

**WILLIAM TRENT HOUSE
PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE
EAST SIDE OF THE HOUSE**

**THE 1719 WILLIAM TRENT HOUSE MUSEUM
CITY OF TRENTON, MERCER COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY**

Prepared for:

**The Trent House Association
15 Market Street
Trenton, NJ**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report describes the results of four days of archaeological fieldwork carried out in October 2014 and June 2015 as part of the William Trent House Public Archaeology Program. This work was largely performed by members of the local community under professional archaeological supervision and with the approval of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The investigations involved the excavation of five 5 x 2.5-foot units on the east side of the Trent House in an effort to locate the mid-18th-century kitchen wing and gangway. The fieldwork encountered several masonry foundations and other features associated with both the kitchen wing and the subsequent 19th-century east wing of the house. A range of predominantly mid-18th- through late 19th-century artifacts, almost 2,500 in number, was recovered, along with a small quantity of Native American lithic materials.

The report places these findings within the context of the extensive historical research that has been conducted for the Trent House and of other archaeological investigations carried out on the property in 2001-02. Recommendations are made for further historical research targeting the evolution of the east wing of the house and the history of the well, which may assist future interpretation of archaeological remains to the east of the house. Recommendations are included for completing and supplementing the current round of archaeological excavations in this exceptionally sensitive and complex part of the Trent House property. Direction is also offered for future public archaeology activity.

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Overall direction for this project was provided by Ian Burrow. The field investigations were supervised by Ian Burrow, Joshua Butchko and William Liebeknecht, with additional fieldwork assistance being received from Andrew Martin, Lauren Lembo, Dorothy Both, Jamie Ancheta and Allison Butchko. Artifact analysis and cataloging were completed by Joshua Butchko with assistance from Jamie Ancheta and Lauren Lembo. Drafting of graphics for the final report was completed by Evan Mydlowski with assistance from Elizabeth Cottrell and under the direction of James Lee and Richard Hunter. Final report coordination and assembly were undertaken by Patricia Madrigal and James Lee. This report was authored by Joshua Butchko, Ian Burrow and Richard Hunter, and edited by Richard Hunter.

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

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This report describes and preliminarily interprets the results of archaeological investigations carried out in the fall of 2014 and summer of 2015 in the lawn area adjoining the east side of the William Trent House at 15 Market Street, City of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Photographs 1.1 and 1.2). Archaeological investigations were conducted by professional archaeologists from Hunter Research, Inc. and members of the local community as part of the William Trent House Public Archaeology Program on behalf of the William Trent House Association. This work was directed by Dr. Ian Burrow and supervised by Joshua Butchko of Hunter Research and was based on a research design approved by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office in accordance with this agency's review authority under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.

The principal focus of these investigations was the succession of 18th-, 19th- and early 20th-century buildings that formerly lay to the east of the original main section of the house, built *circa* 1721. These buildings in their final configuration were pulled down in 1934 when the original portion of the William Trent House was restored as a Works Progress Administration project (WPA Project No. 2976). As part of the WPA project, the William Trent House was also documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS NJ-200).

The William Trent House was designated a National Historic Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 15, 1970, and subsequently entered into the New Jersey Register of Historic Places

on May 27, 1971. The Trent House is also designated as a City of Trenton historic landmark property in accordance with the City's municipal code.

B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

Restoration and site improvements funded by the City of Trenton and the State of New Jersey have been ongoing at the William Trent House property for more than two decades. Insofar as the archaeology of the property is concerned, investigations have been largely guided by a Historical Management and Strategic Planning Study completed in the mid-1990s by Susan Maxman Architects (now SMP Architects) of Philadelphia. In 1995-96, the historical research and analysis phase of this study was undertaken by Noble Preservation Services and an archaeological management plan was developed by Dr. LuAnn De Cunzo of the University of Delaware. The various episodes of archaeological investigation (in 1995, 2000-03, 2004-05, 2007 and 2015) have all been carried out within the framework established by the archaeological management plan and supporting historical research (Susan Maxman Architects 1997).

The previous archaeological work may be summarized as follows:

In 1995, investigations at two points alongside the 1930s tunnel connecting the original main section of the William Trent House and the carriage house showed that early historic and pre-Contact soils and artifacts survived to some depth on the property well beneath modern levels (Hunter Research, Inc. 1995).

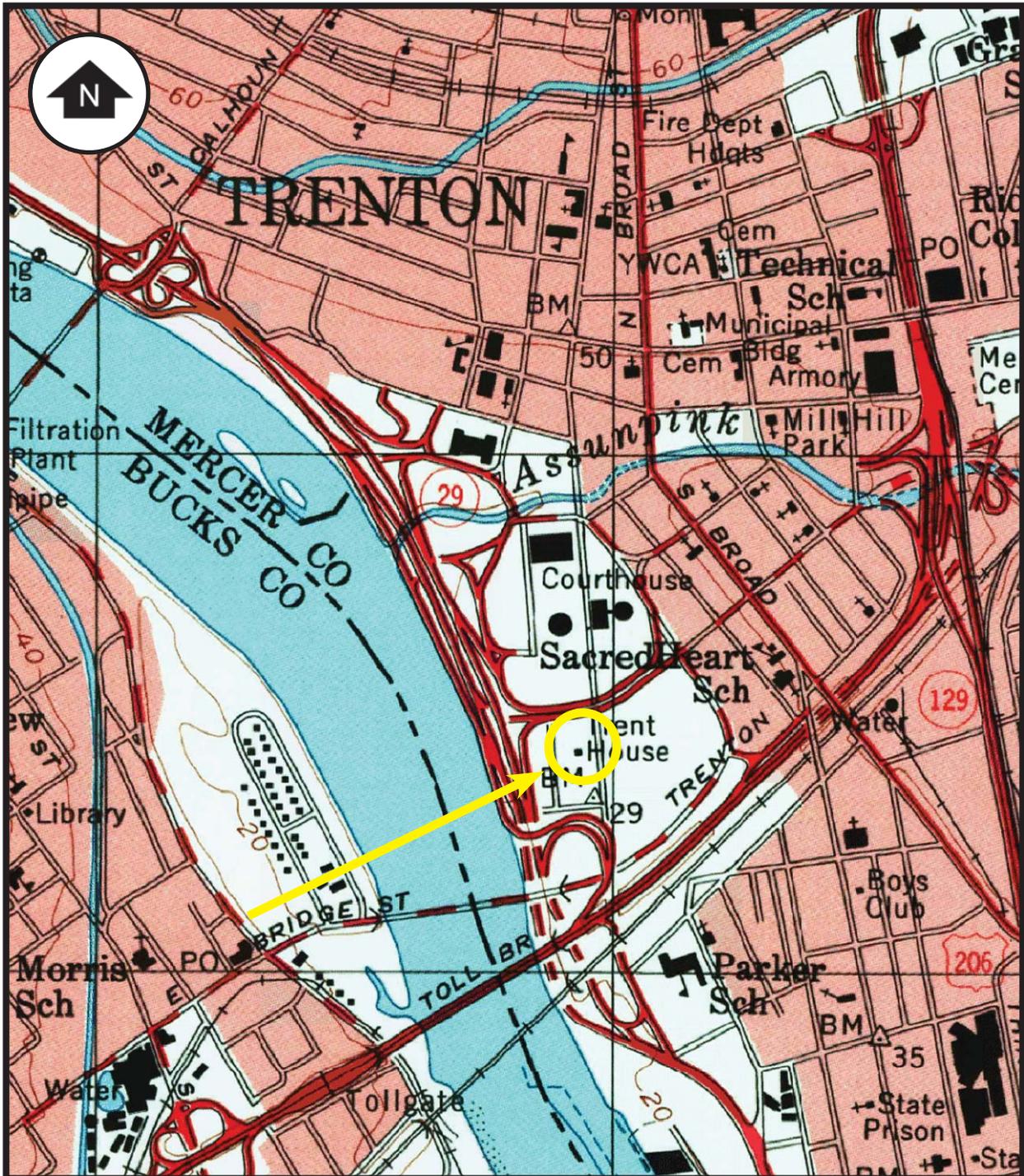


Figure 1.1. Location of the William Trent House (circled). Source: USGS 7.5' Topographic Series, Trenton West N.J.-PA. (1955 [Photorevised 1981]). Scale: 1 inch=1,000 feet.

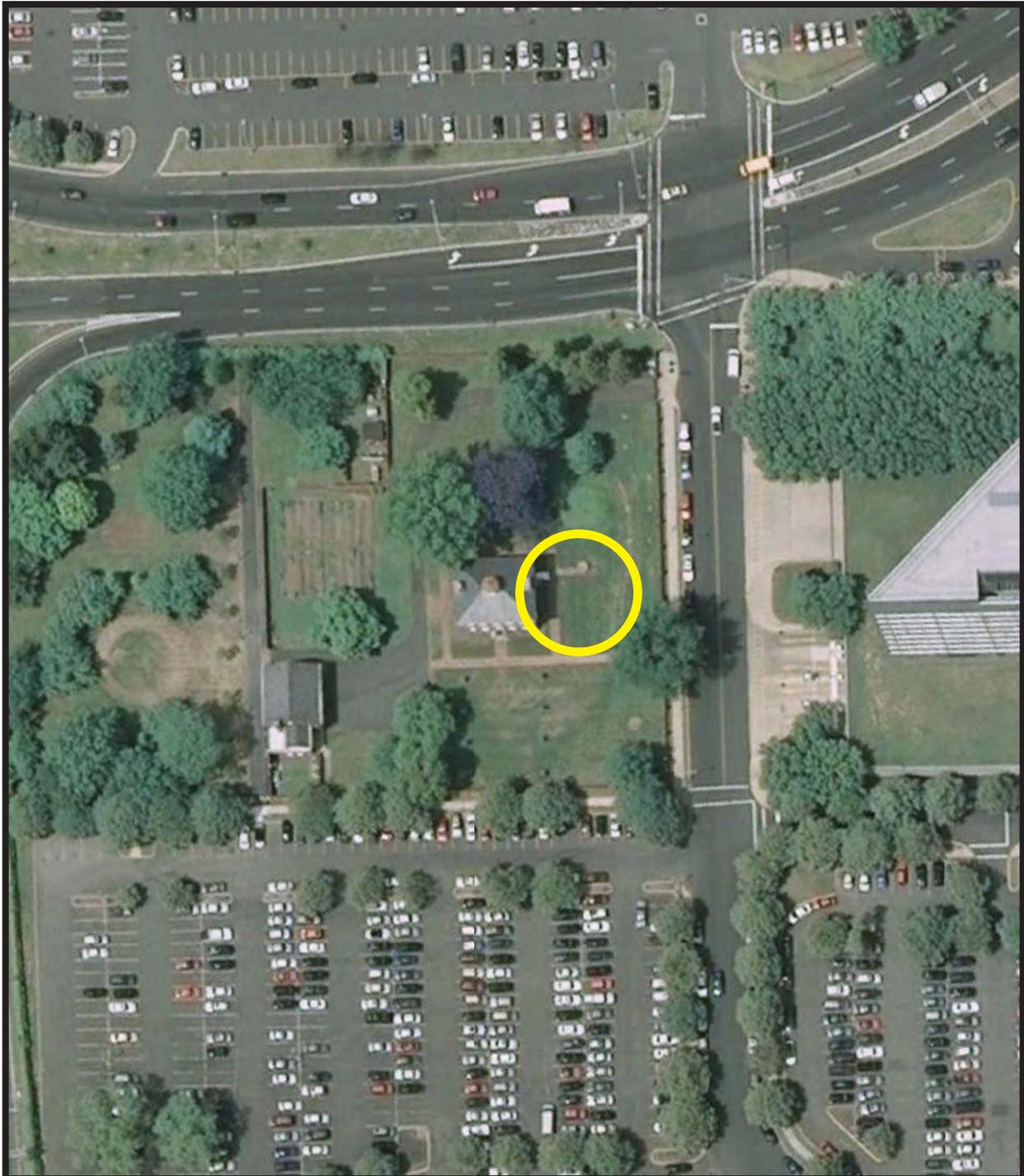


Figure 1.2. Aerial Photograph of the William Trent House Showing Portion of the Property Subjected to Archaeological Investigation in the Fall of 2014 and Summer of 2015. Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet.



Photograph 1.1. General view of the William Trent House showing the field documentation and artifact processing area at the southeast corner of the house in the summer of 2015 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 6, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D2:003].



Photograph 1.2. General view of the William Trent House property showing the area subjected to archaeological investigation in the fall of 2014 and summer of 2015. The north end of the east wall of the Trent House is at left. The well is immediately beyond the excavation area (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 6, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D2:004].

In 2000-2003 a series of public archaeology programs, funded in part by the New Jersey Historical Commission, completed shovel testing over much of the current property, except for the northeast quadrant (Hunter Research, Inc. 2003).

Also, in 2001-02, excavation and monitoring of the restoration of the perimeter drain showed that foundations of the 18th- and 19th-century additions to the east side of the 1719-20 house remain at about 1.5 feet below the present grade. A buried historic soil horizon found along the east side of the building indicated that the 19th-century additions did not have basements. Porch footings were also documented along the north and south sides of the house (Hunter Research, Inc. 2003).

In 2004-05 archaeological monitoring accompanied the installation of an ADA-compliant lift at the north entrance to the house. Trenching for this installation took place within previously disturbed soils (Hunter Research, Inc. 2005).

In 2007 archaeological monitoring of tree planting south of the house again revealed intact archaeological stratigraphy and a historic pit or midden feature (Hunter Research, Inc. 2007).

Overall, these investigations have demonstrated that the William Trent House property still survives as a well-preserved, multi-phase archaeological site within the heavily built-up urban setting of downtown Trenton, providing ample opportunity for long-term preservation, further archaeological research and public engagement.

C. RESEARCH DESIGN

A general framework for archaeological research at the William Trent House is set out in the archaeological management plan (Susan Maxman Architects 1997: Volume II, Section B6). Four main topics are identified as relevant for archaeological inquiry:

Native American Life and Culture. The William Trent House occupies an important location at the confluence of the Assunpink Creek and the Delaware River. This is reflected in the chronological and functional range of pre-Contact Native American artifacts already found here. Any archaeological investigations at the Trent House are likely to encounter similar materials.

Cultural Landscape. The landscape around the Trent House contained formal elements from at least the 1740s onwards, and the series of historic maps show changing configurations to this landscape through time. As noted in the historical documentation and strategic planning study, one major point of interest is the apparent change in perception of the “house’s orientation, principal approach and façade.” As originally built, the main façade was clearly to the south, facing towards the ferry and downriver, and enjoying the warm southern aspect. By the early 19th century the north side appears to have been increasingly regarded as the main approach to the house, reflecting a stronger connection to downtown Trenton. In the later 19th century, the importance of the South Warren Street façade was also evident in the elaborate treatment of the house’s new eastern additions.

Domestic Life. Materials discarded by the varied residents of the house during their day-to-day existence can illuminate their lives in quite powerful ways. Residents of wealthy Anglo-American and French aristocratic background, for example, may leave distinctive material culture imprints. Of particular interest so far as the 18th/early 19th-century kitchen wing and outbuildings are concerned is their occupation and use by enslaved people of African heritage. Increasingly, sophisticated analyses of artifacts and artifact patterning are enabling these largely “invisible” people to be identified from the physical evidence they leave behind. The African-American presence at the William Trent House is as yet a largely untold story.

Industry. This topic refers to the 19th-century industrial sites on the Delaware River side of the William Trent House along former Fair Street and has no specific relevance to the domestically focused archaeological investigations on the east side of the building.

The 2014-15 archaeological investigations sought primarily to locate, delineate and evaluate remains of the brick kitchen built in 1742 as a freestanding structure to the east of the main house and connected to the latter by a short “gangway.” These two architectural elements were succeeded in the second and third quarters of the 19th century by other, larger brick and frame wings (and a greenhouse), whose construction either incorporated or replaced the earlier building. The investigations aimed to throw light on the sequence of development of these appendages to the main house, addressing the following questions:

The most basic question concerned the *integrity* of any below-ground remains. Clearly the 18th-century kitchen and gangway were modified extensively in the mid-19th century. The 18th-century walls may have been incorporated into the later structures above grade level, but the complete and largely undocumented destruction of the mid-19th-century east wing during the course of the 1930s restoration makes this hard to demonstrate. However, general experience with historic building archaeology, the nature of the 19th-century additions and the archaeological evidence recovered to date combine to suggest that the foundations of the different phases of the east wing are quite likely to remain *in situ*. The first priority of the archaeological excavations was to test the proposition that foundations and associated stratigraphy (e.g., floors and occupation surfaces) survived from the 19th, and more particularly, the 18th centuries.

Several questions centered on the layout of the 18th-century kitchen. For example, how was the first floor of the kitchen laid out, and did that layout change with time? Mid- and late 18th-century illustrations

show a chimney piercing the center of a hipped roof structure, while another early 19th-century view suggests that the chimney was in the center of the south gable. So where were the fireplaces situated within the building? How were the later documented laundry activities related to the kitchen function of the first floor space?

Similarly, how was this linking gangway laid out, constructed and floored? Was it an open-sided breezeway (as the mid-18th-century view implies) or an enclosed corridor with windows (as later images show)? Did this also change with time?

What is the history of the well that exists on site today and which is thought to have been rediscovered and restored as part of the mid-1930s restoration? Is this the same well that is documented as being within the kitchen in the 18th century? If it is, is its construction integral with that of the kitchen? While archaeological exploration may shed light on these questions, further review of the WPA and HABS records may also be fruitful.

What can be learned from artifacts recovered from sealed 18th-century cultural deposits about those occupying the kitchen and working within it? Are there artifacts on site that may inform our understanding of cooking methods, eating habits, and the status and cultural affiliation of those living and working on the Trent House property?

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The history of the William Trent House has been narrated numerous times over the years (e.g., Mills 1902; Trenton Historical Society 1929; Rounds 1932; Podmore 1964), but by far the most comprehensive and informative telling is contained in Volume II of the Historical Documentation and Strategic Planning Study completed by Susan Maxman Architects in 1997. The following account makes extensive use of the Maxman document, which should be taken as the principal source material, unless indicated otherwise. It focuses chiefly and somewhat narrowly on the structural history of the various buildings that formerly adjoined the east side of the main block of the house, drawing especially on the evidence of historic maps, images and photographs.

The structure known today as the William Trent House is generally accepted to have been erected *circa* 1721 by the wealthy Philadelphia merchant, William Trent, following his purchase of the 800-acre plantation known as *Ballifield*, which was established by Mahlon Stacy in the late 1670s and early 1680s. Trent purchased this property from Mahlon Stacy, Jr. in 1714 at which time the Stacy holdings at the mouth of the Assunpink were resurveyed (Figure 2.1). On the basis of the map accompanying the resurvey, it is clear that William Trent built his house on approximately the same site as the original Stacy homestead, known as *Dorehouse*, and later documentary evidence indicates that this earlier structure may have remained standing at least into the 1740s (see below). The precise location of *Dorehouse* is unknown, although on both aesthetic and practical grounds, one might expect Trent to have erected his new house in front (to the south) of the older house so as to have an unobstructed view of the river and ferry, and to maintain the new building's warmer southern aspect and the

primacy of its main south-oriented façade. Based on this site logic, historic maps (notably, Figures 2.3 and 2.6 below) and archaeological testing results to date, *Dorehouse* is judged most likely to have been situated northeast of the Trent House.

As originally built, the William Trent House does not appear to have had a separate kitchen wing attached to the house, nor does cooking appear to have taken place on the first floor. Kitchen functions are thought to have been initially carried out in the basement. A tantalizing footnote to a letter that Governor Lewis Morris wrote to George Thomas, then owner of the Trent House, in April 1742 would seem to confirm this: "P.S. The old kitchen chimney & yt. joining to it are burst which will render it very dangerous to make fires in any of the chimneys adjoining to them in the most comfortable Side of the house" (Susan Maxman Architects 1997:A.3-28). Twentieth-century plans of the basement, both pre-and post-1934 restoration, show an oven in the west end of the basement sharing a chimney stack with the fireplaces above. Household cooking in the early 18th century was most probably conducted in this location.

In the spring of 1742, as Lewis Morris was negotiating his tenancy of the Trent House with George Thomas, one of his requirements was that various repairs be carried out and a new kitchen wing be built next to the main block and linked to it by a gangway or covered breezeway. Quite apart from the bursting of the kitchen chimney, the basement of the main block was plagued by water and drainage problems and these were no doubt factors causing Morris to pressure Thomas into building a new kitchen. Morris wrote very specifically that "the [new] wing should be made big enough for a kitchen & be a convenient place to

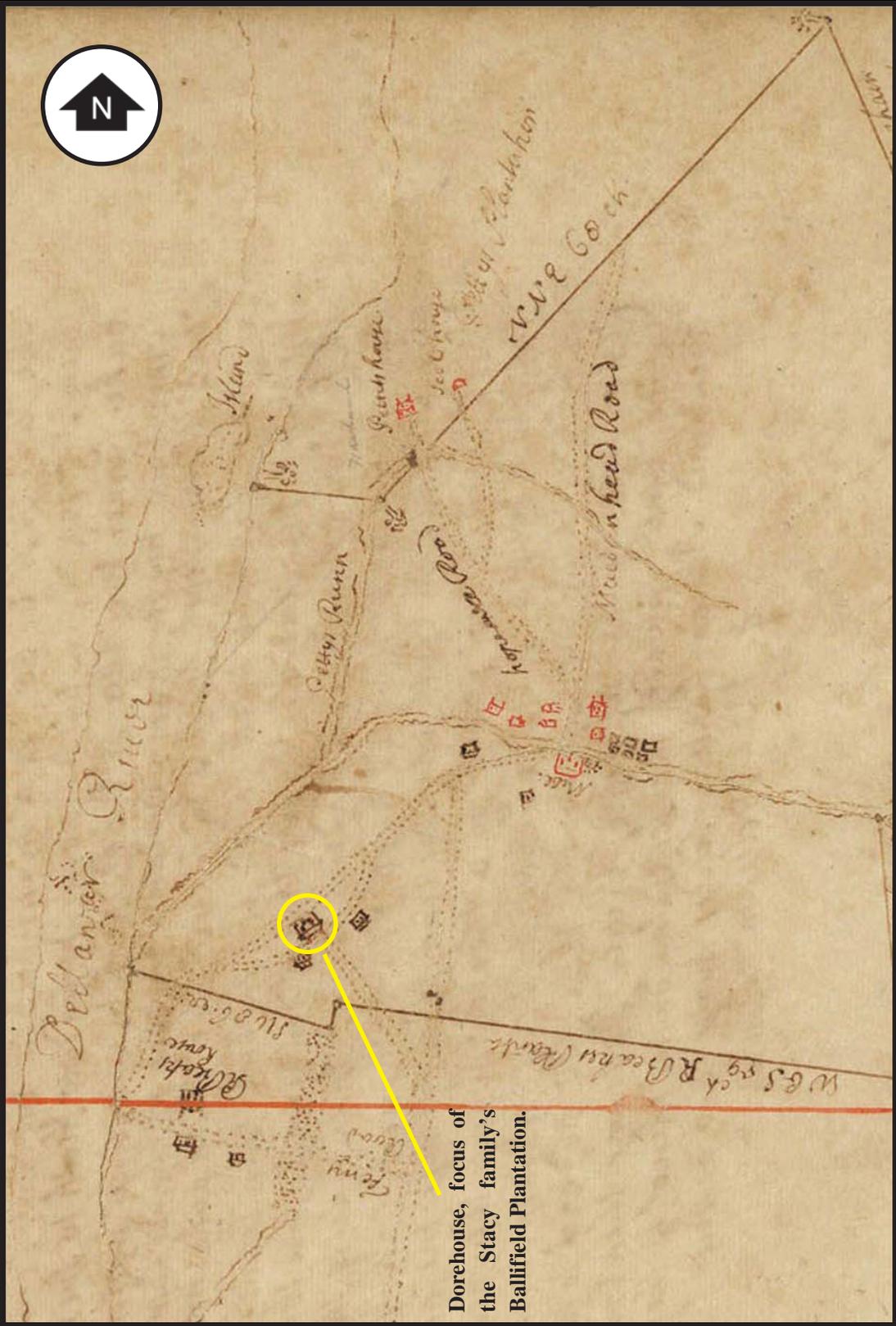


Figure 2.1. Mahlon Stacey's Resurvey. 1714. Not to scale.. Source: Basse's Book of Surveys.

lodge servants in above. It should be set at some small distance from the house so as to communicate with the house by the doore at the N.E. corner. The porch there should be taken down, the staires that enter into the cellar that way taken away & the doore place walled up.” In this same correspondence, Morris notes that “your old house [thought to be *Dorehouse*] with no change may be made a good house for a Laundry tho if you incline to take it downe there is materials enough in it to make a good Laundry in a more convenient place” (Susan Maxman Architects 1997:A.3-28).

Later documents make clear that Thomas went ahead and constructed a kitchen wing to facilitate Morris’s renting of the house, although it is not known if Thomas followed Morris’s advice about converting the “old house” into a laundry. A map prepared for Thomas around 1750, when he was contemplating subdividing the southern portion of his estate, includes a schematic two-dimensional depiction of what was then known as *Kingsbury House*, showing the main block with an appendage, the kitchen, to the east (Figure 2.2). The main block of the house is shown as a five-bay, hip-roofed structure with a central cupola and chimneys in the east and west walls, while the kitchen wing is smaller in scale, two stories tall, two bays wide, again with a hipped roof, but with a central chimney. No doorway is evident in the southern elevation of the wing, and the structure is linked to the main block of the house by a one-story, three-bay, possibly open or colonnaded gangway. It is clear from this view, and from subsequent late 18th- and early 19th-century images, that the southern elevation was the primary façade for the house and kitchen wing, and considerable attention was given to its symmetry and aesthetic appearance.

Further valuable detail about the mid-18th-century kitchen wing is provided in a sale advertisement posted on June 25, 1759 by Robert Lettis Hooper, then owner of the Kingsbury property. Like George

Thomas before him, Hooper, a merchant, real estate developer and son of the colony’s Chief Justice by the same name, primarily saw the estate as an investment and sought to subdivide, sell off and lease its land. In the sale advertisement the “Large well built Dwelling House 38 by 48 feet” came “with a Large Brick Kitchen, 30 feet by 20, with a Handsome pav’d Gangway between the House and Kitchen, 14 feet by 20 Long, the Kitchen two Story High, with a Well in it, and Four handsome Apartments above for Servants, with a Fire-place in one room, if any of the Servants should be ill” (Susan Maxman Architects 1997:A.3-35). This document confirms that the kitchen was built much in accordance with Lewis Morris’s original requirements of 1742 and delivers critical dimensions and construction details that can inform archaeological inquiry. Of particular interest from an archaeological standpoint is the comment that the well (typically a feature that will enjoy substantial below-ground expression) was located within the building.

After publishing several more sale offers, Robert Lettis Hooper eventually conveyed the 197-acre core of the Kingsbury property on October 28, 1769 to Dr. William Bryant of New York. Some of the advertisements repeat the same basic information about the main house and kitchen, while one issued on March 12, 1767 describes a more expanded array of outbuildings, including “a good stone smoak-house, chaise house, poultry-house and all other useful buildings,” which later maps suggest probably lay to the north-east of the dwelling (see below, Figures 2.3 and 2.6; Susan Maxman Architects 1997:A.3-39). Bryant, a skilled surgeon and Loyalist sympathizer, retained the Kingsbury property through the early years of the Revolutionary War, the buildings being patrolled by Hessian soldiers in the days and weeks leading up to the Battles of Trenton in December 1776 and early January 1777. In September 1778, Bryant sold the property to John Cox, one of two Assistant Quartermaster Generals reporting to Quartermaster General Nathanael Greene. Cox, principal owner of

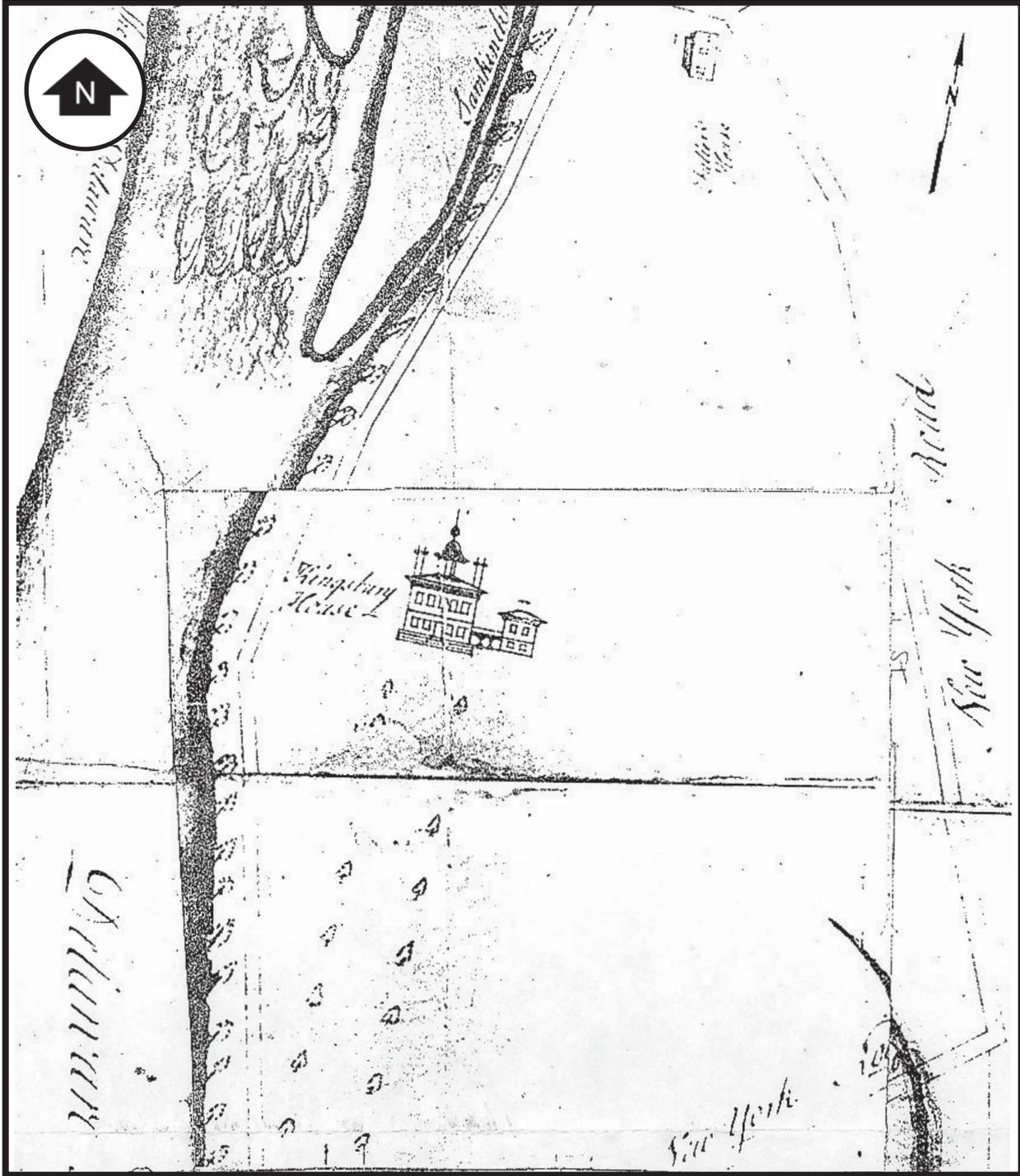


Figure 2.2. A Plan of the Front Part of Coll. Thomas' Estate in Kingsbury in West Jersey. Circa 1750. Not to scale.

the Batsto Furnace for much of the 1770s, proceeded to use the Trent House property not only as his primary home, but also as a base of operations for the Quartermaster Department in the years he was in military service.

An ardent patriot, Cox was responsible for renaming Kingsbury with the less Royalist moniker *Bloomsbury* and the property emerged as a focus of Trenton and Delaware Valley society during the later war years and throughout the 1780s. In the late 1780s Cox turned his attention to subdividing and developing portions of his property, particularly along the Ferry Street and Bordentown Road (South Broad Street) frontages, but also around the house where several larger parcels were contemplated. In 1789 he had a survey conducted of the Bloomsbury property which resulted in a map titled *A Plan and Survey of Sundry Pieces of Land Adjoining the Delaware River and Assunpink Creek Belonging to Jn. Cox 1789*. Although the date of 1789 is given in the medallion enclosing the map title, the map contains one very prominent feature that did not exist until a few years later, namely the New Jersey State House, which was not constructed until the spring, summer and fall of 1792. Since, in this same year, Cox himself died and his widow sold the Bloomsbury estate to French nobleman and Haitian refugee Chevalier Marin Bazile Gaston L'Official de Wofoin, the map is probably best seen as a product of the years 1789-92.

The Bloomsbury survey map was drawn to scale and shows revealing detail of the main house and nearby outbuildings (Figure 2.3). Formal pathways are shown extending north and south of the main block with a garden stretching west to the riverbank. A driveway headed northeast to the Bordentown Road (then known as Queen Street), following the course of modern Market Street. Clearly, by this time, the main house was oriented as much to the north and to the town of Trenton as it was to the south and to the ferry and river approach. Immediately northeast of the

main house a smaller structure, evidently the kitchen, is shown with a smaller outbuilding to the east, separated by a lane or spur from the main driveway. The kitchen is clearly set back from the southern plane of the house, also projecting north beyond its northern plane. No gangway is shown. To the east and northeast of the kitchen and small outbuilding is a range of three much larger outbuildings in a farmyard-like setting, most likely barns and stables, perhaps also including a chaise house and poultry house.

The map medallion includes a sketch of the south elevation of the main house and kitchen wing that generally resembles that depicted on the Thomas map some four decades earlier (Figure 2.4). The main house again is depicted with five bays, a central front door (now with entry steps), a hipped roof topped by a cupola, and chimneys in the east and west walls. The kitchen wing, likewise, is shown as two bays wide without a door, with a hipped roof and central chimney. In contravention to the map, the house and kitchen are shown in the medallion as being connected by a low one-story gangway. The gangway appears to be flat-roofed and enclosed, with two windows or doors on its south side. Unfortunately, the sketch again, like the *circa* 1750 image, presents the southern elevations of these buildings in the same plane and does not show the kitchen and gangway as being set back from the main house, as the map would suggest.

Following John Cox's death in 1792, the Bloomsbury estate was held by Chevalier de Wofoin for three years, a period when the de Wofoin family, displaced by the slave uprisings in Sainte-Domingue (Haiti) and by the French Revolution, made their home in the United States. In 1795, de Wofoin and his son resolved to return to Sainte-Domingue (only to be killed there shortly after) and Bloomsbury was conveyed back to the executors of John Cox's estate, including Cox's widow Esther. The Cox executors put the property up for sale in the fall of 1797, advertising in the Philadelphia newspapers. The sale notices con-



Figure 2.3. A Plan and Survey of Sundry Pieces of Land Adjoining the Delaware River and Assumpink Creek Belonging to Jn. Cox. 1789. Not to scale.



Figure 2.4. Detailed View of South Elevation of the William Trent House. *A Plan and Survey of Sundry Pieces of Land Adjoining the Delaware River and Assunpink Creek Belonging to Jn. Cox.* 1789.

tinued to reference the two-story brick kitchen along with other outbuildings, notably “a stone coach house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, and a stone cow house upwards of 100 feet in length” (*Claypoole’s American Daily Advertiser*, October 10, 1797).

The Bloomsbury property was quickly purchased by William Coxe, a leading Philadelphia merchant (no relation to the Cox family and distinguished by the terminal “e” in the surname), on October 12, 1797. Coxe, like so many of his predecessors, seems to have acquired the property as a speculative investment for its re-sale and development potential. An advertisement posted by William Coxe and his son Tench Coxe in the following spring announced their interest in leasing the house, noting that it came with “a brick kitchen and wash house,” although it is unclear whether these cooking and laundry functions involved the same or separate buildings (*Philadelphia Gazette*, April 7, 1798). Throughout the later 1790s the house appears to have been occupied by tenants. Quite possibly, Henriette de Woofoin, the orphaned daughter of Chevalier de Woofoin, continued to live in the Trent House for much of this period, perhaps even staying there into the first decade of the next century until she made the acquaintance and then married (in 1804) her neighbor John Baptiste Sartori. Sartori, the U.S. Consul to the Vatican, lived at the Rosey Hill Mansion on the estate adjoining Bloomsbury to the south.

The Delaware River waterfront stretching south from Trenton to Bordentown took on a distinctly European, mostly French, and somewhat elitist flavor from the 1790s until the 1830s as several wealthy members of the merchant and diplomatic classes took up residence in well-appointed houses spread along the riverbank. Interest in this area was in part spurred by the outbreaks of yellow fever in Philadelphia and this settlement phenomenon peaked in the second decade of the 19th century when Joseph Bonaparte, following his brother Napoleon’s demise, chose to make his

home at Point Breeze. An evocative view, *Trenton Sur La Delaware*, painted by Edouard Charles-Victorien Colbert in 1798, provides some sense of the setting along the river during this period (Figure 2.5). The Trent House dominates the front right foreground in this image, but unfortunately the picture does not extend far enough east to show the kitchen wing. Curiously, the house is depicted without chimneys, although the hipped roof, cupola and central front entrance with steps are all clearly shown.

The Coxe family continued to seek new tenants for Bloomsbury House, advertising again in the spring of 1800, and then, following William Coxe’s death in 1801, the property came into the hands of his son Daniel W. Coxe on October 1, 1802. The younger Coxe, who owned Bloomsbury for more than 30 years, intensified the efforts to subdivide and develop the property at a time when Trenton was making its first moves toward becoming an industrial center. He ultimately built mills on the banks of the Delaware and made land available for the construction in the early 1830s of the power canal later known as the Trenton Water Power, which led to the erection of numerous other mills along the riverbank.

Early on during the period of his ownership Coxe had his Bloomsbury estate surveyed and the resulting map included a valuable depiction of the house and principal outbuildings (Figure 2.6). The date of the survey map is not given in the title medallion, but it is thought to have been made no later than 1804, since the survey shows neither Bridge Street nor the bridge over the Delaware River, constructed in 1804-06. The view of Bloomsbury House shows the north elevation, which in itself is an expression of the building’s increasing primary focus toward the town, as opposed to its original orientation downriver to the south. Again, the main block of the house is depicted as five bays wide with a hipped roof, central cupola and chimneys in the east and west walls. The kitchen wing, however, is shown with a gabled roof as opposed to the hipped

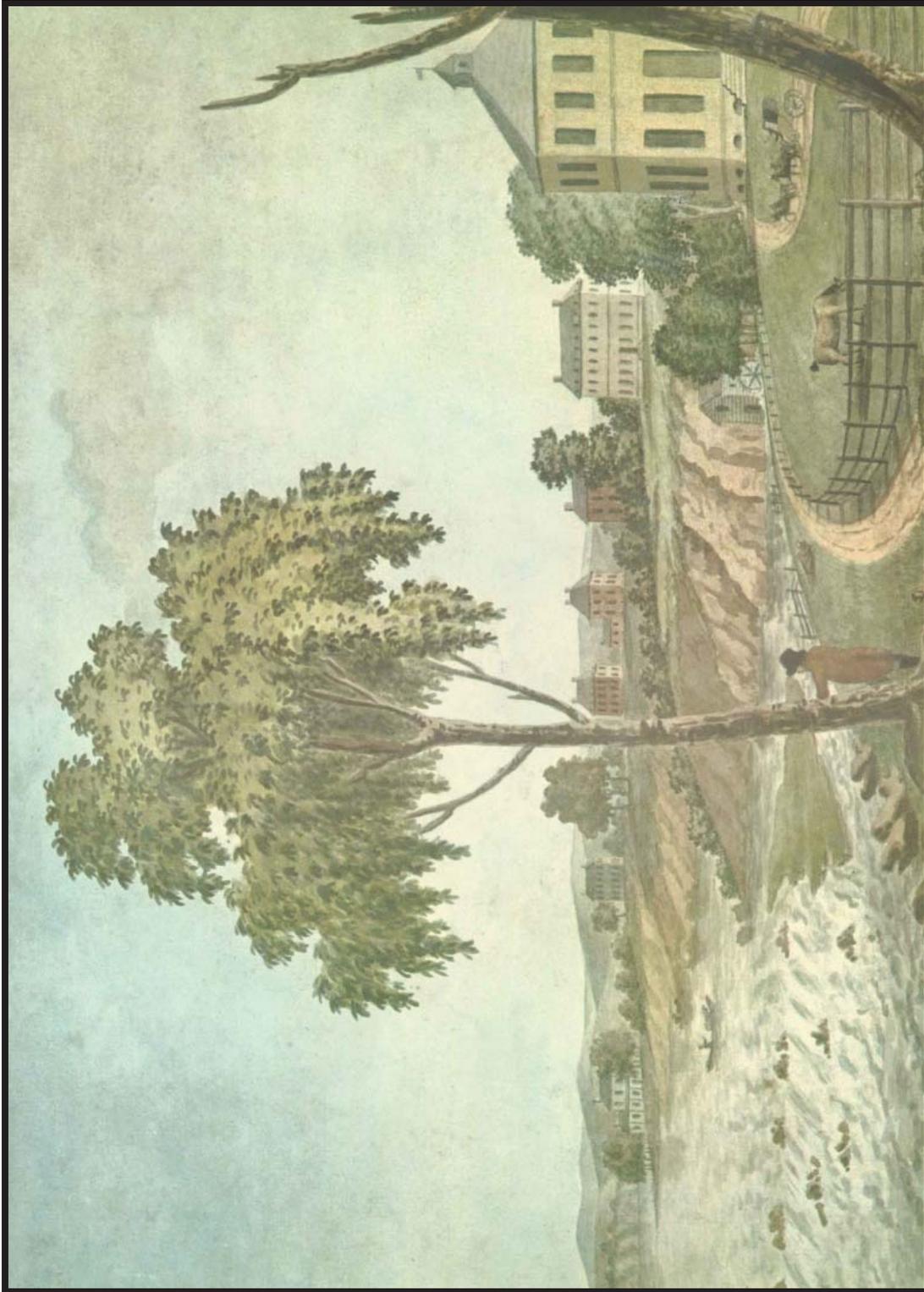


Figure 2.5. Charles-Victor Colbert, Edouard. *Trenton Sur La Delaware*. 1798. View looking northwest. The William Trent House is shown in the right foreground on the bluff overlooking the Delaware River. Source: New Jersey Historical Society 1962.

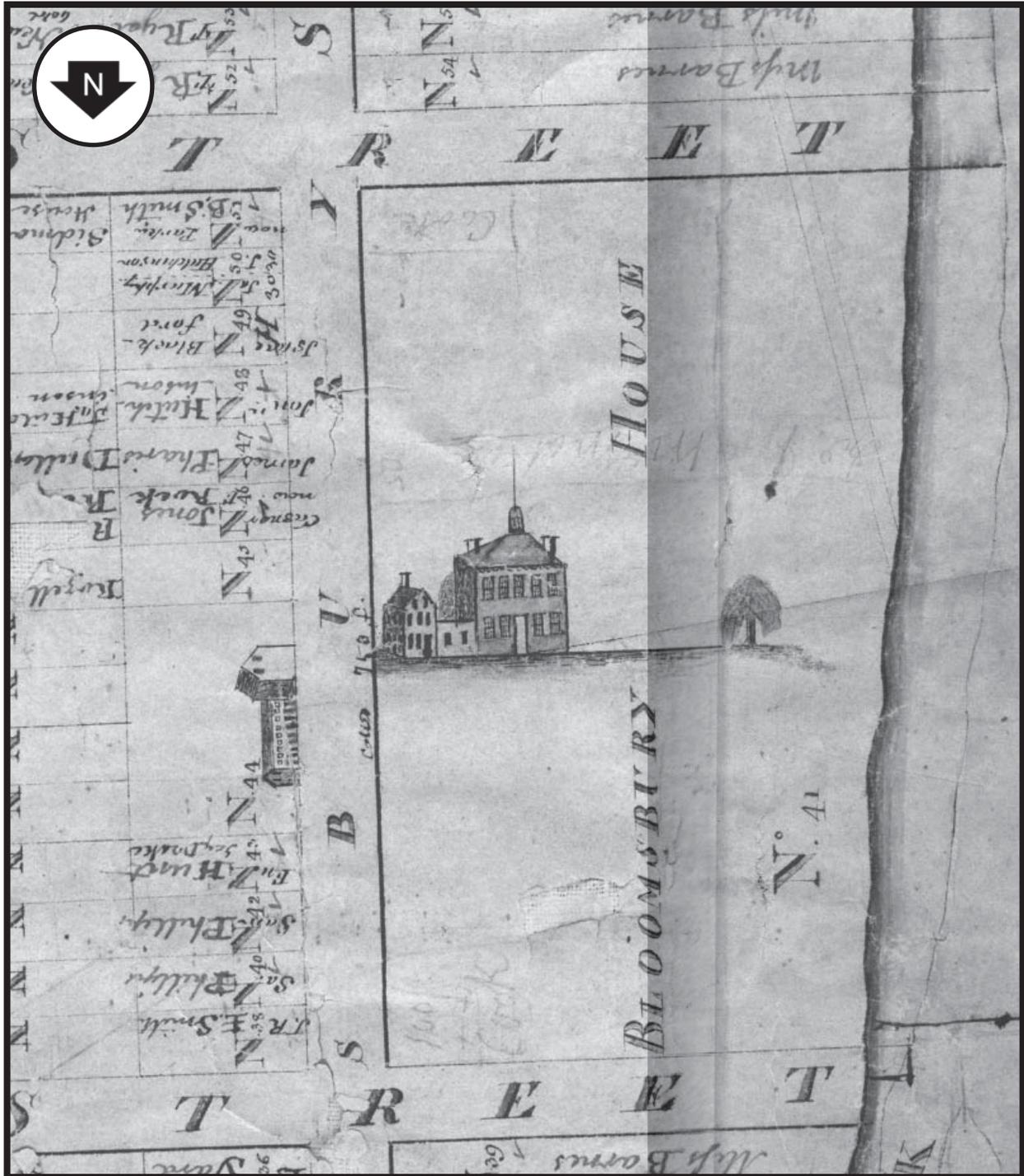


Figure 2.6. A Plan of Sundry Lots of Land the Property of Daniel W. Coxe, Esquire, Part of His Bloomsbury Estate. Circa 1804. Scale: 1 inch= * feet (approximately).

roof of the two earlier sketches of *circa* 1750 and 1789-92. The north elevation of the wing also has three bays with a first-floor door at the western end in contrast to the two bays (and no entryway) shown in the south elevation in the earlier views. The attic story displays two window openings in the northern gable end of the building, while the western elevation has three bays and a central first-floor door. The positioning of the chimney is unclear; it appears to be either in the south gable end of the building, or possibly in the center. Overall, in comparing the views of the kitchen wing in the John Cox and Daniel W. Coxe survey maps, one wonders if there was not a remodeling of the roof and upper story sometime between *circa* 1792 and 1804. The rendering of the outbuildings to the northeast of the house on the Daniel W. Coxe map shows one very long, low one-and-a-half-story structure, presumably the stable block and/or cow barn, and a shorter but taller, two- or even three-story structure which could have been a barn or perhaps a wash house or tenant house (although no chimneys are indicated). The placement of these buildings corresponds well with the outbuilding locations shown on the John Cox survey map of 1789-92 (cf. Figure 2.3).

One other sketch map from the Daniel W. Coxe era bears mention with reference to the kitchen wing (Figure 2.7). Included in the so-called *Bloomsbury Book*, which is held in the Daniel W. Coxe Papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, this map shows a scheme for subdividing the core of the Bloomsbury property immediately north of Falls Street, a road that was apparently already in existence at the time the map was drawn. The date of the map is uncertain, but since the *Bloomsbury Book* generally covers the period *circa* 1815-36, it is thought to have been drawn sometime within that roughly two-decade period. Of particular interest is the manner in which the house and kitchen wing have been outlined on the map, evidently added in pencil onto this heavily annotated development plan. While not drawn to scale, it is very clear that the kitchen wing was a separate

structure set back from the south plane of the house in much the same manner as shown on the John Cox survey map of 1789-92 (cf. Figure 2.3). Also of note is that the gangway is shown connecting to the northeast corner of the house (to the rear or north of the building) and to the southwest corner of the kitchen wing (but set back slightly from the southern face of the wing). How accurate the depiction of these structural relationships truly is remains unclear, but this cartographic information is of potential archaeological relevance.

During his long tenure of the property (1802-35) Daniel W. Coxe supposedly never lived at Bloomsbury and his real estate and entrepreneurial interests extended far and wide across the country. His energies in Trenton seem to have been mostly focused on the sale and subdivision of his lands and on industrial development. It is a reasonable assumption that he did not expend much effort or expense on improving the house and outbuildings. On August 10, 1835, he and his wife conveyed the house and what was then an 85-acre property referred to as the “Bloomsbury Town Lots or the Bloomsbury Estate” to Philemon Dickerson of Paterson. Dickerson, a U.S. Congressman who would in the following year become Governor of New Jersey, also apparently never lived at Bloomsbury. Instead, the house was occupied in the mid-1830s by James M. Redmond, who may have had some type of business relationship with Dickerson which resulted in his acquiring an ownership interest in the property not long after Dickerson’s purchase from the Coxes. Redmond formally acquired title to Bloomsbury House from Dickerson on September 20, 1838, when he bought the “Mansion House” lot, at this point reduced to a 2.55-acre parcel, for \$7,640.

James Redmond, however, was experiencing financial difficulty in the late 1830s in large part due to the “Panic of 1837.” In 1839 he sold part of the Bloomsbury property, including the house, to his father John C. Redmond, a prominent Trenton banker.

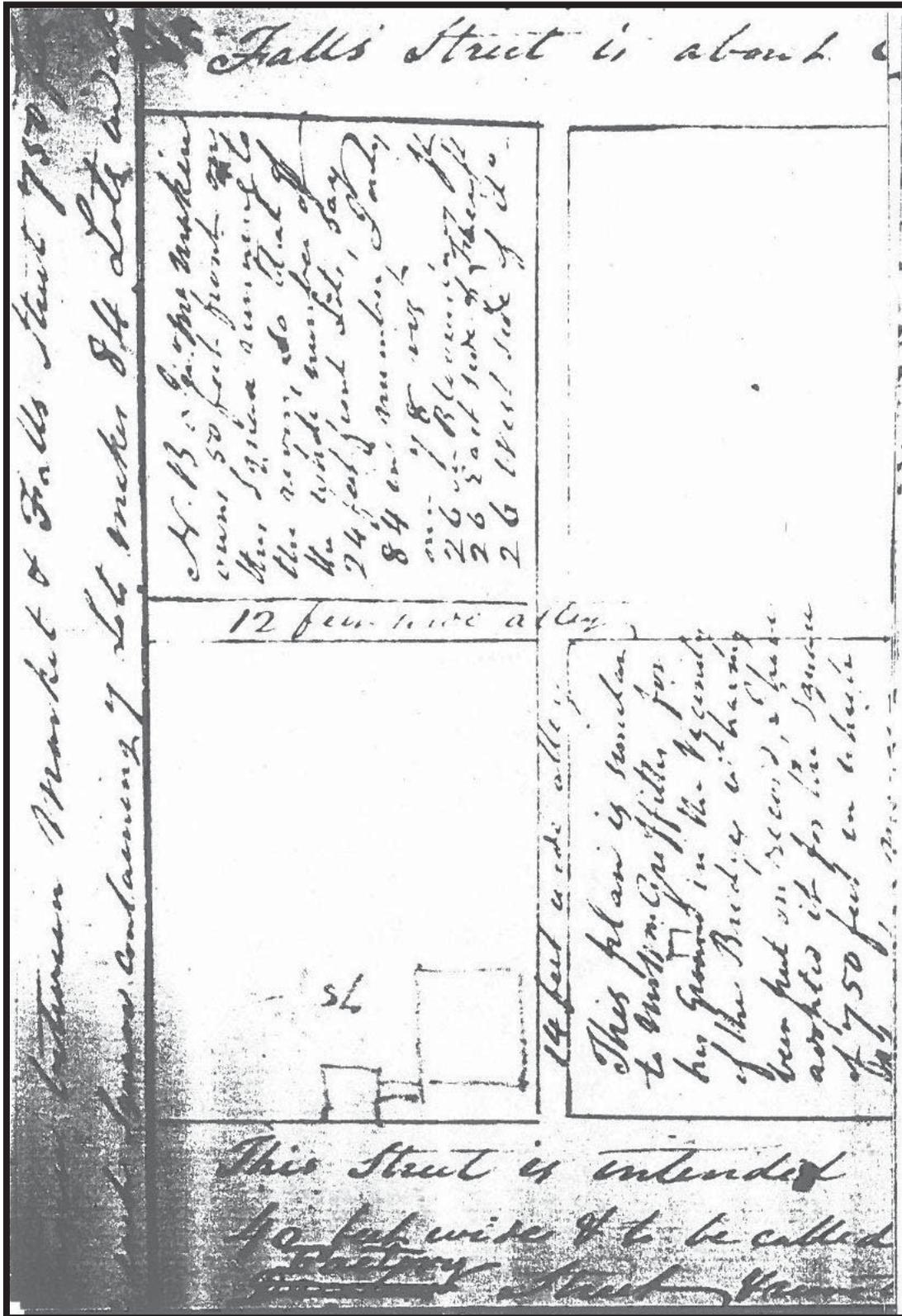


Figure 2.7. Sketch of Daniel W. Coxé's Proposed Subdivision of the Area Immediately Surrounding the William Trent House. *Bloomsbury Book*. Circa 1815-1836. Not to scale.

However, the younger Redmond and his family continued to live there. James Redmond re-emerged on a sounder financial footing in the mid-1840s and reacquired the house and property from his father in 1844. It is unclear what, if any, improvements might have been made to the house in the late 1830s and early 1840s while James Redmond was having money problems, but it is speculated, based on the evidence of the Sidney map of Trenton in 1849 (Figure 2.8) and two contemporary views, one an engraving included as an inset on the Sidney map (Figure 2.9) and the other an undated engraving believed to have been produced around 1850 (Figure 2.10), that some alterations may have been made in the later 1840s.

The Sidney map of 1849 shows Bloomsbury House as an L-shaped block which is presumed to comprise the main block with a substantial eastern addition that is set back from the main block's southern façade (Figure 2.8). A small detached outbuilding is shown just north of the addition. The view of the house included as an inset on the map shows the southern elevation (Figure 2.9). The main block still has a hipped roof but no longer sports a cupola, and a Greek Revival-style porch supported on two columns projects from the front entry enclosing steps and a stoop. Owing to trees and the poor quality of the image, the wing adjoining the east side of the main block is difficult to discern. It is two stories in height, set back from the main block, and has three first-floor windows in its southern elevation. The roof and the portion of the wing connecting to the main block are unfortunately not clearly visible. The second view, *circa* 1850, shows the north elevation of the main block of the house, but the eastern wing is frustratingly obscured by trees and shrubs, although traces of a low, one-story are perhaps visible between a gazebo/trellis-like structure and the house (Figure 2.10). The north side of the main block has a porch along its full width supported on a series of columns. Speculative at best, it is suggested that James Redmond in the mid- to late 1840s added the porches and either altered or

replaced the original mid-18th-century brick kitchen (and gangway) to create a new, enlarged wing that was attached to the main block of the house. Later maps (Figures 2.13-2.15 and 2.17-2.20) show this wing to have been made of brick, which perhaps strengthens the case for the structure retaining portions of the original kitchen fabric, as opposed to being newly built. Again, archaeological investigation might be expected to clarify this matter.

On December 16, 1852 James Redmond and his wife, Ann, sold the 2.55-acre parcel with Bloomsbury House to Joseph Wood, who promptly renamed the property *Woodlawn*, a name that persisted until the 1930s. In the decade following the Wood purchase, the property changed hands three more times and it is generally considered that the east wing of the house between 1852 and 1870 underwent major alterations, attaining a basic appearance and layout that survived until at least the 1890s. Unfortunately, which of the owners (Joseph Wood, Jeremiah Stull or Edward H. Stokes) was responsible for the changes that occurred remains uncertain. Further documentary study of the mid-19th-century period focusing on the activities of these owners (and the Redmonds), along with careful analysis of the mid-1930s architectural documentation, could well resolve many of the questions surrounding the evolution of the east wing during this period.

Maps provide some limited information about the changing footprint of Woodlawn. The Lamborn map of Trenton, surveyed in 1859 (not illustrated), depicts at a small scale an east wing that projects both east and north from the main block, noting the building as "Governor's House," presumably for Governor Rodman Price, the tenant at the time. This map is of little utility in understanding the form of the house and is superseded by the Beers map of 1870, which shows the "Res. of E.H. Stokes" with an east wing and rear additions that dwarf the original house (Figure 2.11). The Beers map also shows a carriage drive circling

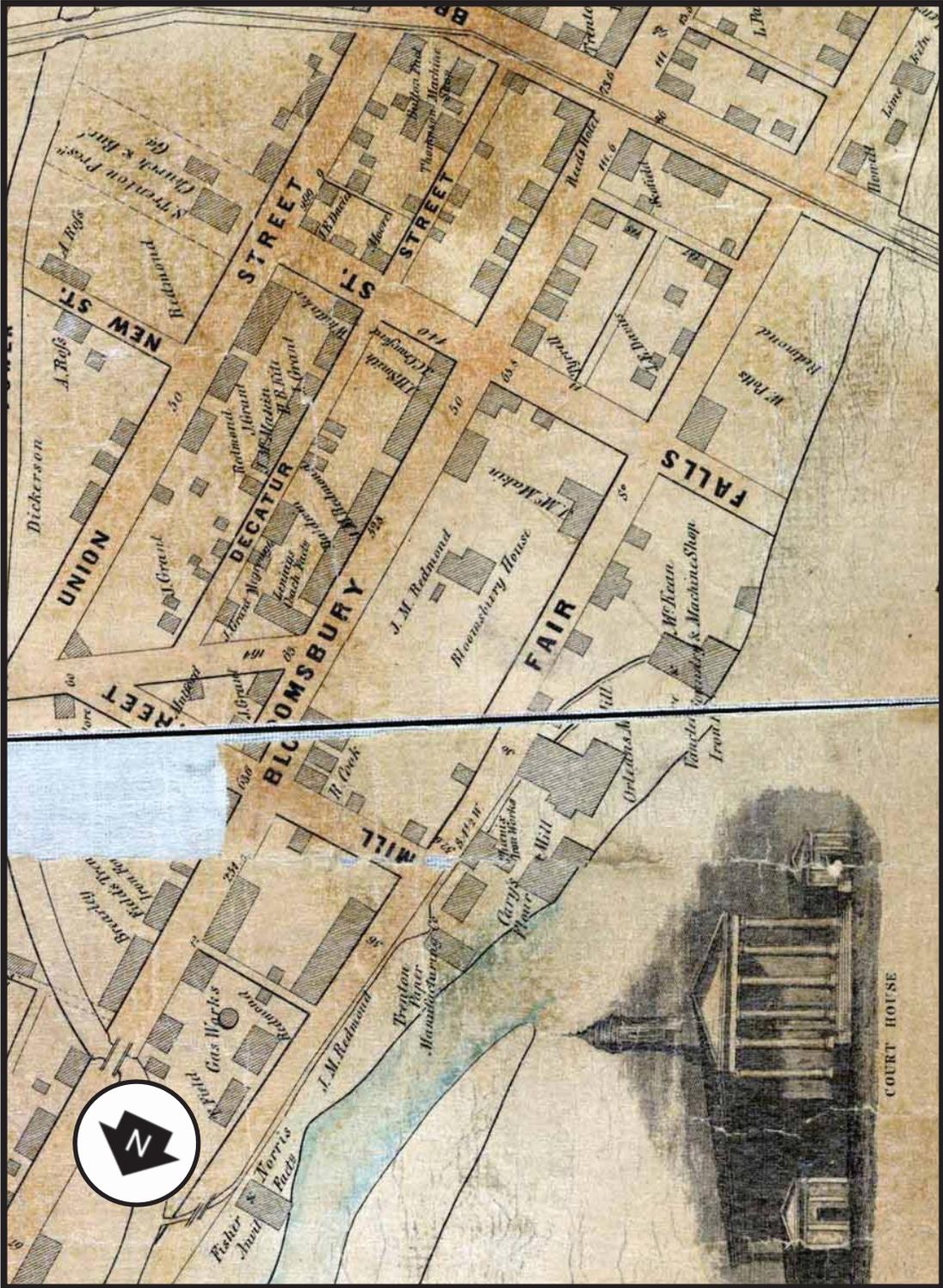


Figure 2.8. Sidney, J. *Map of the City of Trenton, New Jersey*. 1849. Scale: 1 inch= 250 feet (approximately).

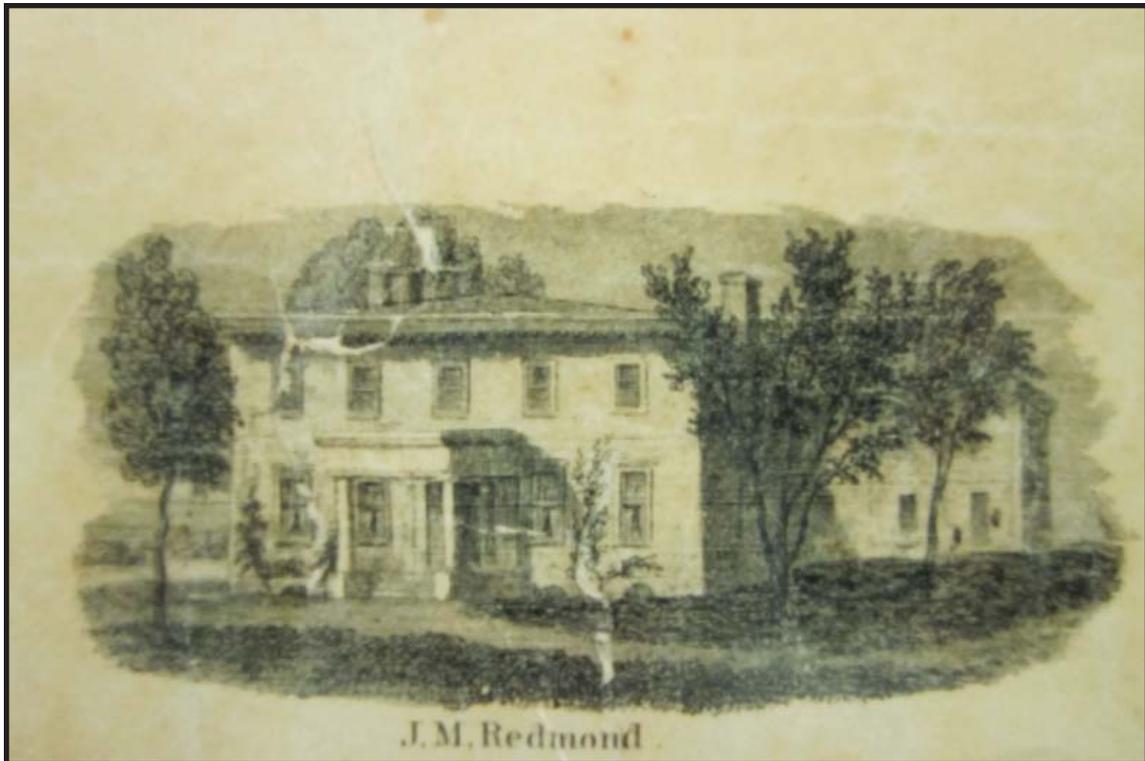


Figure 2.9. Sidney, J. Engraving titled “J.M. Redmond.” Inset View of the William Trent House. *Map of the City of Trenton, New Jersey*. 1849.

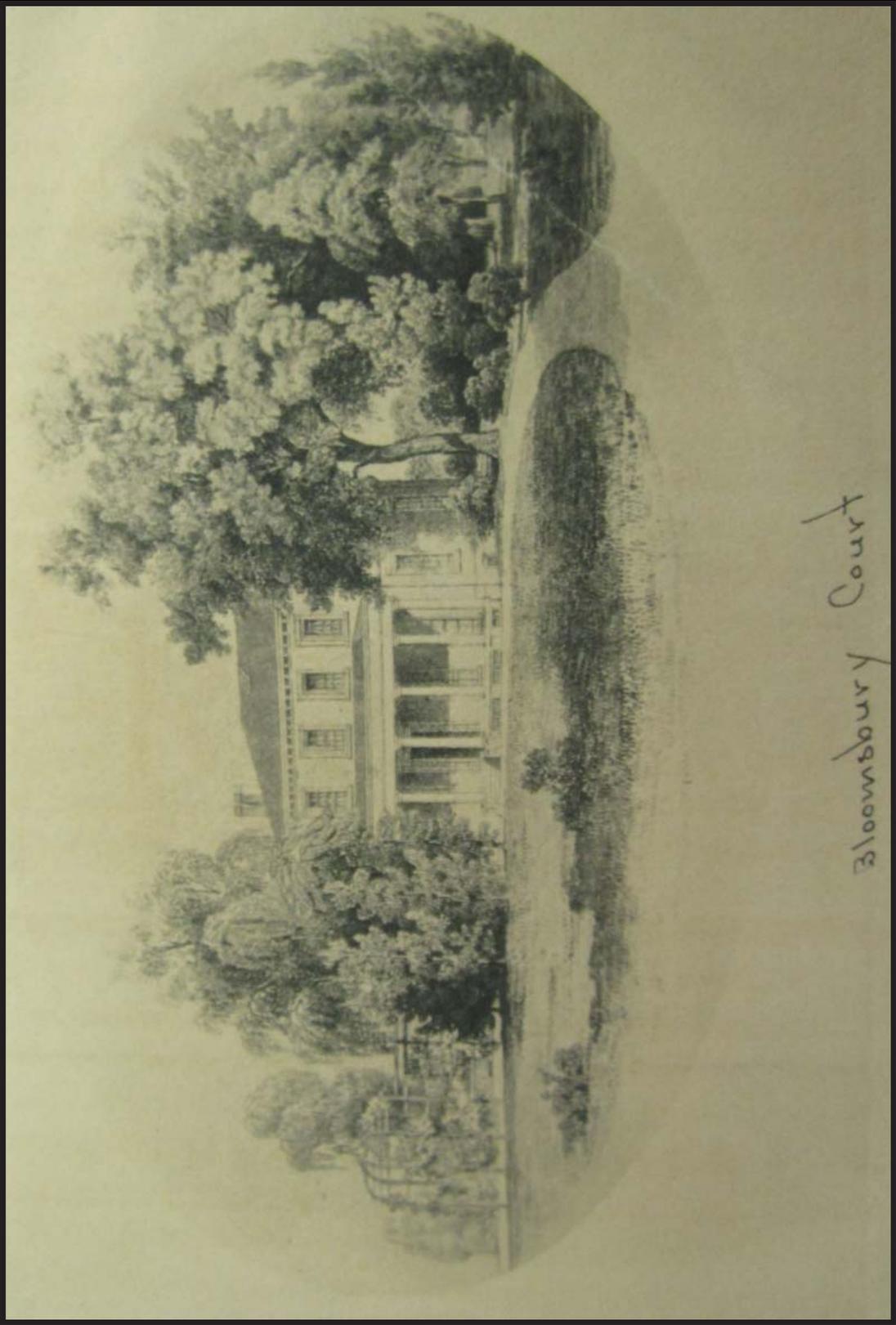


Figure 2.10. Unknown Artist . Engraving titled "Bloomsbury Court" showing the north elevation. Circa 1850. Source: Mills 1902:264.

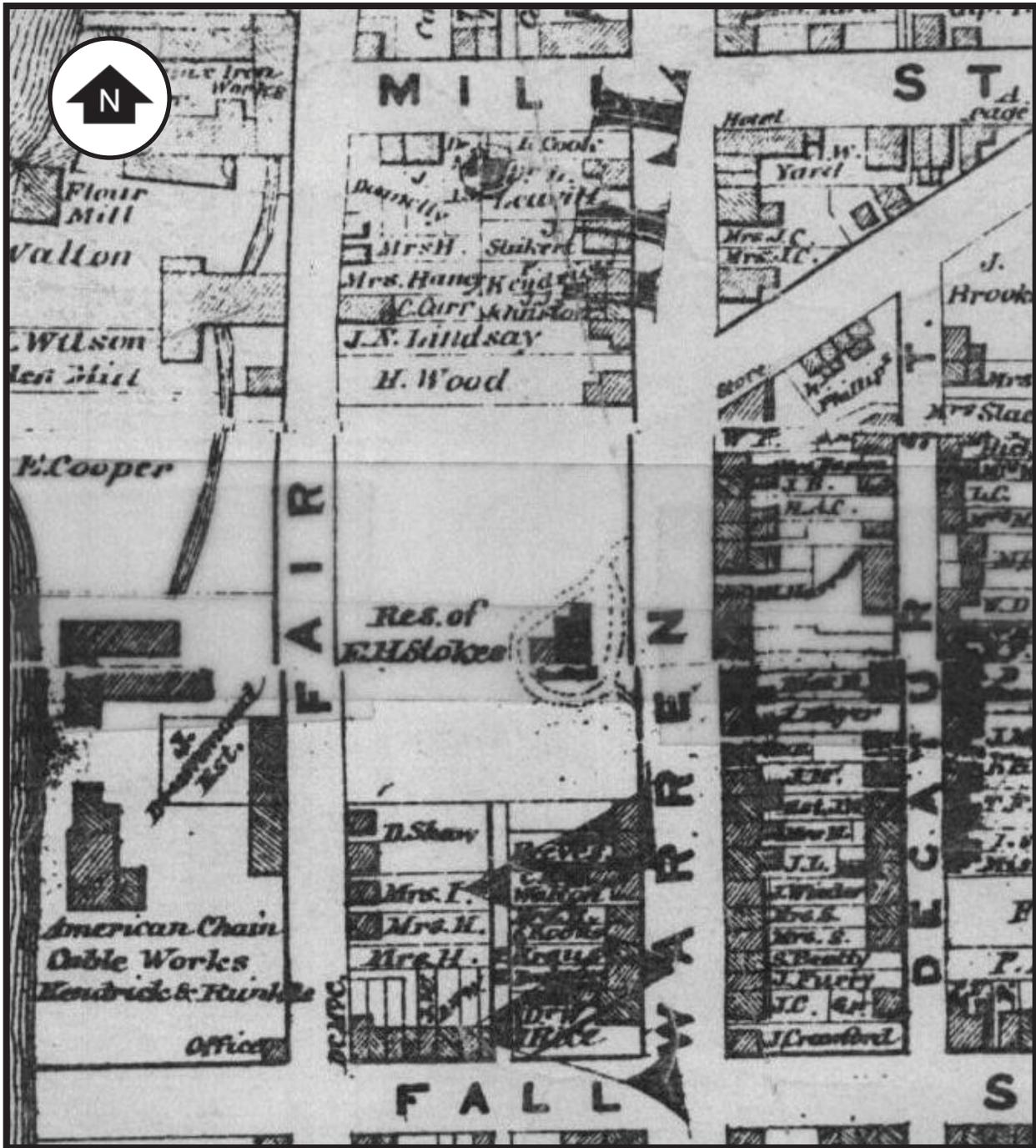


Figure 2.11. Beers, F.W. *Map of the City of Trenton*. 1870. Scale: 1 inch= 125 feet (approximately).

the house, reflecting in landscape terms the evolution from Georgian symmetry to picturesque. Much more informative are the Fowler and Bailey bird's eye view and the Sanborn fire insurance map, both of 1874 (Figures 2.12 and 2.13), which reveal the east wing as being comprised of a core brick section, two stories high, with two one-story frame rear (northern) additions, and a one-story frame greenhouse ranged across the full width of the south elevation of the wing. The Stokes family were reportedly avid gardeners, so it is tempting to assign the greenhouse addition to their period of ownership which commenced in 1861. The Sanborn map of 1874 also shows a two-story frame carriage house on the property southwest of the house and several small frame shed-like structures to the west and north.

City of Trenton maps from 1881 and 1882 and the Sanborn and Scarlett & Scarlett fire insurance maps all confirm the same general arrangement of the house and outbuildings, although it would appear that between 1882 and 1890 the larger easternmost rear addition was raised two stories and a narrow corridor-like space between it and the rear of the brick core of the east wing was filled in to create a more unified eastern façade (Figures 2.14-2.17). A photograph dated tentatively to around 1890 based on historic maps and the size of trees (the same specimens compared in later photographs) adds a critical new element to the documentary record (Photograph 2.1). This view, looking northwest from the southeast corner of the property, shows the dominant east façade of the three-bay east wing with a first-floor bay window and an elaborate greenhouse entrance facing South Warren Street. The Classical Revival treatment of the south and east elevations of the east wing are clearly evident, as is the juxtaposition of the greenhouse with the original main block of the house. The purported one-story west wing attached to the western end of the main block is probably the exterior of one of the Wilson Woolen Mills buildings on the Delaware River northwest of the house (*contra* Susan Maxman

Architects 1997: Appendix b, Image 6; cf. Figures 2.16 and 2.17). Another photograph, dated 1899, emphasizes further the importance of Woodlawn's east wing façade, providing a fine view of the statue in the second-floor niche above the bay window and of the wrought-iron fence along South Warren Street (Photograph 2.2).

Between 1890 and 1905, as indicated by the Lathrop atlas of the latter year (and by later maps and photographs), it appears that the one-story rear addition to the east wing was enlarged to two stories (Figure 2.18). This is based largely on the building footprint which more closely resembles that shown on the subsequent Sanborn fire insurance map of 1908 (Figure 2.19), where the structure is clearly two stories in height, rather than on the earlier Sanborn and Scarlett & Scarlett maps of 1890 (Figures 2.16 and 2.17). The Lathrop atlas also shows that the carriage house was replaced by a brick structure between 1890 and 1905, while a circular feature depicted just north of the house may be the first clear indication of the existence of the root cellar.

Sometime between 1908 and 1926, the original greenhouse along the south side of the east wing was replaced, as may be deduced from a comparison of the Sanborn map of the earlier year (Figure 2.19) with a photograph published in the *Trenton Magazine* in March of 1926 (Photograph 2.3). The latter photograph also shows for the first time the existence of cold frames installed along the south side of the greenhouse. The second-phase greenhouse structure with its protruding eastern end is also visible on the Sanborn fire insurance map published in 1927 (Figure 2.20).

A valuable series of photographs exists from 1934 documenting the transformation of Woodlawn into the restored William Trent House, the cherished edifice that has survived in large part down to the present day. Several images, three of which are included here,

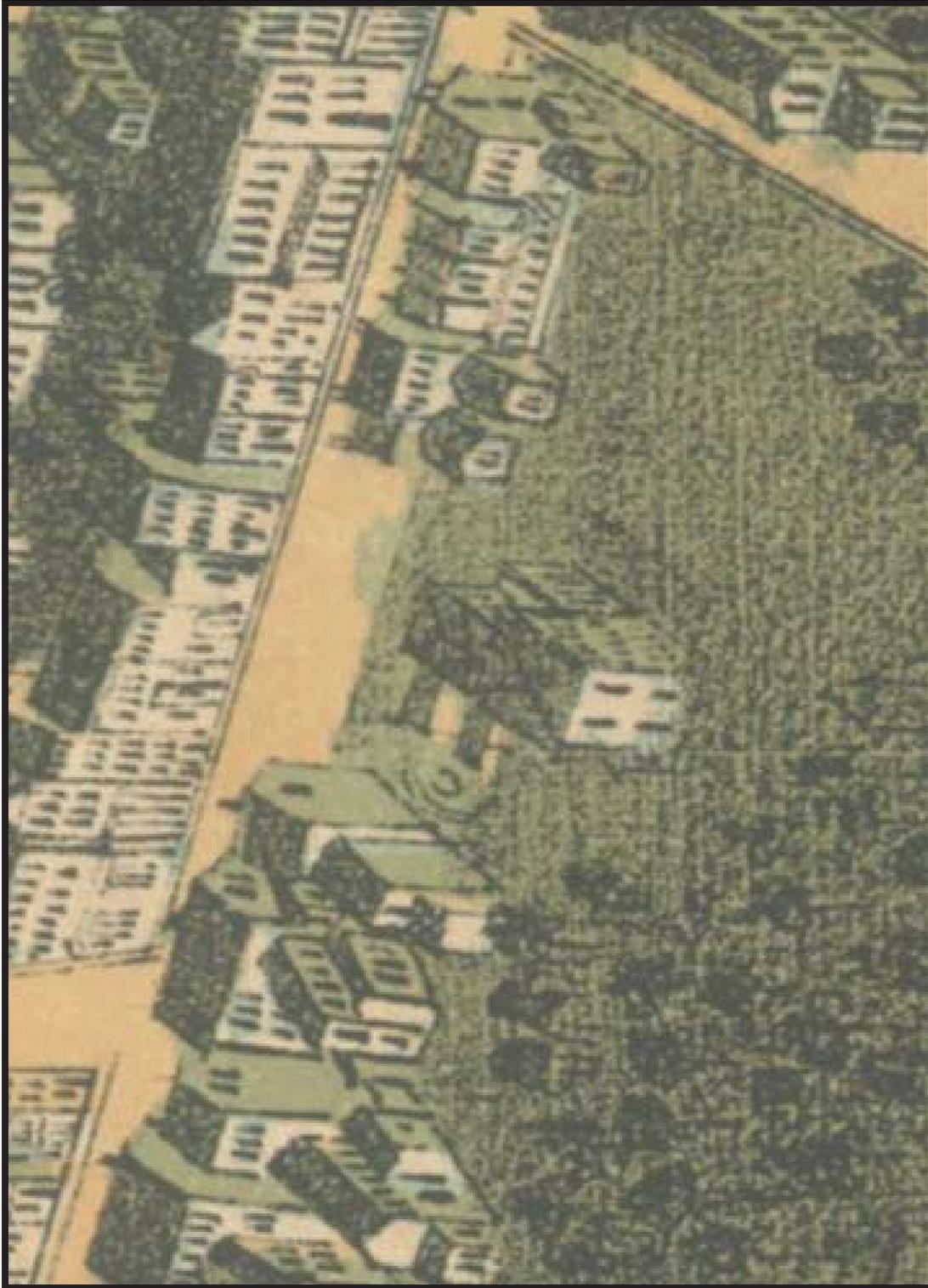


Figure 2.12. Fowler and Bailey. Detail from *Trenton, N.J.* (Bird's-eye View). 1874.

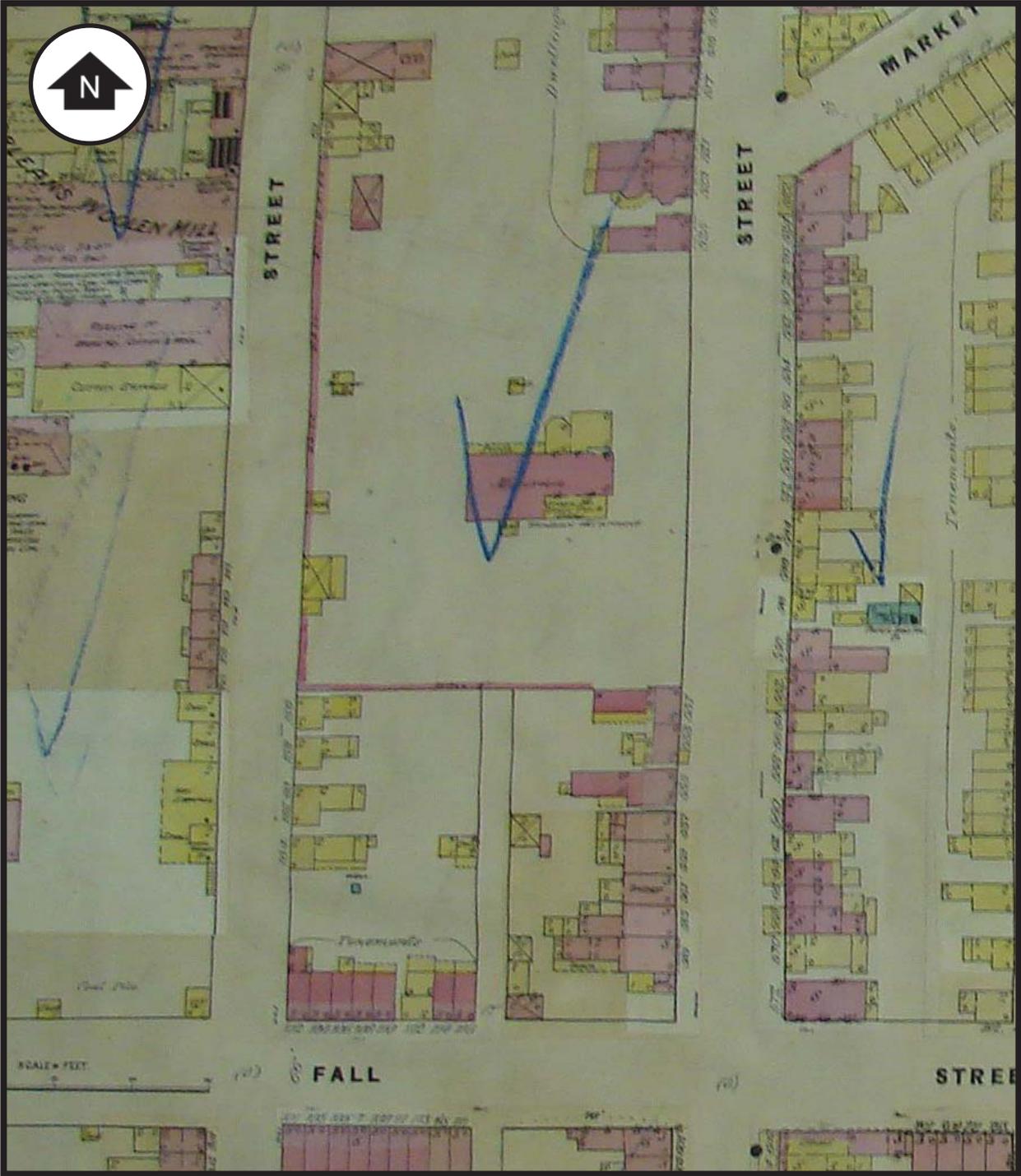


Figure 2.13. Sanborn, D.A. Plate 4. *Insurance Diagrams of Trenton*. 1874. Scale: 1 inch= 95 feet (approximately).

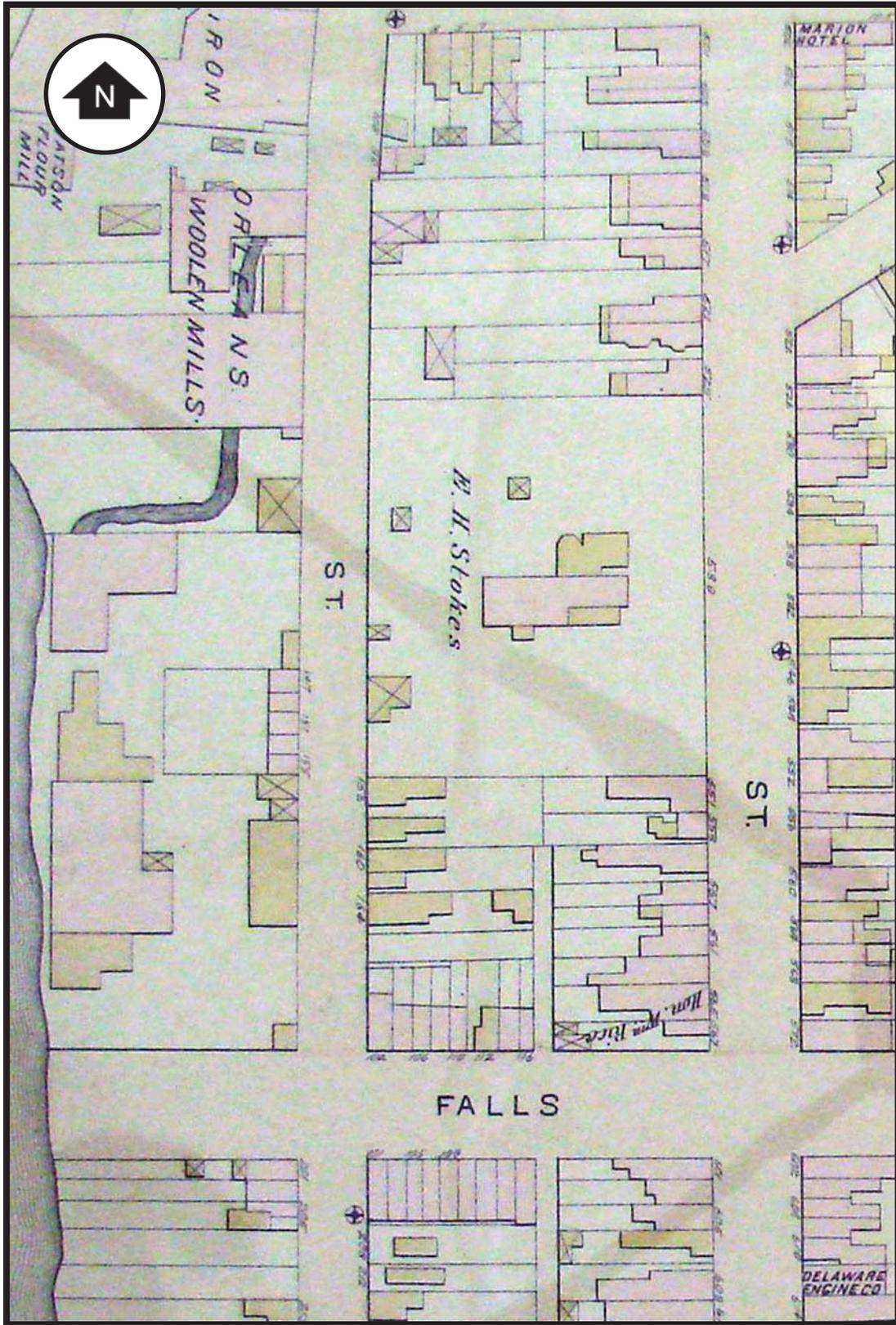


Figure 2.14. Robinson, E. Atlas of the City of Trenton and Suburbs, New Jersey, 1881. Scale: 1 inch= 110 feet (approximately).



Figure 2.15. Haven, C.C. A New Real Estate and Insurance Map of Trenton, 1882. Scale: 1 inch= 130 feet (approximately).

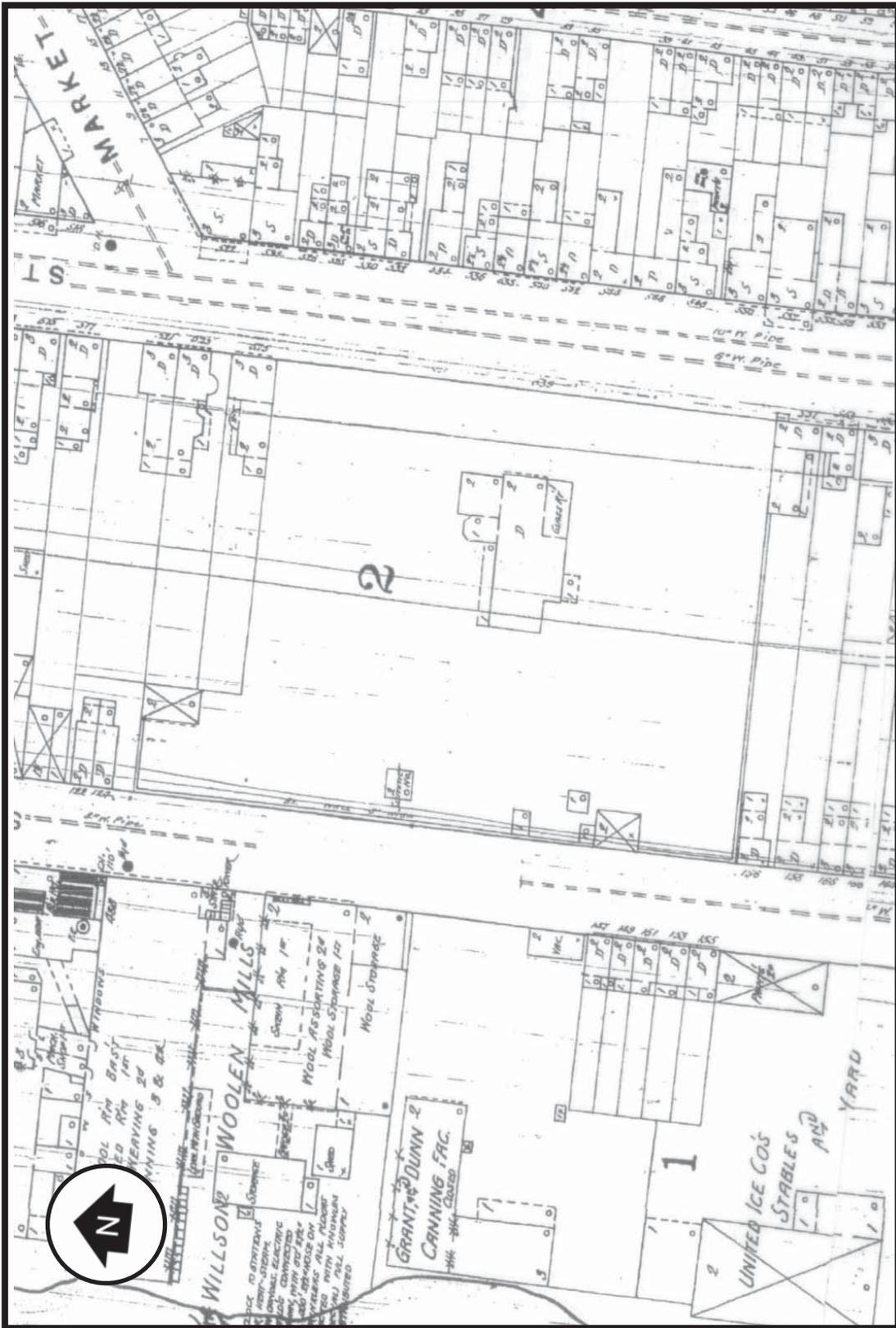


Figure 2.16. Sanborn Map Company. Plate 28. Insurance Maps of Trenton. 1890. Scale: 1 inch= 80 feet (approximately).

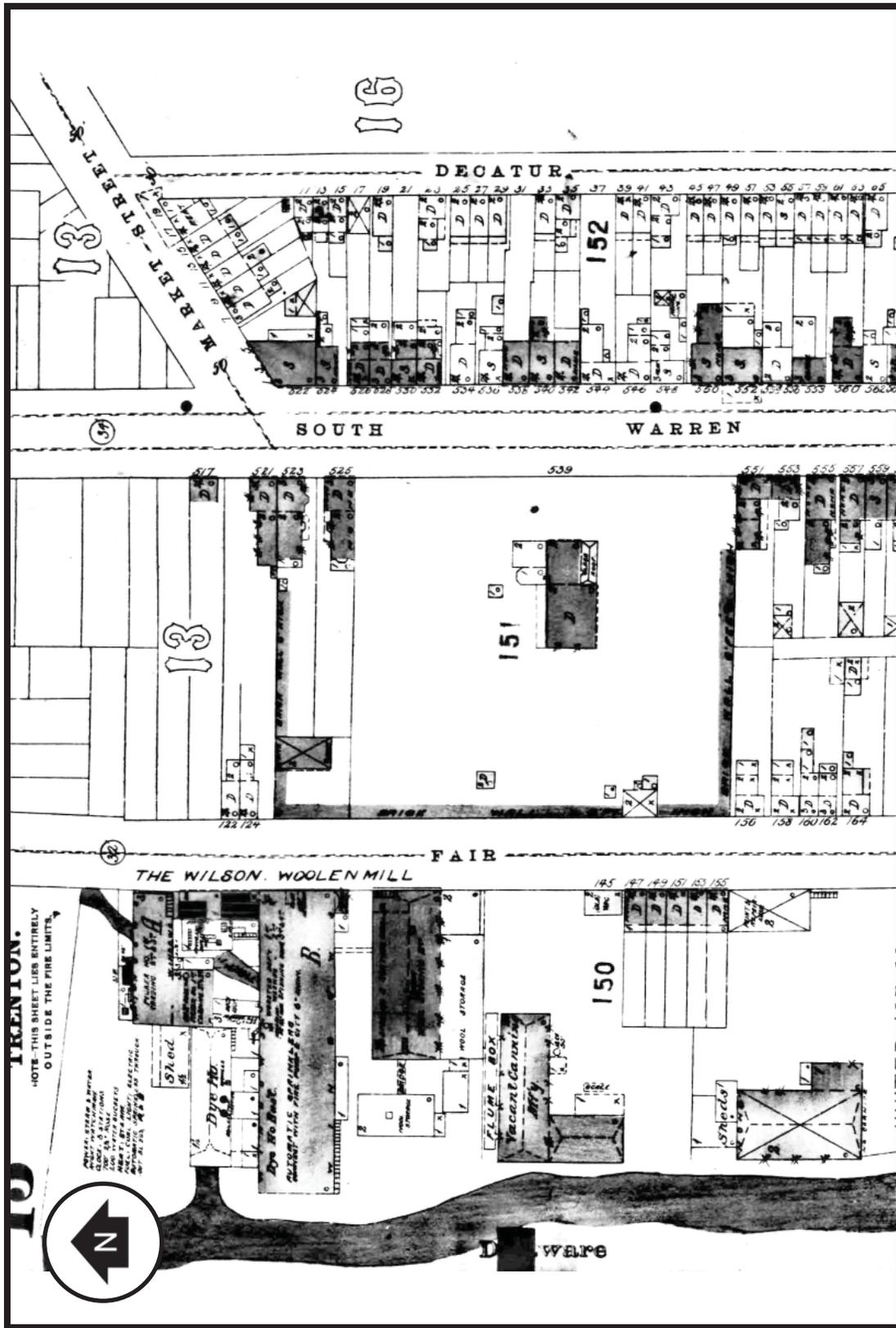
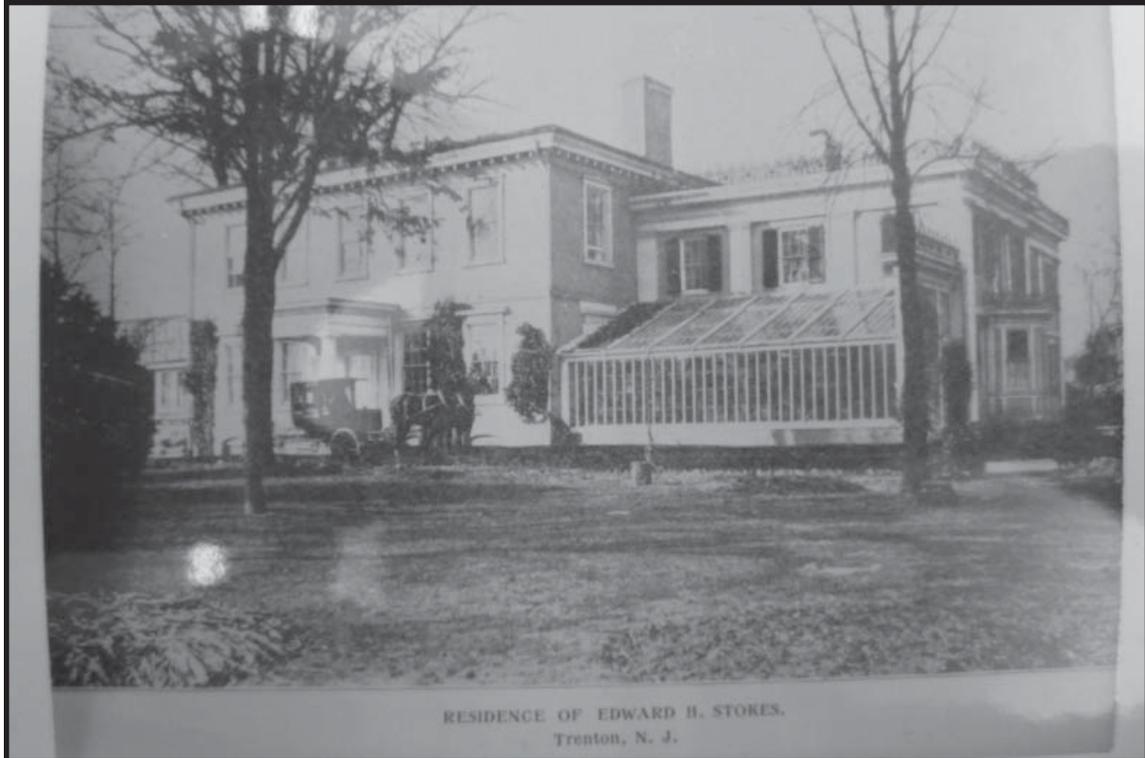
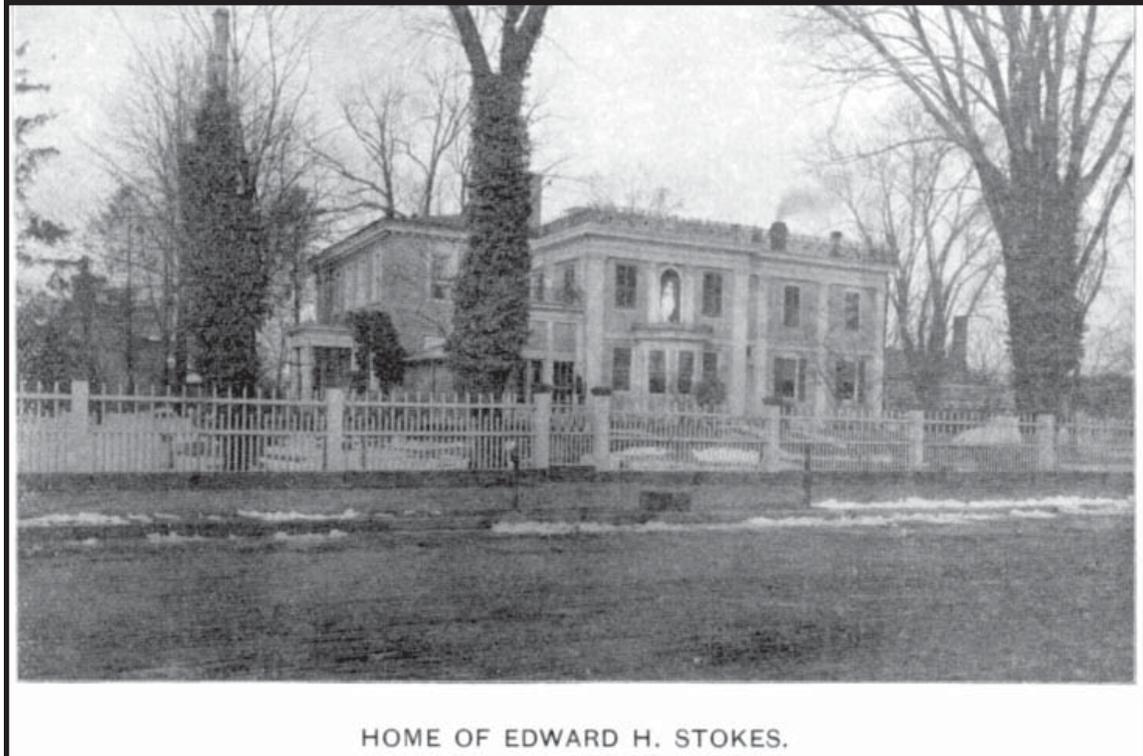


Figure 2.17. Scarlett & Scarlett. Plate 15. Fire Map of Mercer County. 1890. Scale: 1 inch= 110 feet (approximately).



Photograph 2.1. View looking northwest showing the south and east elevations of the William Trent House. *Circa* 1890. The date assigned to this image is based on historic evidence and comparison of the trees in the foreground with those in later photographs. The original main section of the house, built *circa* 1721, is at left. The front porch on the original section of the house was in place by 1849 (cf. Figure 2.9). The east wing at right was constructed between 1850 and 1870, based on historic maps. The greenhouse may date from the same period, but was replaced between 1908 and 1926 (cf. Figures 2.19 and 2.20; Photograph 2.3). Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses.



Photograph 2.2. View looking west showing the east elevation of the William Trent House. 1899. The east wing was constructed between 1850 and 1870, based on historic maps. The greenhouse, partially concealed by the tree at center, may date from the same period, but was replaced between 1908 and 1926 (cf. Figures 2.19 and 2.20; Photograph 2.2). The original main section of the house, built 1719-20, is at rear. Source: *A Review of the Department of Police, Trenton, New Jersey* 1899).

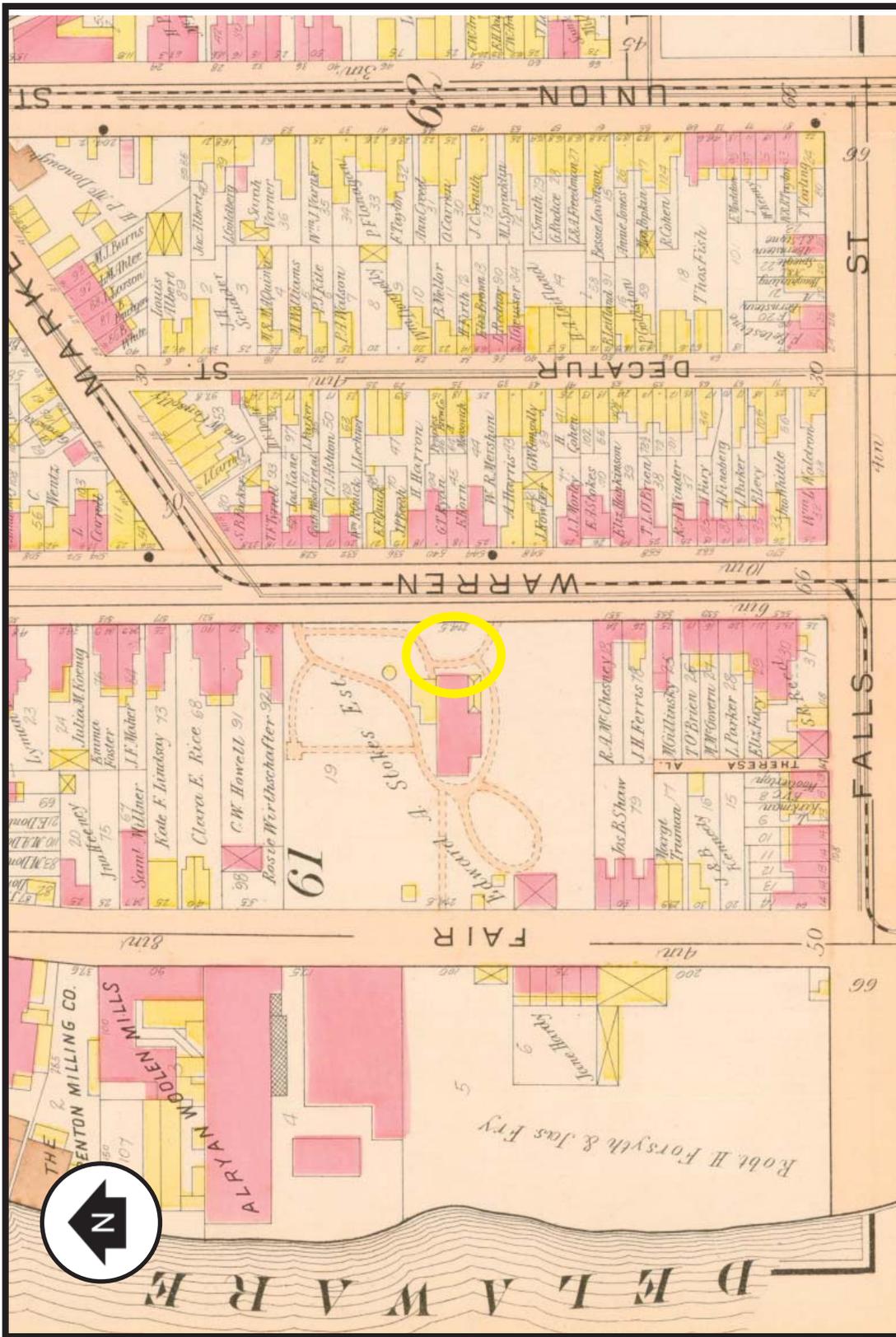


Figure 2.18. Lathrop, J.M. Plate 4. Atlas of the City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton. 1905. Scale: 1 inch= 125 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

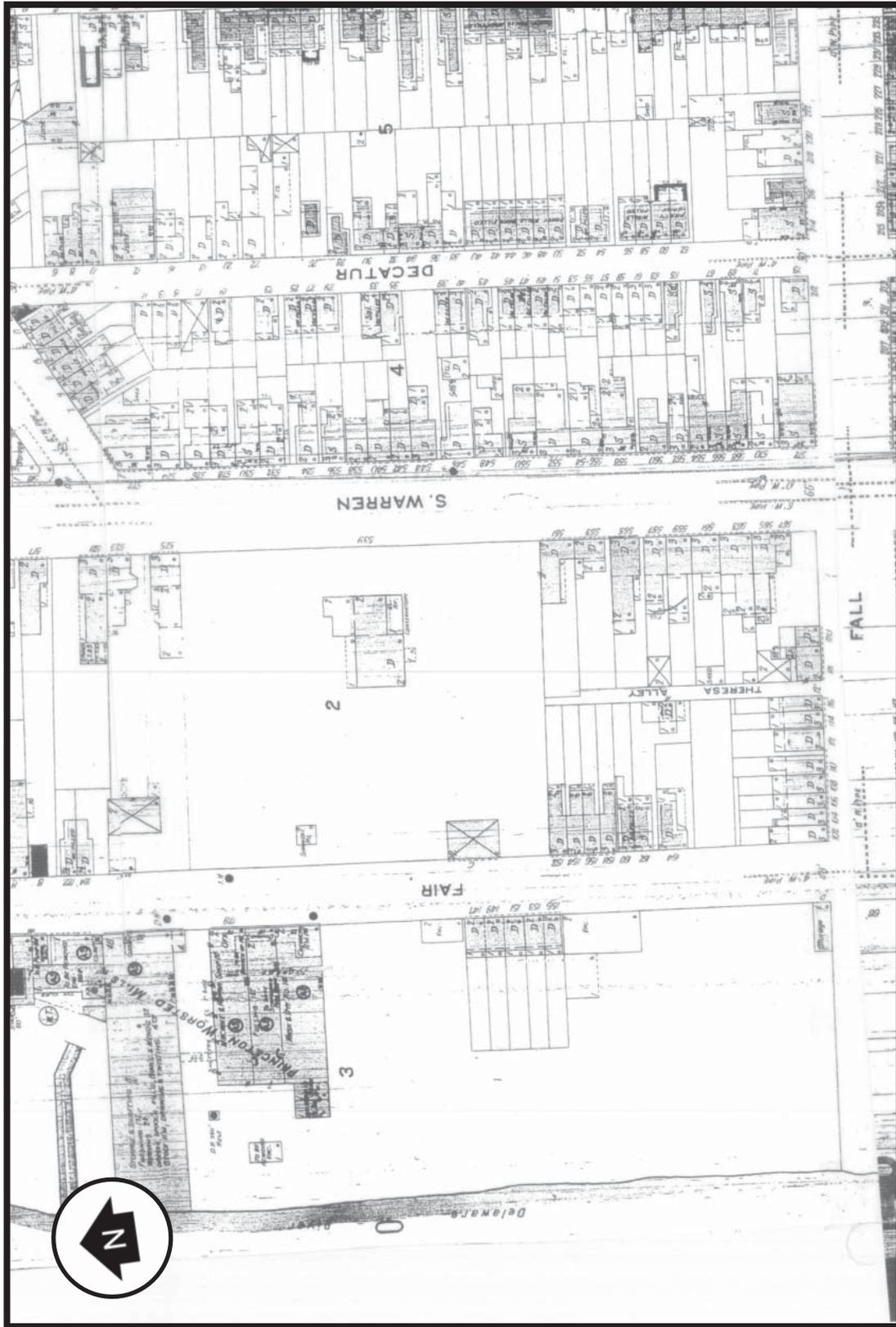


Figure 2.19. Sanborn Map Company. Plate 139. *Insurance Maps of Trenton*. 1908. Scale: 1 inch= 115 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.



Photograph 2.3. View looking northwest showing the south and east elevations of the William Trent House. March, 1926. The original main section of the house, built *circa* 1721, is at left. The front porch on the original section of the house was in place by 1849 (cf. Figure 2.9). The east wing at right was constructed between 1850 and 1870, based on historic maps. The greenhouse shown here was constructed between 1908 and 1926 (cf. Figures 2.19 and 2.20; Photograph 2.1). Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses; *Trenton Magazine*, March 1926; Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-200.

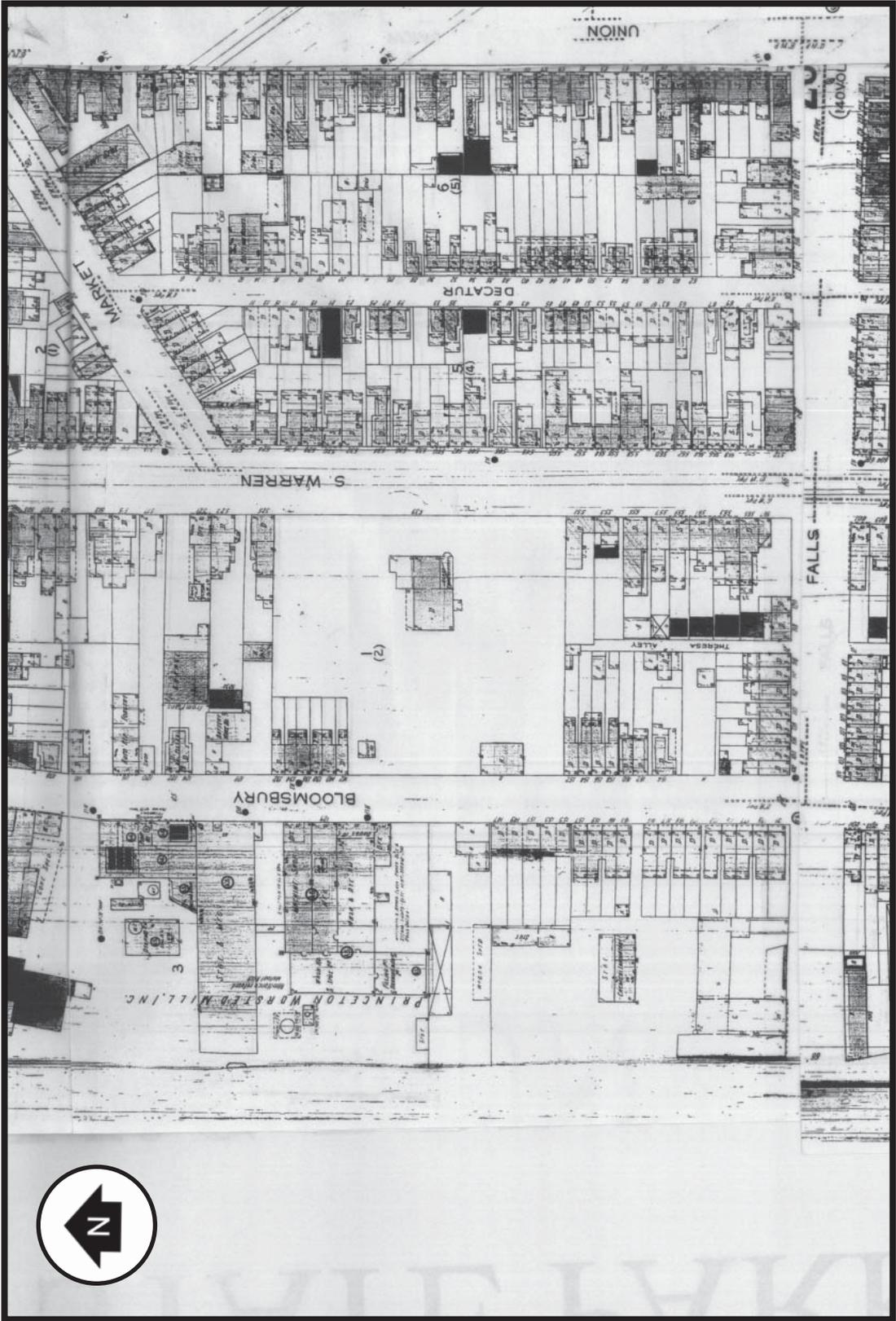
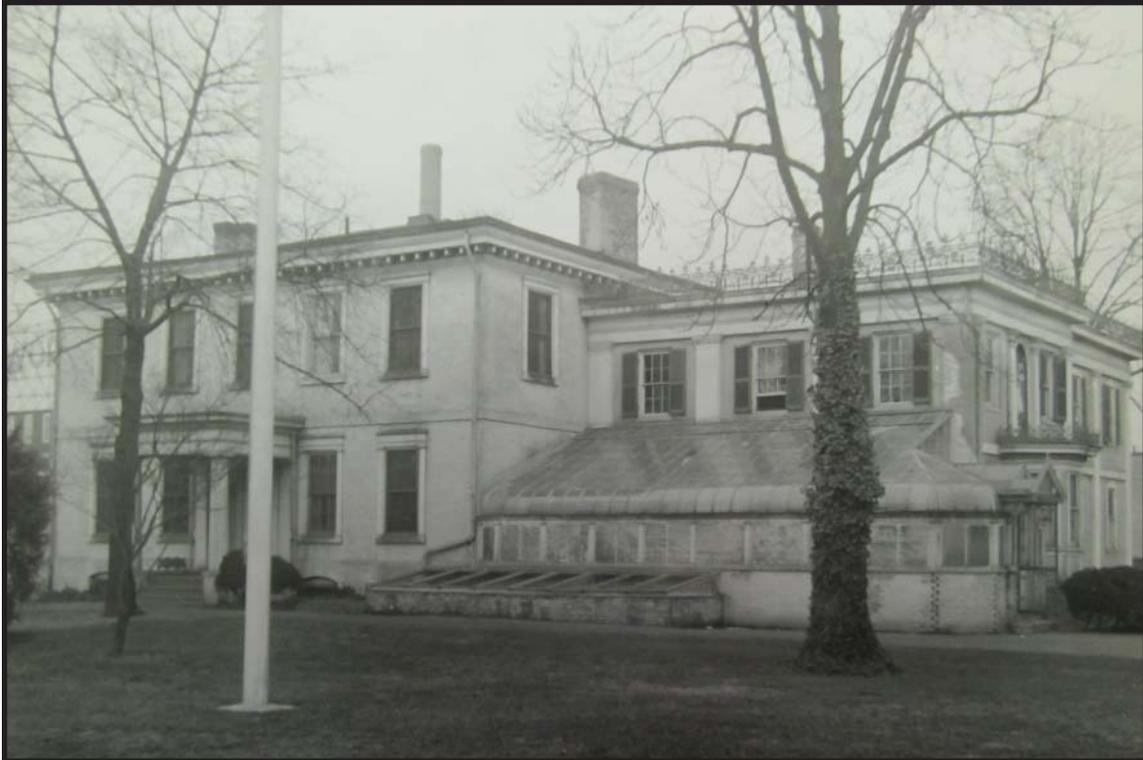


Figure 2.20. Sanborn Map Company. Plate 19. *Insurance Maps of Trenton*. 1927. Scale: 1 inch= 150 feet (approximately). Project site outlined.

were captured in early January just prior to demolition of the east wing (Photographs 2.4-2.6). These show the east wing and greenhouse in their final, fully evolved form, as well as the root cellar north of the house. Another photograph, taken almost a month later, shows the demolition under way, with the greenhouse and statue removed and the western end of the second floor of the east wing's brick core being disassembled (Photograph 2.7). This view also reveals that the first-floor south elevation of the brick core was composed of three equal bays, each with a window, but no doors. A final view, probably taken a month or two later in 1934, with the ground still snow-covered, shows the east wing fully removed and the scars of its junction with the main block of the house clearly evident (Photograph 2.8).

Sadly, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) restorers and the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documenters of the Trent House in the 1930s paid scant attention to the east wing, focusing almost all of their attention on the main block of the house. No documentation appears to have been compiled for the east wing prior to or during its demolition beyond a few photographs, although a more thorough search of WPA and HABS records should be completed to ensure the veracity of this statement. No consideration appears to have been given to the possibility that the east wing might have incorporated features from earlier 19th- or even 18th-century structures within its fabric. Archaeology was on no one's radar, it seems, except perhaps in the case of the well, which reappeared so vividly in the heavily restored landscape to the east of the house, after apparently languishing for many years beneath the floors of Woodlawn (Photograph 2.9). Further research into the WPA and HABS records of the 1930s is sorely needed to establish how the well figured into the restoration plans and to clarify whether it is indeed an early feature of the site, and perhaps even the original well known to have been contained within the 18th-century kitchen.



Photograph 2.4. View looking northwest showing the south and east elevations of the William Trent House. January 9, 1934. Photograph taken just prior to demolition of the east wing and greenhouse, and restoration of the original main section of the house. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses; Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-200 and WPA Project 2976, Photograph 58.



Photograph 2.5. View looking southwest showing the north and east elevations of the William Trent House. January 9, 1934. Photograph taken just prior to demolition of the east wing and greenhouse, and restoration of the original main section of the house. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses; Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-200 and WPA Project 2976, Photograph 61.



Photograph 2.6. View looking south showing the north elevation of the William Trent House. January 9, 1934. Photograph taken just prior to demolition of the east wing and greenhouse, and restoration of the original main section of the house. Note the root cellar bulkhead entrance just visible at far left. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses; Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-200 and WPA Project 2976, Photograph 60.



Photograph 2.7. View looking east northeast showing the south and east elevations of the William Trent House. February 1, 1934. Photograph taken in the early stages of demolition of the two-section east wing and greenhouse. The greenhouse, part of the second story front portion of the east wing, and the statue in the alcove above the east wing bay window have all been removed. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses; Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-200 and WPA Project 2976, Photograph 97.



Photograph 2.8. View looking northwest showing the original main section of the William Trent House following demolition of the east wing and greenhouse. 1934. Note the outlines of the east wing and greenhouse, and the re-opened original first floor window and blocked greenhouse doorway, in the east wall of the house. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses.



Photograph 2.9. View looking north across the landscaped site of the removed east wing and greenhouse. 1940. The restored original main section of the William Trent House is at left. Note the restored well with the root cellar beyond. Source: Trenton Free Public Library, Trentoniana Collection, Historic Houses.

Chapter 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A. METHODOLOGY

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted on four Saturdays between mid-October 2014 and late June 2015 to accommodate public participation. Prior to commencing fieldwork, archaeologists from Hunter Research laid out a series of seven excavation units that were principally designed to locate foundations and other features relating to the kitchen wing erected in 1742. It was fully expected that remains of later construction of the house's east wing would also be encountered. The primary objective of the excavations was to identify, examine and record structural remains (walls, fireplaces, hearths, etc.) and to characterize the sequence of cultural deposits both within and outside any buildings that were identified. The excavation units were also laid out in a manner which would allow the recording of long east-west and north-south soil profiles across the projected site of the 18th-century kitchen block and the 19th-/early 20th-century east wing.

The formal excavations were preceded by limited probing with a four-foot-long steel rod in an effort to pick out possible buried foundations. This exercise proved largely ineffective, since numerous buried obstructions were encountered, but formed no intelligible linear patterns. The excavation units were designated 1401-1407 (the first two digits denoting the year 2014; the last two being in numerical sequence). Five of the seven proposed units (EU 1401-1404 and 1406) were ultimately excavated during the course of this program and are discussed in greater detail in the following narrative. Following their excavation, all five units were secured and temporarily left open until late 2015 so that Trent House staff and docents could show visitors the results of the archaeological inves-

tigations. When the units were eventually backfilled, the ground was restored as closely as possible to its pre-excavation condition.

All units were excavated manually using standard round-blade shovels and trowels. Montana sharp-shooter shovels, entrenching tools and pick axes were also used to help break up dense or impenetrable soils. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh and examined for cultural materials. Details of the stratigraphy of each unit (soil color, type and any observations) were recorded on standard forms. An overarching context numbering system was employed across all excavation units wherever possible. For example, Context 1, a silty sand loam deposit, interpreted here as modern topsoil for the existing Trent House yard surface, was consistently encountered and identified throughout all units. In contrast, Context 17, a plastic utility conduit, was only identified in Excavation Unit 1406, and was added to the overall number sequence in the order in which it was encountered. The stratigraphy observed in the five excavated units and the 24 stratigraphic contexts identified are summarized in Appendix A and Figures 3.2-3.4.

Artifacts found during the course of excavation or soil screening were bagged and tagged according to the stratigraphic context in which they were found. A catalog of artifacts recovered is provided in Appendix B and summarized in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

B. PUBLIC PROGRAM

A key goal of this project was to involve the public meaningfully in a carefully focused program of archaeological research that would allow participants

to engage in basic investigative activities in a controlled field setting. Tasks in which members of the public participated were: excavation using manual tools; screening of soils; recovery, basic identification and bagging of artifacts and cultural materials; and basic measurement and recording of stratigraphy and features (Photographs 3.1-3.3). Supervising archaeologists were keenly aware of the need to maintain professional standards and spent considerable time preparing for each day's public participation and documenting the results of the work fully after the participants had departed.

On this occasion, the Hunter Research team (typically two or three trained archaeologists led by Dr. Ian Burrow) worked with up to ten members of the public at a time, although numbers fluctuated somewhat from day to day. The Trent House Association was responsible for advertising the program and pre-registering participants. As "active participants," volunteers worked on virtually all aspects of a typical archaeological excavation and associated artifact processing under the close supervision of professional archaeologists. Since excavation requires a certain level of physical stamina and ability to work with care and follow directions, participation in actual excavation was restricted to individuals 16 years of age or older. A temporary field laboratory station was set up beside the excavation area during the field investigations, enabling sorting, washing, bagging and basic documentation of artifacts to take place. These latter tasks were open to volunteers of all ages.

The public participation was a great success. There was an uptick in both participants and visitors in the days following local media coverage of the project in *The Times of Trenton* in mid-October 2014 and early June 2015. Approximately 40 volunteers gave their time to the investigation over the course of the four-day program and several individuals returned to offer their involvement on multiple days. Participants included Trent House Association members, fami-

lies from the local community and several amateur archaeologists with previous volunteer experience. The program was held on Saturdays during normal open hours for the Trent House and as such was also viewed by more than 100 additional visitors who stopped by to share in the experience. Staff and docents at the Trent House were regularly briefed by Hunter Research about the excavation activities so that they could respond intelligently to questions from visitors. *Pro-bono* presentations about the results of the work are planned in the coming months.

C. FIELD RESULTS

A series of seven connected excavation units, each 5 x 2.5 feet in plan, was laid out in the area east of the William Trent House with the goal of locating remains of the kitchen wing and gangway built in 1742 and of the 19th-century east wing (Figure 3.1). Four of these excavation units (EU #s 1401-1404) were placed along a line running parallel to and 30 feet east of the east wall of the house (Photograph 3.4). Since the combined width (or east-west dimension) of the kitchen and connecting gangway, based on archival and map evidence, was believed to be 40 feet, with each of these two structures being 20 feet wide, it was reasoned that these units should encounter the south wall of the kitchen. The axis of these four units also followed a north-south line that passed through the approximate center of the well. Since the well was suspected to be in its original mid-18th-century location, and was noted in a sale advertisement of 1759 as being inside the kitchen, this feature was also factored into the placement of these four excavation units. The remaining three units (EU #s 1405-1407) were placed west of Excavation Units 1401-1404 in an effort to locate the south wall of the gangway, possible remnants of which had been found in an excavation unit dug adjacent to the east wall of the house in 2001 (Figure 3.1 [EU 2]).

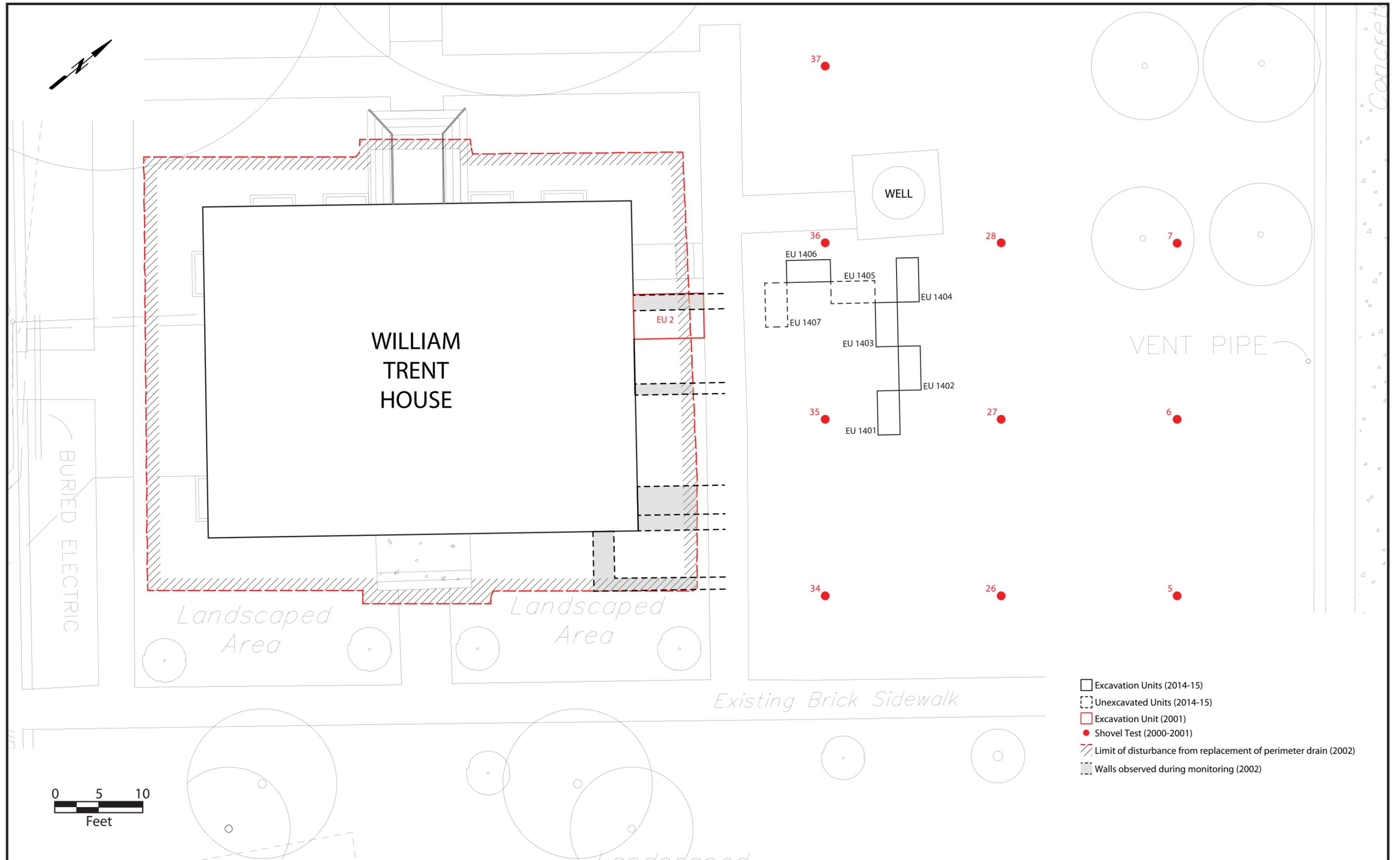


Figure 3.1. Site Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Tests and Monitoring, 2001-02 and Excavation Units, 2014-15.



Photograph 3.1. William Trent House Public Archaeology Program in progress. View looking south-east showing excavation and screening (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 6, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D2:001].



Photograph 3.2. William Trent House Public Archaeology Program in progress. View looking north-east showing screening (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 20, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D4:002].



Photograph 3.3. William Trent House Public Archaeology Program in progress. View looking north showing instruction in artifact processing and identification (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 21, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D4:003].



Photograph 3.4. General view of Excavation Units 1401-1404 looking east from the second floor of the William Trent House. Note the long axis of the excavation units is on a line passing through the center of the well at left. Scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D3:016].

Site Plan

Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
2	Mottled silty sand w/ building rubble [demolition and landscaping episode, mid-1930s]	10 YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6
3	Mica schist and brick rubble footing, fill of context 10 [south wall of east wing, mid-19th century]	-----
7	Cut, filled by context 16 [builders' trench for possible N/S wall, mid-18th or mid-19th century]	-----
8	Silty sand [subsoil]	10YR 6/6
9	Mottled silty sand, fill of context 10 [mid-19th century]	10 YR 5/3, 10YR 5/6
10	Cut, filled by contexts 3 and 9 [builders' trench, mid-19th century]	-----
11	Mica schist and cobble stone foundation [possible hearth or wall foundation, mid-18th century]	-----
12	Tumbled dry-laid bricks, fill of context 25 [well restoration, mid-1930s]	-----
13	Stone and brick rubble debris [demolition fill within mid-18th century kitchen, mid-19th century]	-----
14	Mica schist and cobble stone foundation [possible south wall of mid-18th century kitchen]	-----
15	Mottled silty sand [fill within greenhouse, early 20th century]	10YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/6
16	Mica schist and cobble stone foundation [possible N/S wall, mid-18th century or mid-19th century]	-----
17	0.5-inch plastic conduit [modern]	-----
18	Mottled mortar deposit [mid-1930s]	10YR 6/6, 10YR 4/4
20	Mottled sand loam w/ dense mica schist rubble [demolition fill within mid-18th-century kitchen, mid-19th century]	10YR 5/6, 10 YR 4/3
21	Cut, filled by context 20 [demolition trench, mid-19th century]	-----
22	Dense mortar and mica schist [fill of robbed-out foundation trench for west wall of mid-18th-century kitchen, mid-19th century]	-----
23	Cut, filled by context 22 [robber trench, mid-19th century]	-----
24	Fine silty sand [subsoil]	10YR 6/6
25	Cut, filled by context 12 [mid-1930s]	-----

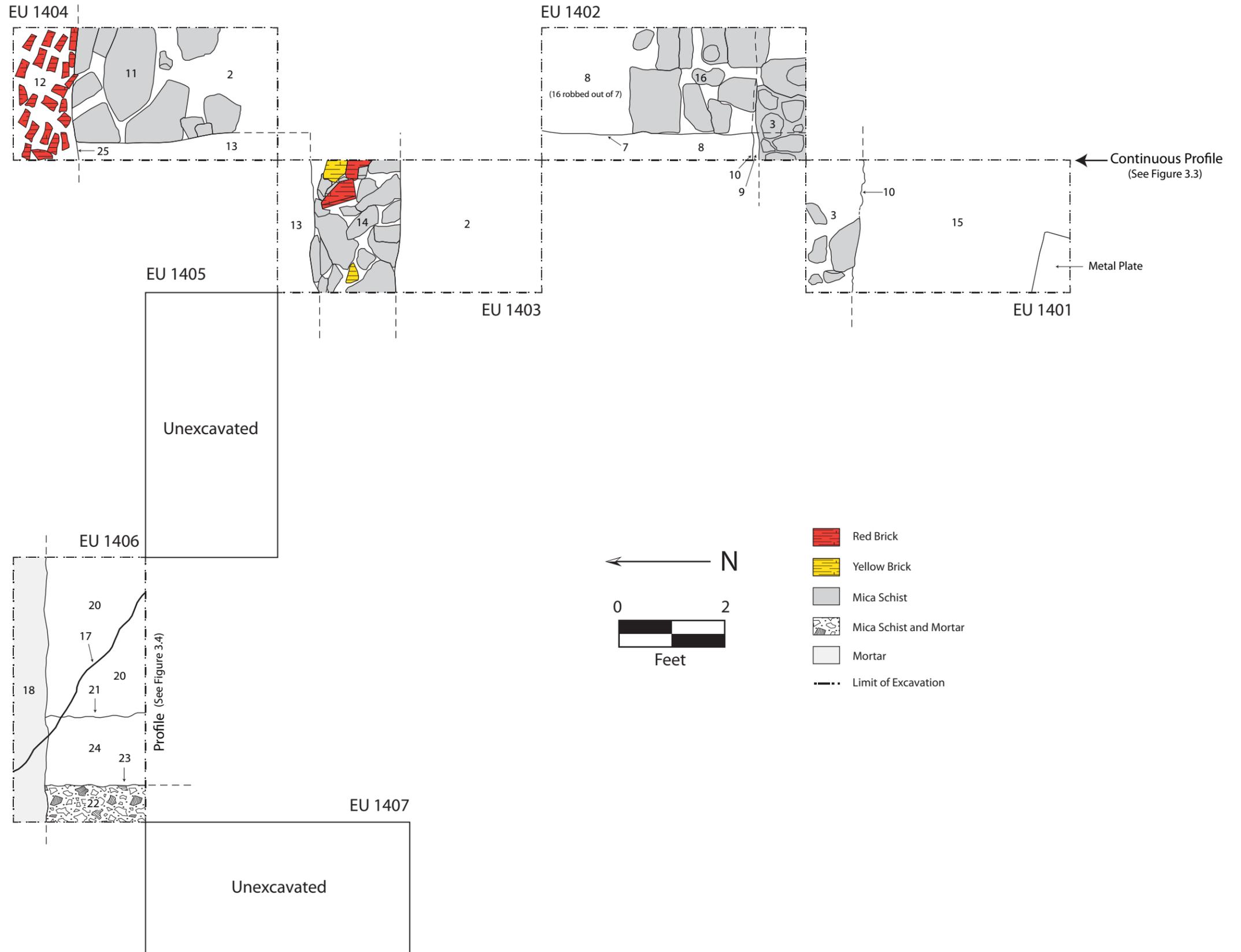
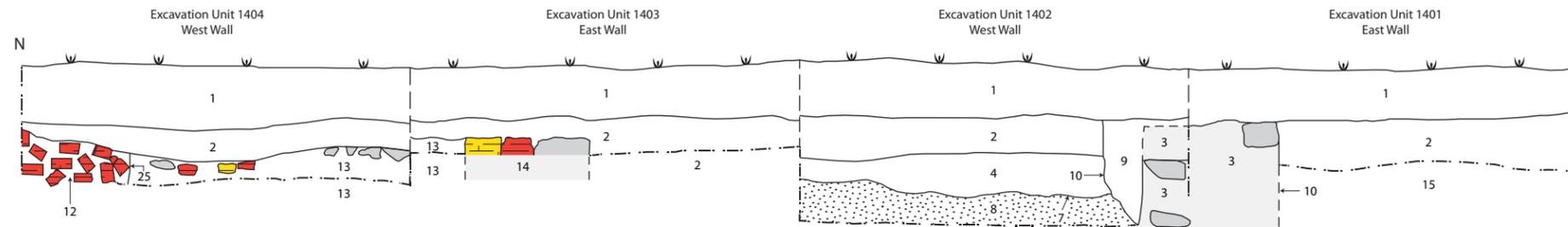


Figure 3.2. Detailed Site Plan of Excavation Units 1401-1404 and 1406.

Excavation Units 1401, 1402, 1403 and 1404 Profiles



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Sand loam [sod/topsoil]	10 YR 4/3
2	Mottled silty sand w/ building rubble [20th century demolition episode]	10 YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6
3	Mica schist and brick rubble footing, fill of context 10 [probable north wall of 19th century greenhouse]	-----
4	Mottled silty sand w/ building rubble [mid-19th-century fill]	10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6
7	Cut, filled by context 16 [builders' trench for possible N/S wall, mid-18th or mid-19th century]	-----
8	Silty sand [subsoil]	10YR 6/6
9	Mottled silty sand, fill of context 10 [mid-19th century]	10 YR 5/3, 10YR 5/6
10	Cut, filled by contexts 3 and 9 [builders' trench, mid-19th century]	-----
12	Tumbled dry-laid bricks, fill of context 25 [well restoration, mid-1930s]	-----
13	Stone and brick rubble debris [demolition fill within mid-18th century kitchen, mid-19th century]	-----
14	Mica schist and cobble stone foundation [possible south wall of mid-18th century kitchen]	-----
15	Mottled silty sand [fill within greenhouse, early 20th century]	10YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/6
25	Cut, filled by context 12 [mid-1930s]	-----

- Red Brick
- Yellow Brick
- Mica Schist
- Observed Walls
- Subsoil
- Limit of Excavation

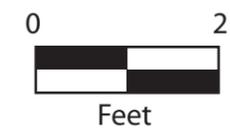


Figure 3.3. Continuous North-South Profile Through Excavation Units 1401-1404.

Only five of the seven projected excavation units (EU #s 1401-1404 and 1406) were ultimately opened. The two remaining units were not opened owing to the complexity of what was found in the five that were excavated. These five units were themselves not fully excavated, again because of the complexity of the findings, and because it was considered important to leave exposed footings and masonry features in place. At the end of 2015, all five excavation units were covered with semi-permeable geotextile and then backfilled.

The five excavation units are briefly described here with reference to the detailed site plan, the long north-south profile through Excavation Units 1401-1404 and a south wall profile of Excavation Unit 1406 (Figures 3.2-3.4). The identified contexts and features in some cases extend across more than one unit. In all of the excavation units, a sandy loam topsoil with sod [Context 1] overlay a mid-1930s fill deposit consisting of mottled silty sand and building rubble [2] which is associated with the mid-1930s demolition, grading and landscaping of the site of the east wing. The fill layer contained a mixture of 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century cultural materials. Owing to the incomplete nature of the excavations, natural subsoil [8] was only observed in two of the five units (EU #s 1402 and 1406). Sandwiched between the mid-1930s fill and the subsoil a relatively complex sequence of walls and deposits was encountered that is only preliminarily interpreted here.

In Excavation Unit 1402 the natural subsoil, a silty sand, had been cut into by the builders' trench [7] for what appeared to be a partially robbed-out north-south schist foundation [16]. Only the western face of this masonry feature was exposed, and if it is indeed a foundation, it is at least 2 feet wide. Its date of construction is uncertain, although it was overlaid by Context 4, a deposit that contained predominantly late 18th- and early 19th-century ceramics. It is possible that these masonry remains relate to the 18th-century

occupation of the site, but they could also be disturbed portions of the foundation for the mid-19th-century east wing. Further investigation is required in this part of the site to establish the true nature of Context 16.

At the intersection of Excavation Units 1401 and 1402, the foundation identified as Context 16 was overlaid by, but not obviously bonded into, an east-west dry-laid mica schist and brick rubble footing [3] which was placed within a builders' trench [10] in-filled with mottled silty sand [9] (Photograph 3.5). This footing is likely the foundation for the main south wall of the mid-/late 19th-century east wing. Overall, the masonry remains at the intersection of Excavation Units 1401 and 1402 are somewhat disarticulated and do not easily lend themselves to secure interpretation without further excavation. It may be that these all represent the disturbed remains of the southeast corner of the core section of the east wing. The south face of the east-west footing was abutted by a sequence of three layers, the lowermost of which, a mottled silty sand [15], is considered to be a fill deposit within the footprint of the late 19th-/early 20th-century greenhouse.

Excavation Unit 1403 encountered a roughly 1.5 to 2-foot-wide, east-west mica schist and brick rubble foundation [14] at a depth of just under 1 foot beneath the current grade (Photograph 3.6). Soils on either side of this foundation were only minimally excavated, sufficient to expose the width and orientation of the wall. The foundation was entirely overlaid and abutted on its south side by a mottled silty sand layer with building rubble [2] associated with the mid-1930s demolition of the east wing. Abutting the north side of the foundation, however, a noticeably different layer of brick and stone debris [13] was observed beneath Context 2. Not fully excavated, this latter deposit contained fragments of yellow brick, often referred to as Dutch brick, which are typically assigned to the early 18th century or earlier.

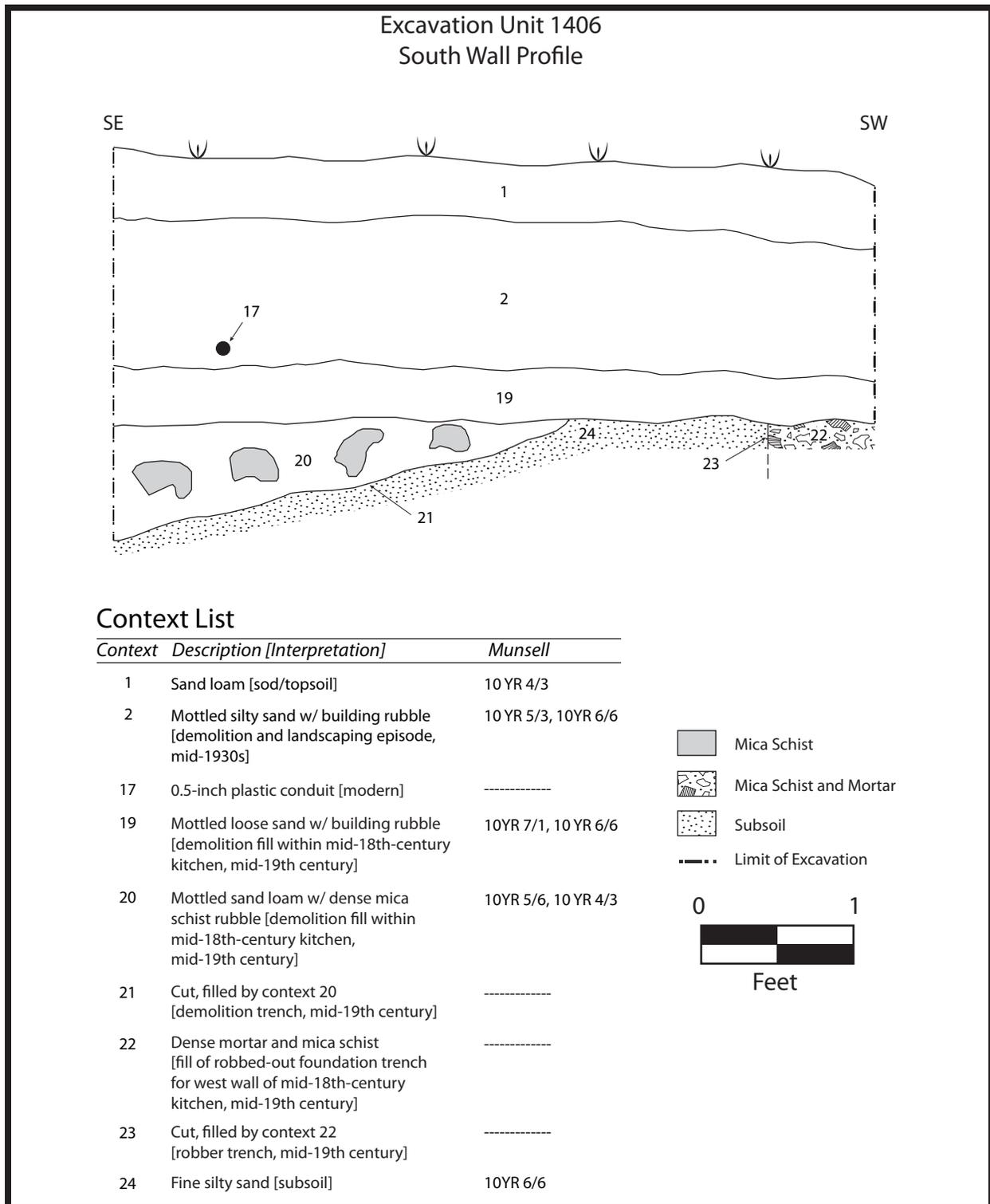


Figure 3.4. Excavation Unit 1406, South Wall Profile.



Photograph 3.5. General view of Excavation Units 1401-1404 looking north. The masonry [3] in Excavation Unit 1401 in the foreground is interpreted as remains of the south wall of the late 19th-/early 20th-century east wing. Scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D3:018].



Photograph 3.6. View of Excavation Unit 1403 looking west. This foundation [14] is tentatively interpreted as the south wall of the mid-18th-century kitchen. Note the brick rubble fill [13] on the north side of the foundation, thought to be debris associated with the demolition of the kitchen in the mid-19th century. Scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D2:013].

Currently, the east-west foundation [14] is tentatively interpreted as the south wall of the mid-18th-century kitchen wing and the rubble layer containing yellow brick is thought to relate to this structure's demolition, which may have occurred in the late 1840s, prior to the construction of the east wing. Again, further exploration would be needed to confirm these preliminary interpretations.

Context 13, the brick and stone rubble layer identified abutting the foundation in Excavation Unit 1403 was also traced into the western part of Excavation Unit 1404. In this latter unit, it was again sealed by Context 2, the mid-1930s fill, and abutted another expansive mica schist and cobble stone feature [11] that had a well-defined western edge (Photograph 3.7). Since this feature has only one defined edge and measures at least 2 feet east-west by 4 feet north-south, it is thought that it may represent the base of a hearth or fireplace, rather than the remains of a wall foundation. Opening of a larger excavation area to the south of Excavation Unit 1404 and east of Excavation 1403 would likely resolve the identity of these remains. Toward the northern end of Excavation Unit 1404, the mica schist and cobble feature [11] was disturbed and clearly cut [25] by a pit-like feature filled with densely packed brick rubble [12]. This cut and fill feature is almost certainly related to the reconstruction of the upper portion of the nearby well, which is believed to be in the same location as the mid-18th-century well reportedly located within the kitchen.

Excavation Unit 1406 was placed to straddle the projected line of the west wall of the kitchen, which, based on archival and historic map evidence, was reckoned to run north-south approximately 20 feet to the east of the house (Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4; Photographs 3.8 and 3.9). This unit was excavated to a depth of roughly 2.4 feet below modern grade. Fine silty sand [24], interpreted as natural subsoil, was encountered at a depth of 1.7 feet. This stratum was disturbed by two distinct features, one at the western end of the

unit, the other roughly in the center. A north-south vertical cut [23], filled with a compact mortar and mica schist deposit [22], was identified approximately 0.5 feet from the western edge of the excavation unit. Even though this apparently north-south linear feature is 17 feet east of the house (as opposed to 20 feet), it is provisionally interpreted as the robbed-out trench of the west wall foundation of the mid-18th-century kitchen wing. To the east, a second, shallow cut [21] was identified sloping downward from the center of the unit towards the eastern limit of excavation. This cut contained a mottled sandy loam with dense building rubble, mainly chunks of mica schist and mortar [20] and is interpreted as a mid-19th-century demolition layer, possibly equivalent to Context 13 in nearby Excavation Units 1403 and 1404.

Contexts 20-24 in Excavation Unit 1406 were all overlaid by a 0.3-foot-thick deposit of mottled loose sand with building rubble, mainly mica schist and brick fragments [19], perhaps also equivalent to Context 13 in Excavation Units 1403 and 1404 and therefore probably of mid-19th-century date. Along the northern edge of the unit, this layer was overlaid by a compact 0.15-foot-thick deposit of mortar [18], possibly a construction deposit related to the mid-1930s restoration of the house and well. Contexts 18 and 19 were overlaid across the entire unit by a 1.1-foot-thick deposit of mottled silty sand with building rubble, including brick and mica schist fragments [2]. This deposit was encountered consistently throughout all units of this investigation and again is associated with mid-1930s grading and landscaping of the Trent House property following the demolition of the east wing and restoration of the main block of the house. A 0.5-inch modern plastic conduit [17] was encountered within this deposit [2] and left in place throughout the excavation.



Photograph 3.7. View of Excavation Unit 1404 looking south. The masonry remains in this unit [11] may be part of a hearth or foundation associated with the mid-18th-century kitchen. The foundation [14] in Excavation Unit 1403 beyond is tentatively interpreted as the south wall of the mid-18th-century kitchen. Scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D3:007].



Photograph 3.8. View of Excavation Unit 1406 looking south. This view shows the unit at the conclusion of excavation with the exposed subsoil [24] extending from the mortar-and-rubble-filled trench [22, 23] at right, possibly marking the west wall of the mid-18th-century kitchen, to the mica schist rubble demolition layer [20] in the unit profile at left. Scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D4:008].



Photograph 3.9. View of Excavation Unit 1406 looking west. This view shows the unit at the conclusion of excavation with the exposed subsoil [24] in the base of the unit cut by the mortar-and-rubble-filled trench [22, 23] at the far end. This trench is thought to mark the west wall of the mid-18th-century kitchen. The spread of mortar higher up in the soil profile at right is interpreted as a construction deposit from the mid-1930s restoration. In the background, the steps and doorway leading into the first floor of the main house and the basement entry immediately to the right (beneath the tarpaulin), would have been enclosed within the gangway leading from the house to the kitchen. Scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 13, 2015) [HRI Neg. #14048/D4:016].

D. MATERIAL CULTURE

A total of 2,539 artifacts were recovered, processed and cataloged from 2014-15 archaeological investigations (Table 3.1; Appendix B). The majority of this assemblage (2,494 items) is historic in nature, although 23 prehistoric artifacts, 11 modern and 11 indeterminate objects are also present in the collection. The vast preponderance of these materials was recovered from Contexts 1 and 2, both of which were well-mixed and recently deposited soil layers, associated with the mid-1930s grading and landscaping and with later activities on site. The grading and landscaping clearly resulted in disturbance of earlier cultural deposits on the site which caused a variety of artifacts to become mixed into uppermost soil layers. Smaller quantities of artifacts were collected from the deeper fill layers in those units where excavations penetrated further into the underlying archaeological site, notably from Excavation Unit 1402, Context 4 (103 items) and Excavation Unit 1406, Context 19 (105 items).

Small numbers of Native American artifacts were found scattered across the site. All were retrieved from historic soil layers and therefore were not in the original depositional contexts. These items comprised a single argillite projectile point fragment of uncertain cultural affiliation, 16 lithic flakes fashioned from argillite, chalcedony, chert, jasper and quartz, and five fragments of thermally altered rock (four pieces of quartzite and one of sandstone). These artifacts generally conform with other prehistoric cultural materials found over the years on the Trent House property and further confirm that the low knoll-like landform on which the house sits was a favored locus for Native American occupation.

The historic assemblage is overwhelmingly domestic in character and comprises a wide range of ceramic sherds, glass fragments, building materials, nails and iron fragments and faunal remains. Based on the more diagnostic items, principally ceramics, the assemblage

dates mostly from the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, although a few early and mid-18th-century and later 19th- and early 20th-century objects are present.

The historic ceramics, when examined greater detail, show a substantially higher proportion of refined earthenwares compared to the coarser earthenwares, such as redware and slipware (Table 3.2). There are more sherds of creamware (155 pieces), a high-end tableware, than there are of redware (144), which is probably reflective of the high status of the Trent House occupants. Other well represented higher-status 18th-century ceramic types include Staffordshire slipware, delftware and pearlware, along with a handful of stoneware sherds of distinctive English and German origin (Fulham, Nottingham, Rhenish Brown and Westerwald) and white salt-glazed stoneware. This wide variety of ceramic types is suitably illustrative of the daily lives of the several notable families who occupied the Trent House and suggests that the site of the mid-18th-century kitchen wing will yield an abundance of fine pottery if further excavated.

A final comment concerns the 11 fragments of yellow "Dutch" brick that were recovered from the uppermost soil contexts [1 and 2], six of them being found in Excavation Unit 1404. Some of this material is clearly evident in the top of Context 13, which was barely excavated, and there does appear to be a concentration generally around the site of the mid-18th-century kitchen. Quite possibly, this brick is associated with the construction of this building.

E. SYNTHESIS

The five excavation units dug in 2014-15 encountered several masonry features, some of them wall foundations, others of less certain attribution, but possibly hearth or fireplace foundations. Demolition debris and fill deposits were also found in abundance. It is

Table 3.1. Trent House Kitchen Public Archaeology,
Overall Artifact Totals By Period and Material.

Period/Material/Type	Totals	% of Grand Total
Historic	2494	98.2%
Composite	46	1.8%
Brick and Mortar	1	0.0%
Concrete	10	0.4%
Mortar	35	1.4%
Fauna	470	18.5%
Bone - remains	370	14.6%
Shell - artifact	1	0.0%
Shell - remains	83	3.3%
Tooth	16	0.6%
Fired Clay - Ceramic	541	21.3%
Earthenware	191	7.5%
Porcelain	48	1.9%
Refined Earthenware	263	10.4%
Stoneware	15	0.6%
White Clay	24	0.9%
Fired Clay - Non-ceramic	110	4.3%
Brick	110	4.3%
Glass	912	35.9%
Curved	138	5.4%
Flat	774	30.5%
Metal	269	10.6%
Brass	2	0.1%
Copper alloy	2	0.1%
Ferrous Metal	264	10.4%
White Metal	1	0.0%
Mineral	54	2.1%
Charcoal	2	0.1%
Coal	48	1.9%
Coal ash	4	0.2%
Stone	92	3.6%
Basalt	2	0.1%
Chert	1	0.0%
Granite	2	0.1%
Mica Schist	54	2.1%
Slate	33	1.3%
Indeterminate	11	0.4%
Flora	1	0.0%
Wood	1	0.0%
Stone	10	0.4%
Argillaceous Shale	2	0.1%
Argillite	2	0.1%
Indeterminate Material	1	0.0%
Jasper	1	0.0%
Lime	2	0.1%
Quartzite	1	0.0%
Sandstone	1	0.0%
Modern	11	0.4%
Composite	5	0.2%
Foam	1	0.0%
Plastic	4	0.2%
Fired Clay - Ceramic	3	0.1%
Stoneware	3	0.1%
Glass	1	0.0%
Curved	1	0.0%
Metal	2	0.1%
Copper alloy	1	0.0%
White Metal	1	0.0%
Prehistoric	23	0.9%
Stone	23	0.9%
Argillite	6	0.2%
Chalcedony	1	0.0%
Chert	6	0.2%
Jasper	2	0.1%
Quartz	2	0.1%
Quartzite	5	0.2%
Sandstone	1	0.0%
Grand Total	2539	100.0%

Table 3.2. Historic Ceramics by Ware, Class and Specific Name.

Type	Totals	% of Grand Total
Earthenware	191	35.3%
Buff-Bodied Slipware	16	3.0%
Other	4	0.7%
Staffordshire	12	2.2%
Delftware	8	1.5%
Red-Bodied Slipware	19	3.5%
Other	12	2.2%
Philadelphia style	7	1.3%
Redware	144	26.6%
Tan-Bodied	1	0.2%
White-Bodied	1	0.2%
Yellowware	2	0.4%
Porcelain	48	8.9%
China Trade	1	0.2%
Chinese Export	36	6.7%
Hard Paste	9	1.7%
Indeterminate Type	1	0.2%
Industrial	1	0.2%
Refined Earthenware	263	48.6%
Creamware	155	28.7%
Other	153	28.3%
Annularware	2	0.4%
Gray-Bodied	1	0.2%
Whieldon Type	1	0.2%
Indeterminate Type	2	0.4%
Other	1	0.2%
American Majolica	1	0.2%
Ironstone	11	2.0%
Pearlware	62	11.5%
Red-Bodied Slipware	1	0.2%
Astbury	1	0.2%
Redware	4	0.7%
Other	2	0.4%
Engine Turned	2	0.4%
White-Bodied	3	0.6%
Whiteware	24	4.4%
Other	21	3.9%
Annular	1	0.2%
Gaudy Dutch	2	0.4%
Stoneware	15	2.8%
Gray-Bodied	12	2.2%
Other	3	0.6%
Fulham Type	3	0.6%
German	1	0.2%
Nottingham	1	0.2%
Rhenish Brown	3	0.6%
Westerwald	1	0.2%
Tan-Bodied	1	0.2%
White Salt-Glazed	2	0.4%
White Clay	24	4.4%
Smoking Pipe	24	4.4%
Grand Total	541	100.0%

difficult, on the basis of these limited excavations, to assign these remains to specific buildings and periods of construction, when there is documentary evidence of at least one major mid-18th-century building episode (the kitchen wing and gangway of 1742) and two major 19th-century construction phases (one probably in the mid- to late 1840s and another in the 1850-70 period). One major complicating factor is the extent to which each successive phase of construction may or may not have retained pre-existing structural elements, such as foundations.

Nevertheless, by combining a judicious reading of the documentary record (chiefly maps, engravings, photographs, correspondence and sale advertisements [see above, Chapter 2) with a review of other archaeological data gathered in 2001-02, a very tentative site plan may be offered in which the outlines of the principal 18th- and 19th-century buildings are demarcated on the east side of the Trent House (Figure 3.5). This site plan is highly speculative and should be viewed primarily as a guide for future archaeological testing and interpretation. It does at a very basic level provide a sense of the very high level of archaeological sensitivity east of the house and predicts in some measure where other building remains may be encountered.

The mid-18th-century gangway and kitchen, based on the archival evidence, are each believed to measure 20 feet east-west, while in their north-south dimensions the gangway is 14 feet and the kitchen 30 feet. If the east-west foundation documented in Excavation Unit 2 in 2001 as projecting from the east side of the house, just south of the present-day stoop, is correctly identified as the south wall of the gangway, then the 14-foot dimension means that the gangway would have projected north beyond the north face of the main house. The west end of the gangway would necessarily have contained both one or two steps leading up to a doorway into the first floor of the house and also, immediately to the north, a stairway leading down into the basement. Excavation Unit 1406 did

not encounter clear evidence of the east wall of the gangway or west wall of the kitchen 20 feet east of the house, but a filled feature with a distinct vertical cut [22, 23] running north-south roughly 17 feet east of the house is interpreted as a “robber trench” for a foundation. In the conjectural site plan it is postulated that this trench marks the east wall of the gangway and west wall of the kitchen. Further excavation would be required to confirm this interpretation.

The east-west wall [14] identified in Excavation Unit 1403 and the spread of masonry in the southern two-thirds of Excavation Unit 1404 appear more obviously 18th-century in origin. These do not appear to correspond with any wall division or features within the 19th-century east wing and they are therefore viewed as possible remains of the southern end of the mid-18th-century kitchen. The masonry in Excavation Unit 1404 may also be reasonably seen as relating to a hearth or fireplace, while the fill deposit [13] north of the east-west wall has the appearance of demolition debris, perhaps from a mid-19th-century knock-down of the kitchen. Several yellow bricks, possibly used in the kitchen construction, were found in this part of the site and are suspected to lie within the fill deposit.

The conjectural outline of the kitchen also fits with the interpretation of the well as being in its original mid-18th-century location within the kitchen building. More research into the well is required to establish how this feature came into being as part of the mid-1930s site restoration. Was the existence of the well already known at the time of the WPA restoration or was it rediscovered during the demolition process?

Elements of the mid-19th-century east wing were also encountered during the 2014-15 excavations and appear to match up reasonably well with evidence recorded in 2002 when the perimeter drain was replaced around the house. The masonry remains found at the intersection of Excavation Units 1401 and 1402 are thought to be part of the south and possibly

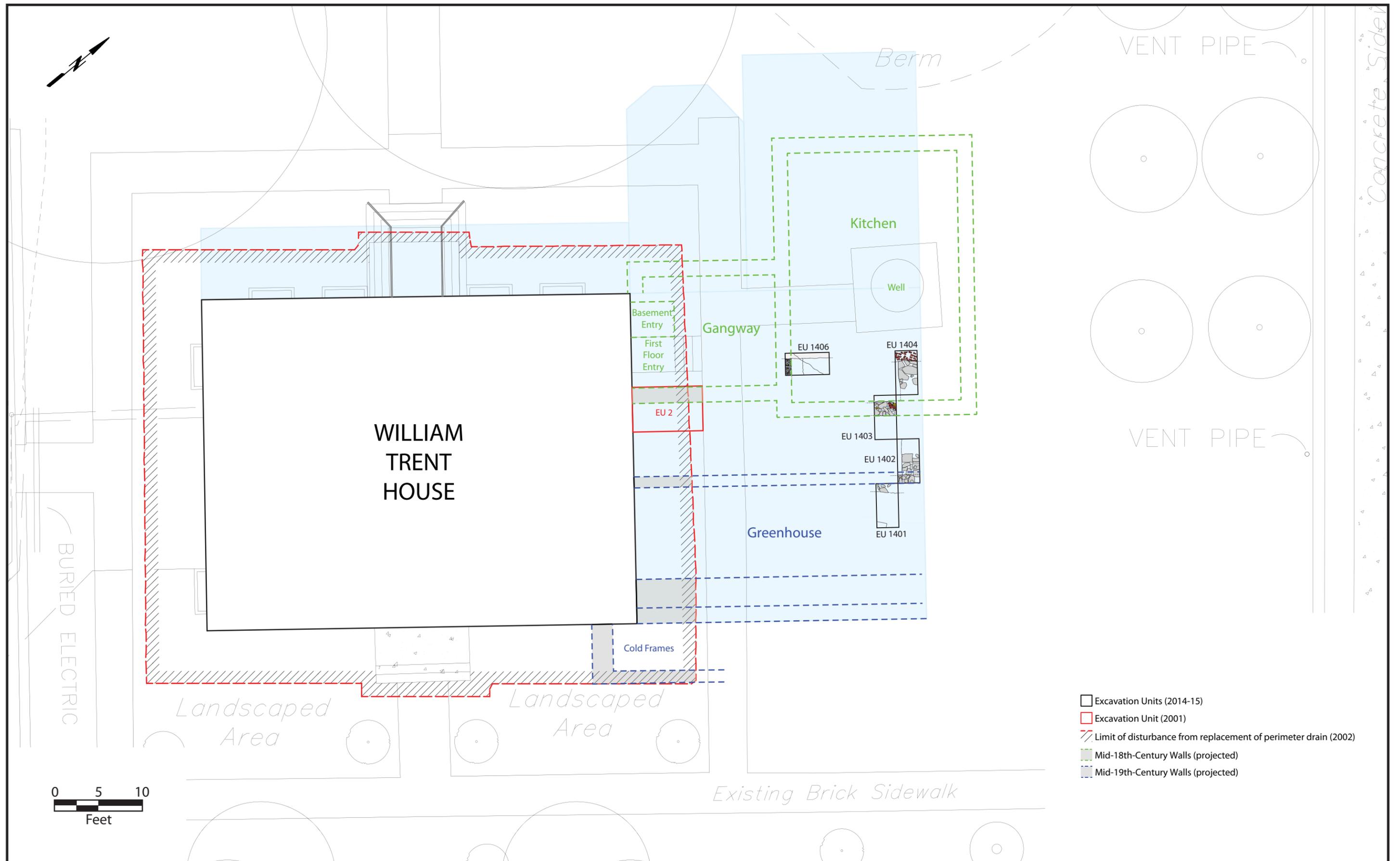


Figure 3.5. Conjectural Site Plan, Mid-18th-Century Kitchen Wing and Gangway, and Mid-19th-Century East Wing of House.

east walls of the main block of the east wing. The south wall lines up with a foundation noted further to the west when the perimeter drain was replaced. To the south of the south wall was the greenhouse that butted up against the south side of the east wing. Two phases of greenhouse construction were observed on the maps and in the archaeological monitoring of 2002, one dating from *circa* 1870 and the other, a rebuild, dating from *circa* 1908-26.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The William Trent House Public Archaeology Program, which has its roots in local community and schools involvement in archaeological fieldwork on the Trent House property extending back almost 15 years, has continued with the archaeological investigations of 2014-15 summarized in this report. Fieldwork conducted over four Saturdays in October 2014 and June 2015 successfully exposed more than 40 individuals to basic archaeological practices under professional supervision. The program stimulated considerable interest in the local media and raised local awareness about the historical importance and archaeological potential of the William Trent House property. It also proved a valuable promotional tool for the non-profit Trent House Association and showed the City of Trenton, as the property owner, in a positive light for its support of cultural programming. From a public relations, community bonding and educational standpoint, the program has been a resounding success.

From a professional archaeological and historic preservation standpoint, however, the results of the archaeological investigations deserve a more qualified round of applause. Ultimately, because of the complexity of the archaeological resources, the constraints of training novice archaeologists and funding limitations, the five of seven projected excavation units were not dug to full completion and were backfilled before all features and deposits could be adequately sampled. While tantalizing remains were encountered in the form of foundations, masonry features and various types of cultural deposits, these were not examined to such a level that they could all be characterized with total confidence. The scope of the archaeology within the units excavated has thus not been fully addressed.

Despite the incompleteness of the excavations, an attempt is made in this report to correlate the available archaeological evidence with documentary information and offer a provisional delineation of the mid-18th-century kitchen wing and gangway and of the mid-19th-century east wing that adjoined the main house. Without question, significant archaeological remains relating to both structural phases are present in the ground and this portion of the Trent House property has the potential to yield important information about both the physical evolution of the property and the living habits of its occupants. The most accurate interpretation of such archaeological remains, however, will have to await further research by historians and architectural historians and further excavation by professional archaeologists.

The following recommendations are offered concerning how to proceed with further archaeological study of the Trent House property:

Some carefully targeted historical research is recommended to clarify the evolution of the east wing in the 19th century and the history of the well. Specifically, an effort should be made to identify and examine records pertaining to the Redmond, Wood and Stokes periods of ownership of the property that might reference building additions and improvements. Works Progress Administration records should be examined for further information on the demolition of the east wing and on the rediscovery and restoration of the well.

A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey should be conducted over the eastern two thirds of the property in an effort to identify anomalies that may correspond to the footprints of destroyed buildings, shaft

features, such as wells, privies, cisterns and pits, and garden features, such as pathways and planting beds. Archaeological data gathered to date in the area east of the house should be of assistance in interpreting GPR anomalies. A program of limited “ground truthing” (i.e., excavation to identify the source of particular anomalies) could be undertaken in support of the GPR survey.

The excavation units excavated in 2014-15, and now backfilled, should be re-opened and completed. Additional limited excavation should be considered to clarify features found in the 2014-15 excavations and to more effectively delineate the footprints of the mid-18th-century kitchen and gangway and the mid-19th-century east wing. However, the greater part of these building footprints should remain unexcavated and be preserved and protected for future study. These supplementary excavations should be undertaken by professional archaeologists and should not form part of the William Trent House Public Archaeology Program.

Consideration should be given to re-directing public archaeology efforts to other less archaeologically sensitive parts of the Trent House property. The area lying immediately east of the house (and possibly the entire northeast quadrant of the property) is too archaeologically complex and sensitive to serve as a public archaeology training ground where students learn to excavate and record archaeological features and deposits. Limited public involvement could be permitted in this part of the property in the screening of soils for artifacts and in artifact processing tasks.

Future site improvement projects at the William Trent House which involve ground disturbance should continue to be subject to archaeological scrutiny in accordance with federal, state and local historic preservation laws and regulations.

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Appendix A

SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1401	1	0.44 - 1.0	silty sand loam [Sod/Topsoil, Overlies Context 2.]	10YR 4/3	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Modern Composite* Modern Fired Clay - Ceramic Modern Glass* Modern Metal*
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1401	2	1.06 - 1.1	mottled silty sand with building rubble [20th century demolition episode. Overlaid by context 1]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	-- Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Modern Composite* Prehistoric Stone

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1401	3	1.12 - ft	mica schist and brick rubble footing [probable north wall of 19th century Greenhouse . Overlaid by context 2, fill of 4.]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1401	10	--	cut for builders' trench [filled by context 3]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1401	15	--	mottled silty sand [Overlaid by context 2, Probable Late 19th century Greenhouse Deposit]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	1	0.3 - 1.11f	silty sand loam [Sod/Topsoil, Overlies Context 2.]	10YR 4/3	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Indeterminate Stone Modern Fired Clay - Ceramic Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	2	1.11 - 2.1	mottled silty sand with building rubble [20th century demolition episode. Overlaid by context 1]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	-- Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	2	1.11 - 2.1	mottled silty sand with building rubble [20th century demolition episode. Overlaid by context 1]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Indeterminate Flora Indeterminate Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	3	--	mica schist and brick rubble footing [North wall of 19th century Greenhouse. Overlaid by context 2, fill of 10]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	4	2.4 - ft	mottled silty sand with building rubble [Demolition Fill]	10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	7	--	cut for builders' trench [Cuts context 8, filled by Context 11]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	8	2.5 - ft	silty sand [Natural Soil Horizon cut by context 6]	10YR 6/6	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	9	--	mottled silty sand [fill of context 10]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 5/6	Historic Metal
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	10	--	cut for builders' trench [filled by contexts 3 and 9]	--	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1402	16	1.7 - ft	mica schist and cobble stone wall [Runs North to South, indeterminate feature, probable kitchen interior or hearth wall]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1403	1	0.35 - 0.8	silty sand loam [Sod/Topsoil, Overlies Context 2.]	10YR 4/3	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Indeterminate Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1403	2	0.86 - 1.2	mottled silty sand with building rubble [20th century demolition episode. Overlaid by context 1]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Indeterminate Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1403	13	1.4 - 1.8ft	stone and brick rubble debris [demolition fill abutting along the west side of the stone wall (2)]	--	--

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1403	14	1.1 - ft	mica schist and cobble stone wall [Runs North to South, indeterminate feature, probable kitchen interior or hearth wall]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1404	1	0.45 - 1.4f	silty sand loam [Sod/Topsoil, Overlies Context 2.]	10YR 4/3	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1404	11	1.7 - ft	mica schist and cobble stone wall [Runs North to South, indeterminate feature, probable kitchen interior or hearth wall]	--	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1404	12	1.4 - 1.9ft	tumbled dry-laid bricks [likely associated with the fill of the circa 1934 Well Feature to the North]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1404	25	--	cut for tumbled brick disturbance [filled by context 12]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1404	13	1.4 - 1.8ft	stone and brick rubble debris [demolition fill abutting along the west side of the stone wall (2)]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	1	0.15 - 0.5	sand loam [Sod/Topsoil]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	1	0.15 - 0.5	sand loam [Sod/Topsoil]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Modern Metal
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	2	0.55 - 1.4f	mottled silty sand with building rubble [20th century demolition episode. Overlaid by context 1]	10YR 5/3, 10YR 6/6	Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	17	--	0.5 inch plastic conduit [Modern. Likely pulled thru context 2 during installation.]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	18	0.65 - 0.8	mottled mortar deposit [Overlaid by contexts 2 and 3.]	10YR 6/6, 10YR 4/4	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	19	1.4 - 1.7ft	mottled loose sand with building rubble	10YR 7/1, 10YR 6/6	-- Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic

APPENDIX A (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	19	1.4 - 1.7ft	mottled loose sand with building rubble	10YR 7/1, 10YR 6/6	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Stone Indeterminate Stone Prehistoric Stone
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	20	1.7 - 2.4ft	mottled sand loam with dense building rubble [Overlaid by context 5. Fill of context 7.]	10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/3	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	21	1.7 - 2.4ft	cut for demolition trench [Overlaid by context 5. Filled by context 6. Cuts context 10.]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	22	1.5 - ft	dense schist and mortar [Probable west wall of 1742 Kitchen Wing. Overlaid by context 5. Fill of context 9.]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	23	1.5 - ft	cut for robber trench [Probable robber trench of west wall of 1742 Kitchen Wing. Overlaid by 5, filled by 8, cuts 10.]	--	--
28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing	Excavation Unit	1406	24	1.7 - 2.4ft	fine silty sand [Natural Soil Horizon cut by contexts 7 and 10.]	10YR 6/6	--

* Discarded

Appendix B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1401, Context 1	Catalog #	367
Modern		
1 Composite, Foam, indeterminate type fragment *	Row #	37
2 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment *	Row #	36
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Indeterminate Type, sewer pipe fragment	Row #	20
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment *	Row #	38
1 Metal, White Metal, nail fragment *	Row #	39
Historic		
2 Composite, Concrete, structural fragment, grey	Row #	1
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	3
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, hollow ware body fragment, tin enamel glazed, surface missing, 1640 - 1800	Row #	8
3 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, slip interior, surface missing	Row #	6
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, shallow dish rim fragment, burned	Row #	17
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, undecorated	Row #	4
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces	Row #	5
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, lead glazed interior, tapered molded rim	Row #	7
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1660 - 1800	Row #	9
6 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	10
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware rim fragment, hand painted underglaze, banded, brown, 1762 - 1820	Row #	11
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1840 - 1950	Row #	15
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware basal footring fragment, 1780 - 1890	Row #	13
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, sponge decorated, blue, 1780 - 1890	Row #	12
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted, floral pattern, polychrome, 1815 - 1950	Row #	14
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch, hollow ware body fragment, hand painted, floral pattern, polychrome, 1815 - 1950	Row #	16
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Nottingham, hollow ware body fragment, brown glaze both surfaces, gray body, 1700 - 1810	Row #	18
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Rhenish Brown, jug rim fragment, salt glaze exterior with brown speckling, 1540 - 1780	Row #	19
2 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, Dutch, structural fragment, hand made, yellow, T 1.5in	Row #	21
3 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	22
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural 30-40% complete, hand made, T 2in	Row #	23
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural 30-40% complete, glazed, red, burned, T 2.25in	Row #	24
3 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed, red, burned	Row #	25
8 Glass, Curved, container body fragment, olive green	Row #	29
1 Glass, Curved, container body fragment, blue	Row #	30
1 Glass, Curved, lamp chimney body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	27
1 Glass, Curved, lamp chimney rim fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	26
3 Glass, Curved, wine bottle body fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	28
26 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	31
3 Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded and encrusted	Row #	34
6 Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut-late machine headed (late 1830's to Present), corroded and encrusted	Row #	33
2 Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wrought, corroded and encrusted	Row #	32
4 Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	35

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

Total Artifacts in Context 1: 101

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1401 : 101

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1401, Context 2	Catalog # 368
Prehistoric	
1 Stone, Chalcedony, flake fragment, possible unifacial edge	Row # 86
2 Stone, Chert, flake fragment, black	Row # 85
1 Stone, Chert, flake whole, black	Row # 84
1 Stone, Quartzite, thermally altered rock fragment	Row # 83
Modern	
2 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment *	Row # 82
Historic	
1 Composite, Brick and Mortar, structural fragment, red and grey	Row # 1
1 Composite, Concrete, structural fragment, grey	Row # 2
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, bone and scale fragment	Row # 10
156 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 16
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment, butcher marks - hacked	Row # 13
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, rodent, jaw fragment	Row # 3
2 Fauna, Bone - remains, avian, limb fragment	Row # 15
16 Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row # 14
6 Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, rib fragment	Row # 12
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, vertebra whole	Row # 11
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, vertebra fragment	Row # 17
3 Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row # 18
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row # 19
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, indeterminate type whole	Row # 4
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, indeterminate type whole	Row # 5
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 6
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row # 9
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row # 8
1 Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row # 7
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, flower pot rim fragment, undecorated	Row # 42
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, hollow ware rim fragment, 1675 - 1795	Row # 35
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, hollow ware body fragment, 1675 - 1795	Row # 36
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, hollow ware rim fragment, yellowed tin enameled glazed exterior	Row # 38
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, yellowed tin enameled glazed exterior, pinkish body	Row # 39
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1640 - 1800	Row # 40
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed on one surface, 1640 - 1800	Row # 41
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, Philadelphia style, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed with manganese blotting exterior, interior surface missing, 1740 - 1760	Row # 25
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, Philadelphia style, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed with manganese blotting exterior, reverse slip interior, 1740 - 1760	Row # 26
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware rim fragment, possible slip with copper oxide decoration	Row # 32

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

3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, Philadelphia style, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed with manganese blotting exterior, reverse slip interior, 1740 - 1760	Row # 24
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, reverse slip interior, unglazed exterior	Row # 23
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, Philadelphia style, hollow ware rim fragment, lead glazed with manganese blotting exterior, reverse slip interior, 1740 - 1760	Row # 27
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot base fragment, undecorated	Row # 22
8	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot body fragment, undecorated	Row # 21
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot rim fragment, undecorated	Row # 20
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces	Row # 30
6	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed interior, unglazed exterior	Row # 29
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed both surfaces	Row # 28
20	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces	Row # 31
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Yellowware, hollow ware body fragment, 1828 - 1930	Row # 37
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware rim fragment, undecorated, 1660 - 1880	Row # 48
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware body fragment, overglaze enameled, red, 1660 - 1800	Row # 47
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware rim fragment, overglaze enameled and gilt, red and gold, 1660 - 1800	Row # 46
7	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware body fragment, underglaze hand painted, blue, 1660 - 1880	Row # 45
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware rim fragment, underglaze hand painted, blue, 1660 - 1880	Row # 44
10	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1660 - 1880	Row # 49
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, cup rim fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row # 52
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware rim fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row # 53
64	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row # 54
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, Shell Edge, 1762 - 1820	Row # 51
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, molded floral design, 1762 - 1820	Row # 50
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Grey Bodied, Whieldon Type, hollow ware body fragment, decoration on interior, brown, 1740 - 1770	Row # 57
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Type, American Majolica, hollow ware body fragment, green coated glaze both surfaces, molded design	Row # 43
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware handle fragment, undecorated, 1840 - 1950	Row # 55
8	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row # 56
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Redware, Engine Turned, hollow ware body fragment, 1740 - 1775	Row # 34
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Redware, Engine Turned, hollow ware rim fragment, incised, 1740 - 1775	Row # 33
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1815 - 1950	Row # 58
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Fulham Type, hollow ware rim fragment, brown glaze both surfaces, molded design, 1690 - 1775	Row # 60
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, German, seltzer/mineral water bottle body fragment, salt glaze exterior, pinkish brown interior	Row # 59
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, plate rim fragment, molded barleycorn pattern, 1740 - 1765	Row # 61
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl fragment	Row # 62
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment, D 1/16"	Row # 63
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment, D 5/64"	Row # 64
3	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row # 66
3	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed, red, burned	Row # 67
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, Dutch, structural fragment, hand made, yellow	Row # 65

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

20	Glass, Curved, container body fragment, olive green, patination	Row # 74
1	Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear/uncolored	Row # 69
3	Glass, Curved, wine bottle base fragment, olive green	Row # 72
18	Glass, Curved, wine bottle body fragment, olive green	Row # 73
1	Glass, Curved, wine bottle mouth and neck fragment, olive green, cracked off lip with hand applied string rim, typical of 18th century English and French wine bottles	Row # 70
1	Glass, Curved, wine bottle mouth fragment, olive green, fire polished lip with hand applied string rim	Row # 71
301	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row # 68
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, indeterminate hardware fragment, corroded and encrusted	Row # 79
5	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wrought, corroded and encrusted	Row # 75
24	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded and encrusted	Row # 76
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, staple fragment, corroded and encrusted	Row # 77
1	Metal, White Metal, pin whole, corroded	Row # 78
1	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row # 81
3	Stone, Slate, structural fragment, bluish grey	Row # 80

Total Artifacts in Context 2: 784

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1401 : 784

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1402, Context 1

Catalog # 369

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Argillite, flake fragment	Row # 38
1	Stone, Quartz, flake fragment	Row # 39

Modern

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Indeterminate Type, sewer pipe rim fragment	Row # 36
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Indeterminate

1	Stone, Argillite, raw material fragment	Row # 37
1	Stone, Lime, raw material fragment	Row # 35

Historic

1	Composite, Concrete, structural fragment, whitish gray	Row # 1
1	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, grey	Row # 2
8	Fauna, Bone - remains, small to medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 3
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row # 4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, yellowed lead glaze both surfaces	Row # 8
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, small hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces	Row # 9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot body fragment, undecorated	Row # 5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glazed interior, exterior surface missing	Row # 7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, manganese glazed interior	Row # 6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Yellowware, small hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, dark yellow, surface missing, 1828 - 1930	Row # 13
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Indeterminate Type, small hollow ware fragment, surface missing, possible figurine fragment	Row # 10
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Industrial, electrical hardware fragment, undecorated, burned and agglutinated	Row # 11
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, small hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row # 14

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

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, Annularware, small hollow ware body fragment, brown banded, 1780 - 1815	Row # 12
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1840 - 1950	Row # 15
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware fragment, undecorated, 1840 - 1950	Row # 16
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row # 20
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row # 19
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware rim fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row # 18
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, transfer printed, scenic pattern, blue, interior surface missing, 1795 - 1840	Row # 17
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, transfer printed, floral pattern, polychrome, 1815 - 1950	Row # 21
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Tan Bodied, hollow ware body fragment, salt glaze with cobalt blue decoration, interior surface missing, possibly underfired, possibly produced locally, fragment is very small	Row # 22
7	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row # 23
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed	Row # 24
1	Glass, Curved, button fragment, white	Row # 25
1	Glass, Curved, container fragment, clear/uncolored	Row # 26
16	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row # 28
23	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row # 27
1	Metal, Brass, .38 caliber, bullet casing whole	Row # 32
1	Metal, Brass, .22 caliber, bullet casing fragment	Row # 31
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded and encrusted	Row # 30
6	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded and encrusted	Row # 29
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row # 33
5	Stone, Slate, structural fragment, bluish grey	Row # 34

Total Artifacts in Context 1: 104

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1402 : 104

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1402, Context 2

Catalog # 370

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Chert, flake fragment, black	Row # 16
1	Stone, Quartzite, thermally altered rock fragment	Row # 15

Indeterminate

1	Flora, Wood, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 103
1	Stone, Argillaceous Shale, raw material fragment	Row # 105
1	Stone, Lime, raw material fragment	Row # 13

Historic

1	Composite, Concrete, structural fragment, exterior glaze, blue	Row # 84
4	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, yellow	Row # 83
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, femur fragment	Row # 36
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, femur fragment	Row # 38
28	Fauna, Bone - remains, mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 31
13	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 30
3	Fauna, Bone - remains, small to medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 1
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, limb fragment	Row # 37
6	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, limb fragment	Row # 29

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

1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row #	35
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, pelvis fragment	Row #	40
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, rib fragment	Row #	39
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, vertebra fragment	Row #	41
6	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	26
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster 80-90% complete	Row #	92
4	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	27
1	Fauna, Tooth, medium mammal, indeterminate type whole	Row #	34
1	Fauna, Tooth, deer, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	33
1	Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row #	32
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, bowl body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1675 - 1795	Row #	93
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, hollow ware body fragment, interior glaze, exterior surface missing, 1675 - 1795	Row #	65
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, hollow ware body fragment, both surfaces glazed, exterior manganese slip, 1675 - 1795	Row #	64
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, hollow ware body, tin enamel glaze, grey, 1640 - 1800	Row #	86
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, interior yellowed lead glaze, lead exterior glaze	Row #	57
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware body fragment, interior yellowed lead glaze, exterior unglazed	Row #	98
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, unglazed	Row #	67
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, gluttinated lead glaze	Row #	85
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces, black	Row #	50
7	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces, black	Row #	49
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware handle fragment, lead glaze both surfaces	Row #	56
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, exterior lead glaze, brown, interior surface missing	Row #	55
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior lead glaze with manganese mottling, unglazed exterior, brown	Row #	54
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior lead glaze with manganese mottling, brown	Row #	53
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces, ribbed body before glazing was applied, black	Row #	51
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, exterior unglazed, interior surface missing	Row #	99
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware handle fragment, manganese glaze both surfaces	Row #	47
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior manganese glaze, black	Row #	52
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces, black	Row #	48
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type body, both surfaces missing	Row #	63
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, pan rim fragment, coggled rim	Row #	97
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, small hollow ware rim fragment, manganese glazed both surfaces	Row #	61
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, small hollow ware body fragment, interior lead glaze, exterior surface missing	Row #	62
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, tile fragment, undecorated	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, China Trade, plate fragment, over glazed enamel, floral pattern, surface missing, ghost image of pattern, 1790 - 1825	Row #	96
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, plate body fragment, overglazed painted body, floral, 1660 - 1800	Row #	80
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, plate base fragment, overglazed painted body, floral, 1660 - 1800	Row #	79
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware rim fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	44

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

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware rim fragment, hand painted, floral, 1762 - 1820	Row #	95
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	46
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, hollow ware base fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	42
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, glazed, 1762 - 1820	Row #	71
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, shallow dish base and body fragment, undecorated, 1762 - 1820	Row #	45
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, teacup rim fragment, both surfaces glazed, 1762 - 1820	Row #	81
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Indeterminate Type, tea plate body fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	70
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row #	94
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, indeterminate type body fragment, 1780 - 1890	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim fragment, interior transfer printed, geometric pattern, dark blue, 1795 - 1840	Row #	75
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body fragment, both surfaces transfer printed, floral, dark blue, 1795 - 1840	Row #	72
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body fragment, both surfaces glazed, 1780 - 1890	Row #	73
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, tea plate body fragment, interior transfer print, dark blue, 1795 - 1840	Row #	76
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware handle fragment, undecorated, 1815 - 1950	Row #	43
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate type fragment, 1815 - 1950	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, mug handle fragment, glazed, 1815 - 1950	Row #	69
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate body, both surfaces glazed, 1815 - 1950	Row #	77
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate rim fragment, interior transfer print, floral, 1815 - 1950	Row #	78
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate rim fragment, both surfaces glazed, 1815 - 1950	Row #	74
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Fulham Type, small hollow ware base fragment, dry red glaze, red, 1690 - 1775	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl fragment, burned	Row #	60
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	17
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed, light blue, T 2.2in	Row #	88
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, brownish orange, burned, with pebble inclusions	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, plaster remnants	Row #	104
10	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, orange red	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, Dutch, structural fragment, hand made, yellow, W 3.1in, T 1.4in	Row #	90
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed, light blue, T 2.1in	Row #	89
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, olive green	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, opaque white, patination	Row #	82
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	66
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	28
1	Glass, Curved, marble whole, swirl, clear, white and orange	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, wine bottle base fragment, patination	Row #	91
1	Glass, Curved, wine bottle base fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	20
1	Glass, Curved, wine bottle base fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	19
14	Glass, Curved, wine bottle fragment, olive green, patination	Row #	21
12	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua, patination	Row #	22
156	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	10
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	11

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

1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, key fragment, corroded	Row #	25
2	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail whole, wrought, corroded	Row #	24
9	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire	Row #	23
36	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded and encrusted	Row #	12
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, rod fragment, corroded	Row #	100
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, tack >90% complete	Row #	87
4	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	102
1	Stone, Chert, structural fragment	Row #	68
1	Stone, Granite, structural fragment	Row #	101
7	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment	Row #	14
2	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	58

Total Artifacts in Context 2: 423

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1402 : 423

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1402, Context 4

Catalog # 371

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Sandstone, thermally altered rock fragment	Row #	19
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Historic

2	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, white	Row #	14
1	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, yellow	Row #	29
4	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	31
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment, butchered	Row #	38
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row #	32
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment, burned	Row #	33
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, vertebra whole	Row #	39
1	Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk whole	Row #	30
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, both surfaces manganese glazed	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior manganese glaze, black	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, manganese galzed both surfaces, black	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, interior lead glaze, exterior surface missing	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, mottled manganese glazed interior	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, jug rim fragment, interior manganese glaze, brown	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, pan body fragment, interior gluttinated lead manganese glaze, black, exterior surface missing	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, plate fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, plate body fragment, hand painted underglaze, 1660 - 1880	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	28
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	21
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, interior surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	26
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, basin rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware rim fragment, transfer printed, foral design, 1795 - 1840	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed exterior, embossed waves, interior surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate base fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1840	Row #	35

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

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, tea plate body fragment, transfer printed, geometric design, 1795 - 1840	Row #	25
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, Annular, teacup rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, brown band on exterior, 1815 - 1950	Row #	23
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment, D 4/64"	Row #	36
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	11
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua, devitrified	Row #	20
48	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua, devitrified	Row #	10
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	15
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	16
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	17
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, cut, corroded and encrusted	Row #	37
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	2
1	Stone, Basalt, structural fragment	Row #	18
3	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment	Row #	12
1	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	3

Total Artifacts in Context 4: 103

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1402 : 103

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1402, Context 9	Catalog # 380
Historic	
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, drainage pipe fragment, corroded and encrusted	Row # 1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 9: 1</i>	
<i>Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1402 : 1</i>	

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1403, Context 1	Catalog # 372
Prehistoric	
1 Stone, Jasper, flake fragment	Row # 7
1 Stone, Quartz, shatter fragment	Row # 8
Indeterminate	
1 Stone, Argillite, raw material fragment	Row # 9
1 Stone, Indeterminate Material, raw material fragment	Row # 17
Historic	
2 Composite, Concrete, structural fragment	Row # 14
3 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, yellow	Row # 18
3 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, white	Row # 20
9 Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 31
5 Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row # 32
3 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row # 6
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, small hollow ware fragment, tin glazed both surfaces handpainted blue floral, 1600 - 1802	Row # 22
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, small hollow ware fragment, tin glazed exterior handpainted blue floral, interior surface missing, 1600 - 1802	Row # 23
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, hollow ware fragment, interior sliptrail, burned	Row # 21
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot body fragment, unglazed	Row # 5
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, White Bodied, plate body fragment, green glaze exterior	Row # 25

APPENDIX B (Cont.)
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	19
7	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware handle fragment, glazed both surfaces with blue decoration, 1840 - 1950	Row #	33
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, small plate rim fragment, blue floral transfer printed exterior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	27
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, teacup rim fragment, green transfer printed exterior, 1815 - 1950	Row #	26
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, teacup body fragment, transfer printed floral decoration, 1815 - 1950	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Rhenish Brown, hollow ware body, glazed both surfaces, 1540 - 1780	Row #	16
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	11
2	Glass, Curved, bottle base and body fragment, translucent	Row #	13
1	Glass, Curved, bottle rim fragment, devitrified	Row #	24
3	Glass, Flat, window fragment, translucent	Row #	12
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	30
8	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	28
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	29
1	Mineral, Coal, slag fragment	Row #	10
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	3
3	Mineral, Coal ash, waste material fragment	Row #	4
5	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment	Row #	1
2	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	2

Total Artifacts in Context 1: 79

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1403 : 79

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1403, Context 2

Catalog # 373

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Argillite, projectile point fragment	Row #	19
Indeterminate			
1	Stone, Argillaceous Shale, raw material fragment	Row #	17
1	Stone, Quartzite, raw material fragment	Row #	16
1	Stone, Sandstone, raw material fragment	Row #	18

Historic

2	Composite, Concrete, structural fragment	Row #	31
2	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, white	Row #	33
4	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, yellow	Row #	32
8	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	11
7	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	10
8	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	6
7	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row #	9
14	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	27
18	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	28
1	Fauna, Tooth, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	7
1	Fauna, Tooth, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	8
1	Fauna, Tooth, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	15
1	Fauna, Tooth, pig, tusk fragment	Row #	14
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, plate body fragment, 1675 - 1795	Row #	62

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

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, lead glaze both surfaces	Row #	37
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, interior brown manganese glaze	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces with brown manganese lead	Row #	36
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior brown manganese lead glaze	Row #	38
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior black manganese lead glaze, exterior surface missing	Row #	39
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	40
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces brown manganese glaze	Row #	41
12	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces with black manganese lead	Row #	35
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, bowl body fragment, blue underglaze decoration, 1660 - 1800	Row #	64
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, plate rim fragment, blue underglaze decoration, red overglaze, 1660 - 1880	Row #	65
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small plate body fragment, blue underglaze, 1660 - 1880	Row #	66
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, bowl body fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	63
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	45
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate base fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	49
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	47
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	48
23	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, shallow dish body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	44
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, teacup rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	46
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl body fragment, blue scene transfer printed interior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	61
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl base fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row #	51
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, bowl body fragment, blue geometric transfer printed interior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	57
15	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row #	50
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, blue geometric transfer printed exterior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	56
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body fragment, blue scenic transfer printed interior, exterior surface missing, 1780 - 1840	Row #	58
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body, blue scenic transfer printed, 1780 - 1840	Row #	55
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim and body fragment, blue geometric transfer printed interior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	54
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body fragment, blue geometric transfer printed interior, exterior surface missing, 1795 - 1840	Row #	60
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim and body fragment, blue geometric transfer printed interior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	53
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate body fragment, blue sponge painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, teacup base fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row #	52
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	42
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	43
28	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	29
5	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, grey glazed surface	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, Dutch, structural fragment, hand made, yellow, W 3.25in, T 1.3in	Row #	12
2	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, plaster remnants, red	Row #	30
1	Glass, Curved, bottle rim fragment, opaque white, devitrified	Row #	21
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth and neck fragment, olive green	Row #	22

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

9	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragmeent, olive green, devitrified	Row #	23
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, devitrified	Row #	24
1	Glass, Curved, container base fragment, dark blue	Row #	20
27	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	25
18	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	26
21	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	4
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	5
13	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	2
37	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment	Row #	1
1	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	67
6	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	3

Total Artifacts in Context 2: 340

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1403 : 340

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1404, Context 1

Catalog # 374

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Argillite, flake fragment	Row #	63
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Historic

1	Composite, Concrete, structural fragment	Row #	13
2	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, white	Row #	14
4	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment	Row #	15
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, fin fragment	Row #	28
7	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	22
5	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	23
6	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	24
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, rib fragment	Row #	27
5	Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, scale fragment	Row #	26
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, vertebra fragment	Row #	25
6	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	29
19	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	30
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Delftware, small plate body fragment, blue tin glazed, 1640 - 1800	Row #	48
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, pan body fragment, glazed both surfaces with lead	Row #	44
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed interior yellow slip trail	Row #	42
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, glazed both surfaces with black manganese lead	Row #	39
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces with black manganese lead	Row #	40
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware handle fragment, glazed both surfaces with lead	Row #	43
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed interior with brown manganese lead	Row #	41
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, bowl fragment, blue floral hand painted, glazed both surfaces, 1660 - 1880	Row #	56
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, bowl base fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	58
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, teacup body fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	59
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, teacup fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	55
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, bowl fragment, green glaze exterior with horizontal ridges, 1762 - 1820	Row #	52

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

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, transfer printed floral decoration on exterior, interior surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row # 46
10	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row # 45
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, Annularware, plate body fragment, brown and green banded, interior surface missing, 1780 - 1815	Row # 47
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row # 50
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate fragment, blue dotted transfer printed, exterior surface missing, 1795 - 1840	Row # 54
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Red Bodied Slipware, Astbury, small hollow ware fragment, 1725 - 1765	Row # 62
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate fragment, brown transferprinted landscape scene, 1815 - 1950	Row # 53
3	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1815 - 1950	Row # 51
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Rhenish Brown, hollow ware fragment, salt glaze exterior, 1540 - 1780	Row # 57
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, indeterminate type fragment, glazed exterior, interior surface missing	Row # 60
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl fragment	Row # 49
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 36
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 33
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 31
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 32
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 34
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 35
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 38
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row # 37
6	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, Dutch, structural fragment, hand made, yellow	Row # 2
4	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row # 3
4	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed surfaces, red	Row # 4
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row # 20
6	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row # 19
6	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row # 16
1	Glass, Curved, marble 70-80% complete, transparent with orange swirl	Row # 21
84	Glass, flat, window fragment, light aqua, patination	Row # 18
1	Metal, Copper alloy, button >90% complete, one loop button	Row # 61
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row # 12
32	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row # 9
27	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row # 8
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, rod fragment, corroded	Row # 11
2	Metal, Ferrous Metal, screw fragment, corroded	Row # 10
2	Metal, Ferrous Metal, slag fragment	Row # 6
2	Mineral, Charcoal, waste material fragment	Row # 17
1	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row # 5
1	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment, plaster on one side	Row # 1
7	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row # 7

Total Artifacts in Context 1: 299

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1404 : 299

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

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1404, Context 11 **Catalog # 375**

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, small bowl 40-50% complete, gilded interior along the rim and base	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, bowl body fragment, blue transfer printed floral interior, 1815 - 1950	Row #	2

Total Artifacts in Context 11: 2

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1404 : 2

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1406, Context 1 **Catalog # 376**

Modern

1	Metal, Copper alloy, US quarter whole, 1972	Row #	9
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Historic

1	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row #	8
9	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate type fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, small plate fragment, glazed exterior, interior surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, White Bodied, indeterminate type fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	16
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, White Bodied, indeterminate type fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	17
12	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth and neck fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
8	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	11
2	Glass, flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	12
2	Glass, flat, window fragment, ridged exterior, clear/uncolored	Row #	13
1	Metal, Copper alloy, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	5
5	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	4
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, slag fragment	Row #	18
2	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	2
1	Stone, Mica Schist, structural fragment	Row #	3
4	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Context 1: 54

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1406 : 54

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1406, Context 2 **Catalog # 377**

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Argillite, flake fragment	Row #	27
1	Stone, Argillite, flake fragment	Row #	26
3	Stone, Quartzite, thermally altered rock fragment	Row #	25

Historic

1	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, brick remnants on surface	Row #	31
1	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, mortar and plaster	Row #	32
5	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	6
8	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	7
2	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, unglazed	Row #	18

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

2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces with manganese lead	Row #	19
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Tan Bodied, plate fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	28
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, plate fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	34
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hard Paste, teacup rim fragment, blue underglaze	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate fragment, interior surface glazed, exterior surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	35
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, teacup body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate rim fragment, Shell Edge, blue, 1780 - 1830	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, White Bodied, indeterminate type fragment, exterior green glaze, interior surface missing	Row #	36
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, plate body fragment, purple transferprinted geometric design, 1815 - 1950	Row #	23
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, bottle rim fragment, glazed exterior	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment	Row #	2
3	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed exterior	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	29
2	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, aqua	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, amber	Row #	12
10	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, olive green, devitrified	Row #	13
3	Glass, flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	17
26	Glass, flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	16
5	Glass, flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	15
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	10
16	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	9
7	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	8
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, screw >90% complete, corroded	Row #	33
3	Metal, Ferrous Metal, slag fragment	Row #	1
10	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	3
1	Mineral, Coal ash, waste material fragment	Row #	4
1	Stone, Granite, structural fragment	Row #	30

Total Artifacts in Context 2: 126

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1406 : 126

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, Excavation Unit 1406, Context 19

Catalog # 378

Prehistoric

1	Stone, Argillite, flake fragment	Row #	42
1	Stone, Chert, flake fragment	Row #	45
1	Stone, Chert, flake fragment	Row #	43
1	Stone, Jasper, flake fragment	Row #	28

Indeterminate

1	Stone, Jasper, raw material fragment	Row #	26
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Historic

7	Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, mortar with a plastered exterior surface	Row #	23
15	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	4
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	3
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, small mammal, limb fragment	Row #	5

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

1	Fauna, Bone - remains, cow, limb 80-90% complete	Row #	1
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, limb fragment	Row #	2
1	Fauna, Bone - remains, fish, scale fragment	Row #	40
1	Fauna, Shell - artifact, Mother of Pearl, pendant fragment, shaped and smoothed	Row #	44
4	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	39
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Buff Bodied Slipware, Staffordshire, small hollow ware fragment, 1675 - 1795	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, lead glaze exterior, fading glaze	Row #	11
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior lead glaze	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, lead glazed both surfaces, burned	Row #	38
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, yellow slip on both surfaces	Row #	14
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior lead glaze, finished exterior	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, interior black manganese lead glaze	Row #	12
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces with manganese lead, ridged exterior	Row #	8
6	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces with manganese lead	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, pan body fragment, glazed interior manganese lead, exterior unglazed	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, small hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces with manganese lead	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, hollow ware base fragment, blue underglaze decoration, 1660 - 1800	Row #	24
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1762 - 1820	Row #	18
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Creamware, plate body fragment, interior surface missing, 1762 - 1820	Row #	19
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, teacup rim fragment, brown floral transfer printed exterior, 1795 - 1840	Row #	21
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Bodied, Westerwald, chamber pot body fragment, blue exterior glaze, 1700 - 1738	Row #	25
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl rim fragment	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl 50-60% complete	Row #	17
3	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment	Row #	37
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, glazed exterior	Row #	36
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green, devitrified	Row #	29
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	30
8	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	31
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	32
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, bolt fragment, corroded	Row #	35
15	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	34
2	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded	Row #	33
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	6
1	Stone, Basalt, structural fragment	Row #	27
1	Stone, Slate, pencil fragment	Row #	41
1	Stone, Slate, structural fragment	Row #	16

Total Artifacts in Context 19: 105

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing Excavation Unit 1406 : 105

28Me202, Trent House, Kitchen Wing, General Provenience

Catalog # 379

Historic

3	Fauna, Bone - remains, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	5
2	Fauna, Bone - remains, large mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	6

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

1	Fauna, Tooth, medium mammal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, plate fragment, 1660 - 1880	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Chinese Export, small hollow ware fragment, interior blue scenic decoration, 1660 - 1880	Row #	8
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, Jackfield Type glaze	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, White Salt Glazed, teacup fragment, 1720 - 1805	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, White Clay, smoking pipe, stem with heel fragment, D 4/64", 1750 - 1800	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	2
4	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	3
1	Metal, Ferrous Metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	1

Total Artifacts in Surface Collection: 18

Total Artifacts in Kitchen Wing General Provenience : 18

Total Number of Artifacts: 2539

*** Item Discarded in Laboratory**

Appendix C

RESUMES

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

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

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6(2/3):1-19 [2005].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

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

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

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

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

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Port of Trenton Museum Foundation (Board Member 2003 – present)

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

JOSHUA J. BUTCHKO
Principal Investigator and Laboratory Supervisor, M.A., RPA

EDUCATION

M.A. Public History, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, Camden, NJ, 2012

B.A. Anthropology and Classics, Drew University, Madison, NJ, 2003

EXPERIENCE

2012-present Principal Investigator/Laboratory Supervisor
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

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

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- report and proposal preparation
- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories

2008-2012 Laboratory Supervisor and Senior Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

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

- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories
- writing artifact section of reports
- assistance in artifact display assembly

2006-2008 Senior Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

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

- on-site project management
- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- supervision of personnel
- field photography
- report preparation
- supervision of mechanically assisted excavation
- guidance and instruction at on-site public archaeology service days

2003-2006 Field Assistant
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Worked on various archaeological field projects in New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, DC. Participation in:

- excavation and survey
- field recording
- laboratory processing of artifacts

2004 Field Assistant
Monmouth University Archaeological Field School

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field operations at the Merchants and Drivers Tavern in Rahway, NJ. Participation in:

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

2003 Volunteer
Monmouth University Archaeological Field School

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field operations at the Abraham Staats House in Bound Brook, NJ. Participation in:

- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis

2002 Field Assistant
Drew University Archaeological Field School in Ecuador

Worked at multiple sites in the Los Congrejitos area. Participation in:

- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- field photography
- artifact processing and analysis

2001 Drew University International Seminar in Eritrea

CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER 40 Hour Certification
HAZWOPER 8 Hour Confined Space Entrant Certification
NJ DEP SHPO 7 Hour CRM Essentials Training Program

AFFILIATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ)
National Council on Public History (NCPH)

Appendix D

**NEW JERSEY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABSTRACT**

APPENDIX D
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
Bibliographic Abstract

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Location: William Trent House, City of Trenton, Mercer County, NJ

Drainage Basin: Delaware River

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: West Trenton, N.J.-PA.

Project: William Trent House Public Archaeology Program,
Archaeological Investigations on the East Side of the House,
The 1719 William Trent House Museum, City of Trenton,
Mercer County, New Jersey

Level of Survey: II

Cultural Resources: William Trent House

Appendix E

PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

APPENDIX E

Project Administrative Data

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: William Trent House Public Archaeology Program,
Archaeological Investigations on the East Side of the House,
The 1719 William Trent House Museum, City of Trenton,
Mercer County, New Jersey

Level of Survey: II

HRI Project Reference: 14048

Date of Report: January 2016

Client: The 1719 William Trent House Museum

Prime: n/a

Review Agency: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

Agency Reference: n/a

Artifacts/Records Deposited: Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ to be transferred to the
1719 William Trent House Museum

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

Date of Contract Award: 10/1/2014

Notice to Proceed: 10/1/2014

Background Research: n/a

Fieldwork: October 2014, June 2015

Analysis: September 2015

Report Written: December 2015-January 2016

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator(s): Richard Hunter, Ian Burrow, Joshua Butchko

Background Researcher(s): n/a

Field Supervisor(s): Joshua Butchko

Field Assistant(s): William Liebeknecht

Analyst(s): Joshua Butchko

Draftperson(s): Evan Mydlowski

Report Author(s): Richard Hunter, Joshua Butchko

