.5" and max dia. Is 06"	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Color 2: black Material (old): aluminum	1925-1970's
2021.0403m72	miscellaneous	wallpaper	8	1.4	blue and red. May contain asbestos	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: cream Color 2: black Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m73	miscellaneous	wallpaper	1	0	and green.	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: gray Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403a74	artifact	Poker chip	1	2.4	ridges on rim, inside card pattern on both sides	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Decoration: incised Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m75	miscellaneous	pencil	1	1.1	eraser and lead attached. Pink and gray. Aluminum	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Material (old): wood	1890's-present
2021.0403m76	miscellaneous	capacitor	2	1.2	El Menco brand, "cp" type. Possibly used in a radio "600 V.?. C. Max Temp 85 El Menco 735?18-251"	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: white Color 2: black Material Category: ceramic	1960's
2021.0403a77	artifact	capacitor	1	1.1	plain	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Material Category: ceramic	M 20th c
2021.0403m78	miscellaneous	electric vacuum tube	1	1.1	base. Used in a radio	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Color 2: brown Material (old): copper Material Category: glass	1920's- present

2021.0403m79	miscellaneous	record	1	0.6		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: flat Color: black Decoration: impressed/stamped Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m80	miscellaneous	fork	1	0.3		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: blue/green Material Category: plastic	1940's-present
2021.0403m81	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	1	0.8	crimped. Flat on one side and circular on the other. Copper wires attached	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Material (old): copper	1960's-present
2021.0403a82	artifact	shirt stud	1	1.2	made to look like mother of pearl	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	1960's-present
2021.0403m83	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	0.5	one has circular holes	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: black Material Category: Bakelite	E-M 20th c
2021.0403m84	miscellaneous	bead	2	9.2	max dia. is 0.79"	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Color 2: green Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m85	miscellaneous	Aluminum	3	0.2		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: brown, light	1900's-present
2021.0403a86	artifact	purse	1	3.7	scalloped on one edge, pattern, stich seams near the edges	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: purple Color 2: black Material Category: synthetic leather	20th c
2021.0403m87	miscellaneous	fiber	1	0	rope, tan	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment		Historic
2021.0403m88	miscellaneous	fiber	1	6.2	flat, brown	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment		Historic
2021.0403p89	potsherd	ceramics	1	14.6		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Stoneware Color: gray Stoneware Type/Variety:	1826-1920's

								Salt-glazed Vessel Fragment: body	
2021.0403p90	potsherd	ceramics	1	3.3		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, coarse Color: brown Color 2: tan Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: Rockingham Vessel Fragment: body	1840's-1880's
2021.0403p91	potsherd	ceramics	3	1.3		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830's-present
2021.0403p92	potsherd	ceramics	1	2.1		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Stoneware Color: brown Glaze (Historic): unglazed Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403p93	potsherd	ceramics	2	1.1	UV light tested- no fluorescence.	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m94	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0.3	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: red	1907-present
2021.0403m95	miscellaneous	plastic	1	4.3	ridges on the sides. Molded. Hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: gray	1907-present
2021.0403m96	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.2	stamped letter's "long". Hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: pink	1907-present
2021.0403m97	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: green	1907-present
2021.0403m98	miscellaneous	plastic	28	1.3	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: white	1907-present
2021.0403m99	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0.5	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m100	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.4	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: white	1907-present
2021.0403m101	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: blue, light	1907-present

2021.0403m102	miscellaneous	pencil	4	0.4	clips from mechanical pencil	Unit 1 level 2		Color: blue Color 2: pink Material Category: plastic	L 20th c-present
2021.0403m103	miscellaneous	mortar	3	29		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: white	Historic
2021.0403m104	miscellaneous	bottle	8	11.9	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: aqua Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th c- 1920's
2021.0403m105	miscellaneous	glass	54	35.2	UV light tested - no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Glass Color: clear Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m106	miscellaneous	bottle	4	8.1		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m107	miscellaneous	glass	2	2.2	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Glass Color: amethyst Vessel Fragment: body	1870's-1920
2021.0403m108	miscellaneous	bottle, soda	2	1.8	7-up soda bottle. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green	1929-present
2021.0403m109	miscellaneous	bottle	2	3	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403m110	miscellaneous	glass, window	4	16.1		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	Historic
2021.0403m111	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.1	UV light tested- glows yellow (contains soda-lime)	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: yellow Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m112	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.6	maybe thermometer rod. UV light tested- glows yellow (contains soda lime)	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: clear/colorless Color 2: red	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m113	miscellaneous	screw	1	3.9	with rubber (dry) attached.	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: black Color 2: brown Material (old): rubber Metal type: iron	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m114	miscellaneous	screw	1	7	ceramic piece (winged) attached. Screw is corroded	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Color 2: gray Material (old): ceramic Metal type: iron	Historic

2021.0403m115	miscellaneous	Aluminum	1	0.3	rod	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: long, narrow, irregular Color: silver	1900's-present
2021.0403m116	miscellaneous	metal fragments	1	1.5	dome in the middle, circle at one end, L-shaped toward the circle end	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: black	20th c
2021.0403m117	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	4	11.4	cord fragments. Copper wires on the inside. Plastic casing	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: black Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m118	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	2	0.9	cord fragments. Copper wire on the interior, plastic casing	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m119	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	2	11	cord with connectors attached at one end. Copper wire on the interior, plastic casing	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Color 2: brown Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	M 20thc-present
2021.0403m120	miscellaneous	plastic	1	1.1	hard plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: black	1907-present
2021.0403m121	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m122	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: orange	1907-present
2021.0403m123	miscellaneous	tile, floor	2	0.1	Light green. May contain asbestos material	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: green Material Category: vinyl	20th c-present
2021.0403m124	miscellaneous	plastic	5	0.3	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Color 2: cream	1907-present
2021.0403m125	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: brown, dark	1907-present
2021.0403m126	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: cream Color 2: orange, light	1907-present
2021.0403m127	miscellaneous	plastic	5	0.5	yellow and white. star pattern. Soft plastic	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: blue Color 2: red	1907-present
2021.0403a128	artifact	shoe	1	58.7	Made by Cat's Paw Rubber Company in Baltimore, MD	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown Material (old): rubber shoe part: heel	1904-1967
2021.0403m129	miscellaneous	container	4	9.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Press mold lines. 2 might go together	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	19thc-present

2021.0403m130	miscellaneous	glass	2	0.5	crackled technique. UV light tested-no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c -present
2021.0403m131	miscellaneous	bottle	1	10	partial base and body. UV light tested - no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	bottle/jar manufacture method: three-piece mold 1810-1890 Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass	1830's-E 20th c
2021.0403p132	potsherd	ceramics	1	4.5		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, coarse Color: tan Color 2: pink Glaze (Historic): unglazed Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403m133	miscellaneous	container	3	7.7	press mold. Diamond pattern. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	19th c- present
2021.0403m134	miscellaneous	glass	9	13.6	maybe window. Various thickness size: 2 (0.067"), 1 (0.069"), 1 (0.070"), 1 (0.075"), 2 (0.086"), 1 (0.088), and 1 (0.110").	Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: flat Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m135	miscellaneous	Aluminum	2	3		Unit 1 level 2	Fragment	Color: silver	1900's-present
2021.0403a136	artifact	coins	4	11.3	dates include: 1963, 1964, 1968, and 1970	Unit 1 level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin Type: Small cents Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: red Color 2: green, dark Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c
2021.0403m137	miscellaneous	plastic	2	1	tarp	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: blue Material (old): aluminum Material Category: plastic	Modern
2021.0403a138	artifact	buttons	1	0.4	4 holes	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: plastic	M 20th c – present

2021.0403a139	artifact	cap	1	0.4	roofing nail cap	Unit 2 surface	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: green Material Category: plastic	Modern
2021.0403m140	miscellaneous	fiber	1	0.5	rope fragment, light brown, twisted.	Unit 2 surface	Fragment		Historic
2021.0403m141	miscellaneous	tile, floor	1	0	Green and light pink. May contain Asbestos	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m142	miscellaneous	tile, floor	1	0	May contain Asbestos. White and light pink	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m143	miscellaneous	wallpaper	3	0.1	May contain Asbestos. And red. Pattern	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: blue Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m144	miscellaneous	Foam expanded polystyrene	2	0	popularly known as Styrofoam	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: white	1960-present
2021.0403a145	artifact	rivet, clothing	1	0.1	maybe for shoe	Unit 2 surface	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Material (old): aluminum	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m146	miscellaneous	Aluminum	10	1.7		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: silver	1900's-present
2021.0403m147	miscellaneous	Aluminum	2	0.6	1x1mm square wire mesh, woven and sliver. Writing but not legible	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: square Color: brown	1900's-present
2021.0403m148	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: yellow Color 2: black	1907-present
2021.0403m149	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0.5	tarp	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: black	Modern
2021.0403m150	miscellaneous	metal fragments	2	9.2	thin and flat but rolled	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: black	20th c-present
2021.0403m151	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.2	soft plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m152	miscellaneous	rubber	1	3.1	dry	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: black	20th c-present
2021.0403m153	miscellaneous	brick	19	163.9		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403m154	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0.4	hard plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: pink	1907-present
2021.0403m155	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	hard plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: green, light	1907-present
2021.0403m156	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0	hard plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: red	1907-present
2021.0403m157	miscellaneous	plastic	13	0.8	hard plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: white	1907-present
2021.0403m158	miscellaneous	plastic	5	0.3	hard plastic	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m159	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	0.3	flakes from another object?	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: gold	Historic

2021.0403m160	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	0.1	2 holes on one end, L-shaped on the other. Thin	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: flat Color: brown	Historic
2021.0403m161	miscellaneous	wallpaper	1	0.1	embossed surface. Same pattern as m194	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m162	miscellaneous	iron	4	11.8		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Artifact Shape: flat Color: brown Material (old): metal Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a163	artifact	nails	4	10.2		Unit 2 surface	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Nail head type: square Object Condition: corrosion	1830-1880
2021.0403m164	miscellaneous	nails	1	2.8	shank	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Object Condition: corrosion	1830-1880
2021.0403a165	artifact	nails	2	11.4	10d	Unit 2 surface	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880-present
2021.0403m166	miscellaneous	nails	3	10.9	too corroded to ID	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403p167	potsherd	ceramics	3	1.7		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present

2021.0403p168	potsherd	ceramics	42	35.6	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p169	potsherd	ceramics	2	1.1	overglazed enamel. Lines and circle pattern. UV light tested - no fluorescence.	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Color 2: green Decoration: transfer print Glaze (Historic): enamel Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m170	miscellaneous	tile, floor	6	1.7	May Contain Asbestos	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: gray-green Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c-present
2021.0403a171	artifact	iron	1	1.8	threaded. Rectangular slits on both ends	Unit 2 surface	Complete	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: gray Color 2: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m172	miscellaneous	record	1	0.4	grooved	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403a173	artifact	zipper	1	1.2	"TALON" - manufacturer. Some fibers attached	Unit 2 surface	Complete	Color: brown Color 2: gray Decoration: embossed Material (old): brass	1940's-present
2021.0403m174	miscellaneous	glass, window	3	5.1		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m175	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: amber	Historic
2021.0403m176	miscellaneous	glass	45	24.9	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m177	miscellaneous	bottle, soda	9	4	7-up. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	1929-present

2021.0403m178	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.2	horizontal ridge. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1875-present
2021.0403m179	miscellaneous	bottle	2		stippling	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	M 20th c-present
2021.0403eb180	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	15	4.8		Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m181	miscellaneous	pull tab	10	3.79	ring style.	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: gold Color 2: silver Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m182	miscellaneous	plastic	4	0.1	trash bag	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: black	Modern
2021.0403m183	miscellaneous	glass	2	0.7	UV light tested - yellow (made with soda lime)	Unit 2 surface	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1864-present
2021.0403b184	animal bone	bone, animal	1	0.4	chicken	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan Species, animal: bird	Historic
2021.0403eb185	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	9	2.2		Unit 2 Level 1		Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m186	miscellaneous	brick	4	20.1		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403m187	miscellaneous	Foam expanded polystyrene	2	0.1	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white	1960-present
2021.0403m188	miscellaneous	tile, floor	4	1	May Contain Asbestos	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: blue/gray Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c-present
2021.0403m189	miscellaneous	tile, floor	4	0.3	May Contain Asbestos. White, pink, and brown	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: green Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c -present
2021.0403m190	miscellaneous	plastic	16	1.5	goes with m292. Atlas perm-guard anti-freeze coolant container. Blue. Hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: red	1907-present
2021.0403m191	miscellaneous	wallpaper	5	0.4	May Contain Asbestos. And black. Pattern	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: blue Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c -present
2021.0403m192	miscellaneous	plastic	21	3.7	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m193	miscellaneous	pencil	1	0.1	clip from a mechanical pencil	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: blue Material Category: plastic	L 20th c -present

2021.0403m194	miscellaneous	wallpaper	1	0.1	same pattern as m161	Unit 2 Level 1		Color: turquoise blue Decoration: embossed	E 20th c -present
2021.0403m195	miscellaneous	plastic	253	27.6	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: orange	1907-present
2021.0403m196	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0.7	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: pink	1907-present
2021.0403m197	miscellaneous	plastic	10	0.2	soft plastic	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m198	miscellaneous	rubber	2	4.5	rolled. Dry	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: pink	1839-present
2021.0403m199	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	3.4		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: black Material Category: tin	M 19th c-present
2021.0403m200	miscellaneous	rubber	2	11.3	dry	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: irregular Color: black	M 19th c-present
2021.0403m201	miscellaneous	Aluminum	1	1		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: silver	1900's-present
2021.0403m202	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0	tarp	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: blue	Modern
2021.0403m203	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0	tarp	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: black Color 2: white	Modern
2021.0403a204	artifact	coins	3	8.8		Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type: Small cents Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c -present
2021.0403m205	miscellaneous	Aluminum	1	2.1	long, skinny,	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: round Color: silver Color 2: brown	1900's-present
2021.0403a206	artifact	nut	1	5	called a hex nut	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Artifact Shape: hexagonal Color: brown iron type: cast Material (old): copper	E 20th c - present
2021.0403m207	miscellaneous	string	2	0	nylon	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: synthetic	1930-present
2021.0403a208	artifact	nails	1	6.4	nylon string attached. Color is white. 8 d	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round	1880-present

								Object Condition: corrosion	
2021.0403m209	miscellaneous	unidentified	29	0.2	maybe bristles from a broom	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: synthetic	20th c- present
2021.0403a210	artifact	nails	1	17.4	with synthetic material attached. 20d	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880-present
2021.0403m211	miscellaneous	nails	21	72.2	too corroded to ID	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m212	miscellaneous	iron	5	18.9	UID	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: flat Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a213	artifact	nails	1	1	with plastic cap attached. 2d	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Nail type: roofing Object Condition: corrosion	Modern
2021.0403a214	artifact	nails	1	3.4	8d	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880-present
2021.0403a215	artifact	screw	1	4.7	some corrosion. Philips head	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	1930s-present
2021.0403a216	artifact	nails	5	8.5	max length 2"	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Nail head type: square Object Condition: corrosion	1830-1880

2021.0403m217	miscellaneous	iron	1	3.1	hook on one end	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403a218	artifact	pull tab	7	4.8	ring style	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: brown Material (old): aluminum	L 1960s-present
2021.0403p219	potsherd	ceramics	3	1.4		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present
2021.0403p220	potsherd	ceramics	4	4.6	2 pieces fit together. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p221	potsherd	ceramics	9	4.3	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p222	potsherd	figurine	1	2.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Porcelain, European hard paste	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p223	potsherd	ceramics	2	1.1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Some markers mark visible "BB", "N"	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Color 2: green Decoration: transfer print Decoration Location: base Porcelain Type/Variety:	M 19th c- E 20th c

								European hard paste Vessel Fragment: base	
2021.0403m224	miscellaneous	bottle, soda	5	3.8	1 shard has stippling. 7-up	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	1979-present
2021.0403m225	miscellaneous	glass, window	19	155.3		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m226	miscellaneous	marbles	1	0.2	orange horizontal line. UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style.	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m227	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.3	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: aqua Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th -1920s
2021.0403m228	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.4	UV light tested- glows yellow (soda lime)	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: yellow, pale Vessel Fragment: body	1864-present
2021.0403m229	miscellaneous	glass	58	43.1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m230	miscellaneous	bottle	3	5.6	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Can be mended	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: lip	1875-present
2021.0403m231	miscellaneous	bottle	1	9.6	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters and numbers.	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: base	L 19th c-present
2021.0403m232	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Mold	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403a233	artifact	buttons	1	0.3	Cat eye type. 2 holes	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Color: black Material Category: plastic	1960's-present
2021.0403a234	artifact	fuse	1	1.8	auto fuse	Unit 2 Level 1	Complete	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: clear/colorless Color 2: tan Material Category: glass Material category 2: steel	1920's-present
2021.0403m235	miscellaneous	valve	1	32.3	thermocouple safety valve for a gas stove	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: black Color 2: silver Material Category: Bakelite Material category 2: steel	1940's-1960s
2021.0403m236	miscellaneous	rubber	1	2.6	dry, 2 tiers. Thread interior	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: clear/colorless	1839-present

2021.0403m237	miscellaneous	tile, floor	1	1.2		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: irregular Color: tan Material Category: cellulose	20th c
2021.0403m238	miscellaneous	mortar	1	1339.8	T-shaped	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: gray	Historic
2021.0403m239	miscellaneous	glass, window	7	17.9		Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m240	miscellaneous	rubber	3	14.1	dry	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: black	1839-present
2021.0403m241	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	6.4	nylon. Knotted together twice	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: blue Material Category: synthetic	1930's-present
2021.0403m242	miscellaneous	fabric	1	18.7	knitted	Unit 2 Level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: brown, light	Historic
e2021.0403b243	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	33	46.9		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m244	miscellaneous	shoe	1	7.7	small holes around the edge on one side	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: brown, dark Material (old): metal Material Category: synthetic leather	1930's-present
2021.0403m245	miscellaneous	record	1	0.7	grooved	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m246	miscellaneous	brick	3	13.2		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403m247	miscellaneous	pull tab	1	0.2		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: gold Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m248	miscellaneous	pencil	1	0.2	clip from a mechanical pencil. Hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: plastic	L 20th c-present
2021.0403m249	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403a250	artifact	coins	1	2.8		Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c-present

2021.0403a251	artifact	coins	2	5.8		Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type: Small cents Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln wheat ears reverse 1909-1958 Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	1909-1958
2021.0403a252	artifact	buttons	2	0.4	4 holes. 1 button has a dia. of 0.536". 1 button has a dia. of 0.345"	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Color: tan Color 2: white Material Category: plastic	1960s-present
2021.0403a253	artifact	electrical connectors	1	0.3	dome shape with ridges on the exterior. Electrical cap	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Color: red Material Category: plastic	20th c-present
2021.0403m254	miscellaneous	rubber	1	1.6	twisted thread on the interior. Dry	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: red	1839-present
2021.0403m255	miscellaneous	tacks, furniture	1	0.9	made of steel with a brass finish. Hammered.	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: brown Material (old): steel Metal type: brass	Modern
2021.0403a256	artifact	reducing adapter	1	1.9	max diameter. Circular and hexagon shape. Threaded interior. Used for plumbing	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Color: brown, dark	20th c
2021.0403a257	artifact	bottle cap	1	2.1	embossed letters and numbers. Twist cap.	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: round Color: black Decoration: embossed Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m258	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	16.1	ridge in the middle, flat on both sides	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: irregular Color: black Material (old): cast iron	Historic
2021.0403m259	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	0	long and thin	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: tan Material Category: synthetic	20th c- present

2021.0403a260	artifact	nails	1	2.8	8d	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: wire nail Nail head type: round Object Condition: corrosion	1880-present
2021.0403m261	miscellaneous	nails	2	6		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Nail category: cut nail Nail head type: square Object Condition: corrosion	1830-1880
2021.0403a262	artifact	bottle cap	1	6.3	corroded	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	20th c-present
2021.0403m263	miscellaneous	nails	25	165	too corroded to ID	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m264	miscellaneous	iron	33	245.5	too corroded to ID	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m265	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	3.7	iron and fiber fragments attached	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Color 2: tan Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	Historic
2021.0403a266	artifact	fasteners	1	5.1	Self-drilling fastener with washer attached. Hexagon shape head, partially corroded, brown and gray.	Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	iron type: cast Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	20th c- present
2021.0403p267	potsherd	ceramics	2	1.3		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present

2021.0403p268	potsherd	ceramics	1	2.5		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present
2021.0403p269	potsherd	ceramics	1	0.2		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: rim	1830-present
2021.0403p270	potsherd	ceramics	1	2.3	partial makers mark	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present
2021.0403p271	potsherd	ceramics	3	0.8	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m272	miscellaneous	glass	92	93.3	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m273	miscellaneous	glass, window	6	13		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m274	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.2	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1864-present
2021.0403m275	miscellaneous	bottle	5	2.5	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: aqua Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th c- 1920s
2021.0403m276	miscellaneous	glass	1	0.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: blue, light	M 19th c-1930s

2021.0403m277	miscellaneous	container	1	1.7		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: white, opaque Vessel Fragment: rim	1870s-present
2021.0403m278	miscellaneous	container	1	0.7		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: white, opaque Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m279	miscellaneous	glass	4	11	pressed mold with mounds. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m280	miscellaneous	glass	4	8	pressed mold with ridges. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m281	miscellaneous	bottle	1	0.6	screw top. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: lip	20th c -present
2021.0403m282	miscellaneous	bottle, liquor	1	10.4	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters: "PINT", stippling on base	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m283	miscellaneous	glass	2	5.4	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Markings: embossed writing (see Remarks) Vessel Fragment: body	L 19th c-present
2021.0403m284	miscellaneous	bottle, soda	1	0.7	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Stippling	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m285	miscellaneous	glass	1	3.6	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed tree	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Markings: embossed writing (see Remarks) Vessel Fragment: body	L 19th c-present
2021.0403m286	miscellaneous	bottle	1	4.2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Remnants of label present: "10" "OU"	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m287	miscellaneous	glass	2	1.9	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: amber Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403m288	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: yellow, dark	1907-present
2021.0403m289	miscellaneous	unidentified	3	0.2	textile	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: brown, dark	Historic
2021.0403m290	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	1.4	embossed letters "PEN". Molded.	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: cream	20th c

2021.0403m291	miscellaneous	tile, floor	1	1.4	May Contain Asbestos. Marbled look. Yellow and gray colors	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: Linoleum	M 20th c
2021.0403m292	miscellaneous	plastic	10	1.7	hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: brown, light	1907-present
2021.0403m293	miscellaneous	Aluminum	2	0.1		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: brown, light	1900's-present
2021.0403m294	miscellaneous	shell casings	1	2.3	fired. Winchester Super X rimfire. For hunting small game.	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Caliber: 22 caliber Material (old): brass Weapon type: rifle	1922-present
2021.0403m295	miscellaneous	glass, window	1	6.1		Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403m296	miscellaneous	plastic	2	1	part of the same piece. Blub shape on one end, mold seams present. Hard plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: green	1907-present
2021.0403m297	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0.1	soft plastic	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m298	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	hard plastic. Horizontal line with 4 prongs	Unit 2 Level 2	Fragment	Artifact Shape: irregular Color: pink	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a299	artifact	bead	1	0.3		Unit 2 Level 2	Complete	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: tan Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a300	artifact	buttons	1	0.3	4 holes	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Complete	Color: silver Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m301	miscellaneous	tile, floor	6	0.3	May Contain Asbestos. White, Pink, and brown	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c -present
2021.0403m302	miscellaneous	electrical connectors	2	1.4	electrical cords	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: gray Color 2: green Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m303	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	3.7		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: brown, dark Color 2: black Material (old): metal Material Category: rubber Metal type: iron	20th c

2021.0403m304	miscellaneous	plastic	1	0.1	soft plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: black	1907-present
2021.0403m305	miscellaneous	plastic	2	1.2	hard plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: blue/green	1907-present
2021.0403m306	miscellaneous	mortar	2	1.2		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: cream	Historic
2021.0403m307	miscellaneous	lead	1	25.6		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: gray	Historic
2021.0403eb308	ethnobotanical material	charcoal	28	18.4		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: black	Historic
2021.0403m309	miscellaneous	unidentified	3	4.6	sponge like material	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: green Color 2: gray, dark	Historic
2021.0403m310	miscellaneous	plastic	24	1.9	hard plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m311	miscellaneous	nails	6	3	shanks. Too corroded to ID	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m312	miscellaneous	nails	4	41.9	too corroded to ID	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Material (old): metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403m313	miscellaneous	iron	13	66.6	too corroded to ID	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: metal Metal type: iron Object Condition: corrosion	Historic
2021.0403p314	potsherd	ceramics	5	3.3		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present
2021.0403p315	potsherd	ceramics	3	8		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present

2021.0403p316	potsherd	figurine	2	1.8	porcelain	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	1830-present
2021.0403m317	miscellaneous	glass	98	45.5	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m318	miscellaneous	bottle	1	6.4	screw top. UV light tested-no fluorescence. Lip, neck, and shoulder	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass	20th c-present
2021.0403m319	miscellaneous	glass	1	3.5	press mold. UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m320	miscellaneous	bottle	1	1.8	UV light tested-glows yellow (made with soda lime). Squared Collard lip. Mineral or soda bottle	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: lip	1864-1920
2021.0403m321	miscellaneous	bottle	1	1.4	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Bottle Type: beer Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: lip	L 18th c-present
2021.0403m322	miscellaneous	bottle	2	0.3	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: amber	Historic
2021.0403m323	miscellaneous	marbles	1	0.6	UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m324	miscellaneous	bottle	9	9.5	UV light tested-no fluorescence. 7-up	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1929-present
2021.0403m325	miscellaneous	bottle	3	9.29	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: green, light Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403m326	miscellaneous	glass, window	26	209.6		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403a327	artifact	container	1	7.09	made by Star Food Production Inc. in Burlington, NC	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Complete	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: plastic Vessel Fragment: lid	1953-present

2021.0403p328	potsherd	figurine	2	2.9	UV light tested-no fluorescence. European hard paste porcelain	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	M 19th - E 20th c
2021.0403p329	potsherd	ceramics	1	0.8	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: blue, pale Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403p330	potsherd	ceramics	2	6.7	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: base	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403p331	potsherd	ceramics	53	26.3	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403m332	miscellaneous	brick	2	4.7		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: red	Historic
2021.0403m333	miscellaneous	tile, floor	1	0.2	May Contain Asbestos. Same as m291	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c-present
2021.0403m334	miscellaneous	pull tab	8	2.2	ring style	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: gold Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m335	miscellaneous	glass, window	8	66.7		extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Glass Color: clear	Historic
2021.0403p336	potsherd	ceramics	2	1.7	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: blue, light Color 2: white Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E20th c

2021.0403p337	potsherd	ceramics	7	9.3	UV light tested-no fluorescence	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E20th c
2021.0403m338	miscellaneous	fabric	1	23.2	woven. Maybe a handkerchief	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Decoration: plain / undecorated	Historic
2021.0403m339	miscellaneous	unidentified	9	0.1	maybe bristles from a broom	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: black Material Category: synthetic	20th c -present
2021.0403m340	miscellaneous	tile, floor	4	1	May Contain Asbestos	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: blue/gray Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c-present
2021.0403m341	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	0.5	knitted. Maybe carpet	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: brown Material Category: synthetic	Historic
2021.0403m342	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	0.1	knitted.	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: green Material Category: synthetic	Historic
2021.0403m343	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	0.2	maybe plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Color 2: brown	Historic
2021.0403m344	miscellaneous	unidentified	2	0.4	maybe plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: black Color 2: brown	Historic
2021.0403m345	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	3.3	maybe concrete	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Artifact Shape: rectangle Color: gray Color 2: brown	Historic
2021.0403m346	miscellaneous	unidentified	1	0.1	maybe bone or shell. Maybe burned	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: black	Historic
2021.0403m347	miscellaneous	plastic	26	0.3	soft plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m348	miscellaneous	wallpaper	16	0.8	and black. May Contain Asbestos	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: pink Color 2: green Material Category: vinyl	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m349	miscellaneous	plastic	71	8.5	Atlas Perma-guard anti-freeze coolant, Goes with m190.	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: blue	M 20th c

					hard plastic. And red				
2021.0403m350	miscellaneous	container	622	107.5	apart of the same object. Hard plastic jug. Embossed base	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: brown Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m351	miscellaneous	plastic	3	0.8	embossed "B-H" "7". Hard plastic ridges on both sides. Maybe container	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: pink	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m352	miscellaneous	container	11	1	Incised ridges. Rim and body	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: silver Color 2: brown Material (old): aluminum	1900's-present
2021.0403m353	miscellaneous	plastic	2	0	soft plastic	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: clear/colorless	1907-present
2021.0403m354	miscellaneous	Foam expanded polystyrene	4	0.1	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	extra 0.5 m half of unit 2 level 1	Fragment	Color: white Color 2: brown	1960-present
		TOTAL	2748						

Appendix B: Artifact Associated with Family Occupations

Family Occupation 1875- about 1920					
Spec. No.	Class	Count	Remarks	Full Description	Date Range
2021.0403m6	bottle	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m32	glass	7	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Glass Color: clear Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c -present
2021.0403p34	ceramics	5	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m48	shoe	6	Sole at the heel. probably a man's shoe. Nail tacks present. Peg holes on the sides	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown, dark Material (old): leather shoe part: sole	E 19th c- 20th c
2021.0403m49	shoe	1	nail tacks in the middle and pegged holes around the rim. Man's shoe. Front and middle portions of the shoe	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown, dark Material (old): leather shoe part: sole	E 19th c- 20th c
2021.0403m53	glass	1	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Glass Color: clear Material (old): glass	1864-present
2021.0403a67	rivet, clothing	1	indentions on the front side. Back part. Most likely for jeans	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: red Material (old): copper	1873-present
2021.0403a70	knobs	1	hardware is iron. Knob is porcelain. Called a "Bennington Knob" made in Bennington Vermont. Marbled pattern	Color: brown Color 2: brown, dark iron type: cast Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	1860's- E 1900's
2021.0403m75	pencil	1	eraser and lead attached. Pink and gray. Aluminum	Color: brown Material (old): wood	1890's-present
2021.0403p89	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Stoneware Color: gray Stoneware Type/Variety: Salt-glazed Vessel Fragment: body	1826-1920's

2021.0403p90	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, coarse Color: brown Color 2: tan Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: Rockingham Vessel Fragment: body	1840's-1880's
2021.0403p91	ceramics	3		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830's-present
2021.0403p92	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Stoneware Color: brown Glaze (Historic): unglazed Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403p93	ceramics	2	UV light tested- no fluorescence.	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m104	bottle	8	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: aqua Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th c- 1920's
2021.0403m105	glass	54	UV light tested - no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Glass Color: clear Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m106	bottle	4		Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m107	glass	2	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Glass Color: amethyst Vessel Fragment: body	1870's-1920
2021.0403m111	glass	1	UV light tested- glows yellow (contains soda-lime)	Color: yellow Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m112	glass	1	maybe thermometer rod. UV light tested- glows yellow (contains soda lime)	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: clear/colorless Color 2: red	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m113	screw	1	with rubber (dry) attached.	Color: black Color 2: brown Material (old): rubber Metal type: iron	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m129	container	4	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Press mold lines. 2 might go together	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	19thc-present
2021.0403m130	glass	2	crackled technique. UV light tested-no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c -present

2021.0403m131	bottle	1	partial base and body. UV light tested - no fluorescence	bottle/jar manufacture method: three-piece mold 1810-1890 Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass	1830's-E 20th c
2021.0403p132	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, coarse Color: tan Color 2: pink Glaze (Historic): unglazed Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403m133	container	3	press mold. Diamond pattern. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	19th c- present
2021.0403p167	ceramics	3		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present
2021.0403p168	ceramics	42	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p169	ceramics	2	overglazed enamel. Lines and circle pattern. UV light tested - no fluorescence.	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Color 2: green Decoration: transfer print Glaze (Historic): enamel Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m170	tile, floor	6	May Contain Asbestos	Color: gray-green Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c- present
2021.0403m176	glass	45	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m178	glass	1	horizontal ridge. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless	1875-present
2021.0403m183	glass	2	UV light tested - yellow (made with soda lime)	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1864-present
2021.0403m188	tile, floor	4	May Contain Asbestos	Color: blue/gray Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c- present
2021.0403p219	ceramics	3		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present

2021.0403p220	ceramics	4	2 pieces fit together. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p221	ceramics	9	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p222	figurine	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Porcelain, European hard paste	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p223	ceramics	2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Some markers mark visible "BB", "N"	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Color 2: green Decoration: transfer print Decoration Location: base Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: base	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m227	glass	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: aqua Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th -1920s
2021.0403m228	glass	1	UV light tested- glows yellow (soda lime)	Color: yellow, pale Vessel Fragment: body	1864-present
2021.0403m229	glass	58	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m230	bottle	3	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Can be mended	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: lip	1875-present
2021.0403m231	bottle	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters and numbers.	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: base	L 19th c-present
2021.0403m232	glass	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Mold	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403p267	ceramics	2		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present
2021.0403p268	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present

2021.0403p269	ceramics	1		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: rim	1830-present
2021.0403p270	ceramics	1	partial makers mark	Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present
2021.0403p271	ceramics	3	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m272	glass	92	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m274	glass	1	UV light tested- glows yellow (made with soda lime)	Color: clear/colorless	1864-present
2021.0403m275	bottle	5	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: aqua Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	E 19th c- 1920s
2021.0403m276	glass	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: blue, light	M 19th c-1930s
2021.0403m277	container	1		Color: white, opaque Vessel Fragment: rim	1870s-present
2021.0403m278	container	1		Color: white, opaque Material (old): glass Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m279	glass	4	pressed mold with mounds. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m280	glass	4	pressed mold with ridges. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1870s-present
2021.0403m283	glass	2	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters	Color: clear/colorless Markings: embossed writing Vessel Fragment: body	L 19th c-present
2021.0403m285	glass	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed tree	Color: clear/colorless Markings: embossed writing Vessel Fragment: body	L19th c-present
2021.0403m286	bottle	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Remnants of label present: "10" "OU"	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m291	tile, floor	1	May Contain Asbestos. Marbled look. Yellow and gray colors	Color: brown Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c- present

2021.0403p314	ceramics	5		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: body	1830-present
2021.0403p315	ceramics	3		Ceramic Type (Historic): Earthenware, refined Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Earthenware Type/Variety: whiteware Vessel Fragment: base	1830-present
2021.0403p316	figurine	2	porcelain	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	1830-present
2021.0403m317	glass	98	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m319	glass	1	press mold. UV light tested-no fluorescence	Color: clear/colorless Vessel Fragment: body	1875-present
2021.0403m320	bottle	1	UV light tested-glows yellow (made with soda lime). Squared Collard lip. Mineral or soda bottle	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: lip	1864-1920
2021.0403m321	bottle	1	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Bottle Type: beer Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: lip	L 18 th c – present
2021.0403p328	figurine	2	UV light tested-no fluorescence. European hard paste porcelain	Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Material (old): ceramic	M 19th - E 20th c
2021.0403p329	ceramics	1	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: blue, pale Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403p330	ceramics	2	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: base	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403p331	ceramics	53	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: body	M 19th c -E 20th c
2021.0403m333	tile, floor	1	May Contain Asbestos. Same as m291	Color: brown Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c- present

2021.0403p336	ceramics	2	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: blue, light Color 2: white Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403p337	ceramics	7	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Ceramic Type (Historic): Porcelain Color: white Decoration: plain / undecorated Porcelain Type/Variety: European hard paste Vessel Fragment: rim	M 19th c- E 20th c
2021.0403m340	tile, floor	4	May Contain Asbestos	Color: blue/gray Material Category: Linoleum	M 19th c- present
	Total	608			

Family Occupation 1955-1967					
Spec. No.	Class	Count	Remarks	Full Description	Date Range
2021.0403m13	Foam expanded polystyrene	1	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	Color: white Color 2: brown	1960's-present
2021.0403m20	shell casings	1	Winchester Super X. For hunting small game. Fired	Caliber: .22 long Material (old): brass Weapon type: rifle	1922-present
2021.0403a36	twist ties	1		Color: yellow Material (old): aluminum Material Category: plastic	20th c -present
2021.0403m35	pull tab	2	ring style. Tear drop shape	Color: gold Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m50	electrical connectors	1	electrical cord with plug attached. 2 prong plug	Color: green, dark Color 2: gray, dark Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m56	electrical connectors	1	electrical cord	Color: gray, dark Color 2: cream Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403a64	screw	1	slotted head, wood screw	Color: silver Material (old): steel	20th c-present
2021.0403m66	pull tab	7	ring style	Color: silver Color 2: brown Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403a71	capacitor	2	Possibly used in a radio. Also, made with paper too. One has been flattened. Max length is 1.5" and max dia. Is 06"	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Color 2: black Material (old): aluminum	1925-1970's

2021.0403m72	wallpaper	8	blue and red. May contain asbestos	Color: cream Color 2: black Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m73	wallpaper	1	and green.	Color: gray Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a74	Poker chip	1	ridges on rim, incised card pattern on both sides	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Decoration: incised Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m76	capacitor	2	El Menco brand, "cp" type. Possibly used in a radio "600 V.?. C. Max Temp 85 El Menco 735?18-251"	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: white Color 2: black Material Category: ceramic	1960's
2021.0403a77	capacitor	1	plain	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Material Category: ceramic	M 20th c
2021.0403m78	electric vacuum tube	1	base. Used in a radio	Color: clear/colorless Color 2: brown Material (old): copper Material Category: glass	1920's- present
2021.0403m79	record	1		Artifact Shape: flat Color: black Decoration: impressed/stamped Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403m80	fork	1		Color: blue/green Material Category: plastic	1940's-present
2021.0403m81	electrical connectors	1	crimped. Flat on one side and circular on the other. Copper wires attached	Color: brown Material (old): copper	1960's-present
2021.0403a82	shirt stud	1	made to look like mother of pearl	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	1960's-present
2021.0403m84	bead	2	max dia. is 0.79"	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: cream Color 2: green Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a86	purse	1	scalloped on one edge, pattern, stich seams near the edges	Color: purple Color 2: black Material Category: synthetic leather	20th c
2021.0403m108	bottle, soda	2	7-up soda bottle. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green	20th c

2021.0403m117	electrical connectors	4	cord fragments. Copper wires on the inside. Plastic casing	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: black Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m118	electrical connectors	2	cord fragments. Copper wire on the interior, plastic casing	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m119	electrical connectors	2	cord with connectors attached at one end. Copper wire on the interior, plastic casing	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: cream Color 2: brown Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	M 20thc-present
2021.0403m123	tile, floor	2	May contain asbestos. Light green	Color: green Material Category: vinyl	M 20thc-present
2021.0403a136	coins	4	dates include: 1963, 1964, 1968, and 1970	Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type: Small cents Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: red Color 2: green, dark Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c
2021.0403a138	buttons	1	4 holes	Color: black Material Category: plastic	M 20th c - present
2021.0403m141	tile, floor	1	Green and light pink. May contain Asbestos	Color: brown Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m142	tile, floor	1	May contain Asbestos. White and light pink	Color: brown Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m143	wallpaper	3	May contain Asbestos. And red. Pattern	Color: blue Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m144	Foam expanded polystyrene	2	popularly known as Styrofoam	Color: white	1960-present
2021.0403m161	wallpaper	1	embossed surface. Same pattern as m194	Color: white Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m172	record	1	grooved	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403a173	zipper	1	"TALON" - manufacturer. Some fibers attached	Color: brown Color 2: gray Decoration: embossed Material (old): brass	1940's-present

2021.0403m177	bottle, soda	9	7-up. UV light tested- no fluorescence	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	20th c
2021.0403m179	bottle	2	stippling	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m181	pull tab	10	ring style.	Color: gold Color 2: silver Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m187	Foam expanded polystyrene	2	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	Color: white	1960-present
2021.0403m189	tile, floor	4	May Contain Asbestos. White, pink, and brown	Color: green Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c -present
2021.0403m190	plastic	16	goes with m349. Atlas perm-guard anti-freeze coolant container. Blue. Hard plastic. Made by Atlas Supply Company.	Color: white Color 2: red	M 20th c
2021.0403m191	wallpaper	5	May Contain Asbestos. And black. Pattern	Color: blue Color 2: white Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c -present
2021.0403m194	wallpaper	1	same pattern as m161	Color: turquoise blue Decoration: embossed Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c -present
2021.0403a204	coins	3		Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type: Small cents Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c -present
2021.0403a206	nut	1	hex nut	Artifact Shape: hexagonal Color: brown iron type: cast Material (old): copper	E 20th c- present
2021.0403a215	screw	1	some corrosion. Philips head	Color: brown Material (old): metal Metal type: iron	1930s-present
2021.0403a218	pull tab	7	ring style	Color: silver Color 2: brown Material (old): aluminum	L 1960s-present
2021.0403m224	bottle, soda	5	1 shard has stippling. 7-up	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material (old): glass	20th c

2021.0403a233	buttons	1	Cat eye type. 2 holes	Color: black Material Category: plastic	1960's-present
2021.0403a234	fuse	1	auto fuse	Artifact Shape: cylindrical Color: clear/colorless Color 2: tan Material Category: glass Material category 2: steel	1920's-present
2021.0403m235	valve	1	for a stove	Color: black Color 2: silver Material Category: Bakelite Material category 2: steel	1940's-1960s
2021.0403m244	shoe	1	small holes around the edge on one side	Color: brown, dark Material (old): metal Material Category: synthetic leather	1930's-present
2021.0403m245	record	1	grooved	Color: black Material Category: vinyl	1948-present
2021.0403a250	coins	1		Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln Memorial reverse 1959-present Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a252	buttons	2	4 holes. 1 button has a dia. of 0.536". 1 button has a dia. of 0.345"	Color: tan Color 2: white Material Category: plastic	1960s-present
2021.0403a253	electrical connectors	1	dome shape with ridges on the exterior. Electrical cap	Color: red Material Category: plastic	20th c-present
2021.0403a256	reducing adaptor	1	max diameter. Circular and hexagon shape. Threaded interior. Used for plumbing		20th c
2021.0403a257	bottle cap	1	embossed letters and numbers. Twist cap.	Artifact Shape: round Color: black Decoration: embossed Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m282	bottle, liquor	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Embossed letters: "PINT", stippling on base	Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m284	bottle, soda	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence. Stippling	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: clear/colorless Material (old): glass	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m294	shell casings	1	fired. Winchester Super X rimfire. For hunting small game.	Caliber: 22 caliber Material (old): brass Weapon type: rifle	1922-present

2021.0403a299	bead	1		Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: tan Decoration: plain / undecorated Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403a300	buttons	1	4 holes	Color: silver Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m301	tile, floor	6	May Contain Asbestos. White, Pink, and brown	Color: white Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c -present
2021.0403m302	electrical connectors	2	electrical cords	Color: gray Color 2: green Material (old): copper Material Category: plastic	20th c
2021.0403m324	bottle	9	UV light tested-no fluorescence. 7-up	Bottle Function: soft drink Color: green Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	20th c
2021.0403a327	container	1	made by Star Food Production Inc. in Burlington, NC	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: plastic Vessel Fragment: lid	1953-present
2021.0403m334	pull tab	8	ring style	Color: silver Color 2: gold Material (old): aluminum	L 1960's-present
2021.0403m348	wallpaper	16	and black. May Contain Asbestos	Color: pink Color 2: green Material Category: vinyl	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m349	plastic	71	Atlas Perma-guard anti-freeze coolant, Goes with m190. hard plastic. And red. Made by Atlas Supply Company	Color: white Color 2: blue	M 20th c
2021.0403m350	container	622	apart of the same object. Hard plastic jug. Embossed base	Color: white Color 2: brown Material Category: plastic	M 20th c-present
2021.0403m354	Foam expanded polystyrene	4	popularly known as Styrofoam. Made by Dart Manufacturing	Color: white Color 2: brown	1960-present
	Total	886			

Spec. No.	Class	Count	Remarks	Full Description	Date Range
2021.0403b8	bone, animal	1		animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403m33	bottle	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	Historic

2021.0403a47	rivet, clothing	1	maybe shoe rivet	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Material (old): metal Metal type: aluminum	E 20th c-present
2021.0403b54	bone, animal	2	maybe domestic animal	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan	Historic
2021.0403m109	bottle	2	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: amber Material Category: glass Vessel Fragment: body	Historic
2021.0403a128	shoe	1	Made by Cat's Paw Rubber Company in Baltimore, MD	Artifact Shape: U-shaped Color: brown Material (old): rubber shoe part: heel	1904-1967
2021.0403a145	rivet, clothing	1	maybe for shoe	Artifact Shape: circular/round Color: silver Material (old): aluminum	E 20th c-present
2021.0403m175	glass	1	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: amber	historic
2021.0403b184	bone, animal	1	chicken	animal bone type: long bone, unidentified Color: tan Species, animal: bird	Historic
2021.0403m226	marbles	1	orange horizontal line. UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style.	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
2021.0403a251	coins	2		Artifact Shape: circular/round Coin Issue: Penny Coin type: Small cents Coin type-Small cents: Lincoln wheat ears reverse 1909-1958 Color: brown Color 2: green Material (old): copper Object Condition: corrosion	1909-1958
2021.0403m287	glass	2	UV light tested- no fluorescence	Color: amber Vessel Fragment: body	historic
2021.0403m318	bottle	1	screw top. UV light tested-no fluorescence. Lip, neck, and shoulder	Color: clear/colorless Material Category: glass	20th c-present
2021.0403m322	bottle	2	UV light tested-no fluorescence	Color: amber	historic
2021.0403m323	marbles	1	UV light tested-no fluorescence. Clambroth style	Color: white Color 2: orange Material (old): glass	E 20th c-present
	Total	20			

Appendix C: Ailey Young House

Publications

- 2017 Blewitt-Golsch, Rosemarie, and Boyette, Sherry. 2017. "Partners in Preservation: Archaeology and Outreach at the Ailey Young House in Wake Forest." *North Carolina Archaeology*, Volume 66: 138-150.

Presentations

- 2017 Sherry Boyette, Wake Forest Historic Preservation Commission Archaeology Workshop in Wake Forest, NC on February 13th, "The Ailey Young House."
- 2017 Sherry Boyette, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Lecture Series in Raleigh, NC on June 13th, "Rediscovering the Ailey Young House: Continuing the Legacy of the Young Family of Wake Forest."
- 2017 Rosie Blewitt-Golsch and Sherry Boyette, Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology in Spencer, NC on September 13th-15th, "Finding A Gibson Girl at the Ailey Young House."

Public Events

- 2019 Archaeology Workshop at the Ailey Young House in Wake Forest, NC on April 27th.