Appendix A
Potter's Field and Almshouse Cemeteries in Philadelphia

Potter's Field and Almshouse Cemeteries in Philadelphia

During the earliest years of Philadelphia, the primary burial locations for both enslaved and free African Americans were the potter's field cemetery in Washington Square and the almshouse burial grounds. Even after the first independent black churches were established, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the least-fortunate members of the African American community would have continued to be interred in large numbers within the various later potter's fields and almshouse cemeteries established throughout the city and its outskirts. The list below and accompanying map summarizes current information related to the location, periods of use, and current preservation status of the public burial grounds of Philadelphia.

A **Potter's Field 1 [Washington Square]:** southwest corner of 6th and Walnut Streets; circa 1705–1794 (Scharf and Westcott 1884: 2355–2356; Torres 1997). Cemetery partially intact; multiple intact and disturbed burials archaeologically identified since the 1950s (Mooney and Crist 2007).

B **Potter's Field 2 [Logan Square/Eakins Oval]:** northwest corner of 18th and Race Streets; late eighteenth century–circa 1815 (Torres 1997). Cemetery partially intact. In 1890, a plumber excavating for a drain pipe in the vicinity of 248 N. 19th Street uncovered an intact coffin and human remains (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 29, 1890). In 2009–2010, archaeologists identified approximately 60 intact burials at the location of the Sister Cities Park, across from the Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul; these were not exhumed, but rather remain preserved in place (Lewis and Basalik 2010).

C **Potter's Field 3:** south side of Lombard between 10th and 11th Streets; circa 1787–1800 (Barker 1943, Torres 1997). Cemetery presumed to be at least partially intact.

Note: When this cemetery was originally established it extended from 10th to 12th Streets. However, the land between 11th and 12th Streets almost immediately became caught up in a land dispute with private individuals who also claimed ownership. This parcel was eventually abandoned by the City, and most likely was never used for burials.

-- **Potter's Field 4 [not shown on map]:** south side of Vine Street from 21st to 22nd Streets; 1790-1856 (Scharf and Westcott 1884, Barker 1943, Torres 1997). Although this property was purchased by the City for use as a public cemetery, it is currently uncertain if it ever served that function. Scharf and Westcott state that they doubt burials were ever made there, and neither Barker nor Torres cite evidence of documented interments.

D **Potter's Field 5:** south side of Lombard between 9th and 10th Streets; circa 1800–1812 (Barker 1943, Torres 1997). Cemetery presumed to be at least partially intact.

E **Potter's Field 6 ["The Vineyard"]:** vicinity of the intersection of N. 20th, Parrish, and Poplar Streets, adjacent to the Francisville neighborhood (exact boundaries unknown); circa 1818–1860 (Library Company of Philadelphia 2010; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 16, 1857). Cemetery partially intact. Graves were removed by the city in 1861 (*Public Ledger*, December 30, 1861), but evidently many were missed. Workmen uncovered human remains at 20th and Parrish Streets in 1890 (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 9, 1890); more skeletal remains were found below a sidewalk at 802 N. 20th Street in 1895 (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 15, 1895); and seven intact graves were exposed in a basement in the 800 block of 20th Street during house repairs in 2009 (Gambardello 2009).

F **Potter's Field 7 ["Lower Burying Ground"]:** west side of Schuylkill River, north of Market Street; eighteenth century–circa 1809. Cemetery likely destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century by the Pennsylvania Railroad (Scharf and Westcott 1884: 2358).

G **Potter's Field 8 ["Upper Burying Ground"]:** west side of Schuylkill River, north of Market Street and Potter's Field 6; eighteenth century–circa 1850. Cemetery likely destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century by the Pennsylvania Railroad (Scharf and Westcott 1884: 2358).

H **Potter's Field 9 [Moyamensing Potter's Field]\Philadelphia Almshouse Burial Ground:** 11th to 12th Streets between Christian Street and Washington Avenue (approximate); circa 1822–1850 (Scharf and Westcott 1884: 2359; Drayton 1824; Barker 1943). Cemetery partially intact; burials were exposed at 12th and Carpenter Streets during the construction of new buildings (*Public Ledger*, August 16, 1851); in Carpenter Street during the installation of sewer lines (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 17, 21, and 22, 1889); during the installation of a sewer line at 11th and Camilla Streets (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 19, 1893); and in the basement of a store near 12th and Kimball Streets (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 16, 1898). In 2004, intact burials were archaeologically exhumed from a basement on the south side of Carpenter Street, between 11th and 12th Streets, during renovations of an 1860s-era building. Those excavations uncovered individual coffins containing the well-preserved remains of 16 infants and children from a single grave shaft, and the graves of seven adults from other parts of the basement (Crist 2011). Note: it is currently uncertain whether these two burial grounds occupied separate spaces in this vicinity, or were essentially one and the same thing. All the homes south of Carpenter Street are likely built on top of intact graves.

I **Moyamensing Almshouse Burial Ground:** vicinity of 16th Street, between Fitzwater and Catharine Streets (approximate); circa 1816–1850 (Lawrence 1905). Cemetery never relocated; presumed to be partially intact. In 1893, during repairs to a building at 754 S. 16th Street, workmen uncovered at least 45 intact coffins in the basement. All but one of the coffins contained the remains of African Americans. The remains were removed from the site, but it is not known where they were relocated (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 18, 1893). Note: the original location given for the almshouse itself was Irish Tract Lane below Fitzwater.

J **The "Wigwam" Hospital [temp. City Hospital]:** foot of Race Street at the east bank of the Schuylkill River; circa 1797–1806 (Torres 1997; Henry 1897, Barker 1943). Cemetery status unknown; likely never relocated, but possibly now destroyed by development. Newspaper accounts indicate that this cemetery served as a potter's field and was filled to capacity by 1805 (*Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, December 27, 1804). In 1810, this city hospital was reestablished at the location of the Cherry Hill Burying Ground below.

K **Cherry Hill Burying Ground:** south side of Fairmount between 19th and 20th Streets; circa 1793–1855 (Scharf and Westcott 1884: 2358; Gambardello 2009). Cemetery status unknown; may have been used to bury yellow fever victims who died at the Bush Hill hospital in 1793, and later (after 1810) patients who died in the city's Municipal Hospital of Contagious Diseases (Gambardello 2009; Henry 1897).

L **Blockley Almshouse Cemetery #1:** bounded by Locust, 32nd, Spruce, and 33rd Streets (approximate); circa 1832–1860 (Agnew et al. 1890). Current status unknown; possibly destroyed. Burials within this cemetery were disturbed by construction for the Keystone Battery Armory in 1889–1890 (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 29, 1889 and December 28, 1890), and again during the construction of Franklin Field, in the early 1920s.

M **Blockley Almshouse Cemetery #2:** south side of 34th Street, east of S. University Avenue; circa 1860–1905 (Agnew et al. 1890). Cemetery removed; site was impacted in 2001 by construction for a new parking garage. Excavated soil from the site—including an unknown number of human remains—was removed from the site and reportedly used as landfill beneath the FedEx Shipping Center in Gray's Ferry. The remainder of the almshouse remains, including full interments and deposits of medical specimens, were archaeologically exhumed (by the authors of this report) and reburied in the nearby Woodlands Cemetery.

Germantown Potter's Field [not depicted in map]: west side of Queen Lane, between Penn Street and Pulaski Avenue, Germantown; circa 1755–1916 (Stackhouse 2008). Cemetery presumed to be partially intact; archaeological investigations currently ongoing (Fowler et al. 2013).

City Municipal Hospital/City Potter's Field [not depicted in map]: in the area bounded by Lehigh Avenue, 19th Street, Huntingdon Avenue, and 22nd Street; circa 1855–1909 (Smedley 1862, Barker 1943). Graves in at least a portion of these cemeteries were exhumed by the city in 1908-9 and cremated on site (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 21, 1907 and March 6, 1908; Barker 1943).

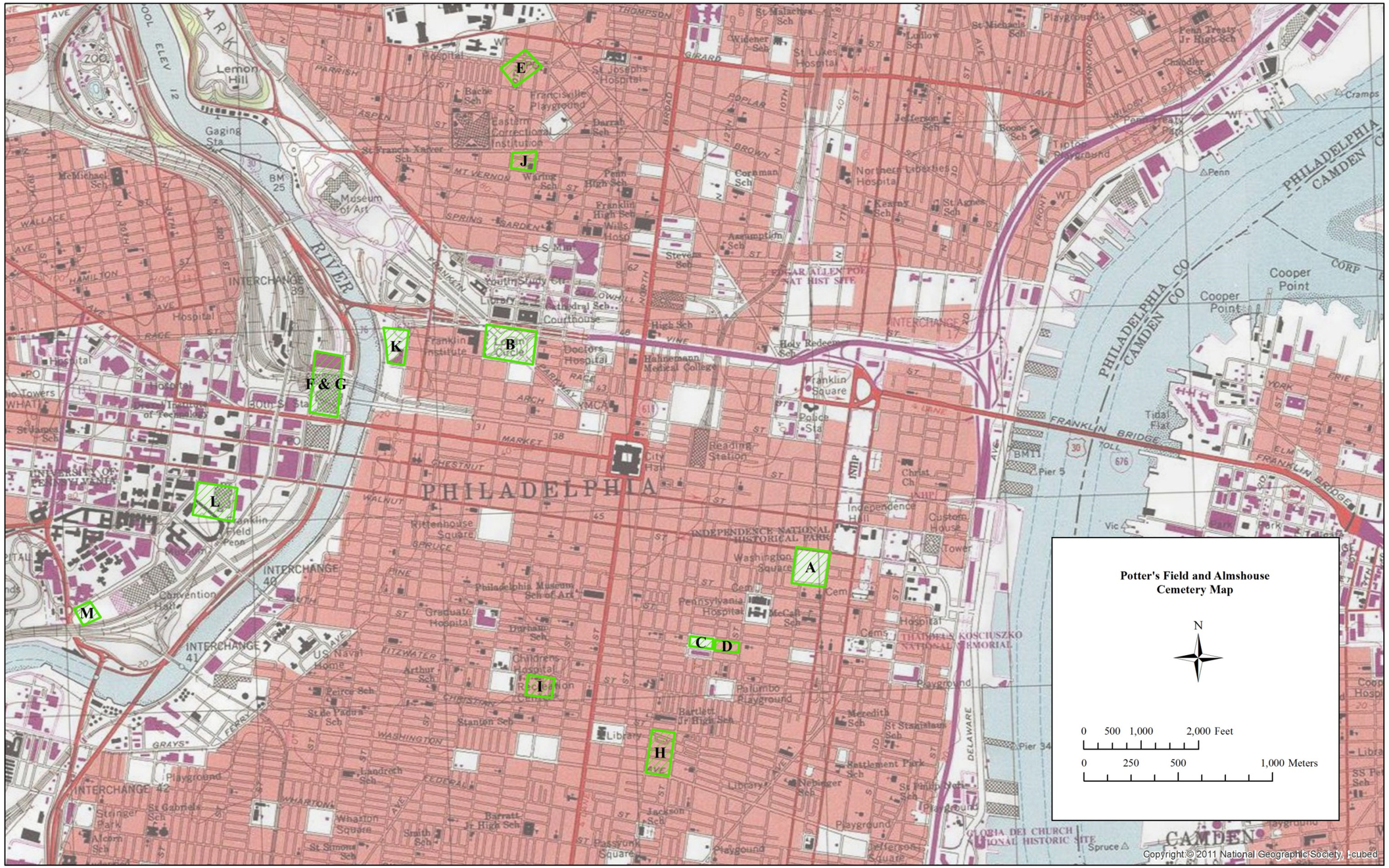

Figure A.1 Map showing the locations of the various Philadelphia potter's field and almshouse cemeteries, circa 1705–1849.

Appendix B
Hallowed Ground: African American Petitions and Philadelphia's Potter's Field

Hallowed Ground: African American Petitions and Philadelphia's Potter's Field

During the late eighteenth century, the free black community in Philadelphia initiated multiple attempts to gain some measure of control over the negro section of the city's potter's field cemetery, located in what is now Washington Square. Also known as the "Stranger's Burying Ground," the potter's field was originally set aside in the early 1700s for the interment of those persons viewed as outsiders—who were not members of local churches, were poor, or who otherwise lived at the margins of the established Philadelphia social order. Individuals interred in that ground were often buried in anonymity, sometimes under deplorable conditions, and left to desecration at the uncaring hands of grave robbers and vandals. Fragmentary historical information suggests that ground inside the potter's field was at some point segregated for the burial of persons of European ancestry, enslaved and free people of African descent, and Catholics. In later years, soldiers who died in British prisons during the Revolution and victims of the 1793–1794 yellow fever epidemics were also interred in this cemetery.

The efforts of leaders in the emergent free black community to lay claim to their section of the potter's field followed the accepted practices of the day, and involved the submission of a succession of petitions—written requests submitted to the state or city government agencies that had jurisdiction over this ground. The requests made in these documents represented the first civil and political assertions of independence and self-determination by the members of this community, and reflected the great importance attached to this cemetery and the ancestral remains held within it. If they had been successful, these efforts would have established an official black cemetery within the square, and would have forced the dominant white populace of the city to acknowledge the legitimate right of African Americans to bury their dead with dignity in that space, in accordance with their customs. The creation of such a publicly recognized sacred space would also have served as a powerful symbol reinforcing the notion that people of African descent were by that time no longer strangers, but rather a permanent part of Philadelphia's social and historical fabric. The sequence of African American attempts to wrest control over the black section of the potter's field are summarized below.

1782: In April 1782, six free black men—James Black, Samuel Saviel, Oronoco Dexter, Cuff Douglas, Aram Prymus, and William Gray—representing "the Black people of the City and Suburbs," petitioned the Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council for permission to "fence in the Negroes Burying ground in the Potter's Field" (Nash 1991: 94). After a four-year delay, this petition was finally brought before the council for consideration in 1786, and was referred to the surveyor general's office, but was never acted upon. (Note: the original 1782 petition is held in the Pennsylvania State Archives, Records of Pennsylvania's Revolutionary Governments, Executive Correspondence and Petitions, 1777-1790 [RG # 27.28], item #633.)

1790: On March 13, the leadership of the Free African Society (FAS) responded to a proposal to lease the "Ground called Potter's Field" and petitioned City Council, asking that the square be rented to them (Douglas 1862: 33–35). The full text of this petition read:

> *To the worshipful, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, of the City of Philadelphia, in Common Council*.
>
> The petition of the Free African Society for the benefit of the sick, in the City of Philadelphia,
>
> RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:
>
> That the burial-ground called the Potter's field, being in part appropriated for the burial of black persons, and chiefly made use of for that purpose, and your petitioners being informed that

> the Common Council are about to let the same, are desirous to have the said burial-ground under the care of the said Society, and are willing to pay the same rent that hath been offered by any other person, and a year's advance as soon as the said ground is enclosed, and they are put in possession thereof.
>
> They therefore pray that the said ground may be rented to them for one or more years, on the terms they propose, and under such regulations as the Common Council shall think proper to make.
>
> And your petitioners shall pray.
>
> Signed on behalf of the same, by
>
> MOSES JOHNSON, ABSALOM JONES, Overseers.
> CYRUS BUSTILL, WILLIAM WHITE, HENRY STEWART,
> TOD FINCH, ABRAHAM INGLIS, JAMES CATON, Committee

Eleven prominent members of the city's white community endorsed the back of this petition:

> We, the subscribers, having for some time past been acquainted with several of the members of the FREE AFRICAN SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SUCH AMONG THEM WHO MAY BECOME INFIRM, do certify, that we have informed ourselves of the rules and order established by the said Society, and approve of their Institution, and can therefore recommend the members thereof, as well their humane design, to the notice and attention of their fellow citizens, they being worthy of a degree of confidence and encouragement.
>
> GEO. WILLIAMS, BENJ. RUSH,
> WM. ASHBY, NICHOLAS WALN,
> JOSEPH CLARK, WILLIAM WHITE,
> SAM'L MAGAW, CHARLES WILIAMS,
> TENCH COXE, JOSEPH JAMES,
> WILLIAM SAVERY.

On April 26, City Council considered the three petitions they had received, and awarded the lease of the potter's field to local businessmen Joseph Ogden and Jeremiah Fisher for a term of three years (Philadelphia City Council 1789–1793: 216–234).

1791: On September 7, the City's Common Council received "A Petition from the free Africans of Philadelphia, praying that the north west corner of the Ground call Potter's Field may be granted to them for the Purpose of erecting a Church" (Philadelphia City Council 1789–1793: 415–424). Submitted little more than a month after the Free African Society transformed itself into the African Church, this petition identified that the organization's first choice for locating their house of worship was within this hallowed ground, and reflected the importance placed on associating the church building with the graves of their ancestors. The fact that the petition singled out the northwest corner of the potter's field may also indicate that this was the location of the "Negroe" section within that larger burial ground. Ultimately, this request was allowed to be voluntarily withdrawn by the church before the council debated it. Five months later, the members of the African Church purchased a lot of ground at 5th and Adelphi Streets for their sanctuary. The church erected on that lot was subsequently renamed the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas (Douglass 1862: 43–46).

1793: On March 11, the City's Common Council received a petition from the "Members of the African Society" (Philadelphia City Council 1793–1796: 8–10). Council minutes do not record the subject of this

petition, and the original document either has not survived or has not yet been located in an archival collection. This request was submitted exactly three years after the petition of 1790—as the term of Odgen and Fisher's lease of the potter's field was expiring—and may have been another attempt by the Free African Society to lease the cemetery grounds.

By late 1794, the potter's field in Washington Square was closed to the burial of the dead, and the process of turning it into a landscaped public park began shortly after. Sometime around 1798, the remains of individuals buried in the black section of the potter's field may have been relocated to the graveyard behind St. Thomas' Church. Information regarding this removal of interments was provided by a former staff member of Independence National Historical Park (Roberts and Benedict 2000). However, documentary evidence confirming that information has not yet been identified. There is no mention of such a relocation effort in any of the local newspapers of the time, and no discussion of such a proposal is mentioned in surviving City Council minutes. A handful of archaeological investigations have been conducted within Washington Square since the 1950s, but these have all been relatively limited in scope. None of the human remains identified during these prior excavations have been verified as belonging to persons of African descent (Mooney and Crist 2007). Burials in the St. Thomas churchyard were moved to Lebanon Cemetery around 1887, and then again to Eden Cemetery, in Delaware County, in 1903 (Keels 2003: 81).

Appendix C
African American Cemeteries in Philadelphia, 1797–1849

African American Churches and Burial Grounds, 1780–1849

Although a good amount of research into the history of black churches in the city has been conducted in recent years, almost no effort has been so far made to document the various church cemeteries created by and associated with these congregations, or any potential independent burial grounds established by the African American community. A summary of the known research regarding black cemeteries in Philadelphia is compiled below (listed chronologically) and in the accompanying maps. Given the relative lack of burial options available to African Americans during this period, it is possible—if not likely—that all the churches listed below did create their own burial grounds, or burial vaults, at some point in time. The information below should not be considered exhaustive or comprehensive, as much more documentation needs to be researched and collected. Unless otherwise cited, all church/churchyard locations and associated information is from Emily Cooperman's study, *Inventory of African American Church Resources 1787–1949* (Cooperman 2008).

1. Byberry Meeting African American Burial Ground (1780–circa 1840)
Location: intersection of Townsend Road and Burling Avenue, Benjamin Rush State Park (not included in topographic map).

Established by the Society of Friends in the Byberry district for the interment of African Americans freed from bondage. Two prior archaeological investigations encompassed this property (John Milner Associates 1988; Louis Berger & Associates 1993), but both focused on historical research and the establishment of site boundaries rather than testing within the burial ground to assess preservation. Cemetery presumed to be at least partially intact.

2. African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas (1794–1887)
Location: southwest corner of South 5th and Adelphi (now St. James Place) Streets

Churchyard burials were relocated to Lebanon Cemetery in 1887 when the first church was sold (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 11 and 18, 1887); burials subsequently relocated from Lebanon to Eden Cemetery in 1903 (Keels 2003: 81).

3. Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (1794–present)
Location: 419–423 South 6th Street

Burials in the Mother Bethel churchyard have been exposed and relocated on several occasions during the nineteenth century, primarily in association with the construction of new, larger church buildings. The first such occurrence was in 1841, during the construction of the third church, when a large number of burials were uncovered toward the rear of the church lot (*North American*, May 29, 1841). It is not reported what happened to these remains, but it is possible that all or some could have been relocated to the Queen Street burying ground (see entry 9 below). Some additional unknown number of interments was again removed from the rear of the church lot in 1889, in the process of building the present church. This group of remains was reinterred in Lebanon Cemetery the same year (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 5, 1889).

Information from surviving bills of mortality indicates that some 285 interments were made in this churchyard between 1797 and the establishment of the Queen Street ground, in early 1810 (Klepp 1991). It is currently unknown if burials are still contained within parts of the existing church property.

4. Mother African Zoar Methodist Episcopal Church (1796–1885)
Location: north side of Brown Street west of 4th; 409 Brown Street (approximate)

The church asked permission from the Board of Health to relocate 100 burials from the churchyard to Olive Cemetery in 1884; however, this relocation did not go as planned (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, Sept. 12, 1884). In March 1886, local newspapers reported the following story:

> The police of the Twenty-fourth district yesterday discovered a large number of human bones in a pit on Richmond street, near Clearfield. It was learned that the bones were being brought from the churchyard of Zoar African M.E. Church, on Brown street, near Fourth, where the bodies were being removed to another locality. Orders were issued forbidding any more bones being deposited in the pit, which was covered up with dirt [*Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 27, 1886].

The current status of the remains deposited along Richmond Street is unknown. It is presumed that at least some of the remains from the Zoar cemetery on Brown Street were relocated to Olive Cemetery in or about 1886. Burials in Olive were relocated to Eden Cemetery in 1923 (Keels 2003).

5. Campbell African Methodist Episcopal Church (1807–present)
Location: 1651-1661 Kinsey St., Frankford neighborhood.

Cemetery was established; presumed to be largely, if not completely intact. Congregation has occupied this property since the church's founding.

6. First African Presbyterian Church (1809–circa 1887)
Location: east side of 7th Street below Shippen (now Bainbridge); 705–711 South 7th Street (approximate)

A cemetery was established in the churchyard, and was relocated to Lebanon Cemetery sometime after April 1884, as the congregation was preparing to move to a new location (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 16, 1884).

7. First African Baptist Church, Congregation 1, Site #1 (1810–1822)[1]
Location: 10th Street near Winter, south of Vine Street

Cemetery never relocated. This burial ground was rediscovered during the construction of the Vine Street Expressway. The remains of 90 individuals were archaeological exhumed between 1985 and 1990, and were relocated to Eden Cemetery in 1995 (Roberts and McCarthy 1995).

8. First African Baptist Church, Congregation 1, Site #2 (circa 1822–1875)
Location: Pearl Street near 11th, between Vine and Wood Streets; 1029–1033 Pearl Street

It is likely that a cemetery was established; current status unknown.

9. First African Baptist Church, Congregation 2, Site #1 (circa 1816–1822)
Location: 13th Street between Race and Vine Streets

It is likely that a cemetery was established; current status unknown.

1. This congregation split into two different groups around 1816, both of which established church buildings and cemeteries under the name First African Baptist Church. Only the Congregation 1 Church was officially recognized by the Philadelphia Baptist Association (Roberts and McCarthy 1995).

10. First African Baptist Church, Congregation 1, Site #2 (circa 1824–1841)
Location: Smith's Alley, near the corner of 8th and Vine Streets

Cemetery never relocated. This church was established in three converted row homes on Smith's Alley, with the cemetery located in the small backyard space behind these buildings. The cemetery was rediscovered in 1980 during archaeological investigations for the Philadelphia Commuter Rail Tunnel. In 1983–1984, the remains of nearly 150 people were archaeological exhumed, and were reinterred in Eden Cemetery in 1987 (Roberts and McCarthy).

11. Mother Bethel Burying Ground (1810–circa 1864)
Location: northwest corner of Queen and Cobb (now Lawrence) Streets; sealed beneath parts of the Weccacoe Playground

Cemetery never relocated. Archaeological investigations conducted in 2013 in advance of planned playground renovations confirmed that the burial ground was still preserved in this ground. Believed to be substantially intact, though some disturbance has occurred as a result of past playground renovations; estimated 3,000–5,000 burials present.

12. Union (Union Mission) AME Church (circa 1816–1890)
Location: south side of Coates (now Fairmount) Street east of 5th; 444 Fairmount Avenue

A cemetery was established, but it is not known if burials were relocated. In 2013, parts of the property were excavated for the construction of a new private residence; current status of the cemetery unknown. Local newspapers recorded the burial of William Brooker, a black coachman, in this cemetery in 1843 (*Public Ledger*, December 23, 1843):

> BURIAL OF A FAITHFUL SERVANT
> *Be honest poverty thy boastful wealth;*
> *So shall thy friendships be sincere, tho' few*
>
> It is but seldom that we see the last rites paid to the remains of an indigent servant attended with any manifestation of respect or gratitude, and when such an instance does come under our observation it should be recorded as an off-spring of one of the noblest traits of humanity. We have a case in point, and one which will rebound to the honor of the benefactor. Some of our readers may have witnessed the ceremonies attending the interment of Joshua Brooker, a colored man, who has for a long time ben a faithful driver for Mr. J. Glanat, the estimable omnibus proprietor. The body, attended by friends was placed in the omnibus "President", which was covered with appropriate emblems of mourning, as were also the six white horses by which it was drawn. The driver's box, but a few days since vacated by poor Joshua, was unoccupied and his favorite whip remained in the socket near the vacant seat. At the side of each horse stood a footman, and in the rear of the omnibus, Mr. Glenat, accompanied by a few friends as mourners, formed a funeral procession. Thus arranged, the entire company moved at a slow and measured pace to the Union Burial Ground on Fourth Street, near Brown, where the mortal remains of the faithful, though poor servant, were deposited in that 'bourne from whence no traveler returns.' Poor Joshua! Had it been his lot to have died while in the employ of some, a hasty burial would have contributed to erase the memory of his constancy from the mind; but it becomes the duty of a man—a worthy man—to wind around his corpse the habiliments of the tomb—and to see the earth closed respectfully over that bosom, which no more shall sympathize with the sorrows or beat high with joy at the fortunes of a grateful employer. If the public fail to award to Mr. Glenat the credit to which he is entitled, we are certain that he has that within him which will amply repay all his anxieties on behalf of his servant. Poor Joshua! The snows of winter now mantle

thy grave, and the requiem which the winds of heaven hymn above thee passes unheeded; but in life thy constancy was unfaltering, and in death thy reward was the gratitude and the tears of thy survivors.

13. Bethany AME Church (1817–present)
Location: 8820 Ashton Road (not included in topographic map)

The original church building still survives and is associated with a churchyard cemetery; burial ground presumed to be substantially intact.

14. Wesley AME Zion Church (1820–1885)
Location: north side of Lombard Street, between 5th and 6th Streets; 521–527 Lombard Street

A cemetery was established; in 1885, the congregation received permission from the Philadelphia Board of Health to relocate the burials in its churchyard to Olive Cemetery (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 14, 1885). Burials in Olive Cemetery were relocated to Eden Cemetery in 1923 (Keels 2003).

15. Second African Presbyterian Church (1824–circa 1887)
Location: north side of St. Mary's (now Rodman) Street, between 6th and 7th Streets; 619–631 Rodman Street

Originally the site of the First Reformed (Covenanters) Presbyterian Church and sold to the 2nd African Presbyterian congregation in the 1820s. The 2nd African Presbyterian Church ceased to exist by 1887 and its cemetery is reported to have been sold in 1888 (Torres 1997); likely that burial remains in the cemetery were relocated to Lebanon or Olive Cemetery; currently the location of Star Garden Park.

16. Monumental (Oak Street) Baptist Church (1826–1962)
Location: 4101 Ludlow Street

Cemetery was established; in April 1884 the Board of Health granted permission to relocate burials from the Churchyard to Olive Cemetery prior to the construction of a new church building at this site (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 16, 1884).

17. Union Baptist Church, Site #1 (circa 1832–1848)
Location: Locust Street above 8th Street (*Public Ledger*, September 2, 1836)

It is presumed that a cemetery was established and probably not relocated; current status unknown.

18. Union Baptist Church, Site #2 (1848–1888)
Location: Little Pine (now Addison) Street above 6th Street; 600 block of Addison Street, south side

The presence of a cemetery is indicated in Torres (1997). Reverend Daniel Scott, the founding pastor of this congregation, was buried in this cemetery after his death in June 1850 (FamilySearch.org 2013). In March of 1888, the church petitioned the Board of Health for permission to relocate burials from the churchyard (reference); however, that process may have never occurred or was only partially completed. In the late 1990s, burial remains from this cemetery were uncovered during the excavation of foundations for a new private residence on the south side of Addison Street. Local archaeologists and representatives from the Philadelphia Historical Commission visited the site to inspect the discovery, and representatives from the Medical Examiner's Office were notified that human remains had been exposed. Some discussions about possibly relocating the cemetery were initiated between the commission, the home owner, and the church descendant congregation, but in the end nothing came of this dialogue. All

remains exposed by the house excavations were eventually reburied at this site (Crist 2013). Portions of this cemetery likely remain partially intact in the backyards of homes on Addison Street.

19. Mounty Pisgah AME Church (1833–1942)
Location: south side of Locust Street above 40th Street; 4008 Locust Street

Presumed that a cemetery was established; current status unknown.

20. Wesley AME ("Little Wesley") Church (1834–circa 1888)
Location: east side of Hurst (now South Randolph) Street, 517–519 South Randolph Street (approximate)

Not known if a cemetery was established; current status unknown. Cooperman notes that the church building may have been converted from two row homes, similar to cemetery #10 above.

21. St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church (1834–circa 1839)
Location: 312 S. Quince Street

Given the short life of this church, and the small size of the congregation, it is possible that no cemetery was established (Hopper 1998).

22. Union Methodist ("Little Union") Church (1837–circa 1864)
Location: Little Pine (now Addison) Street above 6th Street; 632 Addison Street (approximate)

Presumed that a cemetery was established; current status unknown. This burial ground may remain partially intact similar to its neighbor, cemetery #18 above.

23. Unknown Church / Cemetery (before 1842–?)
Location: 8th Street below Christian Street (exact location unknown)

In 1842, the *Public Ledger* newspaper carried the story below. At this time, the identity of a church possibly associated with this burial ground is unknown, and no historic maps from this period depict any black cemeteries in this vicinity. The current status of this cemetery is unknown.

> *Dead Body Found* – Yesterday morning, the sexton of a burial ground for colored people, in Eighth street, below Christian, discovered that the earth, in one spot, presented the appearance of having been dug up and something buried beneath. He commenced a search and found a coffin, containing the body of a colored infant, that had been interred there secretly. An inquest was held by Alderman Cambell, of Moyamensing, and a verdict of death by cause unknown, rendered [*Public Ledger*, March 23, 1842].

24. Shiloh Baptist Church (1842–circa 1890)
Location: northeast corner of Clifton and Cedar (now South) Streets, between 10th and 11th Streets; 609 South Clifton Street

Unknown if a cemetery was established; current status unknown.

25. Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church (1844–circa 1939)
Location: south side of Lombard Street between 8th and 9th Streets; 832–836 Lombard Street

A series of brick burial vaults were built by members of the congregation in the yard around the church. A separate burial vault and obelisk monument was established in the courtyard at the front of the church

(Jones 1894; the obelisk was removed from the site sometime after the congregation left this location in 1939). In 2008, while the church building was being converted into a private residence, the front vault was rediscovered and intact remains were found inside. Archaeologists (the authors of this report) subsequently exhumed the remains of Reverend Stephen H. Gloucester (the church's founding preacher), his wife Ann Crusoe Gloucester, and Reverend Benjamin F. Templeton from the interior of the vault space. Later that year, the remains of all three were reburied in the churchyard of Old Pine Presbyterian Church, located at 3rd and Pine Streets. A granite marker now commemorates this new resting place, beneath the walkway at the southeast corner of the church.

It is possible that some or all of the burial vaults in the churchyard may still be preserved; current status unknown.

26. John Wesley Methodist Church (1844–circa 1883)
Location: south side of Shippen (now Bainbridge) Street between 7th and 8th Streets; 732 Bainbridge Street (approximate)

In his research related to Philadelphia burying grounds, Charles R. Barker indicated that this church did establish a churchyard cemetery, but no corroborating evidence is provided (Barker 1943); current status unknown.

27. Church of the Crucifixion (1847–present)
Location: Bainbridge Street near the northwest corner of 8th Street; 620 S. 8th Street

Because this church was founded just two years before the opening of Lebanon and Olive Cemeteries it is possible that a cemetery was never established.

28. Lebanon Cemetery (1849–1899)
Location: bounded by the 1800 block of W. Passayunk Avenue, 18th, McKean, 20th Streets (see discussion below).

29. Olive Cemetery (1849–1923)
Location: bounded by W. Girard, Belmont, Wyalusing, and Merion Avenues

After their creation in 1849, the 11-acre Lebanon and 8-acre Olive cemeteries (non-denominational) became the primary burial grounds used by African Americans who were denied access to other established cemeteries. Lebanon continued in operation until it was condemned by the city in 1899. In 1902, the property was sold and the following year all burials were relocated to Eden Cemetery. Olive was condemned by the city and sold in 1903. In 1923, all burials were transferred to Eden Cemetery (Eden Cemetery 2009).

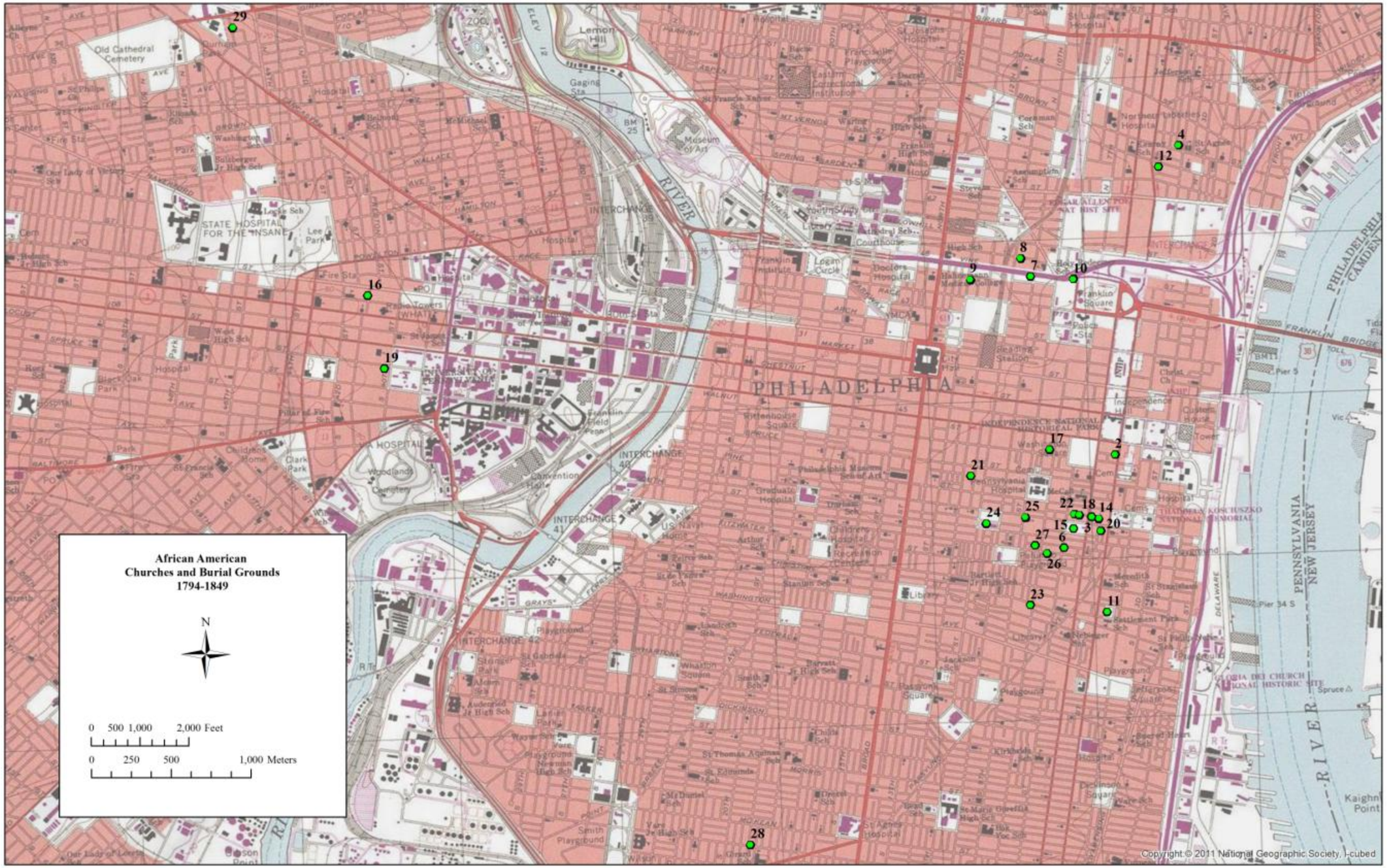

Figure C.1 African American churches and burial grounds, 1794–1849 (Source: National Geographic Society 2011).

Figure C.2 Location 1 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Figure C.3 Locations 2, 3, 6, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Figure C.4 Locations 7, 8, 9, and 10 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

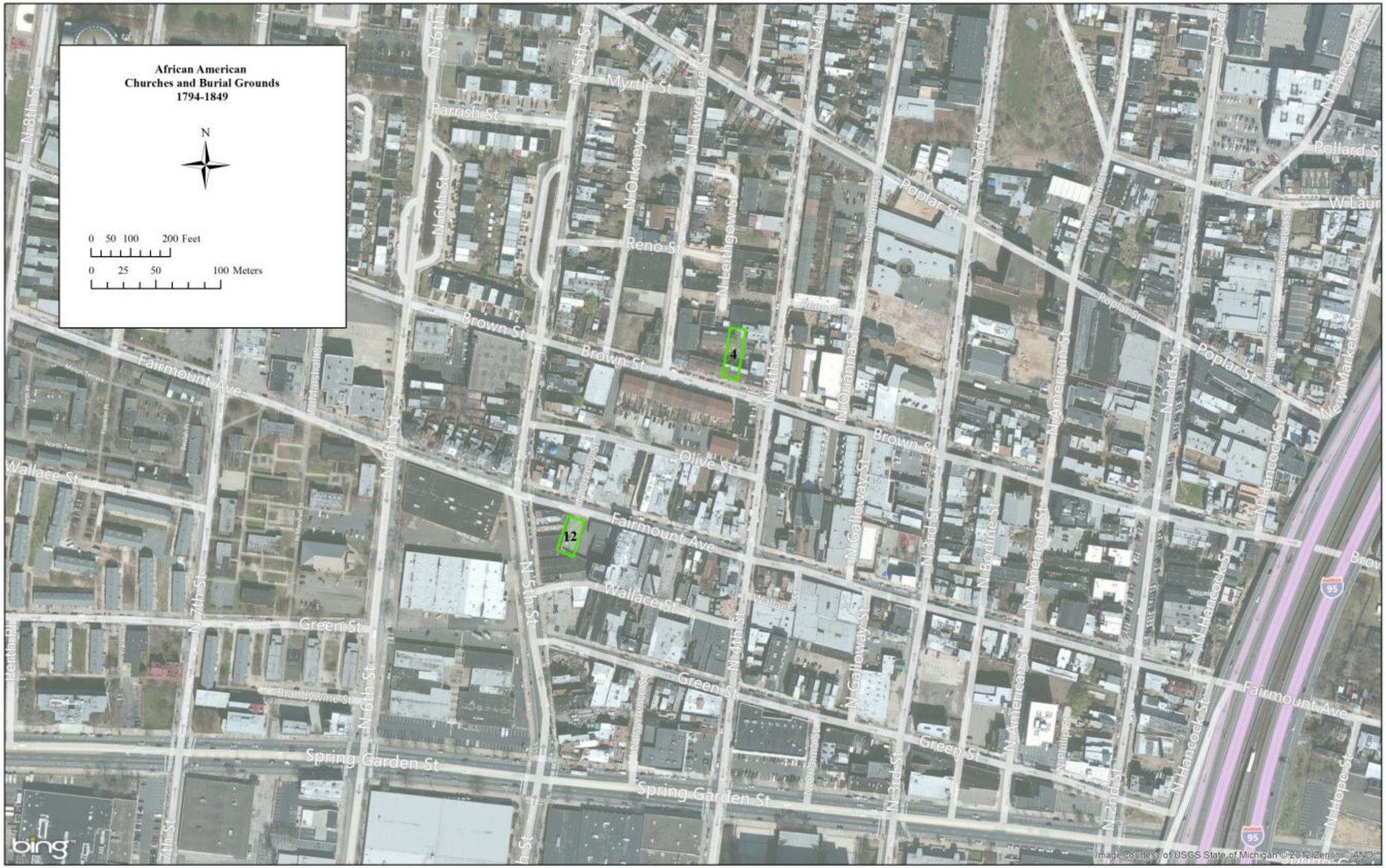

Figure C.5 Locations 4 and 12 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

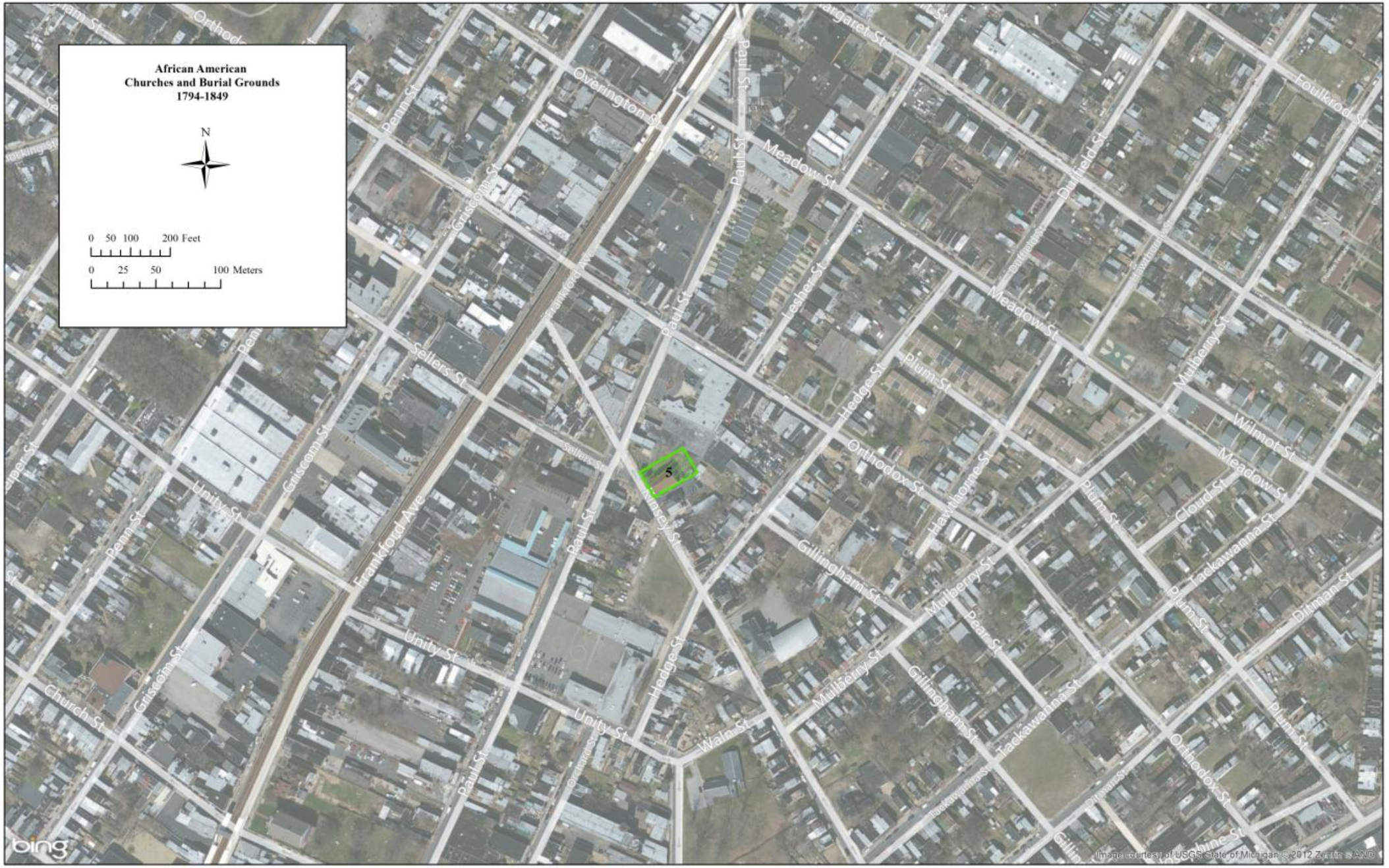

Figure C.6 Location 5 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Figure C.7 Location 13 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Figure C.8 Location 19 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

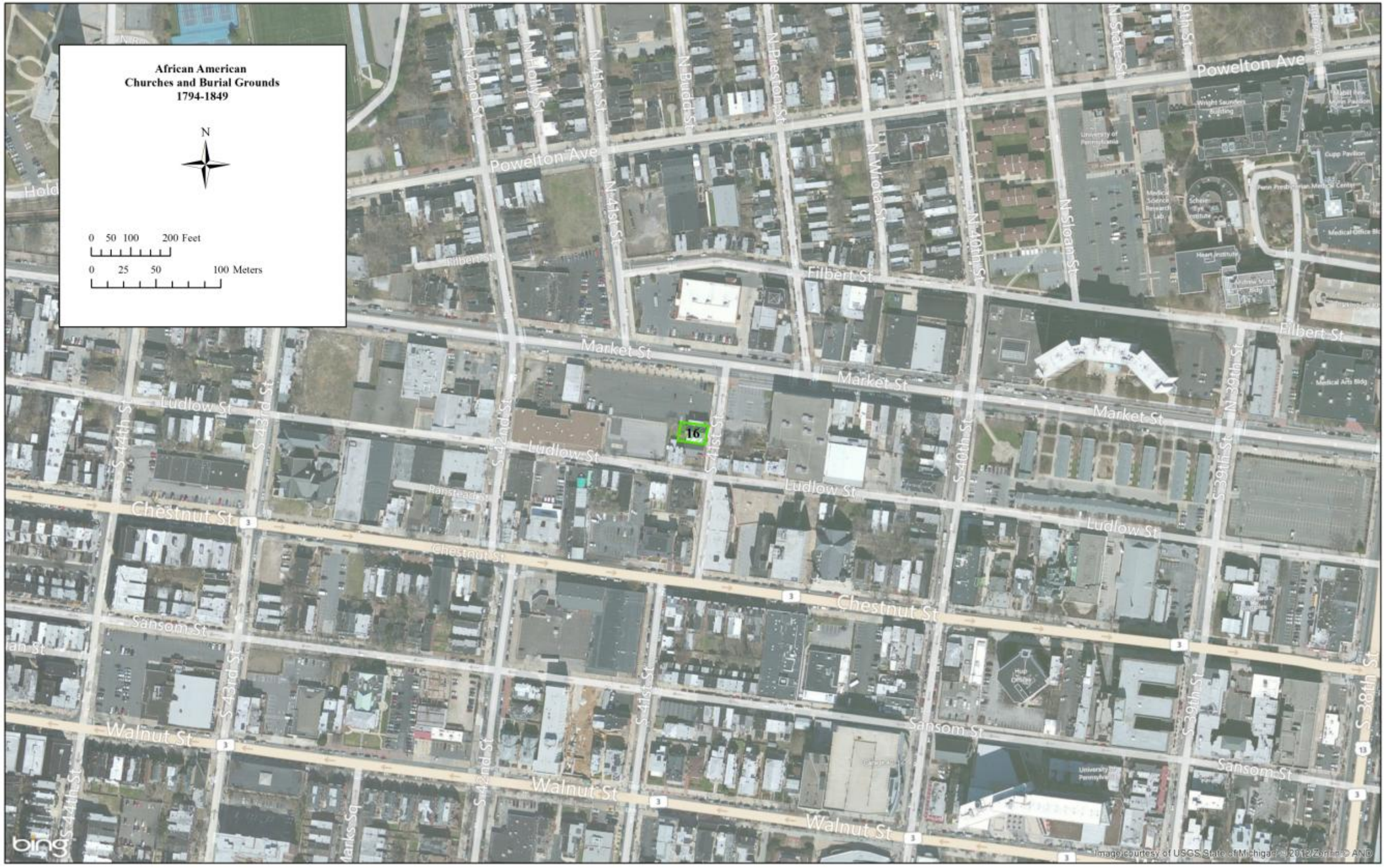

Figure C.9 Location 16 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

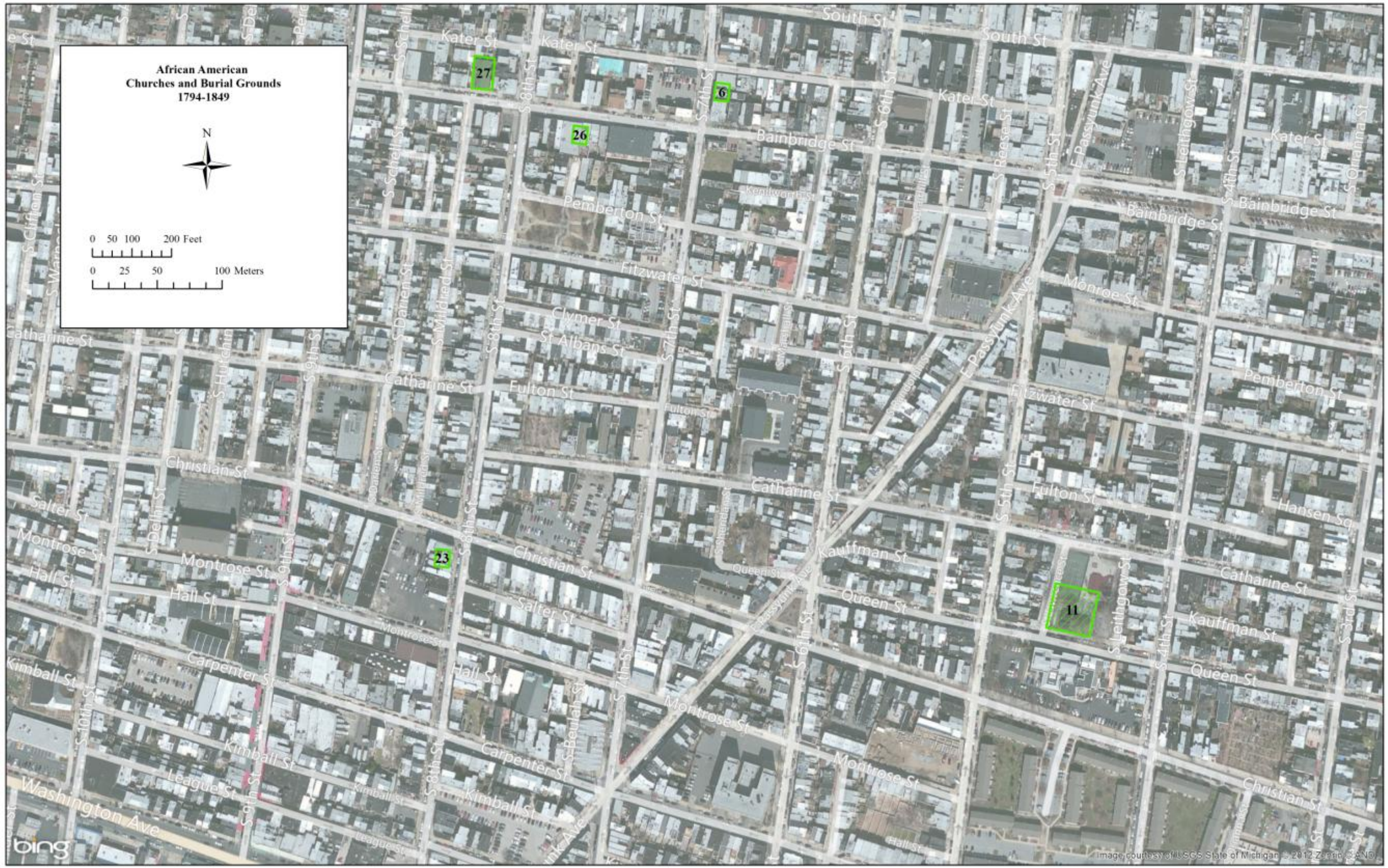

Figure C.10 Locations 6, 11, 26, and 27 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

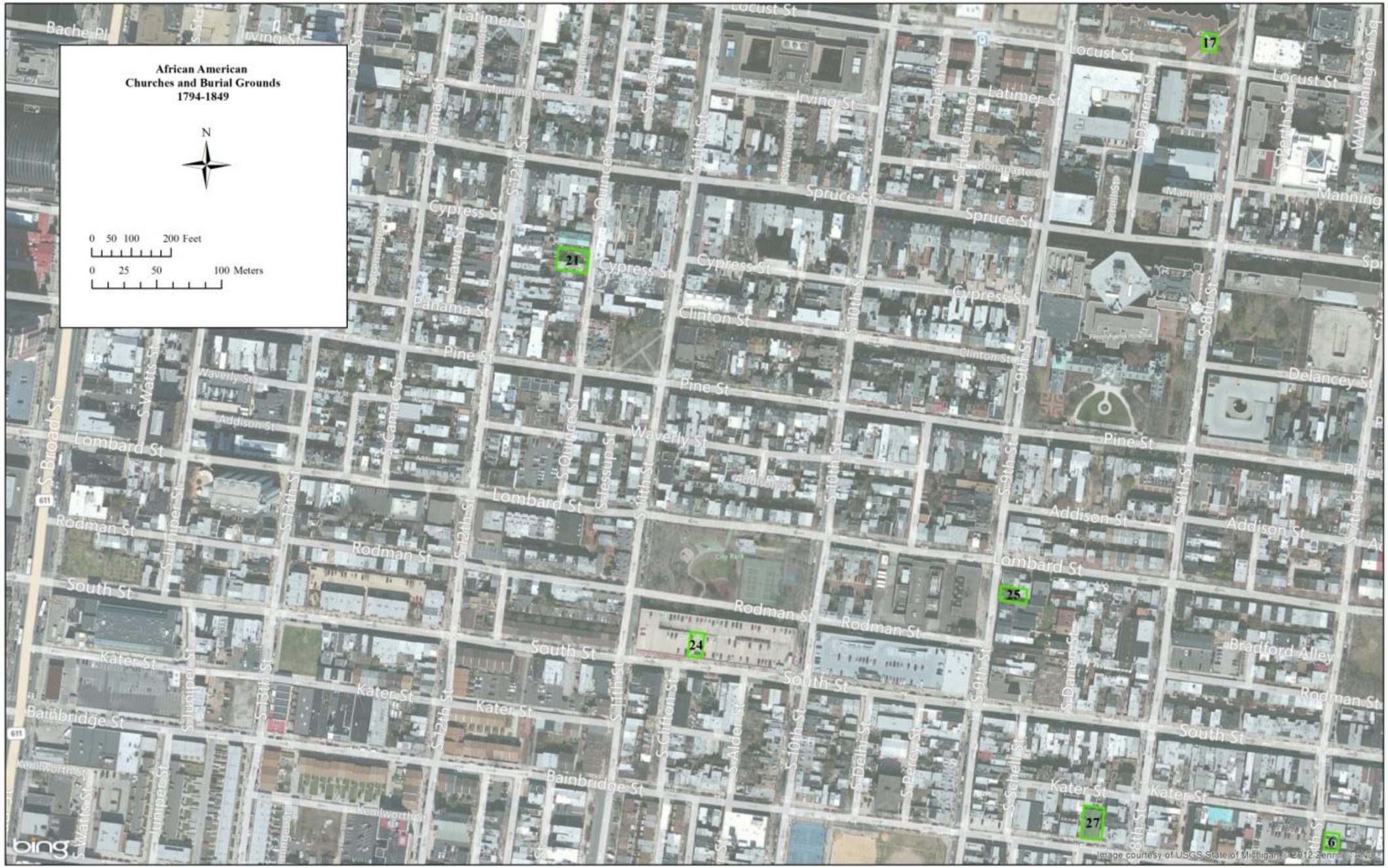

Figure C.11 Locations 6, 17, 21, 24, 25, and 27 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

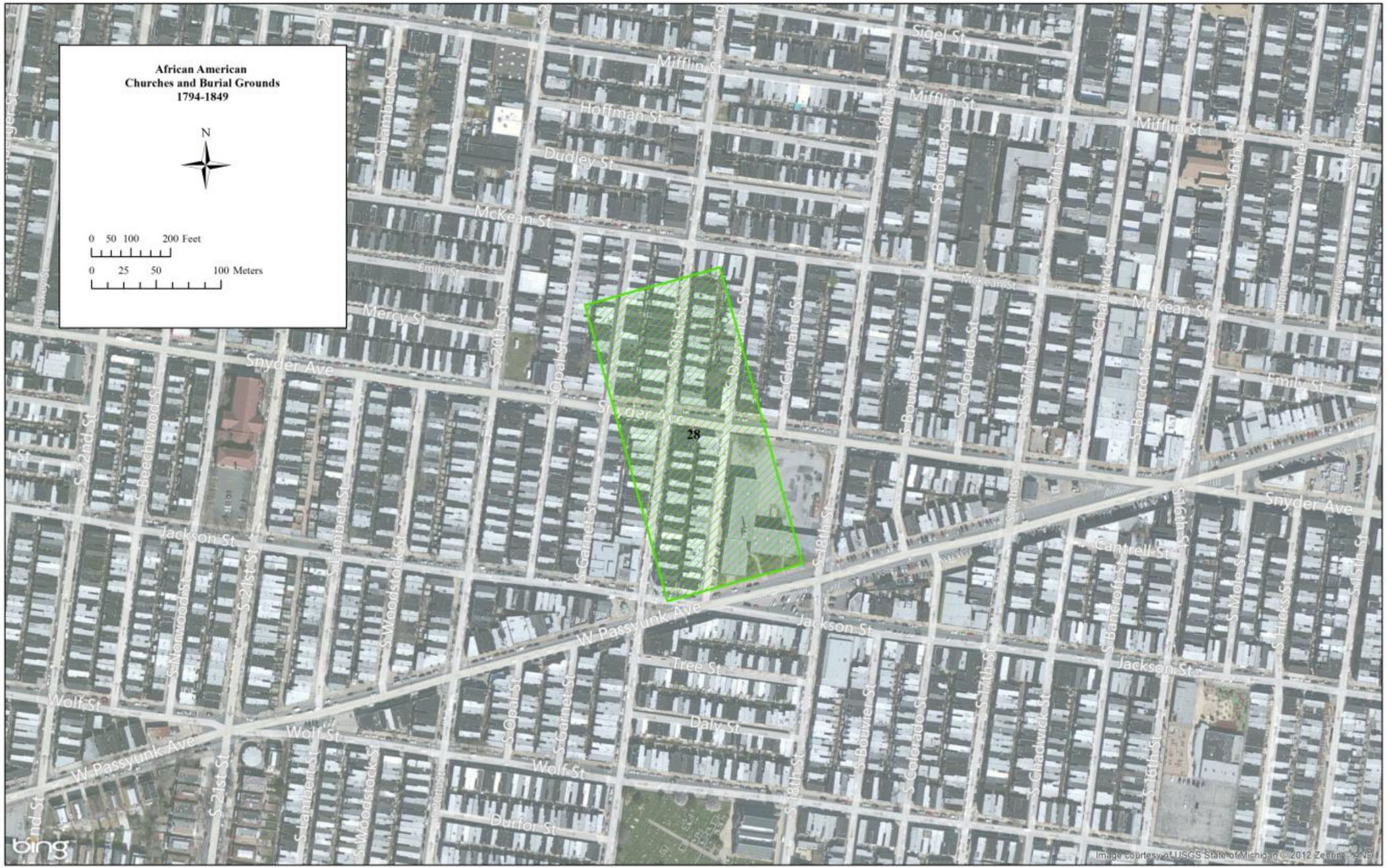

Figure C.12 Location 28 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Figure C.13 Location 29 (Source: USGS State of Michigan 2012).

Appendix D
Test Trench Plan and Profile Maps

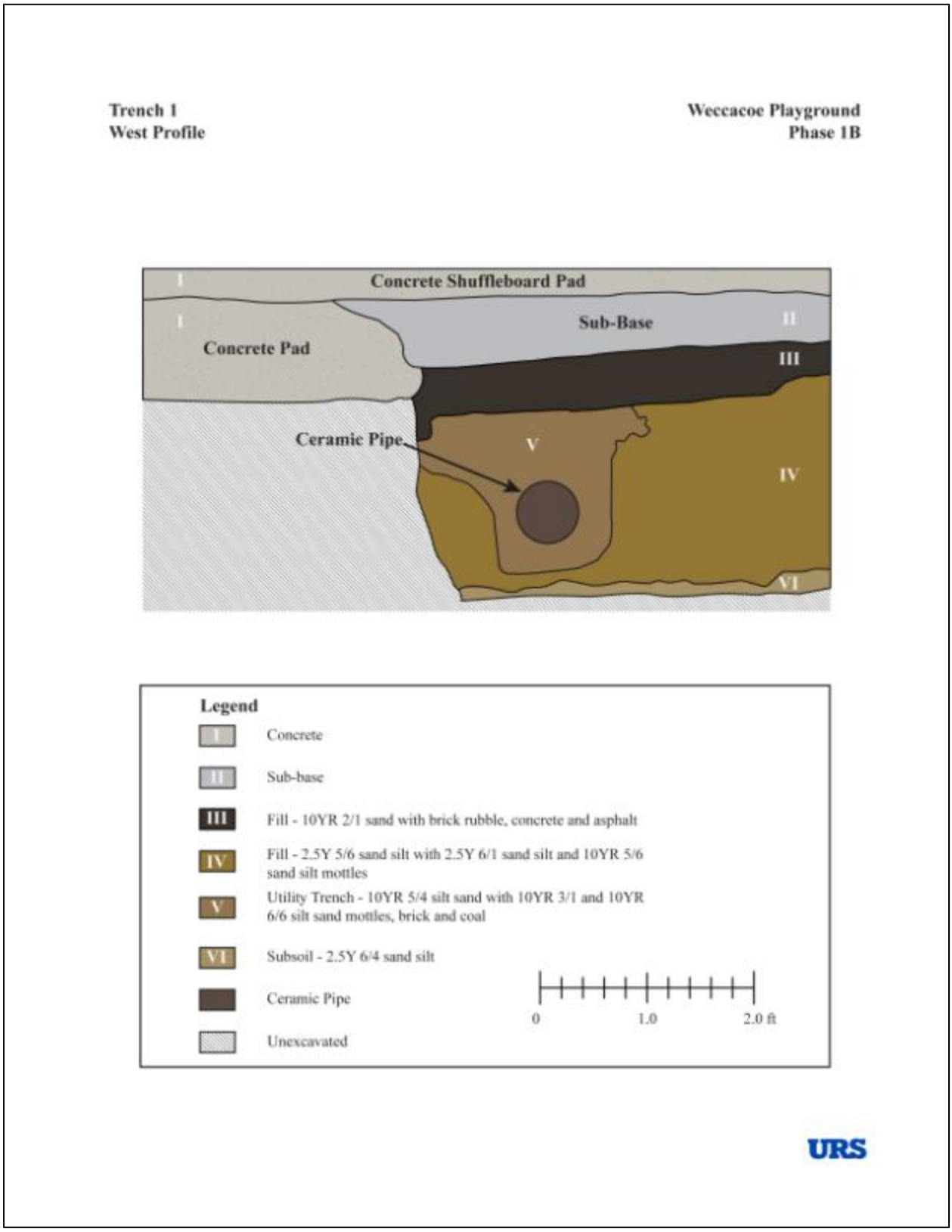

Figure D.1 Trench 1, west profile.

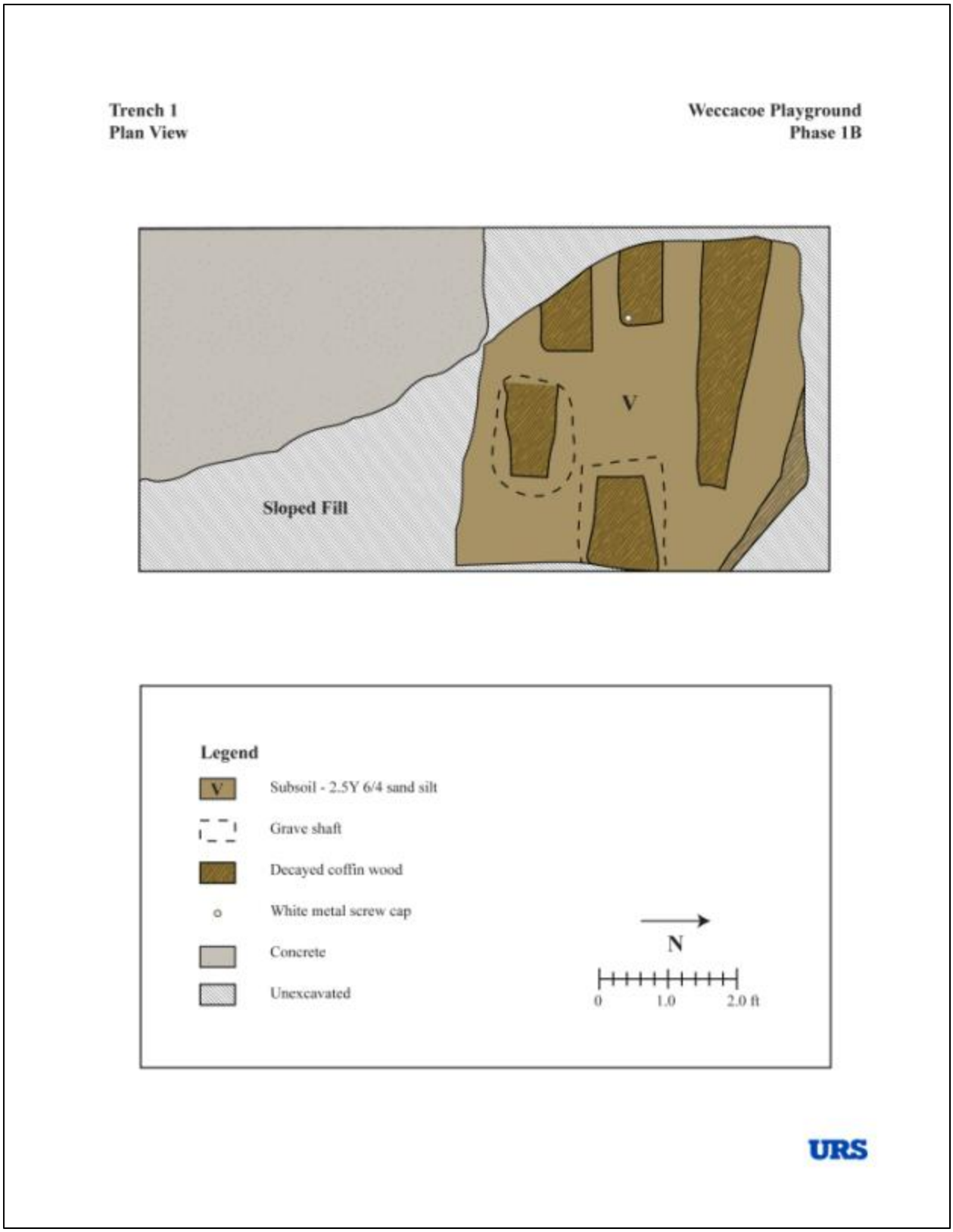

Figure D.2 Trench 1, plan map.

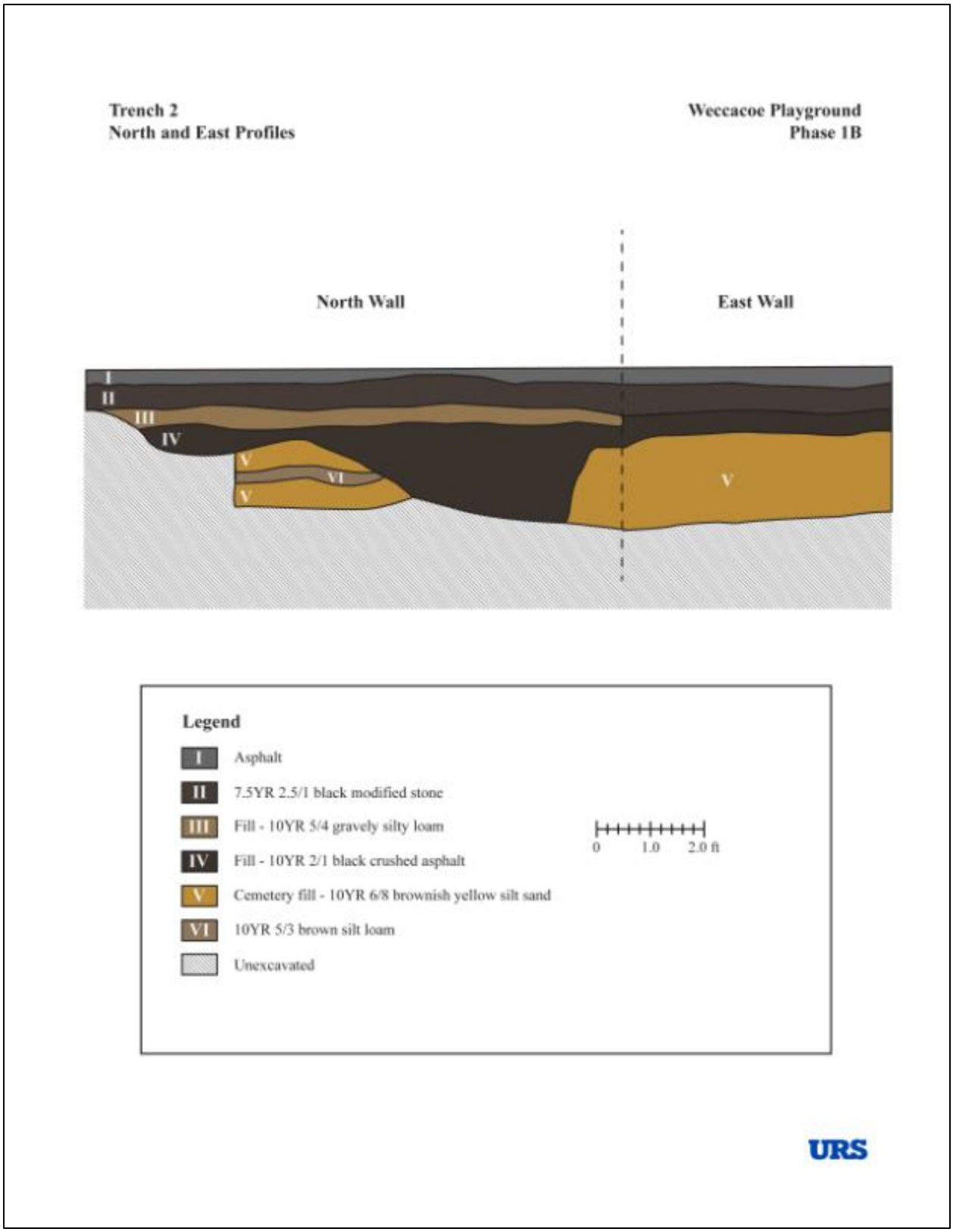

Figure D.3 Trench 2, north and east profiles.

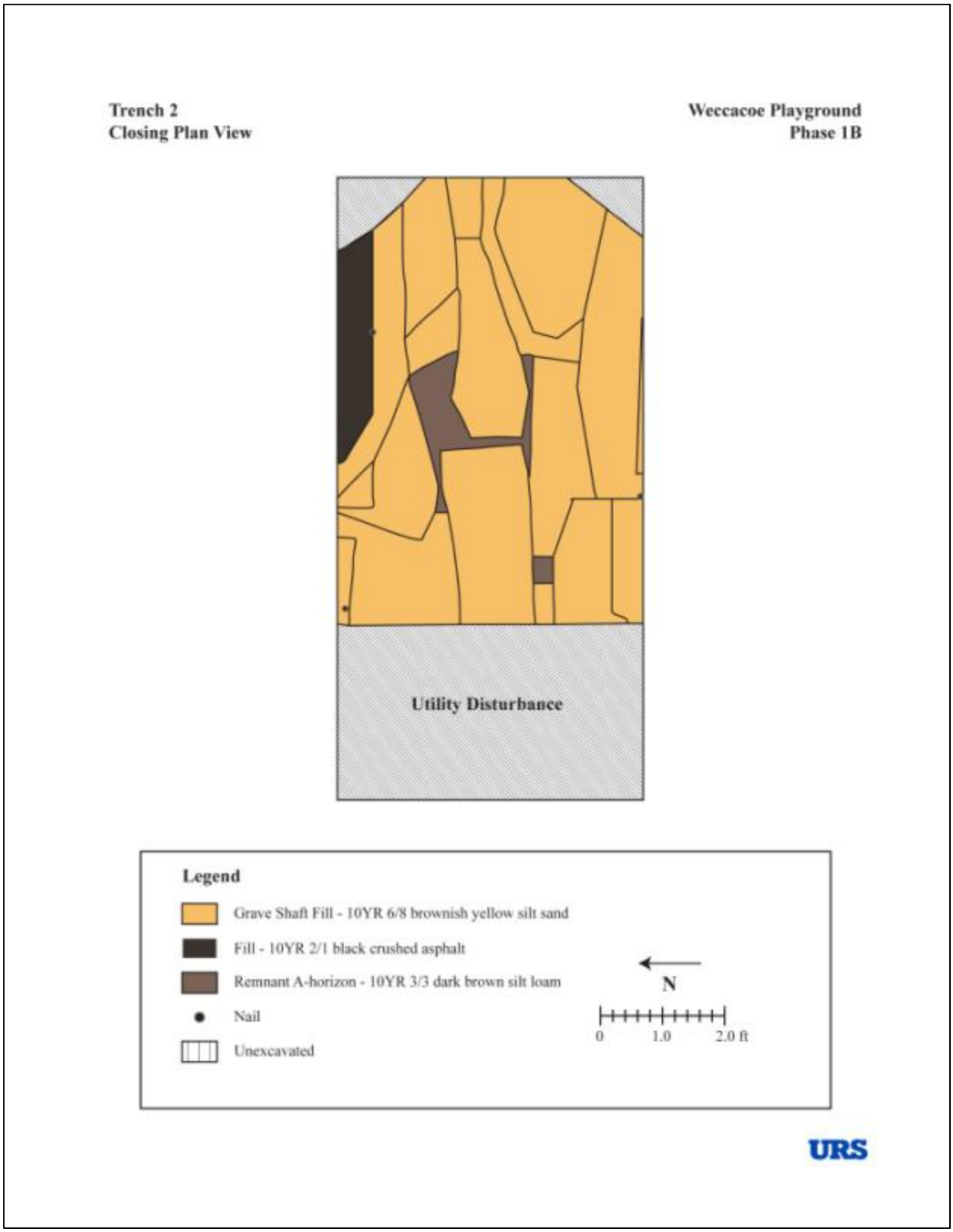

Figure D.4 Trench 2, plan map.

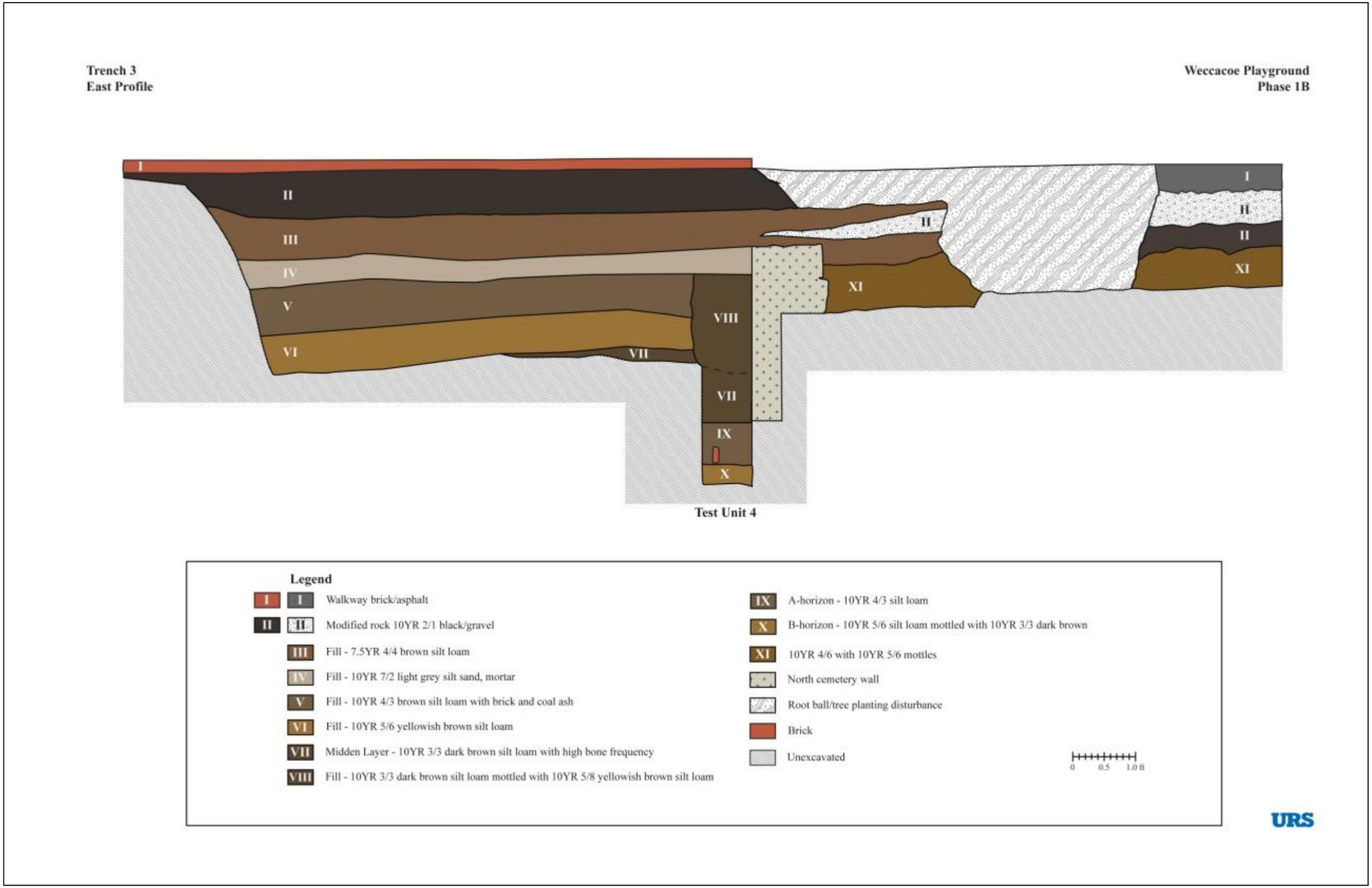

Figure D.5 Trench 3, east profile.

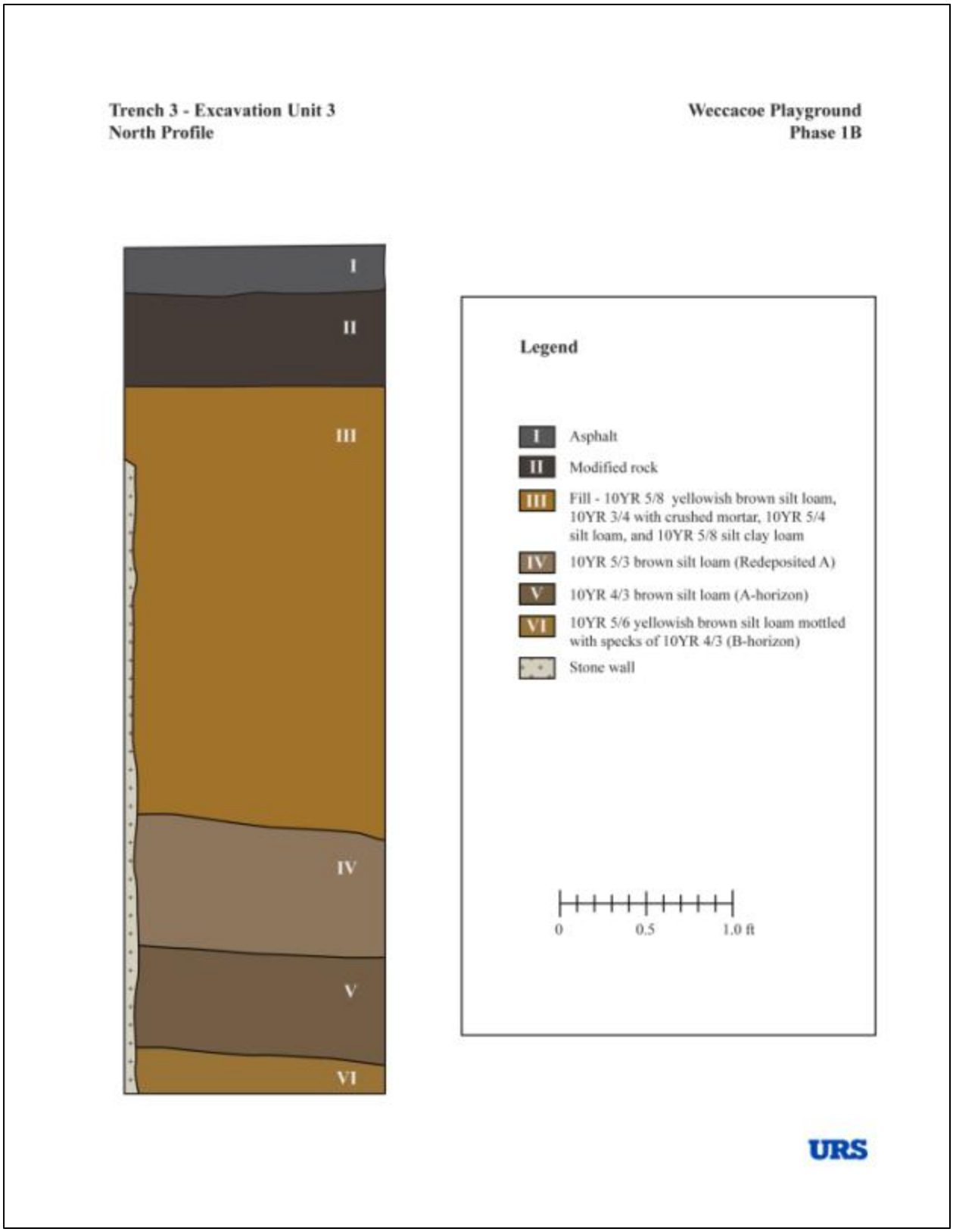

Figure D.6 Trench 3, EU 3, north profile.

Figure D.7 Trench 3, plan map.

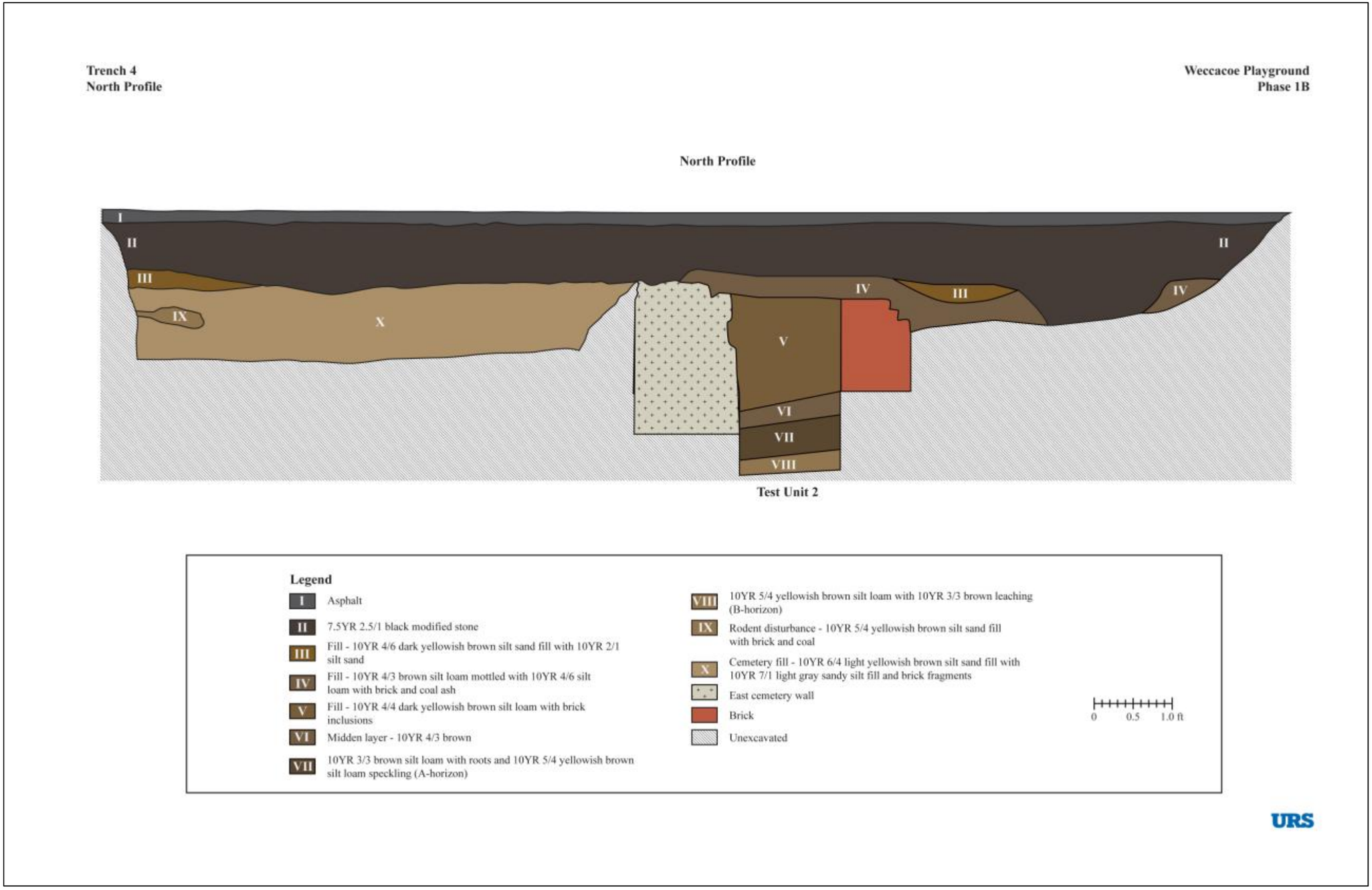

Figure D.8 Trench 4, north profile.

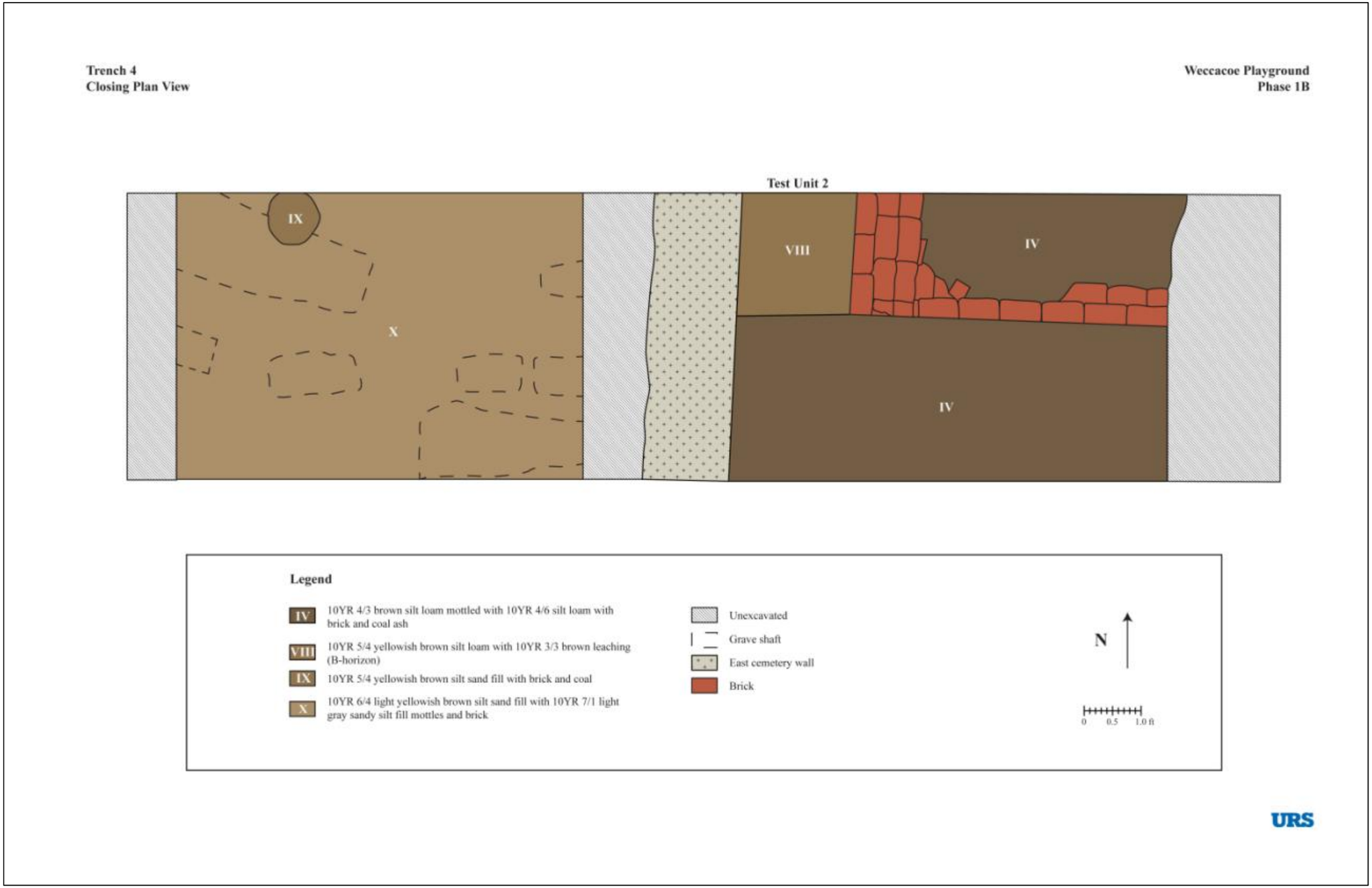

Figure D.9 Trench 4, plan map.

Appendix E
Artifact Tables

PHASE IA ARTIFACTS – EU 1 (planting bed along south side of the tennis court)

H/P	Group	Ceramic	Total
Historic	Household	15	15

FS#	Provenience	Datable Ceramics	Mean Begin	Mean End
1	EU 1, A-horizon	7	1793.7	1877.6

Ceramic Artifact Summary

Material	Ware	Prime Decoration	Decoration Color	Begin Date	End Date	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown			4
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown, Dark			2
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Slip Decorated	White			1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Unglazed				1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware			1762	1820	2
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate		1775	1840	2
Refined Earthenware	White Granite	Indeterminate		1842	1930	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Painted	Green	1825	1880	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Blue	1815	2013	1

ARTIFACTS FROM CEMETERY FILL – TRENCHES #2 AND 3 (combined)

H/P	Group	Ceramic	Fauna	Glass	Metal	Total
Historic	Architectural				1	1
Historic	Food Related		1			1
Historic	Household	46		4		50
Total		**46**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**52**

FS#	Provenience	Datable Ceramics	Mean Begin	Mean End
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	23	1772.1	1839.3
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	12	1791.3	1847.1

Ceramic Artifact Summary

Material	Ware	Prime Decoration	Decoration Color	Begin Date	End Date	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Interior Spalled				1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown			5
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown, Dark			2
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	White			1
Porcelain	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate				1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware			1762	1820	10
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate		1775	1840	7
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate		1800	1840	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Blue	1775	1830	8
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted, Overglaze	Red	1775	1815	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware/White ware	Indeterminate		1805	1830	2
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Blue	1815	2013	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Brown	1830	1841	2
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Red	1825	1915	1
Refined Earthenware	White Granite	Indeterminate		1842	2013	1
Stoneware	Nottingham Type			1683	1810	1
Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Slip Decorated	Tan			1

ARTIFACTS FROM TRENCH #3, NORTH HALF (412 Carpenter Street)

H/P	Group	Ceramic	Fauna	Glass	Metal	Total
Historic	Activities	1	1			2
Historic	Architectural	1		6	15	22
Historic	Food Related		553			553
Historic	Household	141		15		156
Historic	Indeterminate			1		1
Historic	Personal	9	1			10
Total		**152**	**555**	**22**	**15**	**744**

FS#	Provenience	Datable Ceramics	Mean Begin	Mean End
4	EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-Horizon	58	1772.1	1824.7
5	EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-Horizon	27	1776.4	1846.5

Trench 3, North Half Ceramic Artifact Summary

Material	Ware	Prime Decoration	Decoration Color	Begin Date	End Date	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Black			2
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown			29
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Dark Brown			1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	White			1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Slip Decorated	White			3
Porcelain	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted	Blue			8
Porcelain	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, Overglaze	Red			1
Porcelain	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate				2
Refined Earthenware	Creamware			1762	1820	35
Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Dipt	Brown/Tan	1770	1820	1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Dipt	Tan	1770	1820	1
Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Exterior Spalled				1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Dipt	Blue, Light	1790	1850	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Dipt	Brown, Dark	1810	1850	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate		1775	1840	15
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Blue	1775	1810	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Blue	1775	1830	3

Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Blue	1815	1830	4
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Earth Tone	1795	1815	3
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	Earth Tone	1795	1830	2
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted, Overglaze	Red	1775	1815	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Printed	Blue	1783	1830	3
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Printed	Blue	1795	1830	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Printed	Blue	1803	1830	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Printed, Bat	Red	1775	1820	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Scalloped	Blue	1775	1800	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Scalloped	Blue	1775	1840	2
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Scalloped	Blue	1800	1840	1
Refined Earthenware	Phila. Queensware					1
Refined Earthenware	Phila. Queensware	Painted	Green			1
Refined Earthenware	Rockingham			1830	1920	1
Refined Earthenware	Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Colored Glaze	Green			3
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminate		1815	2013	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Painted	Blue	1815	2013	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Painted	Chrome Colors	1835	1880	1
Stoneware	Nottingham Type			1683	1810	2
Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Brown Bodied	Cordoned		1690	1775	1
Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied					1
Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Painted	Blue			1

ARTIFACTS FROM TRENCH #4, EAST HALF (816 Weccacoe Street)

H/P	Group	Ceramic	Fauna	Glass	Lithic	Metal	Total
Historic	Architectural	1		2		1	4
Historic	Food Related		1				1
Historic	Household	10		1			11
Historic	Manufacturing				1		1
Prehistoric	Cracked Rock				2		2
Prehistoric	Debitage				1		1
Total		**11**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**20**

FS#	Provenience	Datable Ceramics	Mean Begin	Mean End
9	EU 2, Midden and A-Horizon	6	1760.5	1866.3

Ceramic Artifact Summary

Material	Ware	Prime Decoration	Decoration Color	Begin Date	End Date	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Jackfield Type	Lead Glazed	Black	1740	1800	1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Brown			2
Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Colorless			1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate		1775	1840	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Printed	Blue	1783	1830	1
Refined Earthenware	Phila. Queensware					1
Refined Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Indeterminate		1625	1800	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Blue	1815	2013	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed	Red	1825	1915	1

Appendix F
Artifact Catalog

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
1	EU 1, A-horizon	1	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Painted, , Green, Banded	Single apple green band visible around interior of sherd. Dates based on chrome color palette.	1825	1880	www.jefpat.org	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Very thin, flat sherd, likely from base of vessel. Indeterminate vessel form.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tableware, General, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, Interior Spalled, Blue, Indeterminate	Only very small part of interior printed motif visible.	1815	2013	Azizi et al 1996	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Indeterminate,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,	Footring broken off.	1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
1	EU 1, A-horizon	7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	White Granite	Indeterminate, , ,		1842	1930	Miller et al 2000	10
1	EU 1, A-horizon	8	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	Sherds mend. Interior glaze reddish brown with dark mottles.				
1	EU 1, A-horizon	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Unglazed, , ,					
1	EU 1, A-horizon	10	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base/Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	Sherds do not mend but likely from same vessel. Interior glaze is light brown with dark speckling.				
1	EU 1, A-horizon	11	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Pot, Body/Rim Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown, Dark,	Sherds mend. Interior glaze stops approximately 1 inch from rim.				
1	EU 1, A-horizon	12	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Dish, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Slip Decorated, Coggled Rim, White, Indeterminate	Single line of white slip decoration on interior of vessel. Exterior charred.				
2	Trench 1 Fill Layer			,	,	, ,		, , ,					
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	1	4	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	3	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, , Red,		1825	1915	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	5	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue,		1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	6	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	7	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue,		1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	8	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	10	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue,		1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	11	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, Overglaze, , Red, Indeterminate		1775	1815	www.jefpat.org	
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	12	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Nottingham Type	, , ,		1683	1810	Miller et al 2000	10
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	13	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown, Dark,	Interior glaze.				
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	Incised line on exterior of sherd.				
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Slip Decorated, White,	Concentric slip lines visible on interior of sherd. Spalled on exterior.				
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Interior Spalled, Brown,					
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown, Dark,	Very thin, highly fired, reduced sherd.				
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	18	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, ,	Indeterminate	, , ,					
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	19	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment, ,	Oyster	, , ,					
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Teaware, General, Base Sherd,	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate, , ,					
3	Trench 2 Fill Layer	21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Whiteware/White Granite	Indeterminate, , ,		1842	2013	Miller et al 2000	10

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	1	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Body/Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, Scalloped, Earth Tone Colors, Geometric Pattern	Sherds do not mend but likely from same vessel or matching vessel. Blue along scalloped rim. Linear brown geometric pattern running parallel to rim on interior.	1795	1830	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Scalloped, Painted, Blue, Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Straight Lines	Rim diameter indeterminate but likely a dinner plate or platter.	1800	1840	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Scalloped, Painted, Blue, Shell Edge, Rococo	Rim diameter indeterminate but appears to be a small plate.	1775	1800	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	4	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate	2 vessels. Decoration on exterior of both sherds. Indeterminate whether China glaze patterns or larger strokes.	1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue,	China glaze painted.	1775	1810	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	6	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue,	Motifs with large strokes.	1815	1830	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue, Floral	Motif with large strokes.	1815	1830	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	8	10	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,	Multiple vessels represented.	1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	10	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, Bat, Scalloped, Red, Indeterminate	Most of overglaze printing worn off but visible on both sides of sherd. Scalloped rim.	1775	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	11	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, , Blue, Indeterminate	2 vessels. One printed on interior of sherd, the other on the exterior.	1783	1830	Miller et al 2000	13
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	12	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Bowl, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Dipt, , Blue, Light, Mocha	Solid light blue field on exterior of vessel with dark brown/black dendritic pattern visible. London shape bowl.	1790	1850	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	13	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Handle,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate		1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Indeterminate,	Indeterminate	Exterior Spalled, Interior Spalled, ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, Overglaze, Scalloped, Red, Indeterminate	Scalloped rim. Most of interior motif worn away.	1775	1815	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	16	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Body/Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Earth Tone Colors, Floral	Sherds mend. Minimal use of blue.	1795	1815	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Creamware	Dipt, , Dark Brown and Tan, Banded		1770	1820	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	18	17	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Multiple vessels represented.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	19	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	2 vessels. One of the rims is scalloped.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	20	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Sherds mend.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Edge of impressed anchor on base.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	23	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Creamware	Dipt, , Tan,	Solid tan field on exterior of sherd.	1770	1820	www.jefpat.org	
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	24	4	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate	At least 2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate	Painted motif on exterior of sherd.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate	Worn lid ledge just inside rim. Painted motif on interior of sherd. Thick sherd, likely from large vessel.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	27	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, Overglaze, , Red, Indeterminate	Single red line visible on interior of sherd.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	28	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Jug, Body Sherd, Gray	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Painted, Incised, Blue, Indeterminate	Large scale painted motif on exterior of sherd. Base of handle near rim on exterior of sherd. Edge of shallow cordoning just below rim visible. Several incised lines on exterior of sherd. Possibly German.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	29	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Salt Glazed, Brown Bodied	Cordoned, , ,	English Brown stoneware. Thin cordoning on exterior of sherd.	1690	1775	www.jefpat.org	

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	30	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Nottingham Type	, , ,		1683	1810	Miller et al 2000	10
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	31	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd, Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	, , ,	Very thin sherd.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	32	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Philadelphia Queensware	, , ,	Buff/off-white body. Glaze appears yellow. Most of glaze flaked off.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	33	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Colored Glaze, , Green,	Sherds do not mend but likely from same vessel. Chalky off-white/very light buff body with crazed apple green glaze. Double glazed sherds. Possibly local.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	34	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	At least 2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	35	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	36	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	37	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	38	7	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	Multiple vessels represented.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	39	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Black,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	40	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	Dark brown glaze on exterior of sherd. Light brown (almost colorless) glaze on interior.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	41	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Exterior Spalled, Brown,	At least 2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	42	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Indeterminate,	Redware	Glaze Not Extant, Interior Spalled, ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	43	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Dish, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Slip Decorated, Coggled Rim, White, Indeterminate					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	44	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Dish, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Slip Decorated, Coggled Rim, White, Indeterminate					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	45	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Dish, Body Sherd,	Redware	Slip Decorated, , White, Geometric Pattern	Parallel wavy lines visible on interior of vessel.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	46	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Fragment, , Red		, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	47	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment, ,	Clam	, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	48	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,		, , ,	Calcined bone fragment.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	49	6	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, ,		, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	50	1	Historic, Activities	Fauna, Bone	Button Blank, Fragment,		, , ,	Empty spaces for six buttons visible.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	51	1	Historic, Personal	Fauna, Bone	Button, Complete,		, , ,	4-hole bone button.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	52	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Stem,	White Ball Clay	, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	53	2	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Stem,	White Ball Clay	, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	54	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Stem,	White Ball Clay	, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	55	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Stem,	White Ball Clay	, , ,	Stem fragment broken lengthwise so bore diameter indeterminate.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	56	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Bowl,	White Ball Clay	Molded Pattern, , , Other	Molded ribbing along lower third of bowl. Unmarked heel on bowl.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	57	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Wine, Finish, Green, Dark	Indeterminate	, , ,	String rim finish with lip thickness considerable thicker than glass in neck, down-tooled lip, and flattened string rim.	1785		Jones 1986	61
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	58	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Body Sherd, Green, Dark	Indeterminate	, , ,	Likely 2 vessels.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	59	6	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Window Glass, , Aqua		, , ,					
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	60	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,	Possibly from same vessel. Very thin glass.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	61	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Aqua	Indeterminate	, , ,	Very thin glass.				

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	62	127	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Larger mammal bones.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	63	80	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Miscellaneous small bone fragments.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	64	6	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Smaller mammal or bird bones.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	65	3	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Bird	, , ,	Small bird bones.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	66	55	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Tooth, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Miscellaneous mammal jaw fragments and teeth.				
4	Trench 3, EU 3, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	67	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Skull, Fragment,	Mammal	, , ,	Larger mammal skull cap fragment.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	1	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Indeterminate, , ,		1815	2013	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Painted, , Chrome Colors, Floral	Very edge of sprig painted floral motif visible in the form of a thin black stem.	1835	1880	www.jefpat.org	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Painted, , Blue, Floral	Very edge of small blue leaf/petal visible on exterior of sherd.	1815	2013	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Dipt, Rouletted, Brown, Dark, Banded	2 dark brown bands visible on exterior of vessel below green glazed herringbone pattern rouletted band around rim. Begin date below based on presence of this rouletted band.	1810	1850	www.jefpat.org	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Scalloped, Painted, Blue, Shell Edge, Indeterminate		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Scalloped, Painted, Blue, Shell Edge, Indeterminate	Appears to be blue painted motif just below rim in addition to edged decoration.	1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, , Blue, Indeterminate	Stippling visible.	1803	1830	www.jefpat.org	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, , Blue, Indeterminate	Printed motif on interior of vessel.	1783	1830	Miller et al 2000	13
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, , Blue, Willow	Willow pattern on interior of sherd.	1795	1830	Miller et al 2000	13
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	10	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	11	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	12	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	13	6	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Multiple vessels represented.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	14	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	2 vessels.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	16	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd, Buff	Unidentified Coarse Earthenware	Unglazed, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Plate, Rim Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate	Multi-sided plate. Diameter indeterminate.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted, , Blue, Indeterminate					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd,	Philadelphia Queensware	Painted, , Green,	Off-white/very light buff colored body with yellow glaze. Pooled green coloring along rim.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Rockingham	, , ,		1830	1920	www.jefpat.org	
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	23	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Nottingham Type	, , ,		1683	1810	Miller et al 2000	10
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	24	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	Brown glaze with dark speckling on interior of both sherds.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	Brown glaze with darker brown speckling on interior of vessel.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Black,	Very dark brown/black glaze on exterior of vessel. Molded ribbing on exterior.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	27	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	At least 2 vessels.				

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	28	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Slip Decorated, White,	Small sherd but appears to have a solid white slip field on interior of vessel. Clear lead glaze on exterior.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	29	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Jar, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,	Sherd too small to determine rim diameter.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	30	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Exterior Spalled, Brown, Dark,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	31	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base/Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	Sherds mend. Large vessel. Most of glaze spelled off on interior of vessel. Likely a jar or jug.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	32	9	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, ,	Indeterminate	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	33	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Stem,	White Ball Clay	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	34	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Bowl,	White Ball Clay	, , ,	Very small bowl fragment with charring on interior.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	35	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Smoking Pipe, Bowl,	White Ball Clay	, , ,	About 1/3 of a pipe bowl. Too fragmentary to determine shape though. No visible charring on interior.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	36	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Olive	Indeterminate	, , ,	3 vessels.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	37	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,	At least 2 vessels.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	38	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base Sherd, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	39	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Indeterminate, Fragment, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,	Very small sherd of flat glass. Indeterminate whether container glass or window glass.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	40	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	41	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Aqua	Indeterminate	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	42	139	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Larger sized mammal bones.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	43	89	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Miscellaneous small bone fragments.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	44	26	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Small mammal or bird bones.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	45	6	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Hollow bird bones.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	46	15	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Tooth, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Miscellaneous mammal teeth.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	47	2	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Turtle	, , ,	Small turtle shell fragments.				
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	48	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Fish	, , ,					
5	Trench 3, EU 4, Midden Deposits and A-horizon	49	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment,	Indeterminate	, , ,	Very small vertebra. Unsure whether mammal, fish, bird, or reptile/amphibian.				
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	1	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,		1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Creamware	, , ,	Incised line around exterior rim.	1762	1820	Azizi et al 1996	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	3	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware/Whiteware	Indeterminate, , ,		1805	1830	Meta Janowitz	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Painted, , Blue, Floral		1775	1830	www.jefpat.org	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, , Blue, Floral		1815	2013	Azizi et al 1996	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	8	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Muffin, Base/Body/Rim Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, , Brown, Romantic Scenery	"Clara" by John Ridgway. Here two gentlemen and two ladies are in a boat near waterside steps and some tall trees. A classical temple is in the distance on the left side. (Description from Transferware Collectors Club website)	1830	1841	Transferware Collectors Club	
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,	Impressed "ADAMS" on base. William Adams & Sons Ltd. Mark used on general earthenwares 1800-1864.	1800	1840	Godden 1964	21

FS#	Provenience Text	Entry Number	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Ware/ Typology	Decoration	Comments	Begin Date	End Date	Reference	Page
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	10	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Base/Body Sherd, Olive	Indeterminate	, , ,	Wine or liquor bottle. Possibly free blown.				
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	11	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Body Sherd, Olive	Indeterminate	, , ,	Wine or liquor bottle.				
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Neck, Olive	Indeterminate	, , ,	Thin, light olive glass.				
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	13	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,					
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd,	Redware	Interior Spalled, , ,	Charred on exterior of sherd.				
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Brown,					
6	Trench 3, South Half, Cemetery Fill	16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Bottle, Body Sherd, Gray	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Slip Decorated, , Tan,	Both interior and exterior of sherd covered in light tan/buff slip. Likely from a seltzer or schnapps bottle.				
7	Trench 3, Top of Yard Surface, N of Cemetery Wall			,	,	, ,		, , ,					
8	Trench 3, Fill Layers			,	,	, ,		, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	1	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Indeterminate, , ,		1775	1840	Azizi et al 1996	
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, , Red, Indeterminate		1825	1915	Azizi et al 1996	
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Pearlware	Printed, , Blue, Indeterminate		1783	1830	Miller et al 2000	13
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd,	Whiteware	Printed, , Blue, Indeterminate		1815	2013	Azizi et al 1996	
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd,	Philadelphia Queensware	, , ,	Appears to be Philadelphia Queensware based on its very light buff/off-white body, but could also be Yellowware.				
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Indeterminate,	Tin Glazed	Indeterminate, , ,	Very small, very worn sherd.	1625	1800	Azizi et al 1996	
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	7	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Single Glazed, Brown,	2 vessels. Brown glaze with darker brown speckling on interior of sherds.				
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Redware	Lead Glazed, Exterior Spalled, Colorless,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd,	Jackfield Type	Lead Glazed, Double Glazed, Black,	Incised line around exterior of sherd. Very dark brown/black glaze with purplish-gray body.	1740	1800	Miller et al 2000	12
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	10	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Fragment, , Red		, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	11	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, ,	Indeterminate	, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	12	1	Historic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Hinge, ,	Oyster	, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	13	2	Prehistoric, Cracked Rock	Lithic, Quartzite	FCR, ,		, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	14	1	Prehistoric, Debitage	Lithic, Chert	Flake Fragment, , Gray		, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	15	2	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Window Glass, , Aqua		, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	16	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless	Indeterminate	, , ,					
9	EU 2, Midden and A-horizon	17	1	Historic, Manufacturing	Lithic, Graphite	Crucible, Base/Body Sherd, Gray		, , ,	Green copper alloy (?) drippings on interior of crucible and around exterior base. Diameter given below for base.				
10	Trench 4, East Half			,	,	, ,		, , ,					

Appendix G
Bureau of Historic Preservation Archaeological Report Summary Form

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation • State Historic Preservation Office

Archaeological Report Summary Form

ER# _____

DATE 10/11/2013

PROJECT CHECKLIST: Please fill out a copy of this checklist and include it with your initial report submission,(including with management summaries or draft reports). This form may be downloaded and expanded as needed, but please do not eliminate any fields.

1. **Report Title** Phase IB Archaeological Investigations of the Mother Bethel Burying Ground, 1810 - Circa 1864
2. **PI** Douglas Mooney (☒ MA, ☐ PhD) **/Firm** or Institution URS Corporation
3. **Report Date** (Month/Day/Year) 10/11/2013
4. **Number of Pages** 78
5. **Agency Name** DCNR Federal ☐ State ☒
6. **Project Area County/Municipality** (list all)

County	Municipality
Philadelphia	Philadelphia

7. **Project Area Drainage(s)**, (list all)

Sub-basin	Watershed
Lower Delaware River	3 J

8. **Project Area Physiographic Zone(s)** (list All) (Use DCNR Map 13 compiled by W.D. Sevon, Fourth Edition, 2000.)

Physiographic Zone
Atlantic Coastal Plain

9. **Report Type** (some reports are combinations, check as many as apply to this report)

☐ Phase IA/Sensitivity Study
☐ Phase I
☐ Phase II
☐ Phase III
☐ Historic Structures
☐ Geomorphology
☐ Determination of Effects
☒ Other Phase IB

10. **Total Project Area** ca. 0.11 hectares
11. **Low Probability/Disturbed Areas** 0.0 hectares = 0.0 % of project area
12. **Phase I Methods used for total project** (check as many as apply)

☐ shovel tests, ☐ controlled test units/deep tests,

☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: GPR survey, test pit, trench excavations

13. **Total Number of Sites** Encountered/Phase I 1

Total Sites Tested/Phase II _____

Total Sites Excavated/Phase III _____

14. Updated PASS Information:

Please complete an updated PASS form **for each site** reported by this report. Updated forms need only include the new information and the site number and name.

15. PASS Site Specific Information:

In addition, the following pages must also be completed **for each site**. Complete only the portions that pertain to the current report. If the report is a stand-alone Phase II, you do not need to fill in the Phase I methods, since they should have been included in the summary form for the previous report.

15. PASS Site Specific Information

Please complete the following **for each site** reported by this report.

PASS NUMBER _____

A. Phase I Methods (how the site was located - check as many as apply)

☐ shovel tests, ☒ controlled test units/deep tests,
☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: Historic Research

B. Phase II Methods

☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone (_____%)
☐ deep excavation units
☐ remote sensing
☐ other _____

square meters of site tested: _____ sq. m
% of site area tested: _____ %

C. Phase III Methods

☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone _____%
☐ deep excavation
☐ block excavations
☐ remote sensing
☐ environmental reconstruction (soils, floral, pollen)
☐ dietary reconstruction (floral, faunal)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (functional)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (technological)
☐ raw material sourcing
☐ ceramic analysis (seriation)
☐ ceramic analysis (functional)
☐ blood residue
☐ other _____

square meters of site tested: _____ sq. m
% of site area tested: _____ %

Recommendations (normally completed only after Phase II)**:**

-- NR Eligibility recommendation
☒ eligible, ☐ ineligible, ☐ undetermined

-- reasons for determination (check as many as apply; expand as needed)

☒ eligible: Criterion A. Explain Individuals interred in this burial ground are include those who helped to create what was, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the largest and most influential free black community in the nation, and who helped found the many social institutions that allowed that community to grow and thrive.
☒ eligible: Criterion B. Explain This cemetery was purchased by Rev. Richard Allen, founder of the Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1810. The cemetery holds the remains of numerous other pastors and bishops of this seminal congregation.
☐ eligible: Criterion C. Explain _____
☒ eligible: Criterion D:
- ☐ settlement patterning (intersite patterning)
- ☐ intrasite artifact patterning
- ☐ features
- ☐ radiocarbon dating
- ☐ organic preservation
- ☐ evidence of culture change through time
  - ☐ stratified ☐ temporally discrete clusters
- ☒ burials/human remains
- ☐ technological
- ☐ economics
- ☐ ethnicity
- ☐ dietary
- ☐ other(specify): _____

☐ ineligible
- ☐ disturbed
- ☐ ephemeral occupation
- ☐ redundant information
- ☐ undatable
- ☐ other (specify): _____

E. Artifacts / Collections

☐ will be donated to the State Museum of Pennsylvania
- ☐ gift agreement from private owner enclosed

- or -

☐ transfer of responsibility from State Agency enclosed
☐ election of repository from Federal Agency enclosed
☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following State Museum guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☐ will be donated to other approved repository **(this option must be negotiated with the BHP and State Museum or stated as stipulation in MOA)**

☐ curation agreement enclosed
☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following host guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☒ will be retained by land owner (☒ whole or ☐ partial collection)

☐ expanded documentation enclosed for items retained
☐ proof enclosed that owner was notified of the option to donate the collection to the State Museum and chose to retain the collection:

☐ letter from owner indicating desire to retain collection

- or -

☐ agency or representative discussed donation option with owner on _____(date)

- and -

☐ copy of letter and certified letter receipt indicating that the owner was offered this option in writing.

Appendix H
Mother Bethel Burying Ground P.A.S.S. Form

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Identification and Location

SITE NAME Mother Bethel Burying Ground SITE NUMBER _____ UPDATE? Y☐ / N☒

PUBLISHED REFERENCES (Including compliance reports.) *Phase IB Archaeological Investigations of the Mother Bethel Burying Ground, 1810 - Circa 1864.* September 2013. Prepared by URS Corporation. Prepared for PA Horticultural Society.(Pending) ER# 2013-1516-101-A

COUNTY Philadelphia TWP. Philadelphia (Ward 2) NEAREST TOWN Philadelphia

Site Characteristics

SITE AREA 1129 SQUARE METERS BASIS: ☒ COMPUTED ON THE GROUND OR ☐ COMPUTED ON MAP

Basis for site boundary definition: Historical maps, PHI test trenches

STRATIFIED? ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NO
☒ YES : ☐ TOP STRATUM VISIBLE OR ☒ BURIED UNDER STERILE

SITE DISCOVERY METHOD: (check primary one only) ☐ Previously Recorded (update)

- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Collector interview
- ☐ Collector interview with field check
- ☐ Non-systematic surface survey
- ☐ Systematic surface survey
- ☐ Systematic shovel testing
- ☐ Remote sensing
- ☐ Auger probing
- ☐ Shovel testing
- ☐ Systematic test units
- ☒ Extensive excavation

POTENTIAL FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATION: (check one)

- ☒ Unknown
- ☐ None
- ☐ Low potential for organic preservation
- ☐ Conditions favorable for organic preservation, none documented
- ☐ Organic material recovered, unknown quality of preservation
- ☐ Organic material recovered, poor quality of preservation
- ☐ Organic material recovered, good quality of preservation

SITE TYPE:

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown function surface scatter less than 20m radius
- ☐ Open habitation, prehistoric
- ☐ Rockshelter/Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☐ Lithic Reduction
- ☐ Village (including historic Indian)
- ☐ Shell Midden
- ☐ Earthwork
- ☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph
- ☐ Burial Mound
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Other specialized aboriginal site
- ☐ Isolated fluted point locus
- ☐ Isolated find (diagnostic artifact)
- ☐ Paleontological site
- ☐ Path

Historic

- ☐ Historic and Prehistoric
- ☐ Domestic Site
- ☐ Military Site
- ☐ Industrial Site
- ☐ Shipwreck Site
- ☐ Commercial Site
- ☒ Religious Site
- ☐ Unknown/other/multiple types
- ☐ Farmstead

SITE NUMBER OR KEY NUMBER OF ANY ASSOCIATED RESOURCES: _____

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown Prehistoric
- ☐ Paleoindian
  - ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
- ☐ Archaic
  - ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
- ☐ Transitional Tradition
- ☐ Woodland
  - ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
- ☐ Proto Historic

Historic

- ☐ Unknown Historic
- ☐ Contact-Historic
- ☐ 1550-1600
- ☐ 1600-1650
- ☐ 1650-1700
- ☐ 1700-1800
  - ☐ 1700-1725 ☐ 1725-1750
  - ☐ 1750-1775 ☐ 1775-1800
- ☐ 1800-1900
  - ☒ 1800-1825 ☒ 1825-1850
  - ☒ 1850-1875 ☒ 1875-1900
- ☐ 1900-
  - ☐ 1900-1925 ☐ 1925-1950
  - ☐ 1950-1975 ☐ 1975+

BASIS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION (check all that apply):

- ☐ Diagnostic lithic artifacts
- ☐ Ceramic types
- ☒ Historical Documentation (attach bibliography)
- ☐ Radiocarbon Dates (list below)

RADIOCARBON DATES _____ _____ ± _____ _____

_____ _____ ± _____ _____

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric _____

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Historic (Please include any **associated** features or buildings visible outside of the site areas)

Quantity	Historic Features
	Present, Historic
3,000 +	Burial
	Canal Bed
	Canal Lock
	Canal Tunnel

Quantity	Historic Features
	Cellar
1	Cemetery
	Cistern
	Dam
	Ditch

Quantity	Historic Features
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed
	Fortification
	Foundation
	Ice House

SITE NAME ___Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/13 .

Quantity	Historic Features
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker
	Oil Well
	Other, Historic
	Oven

Quantity	Historic Features
	Pipeline
	Pit
	Posthole/Postmold
	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road
	Root Cellar
	Shipwreck

Quantity	Historic Features
	Springhouse/Springbox
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
	Walk/Path
2	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- ☐ Non-provenienced
- ☐ Surface collection not representative of all artifacts
- ☐ Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected)
- ☐ Controlled surface collection
- ☒ Controlled excavation
- ☒ Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.)
- ☐ Representative sample of tools only
- ☐ Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation
- ☐ Estimate based on informant interview

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100

E	101 - 200
F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800

H	801 or More
I	Present, Quantity Unknown

J	Present, Common

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

SITE NAME ___Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/13 .

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorgets/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	
	Hammerstones	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural			**1**				
	Personal		**4**					
	Kitchen	**62**					**1**	
	Arms/Weapons							
	Activities							
	Industrial (Tools)							
	Electrical							
	Furniture							
	Unidentified							

SITE NAME ___Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/13 .

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
----------	Paleoindian Points	----------
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
----------	Early Archaic Points	----------
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
----------	Middle Archaic Points	----------
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
----------	Late Archaic Points	----------
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
----------	Transitional Tradition	----------
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
----------	Early Woodland Points	----------
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
----------	Middle Woodland Points	----------
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
----------	Late Woodland Points	----------
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
----------	Proto Historic Points	----------
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include “grit” , “grog” or “shell.”.)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
----------	Early Woodland Ceramics	----------
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-Conical/Globular)	
----------	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	----------
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	

SITE NAME ___Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/13 .

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Watson Cord Marked	
----------	Late Woodland Ceramics	----------
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
Ceramics	
	Whieldon
12	Creamware
21	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
7	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
	Chinese Porcelain
1	English Porcelain
1	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
1	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)
17	Redware (All types)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
Glass	
	Blown Bottle Base
	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle
	Pressed Glass
Metal	
	Wrought Nails

Quantity	Historic Artifact
1	Cut Nails
	Wire Nails
Arms & Weapons	
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
Miscellaneous	
	Coin
	Button
	Bead
	Toy

SITE NAME Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/2013 .

Physical Data and Site Condition

Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Urban Land_____ SOIL MAPPING UNIT Ub_____

Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters None within 500 meters_____ (may list two)

MAP ELEVATION 25-26 ft. asl_____ SLOPE PERCENTAGE <3%____ SLOPE DIRECTION SE_____

SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP

BEDROCK Qt-Quaternary Trenton Gravel Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Tpb and Xw_____ (may list two)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Atlantic Coastal Plain_____ (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Piedmont_____)

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTI NG (check the one that best describes the setting):

- ☐ Island
- ☐ Beach
- ☐ Floodplain
- ☐ Rise in Floodplain
- ☐ Terrace (Pleistocene along river)
- ☐ Lower Hillslope
- ☐ Middle Hillslope
- ☐ Upper Hillslope
- ☐ Stream Bench (along low order stream)
- ☐ Hill/Ridge Toe
- ☒ Upland Flat
- ☐ Hilltop
- ☐ Ridge Top
- ☐ Saddle

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION None_____ PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT 90%

PRIMARY DISTURBANCE landscaping - construction___POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION unlikely_____

Water Drainage Area Information

Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN Lower Delaware River__ WATERSHED 3 J MAJOR STREAM Delaware River__ MINOR STREAM _____

NEAREST WATER: Distance 765M Elevation 2ft Direction East Order 1st Type _____

2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance _____M Elevation _____ft Direction _____ Order _____ Type _____

NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:

Distance _____M Elevation _____ft Direction _____ Order below confluence _____

RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)

- ☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
- ☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
- ☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
- ☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
- ☒ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS _____

_____

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☐ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

SITE NAME Mother Bethel Burying Ground_____ SITE NUMBER 36- - DATE 9/13/2013 .

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME Philadelphia, PA_____ EDITION _____ UP _____ ACROSS _____

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 18 S NORTHING 4420871.00 EASTING 487101.47

OWNER City of Philadelphia ADDRESS 4th and Catharine Streets

TAX PARCEL ID _____ TAX MAP DATE _____

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS City of Philadelphia, Department of Parks and Recreation

INFORMANTS URS Burlington, NJ

RECORDING REASON

- ☐ Informant Interview/Amateur Survey
- ☒ State or Federal Compliance Survey
- ☐ PHMC Grant
- ☐ Non-PHMC institution affiliated research
- ☐ PHMC Research
- ☐ Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form)

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION Criteria A, B, and D

SUBMITTED BY URS Corporation ADDRESS 437 High Street

CITY Burlington STATE New Jersey DATE 10/11/13

PHONE NUMBER 609-386-5444 EMAIL ADDRESS douglas_mooney@urs.com

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION _____

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION _____

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS _____

Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg. PA 17120-0093

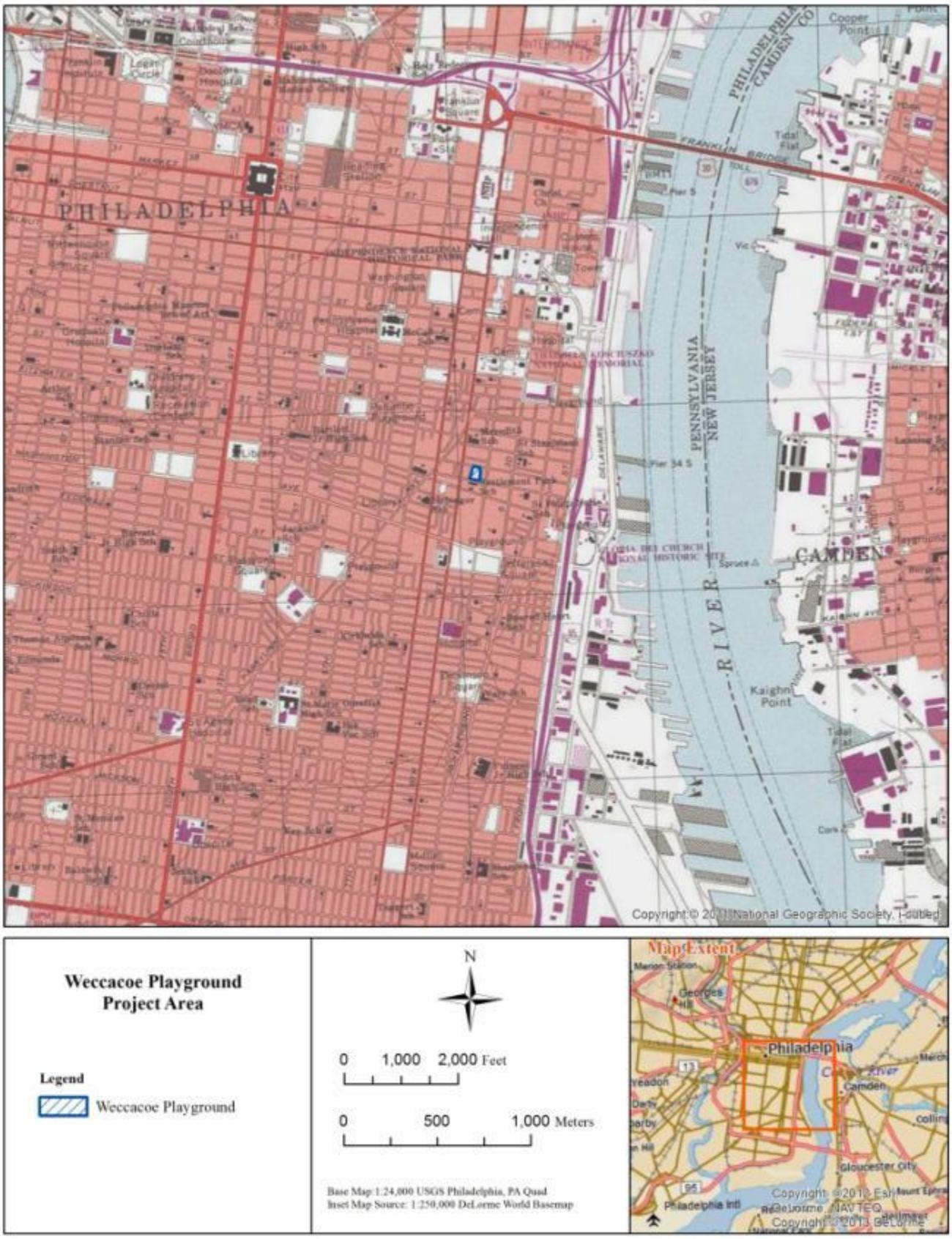

Figure 1. Mother Bethel/Weccacoe Playground project area location.

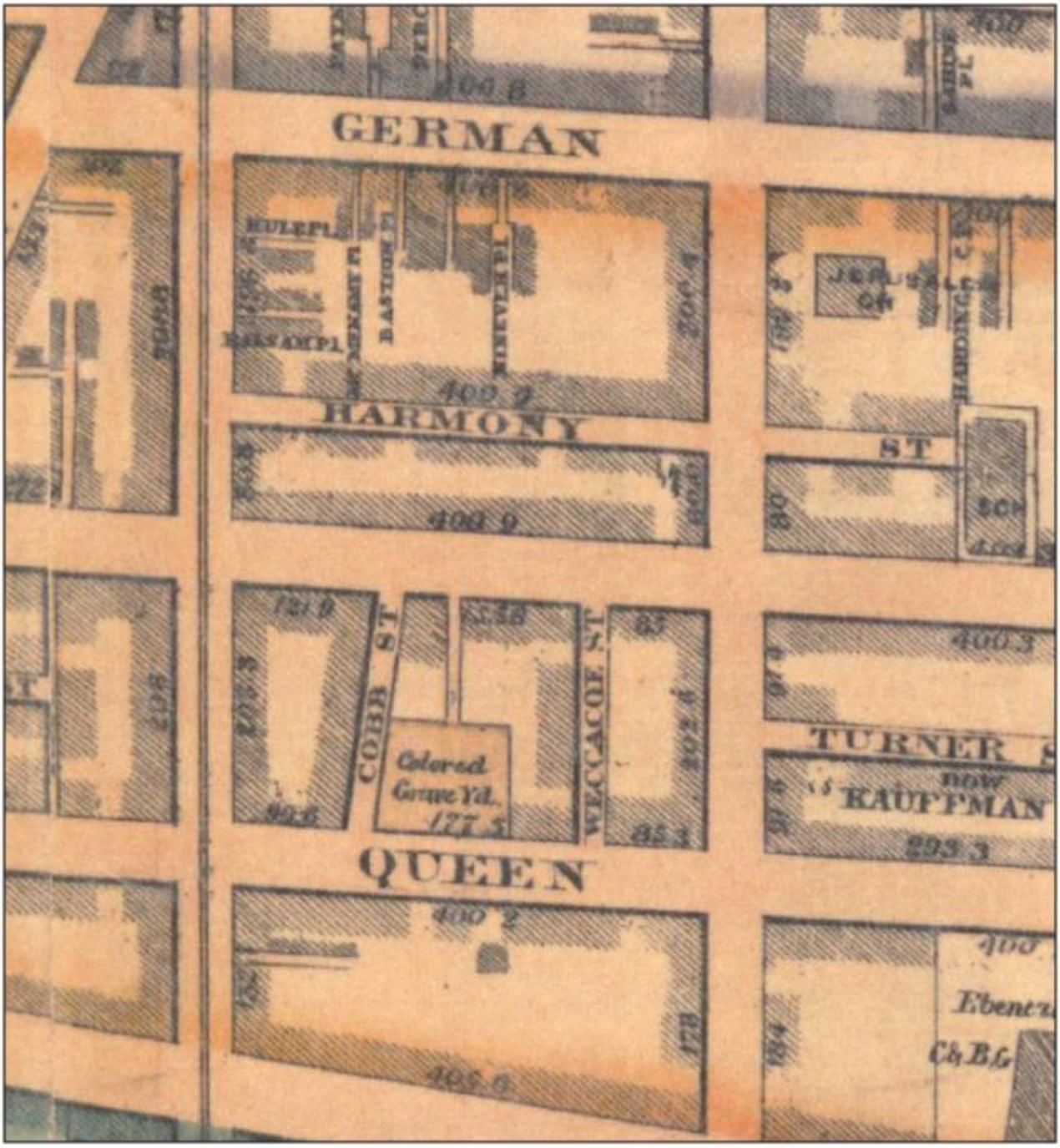

Figure 2. Mother Bethel Burying Ground depicted on a historical map (Smedley 1862).

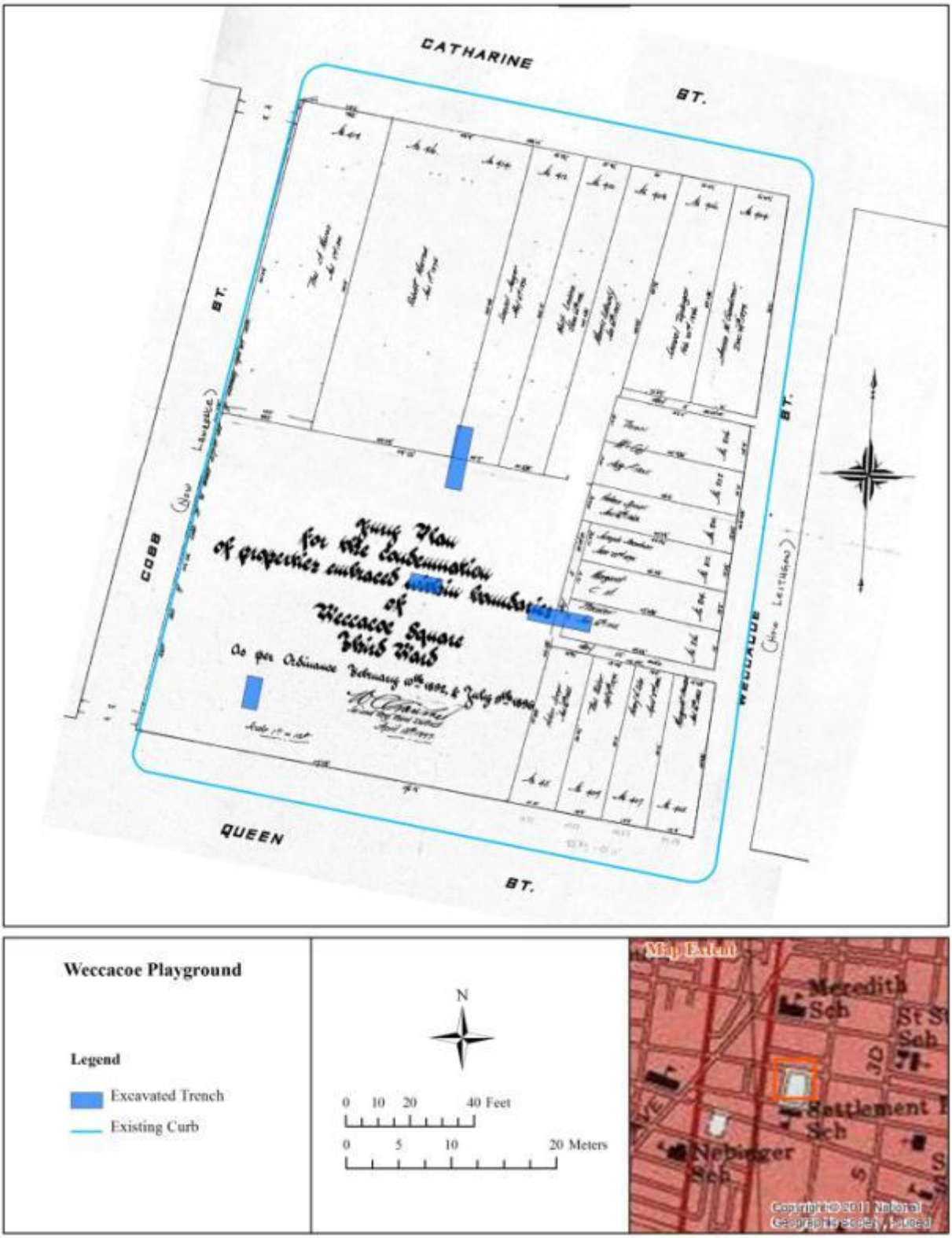

Figure 3. Current project area with Phase I archaeological trench locations in blue overlain on an 1897 survey of the city block.

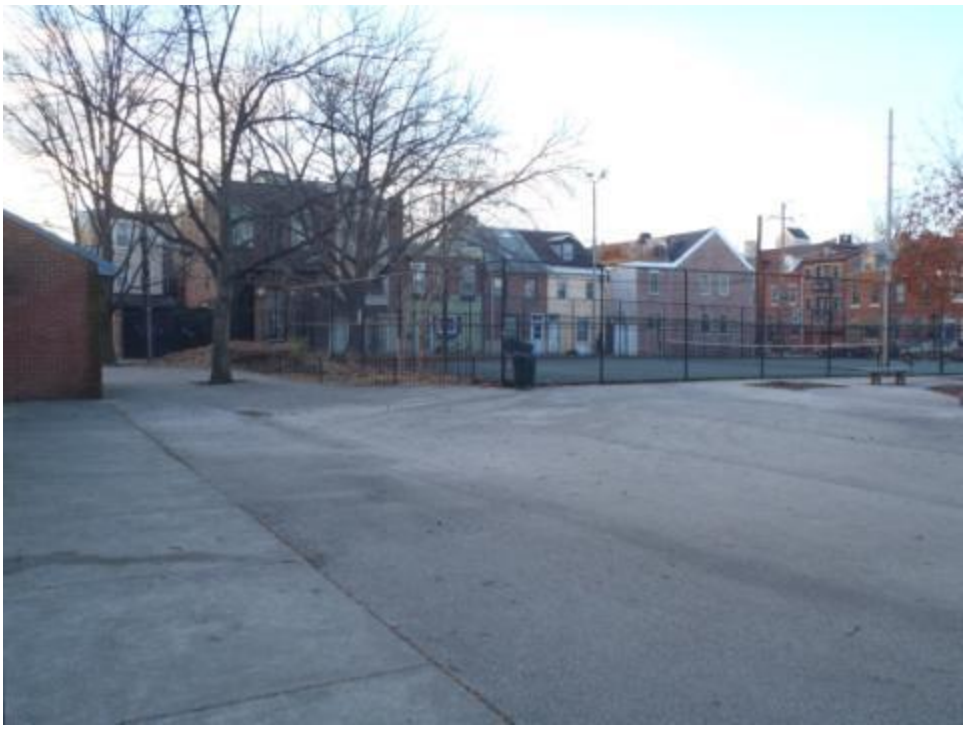

Figure 4. Weccacoe Playground current conditions (April 2013), taken facing northwest from the eastern historical boundary of the Mother Bethel Burying Ground.

Figure 5. Floor and west profile of Trench 4, facing north. Grave shafts are outlined in black.

Bibliography – Chronological Interpretation

Beck, Carolyn S.
1988 "Our Own Vine and Fig Tree: The Authority of History and Kinship in Mother Bethel." In *Review of Religious Research*, Vol. 29, No. 4, Black American Religion in the Twentieth Century (Jun., 1988), pp. 369-384.

Buckalew, Terry
2012 *Weccacoe: Burying Ground, Garden, Park and Playground – A Historical Sketch and Timeline from 1800 to 2012*. http://preciousdust.blogspot.com, accessed April 2013.

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1824 "Plan of the City of Philadelphia." J.H. Young sc. *Philadelphia in 1824, or, a brief account of the various institutions and public objects in this metropolis*. Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea.

Geo-Graf, Inc.
2013 *Geophysical Investigation Report, Cemetery Mapping, Weccacoe Park, 409 Catharine St. Philadelphia, PA.* Report prepared for the URS Corporation, Burlington, New Jersey. Report prepared by Geo-Graf, Inc., West Chester, PA.

Mooney, Douglas
2013 *Phase IA Archaeological Investigations of the Weccacoe Playground and Mother Bethel Burying Ground*. Letter report prepared for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. URS Corporation.

Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church
1826–1844 Minutes of the Union Benevolent Sons of Bethel, 1826-1844. Manuscript document in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Collection #2017).

Nash, Gary B.
1991 *Forging Freedom: The Formation of Philadelphia's Black Community 1720-1840*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Newman, Richard S.
2008 *Freedom's Prophet: Bishop Richard Allen, the AME Church, and the Black Founding Fathers*. New York: New York University Press.

Philadelphia City Council
1789–1793 Philadelphia City Council Minute Book, 1789-1793. Bound manuscript in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Am. 3570). Additional manuscript copies are house at the Philadelphia City Archives.

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Philadelphia City Survey Office
1844 Manuscript survey of the block bounded by Catharine, 4th, Queen, and 5th Streets, March 19, 1825 revised to September 7, 1844.

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

Torres, Rene L. C.
1997 *Cemetery Landscapes of Philadelphia*. M.S. Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

United States Geologic Survey
2011 7.5 Minute Topographic map of Philadelphia.

HISTORIC MAPS

Bromley, George W.
1895 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Bromley, George W., and Walter S.
1901 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, Complete in One Volume*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

1910 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Hopkins, G. M.
1875 *City Atlas of Philadelphia, Vol. 6, Wards 2 through 20, 29 and 31*. G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Paxton, John A.
1810 *New Plan of the City [Philadelphia] and its Environs*. n.p. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Smedley, Samuel L.
1862 *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Sydney, J. C.
1849 *Map of the City of Philadelphia together with all the surrounding Districts*. Smith & Wistar, Philadelphia. Accessed June 2013 at http://www.philageohistory.org.

Appendix I
Resumes of Key Personnel

URS

Douglas B. Mooney, M.A.

Senior Archaeologist

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural Resource Management Studies
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- Archaeological Surveys and Excavations
- Cemetery, Forensic, and Crime Scene Investigations

Years of Experience

- With Other Firms: 17 Years

Education

- M.A./1994/Pennsylvania State University/Archaeology
- B.A./1987/West Virginia University/Anthropology

Registration/Certification

- 40-Hour HAZWOPER Certification
- Section 106 Review Certification

Overview

Mr. Mooney joined URS Corporation in 2006 and has more than twenty years experience in archaeology and cultural resources management. He has participated in the excavation of numerous prehistoric, historical, and urban sites throughout the Mid-Atlantic Region, and is the primary author of more than 50 technical reports and professional papers. Mr. Mooney has developed particular expertise in the excavation, documentation and analysis of historic cemeteries and human funerary remains, and had directed or consulted on more than a dozen such projects over the past few years. These projects were performed for a variety of both public and private institutions and involved the identification, exhumation, and relocation of grave clusters consisting of anywhere from 50 to more than 400 individuals, and ranging in age from the 18th through the 20th centuries.

Selected Project Experience

Buffalo Potter's Field Cemetery, Buffalo, New York. Directed the exhumation, analysis, and reburial of 531 sets of human burial remains from the city's former pauper burial ground (ca. 1832-1885), until recently preserved beneath the grass yard of the Buffalo City Honor School. Worked closely with State, city, and School District personnel to develop an interactive educational outreach program based around the cemetery relocation, and offered to select secondary students from the high school.

Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Directed the recovery of human remains from a portion of the former Monument Cemetery (1837-ca. 1924) property in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Burial related material and coffin remains were identified during the construction of storm water facilities during the Philadelphia School District's improvement of the current Carver Elementary School site, which occupies portions of the former cemetery property. URS archaeologists investigated potential intact burials exposed during construction, tested the project area for evidence of any additional in situ graves, and monitored construction activities within the limits of the former cemetery in order to avoid impacts to any remaining burials.

Franklin Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: consulted with the Philadelphia School District regarding the planned construction of the new Willard Street Elementary School on the site of the former Franklin Cemetery (ca. 1800-1920; relocated by the City of Philadelphia ca. 1950). Developed archaeological work plan for determining whether historical graves remained in the cemetery, conducted preliminary testing of the site to verify the findings of prior ground penetrating radar (GPR) studies, and archaeologically documented the remains of a small number of remaining intact burials. Worked with the Philadelphia School District to prepare legal petitions to relocate remains, provided expert court testimony in support of those petitions, oversaw the exhumation and reburial of identified human

remains, and performed archaeological monitoring of school construction activities to prevent the disturbance of any additional intact graves.

Spring Street Presbyterian Church Cemetery, New York, New York: Directed the archaeological recovery and relocation of burial remains from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church (ca. 1810-1963) in Manhattan, New York. Human skeletal remains were identified during the construction of a planned condominium/hotel, when excavation machinery struck one of a series of four burial vaults (ca. 1820-1840) within the property. Subsequent investigations resulted in the delineation of 45 partially intact sets of burial remains within these vaults, along with the relocation of crushed and disturbed remains from an estimated additional 150 individuals.

Washington Square/Potter's Field Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Investigated human remains disturbed by the excavation of an electric utility access point at the northeast corner of Washington Square, Philadelphia. Project involved the recovery of skeletal remains from previously excavated soils and the documentation of the extent of impacts to any intact graves present. This investigation resulted in the recovery of remains belonging to a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 17 individuals originally buried within the city's Potter's Field in the late 18th century. Burials were found to be originally placed within a large pit or trench, and may be associated with persons killed by the 1793 Yellow Fever epidemic.

Montgomery Square United Methodist Church Cemetery Relocation, Montgomeryville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Directed efforts to relocate a 19th-20th century church cemetery threatened by urban sprawl. Project involved assisting the church congregation obtain necessary reburial permits and providing expert court testimony, the conduct of intensive historical and genealogical research, compilation of existing burial records and the creation of a searchable cemetery database, the mapping, exhumation, and forensic analysis of human remains from more than 420 historic burials, and the production of a comprehensive technical report.

University of Pennsylvania Life Sciences Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Recovered human skeletal remains from the construction site of a new classroom facility in West Philadelphia. The remains consisted of concentrations of discarded medical/autopsy specimens from the collections of the former Blockley Almshouse/Philadelphia General Hospital, and were donated to the Mütter Museum by the University.

Salem United Church of Christ Cemetery, Berks County, Pennsylvania: Directed the exhumation, analysis, and relocation of the remains of 149 individuals (ca. 1810-1914) interred within the historic church cemetery. The remains were relocated to other parts of the existing burial ground in order to accommodate the construction of modern office and new Sunday School facilities. Assisted the church's legal council in preparing relocation-related court petitions, and provided expert testimony in support of those petitions.

Blockley Almshouse Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Directed the exhumation of more than 450 individuals from the site of one of the city's former public poorhouses and insane asylums (ca. 1838-1905), in West Philadelphia. Remains were buried beneath approximately 15 feet of

landfill deposits and construction debris, and were exhumed prior to the construction of parking facilities for the University of Pennsylvania and the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Included within this burial ground were large quantities of discarded, unidentified human medical/autopsy specimens from the collections of the Almshouse (later Philadelphia General Hospital). The cemetery remains were re-interred in the historic Woodlands Cemetery, while the medical specimens were donated to the Mütter Museum for permanent curation and study.

Absecon United Methodist Church Cemetery, Ocean County, New Jersey: Provided archaeological monitoring and forensic anthropology services for the exhumation and relocation of some 50 nineteenth century burials, prior to the construction of an addition to the existing church building.

Professional Papers and Presentations

Mooney, Douglas B.

Cress, George and Douglas B. Mooney
2012 "The Dyottville Glassworks - One of the Greatest Curiosities of this Country." Philadelphia Archaeological Forum Symposium 2012, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20.

Mooney, Douglas B.
2012 "Rediscovering a Lost Public Highway: The Rise, Fall, and Archaeological Rebirth of the Aramingo Canal." Society for Historic Archaeology Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, January 6.

Mooney, Douglas B. and Jennifer Rankin
2011 "Exploring Northeast Philadelphia's Buried Past: A Look at Late Prehistoric Occupations Along the Delaware River." Eastern States Archaeological Federation Conference, Mount Laurel, New Jersey, October 29.

Mooney, Douglas B.
2011 "Indians on the Waterfront and Glass Makers at Gunner's Run." Philadelphia Archaeological Forum Symposium 2011, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 1.

Mooney, Douglas B.
2011 "Before and Below I-95: An Introduction to Ongoing Archaeological Investigations in Philadelphia." Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Conference, Morgantown, Pennsylvania, April 9.

Mooney, Douglas B.

2009 "James Oronoco Dexter and Stephen H. Gloucester: Reflections on Two Early African American Leaders in Philadelphia." Stenton African American History Month Celebrations, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 7.

Mooney, Douglas B.

2009 "Rediscovering a Lost Public Highway: The Rise, Fall, and Archaeological Rebirth of the Aramingo Canal." Society for Industrial Archaeology, Oliver Evans Chapter Annual Banquet, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 23.

Morrell, Kimberly and Douglas B. Mooney

2009 "The James Oronoco Dexter Lot: The Archaeology of a Black Founder." Symposium: *In the Shadow of Independence: Remaking the Image of Early America at the National Constitution Center Site in Independence National Historical Park*. Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Toronto, Canada, January 8-11.

Tull, Stephen W. and Douglas B. Mooney

2009 "Lost Amidst the Rubble: Archaeological Investigations of the Spring St. Presbyterian Church Burial Vaults." Symposium: *Archaeological and Forensic Investigations of an Abolitionist Church in New York City*. Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Toronto, Canada, January 8-11.2008 "It's Beautiful!: Archaeological Discoveries from the President's House Site in Philadelphia." Society for Applied Anthropology Conference, Memphis, Tennessee, March 26-29.

2007 "The Brushmaker and the Water Well." Archaeology Month Open House, Independence Living History Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20.

Mooney, Douglas B., and Jed Levin

2007 "The Powerful and the Powerless: Archaeological Investigations of the President's House Site in Philadelphia." Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) Conference, Buffalo, New York, October 26-28.

Mooney, Douglas B.

2006 "The James Oronoco Dexter Site Revisited: Final Excavation Findings." Archaeology Month Open House, Independence Living History Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 14.

2005 "In Search of a Forgotten Founding Father: Archaeological Investigations of the James Oronoco Dexter Site." Archaeology Month Open House, Independence Living History Center, Philadelphia, October 15.

2005 "We the People: Blue Collar Archaeology at the National Constitution Center Site." Pennsylvania Archaeology Month Open House, Independence Living History Center, Philadelphia, October 15.

Morrell, Kimberly A., Douglas B. Mooney, Thomas A.J. Crist, and Petar D. Glumac

2004 "Rejected in Life, Forgotten in Death: The Rediscovery of a Cemetery Associated with the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC), Rehoboth, Delaware, March 11-13.

Mooney, Douglas B., and Kimberly A. Morrell, and Petar D. Glumac

2004 "Elusive But Not Gone: Recently Discovered Prehistoric Sites in the City of Philadelphia." Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC), Rehoboth, Delaware, March 11-13.

Glumac, Petar D., Douglas B. Mooney, Richard J. Lewis, and Peter Pagoulatos

2004 "An Embarrassment of Riches: Recent Archaeological Investigations at Fort Dix, Burlington and Ocean Counties, New Jersey." Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC), Rehoboth, Delaware, March 11-13.

Teaching

Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, Rockview State Correctional Institution, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, 1994.

Professional Societies/Affiliations

Philadelphia Archaeological Forum (PAF); current President
Council for Northeaster Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)
Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA)

Chronology

2006-present: URS Corporation
1999- 2006: Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc.
1998-1999: KCI Technologies, Inc.
1994-1996: Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc.
1993-1994: Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
1992: 3-D Environmental Services, Inc.
1990-1991: Lantz Research, Inc.
1987-1994: John Milner Associates, Inc.

URS

Kimberly A. Morrell

Archaeologist

Areas of Expertise

Mortuary Archaeology
Cultural Resource Management Studies
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Archaeological Surveys and Excavations
Historic Preservation
Public Outreach

Years of Experience

With URS: 5 Years
With Other Firms: 16 Years

Education

B.A./1992/University of Rhode Island/Anthropology
B.A./1992/University of Rhode Island/Marine Affairs

Continuing Education

Pennsylvania State University
-Post Baccalaureate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, December 2011

SRI Foundation
-Section 106 Principles and Practice, October 2004

University of Connecticut
-Documentation of Historic Structures Field School, July 1997

Chronology

2008 – Present: URS Corporation

2000 – 2008: Kise Straw & Kolodner, Philadelphia, PA

1992 – 2000: Indiana State University, Gray & Pape, Geo-Marine, Inc, Brockington & Assoc., SWCA, Inc., Chicora Foundation, Inc., WCRM, Inc., University of Texas Southwest Medical School, National Park Service

Overview

Ms. Morrell has over twenty years of experience in archaeological and architectural history investigations throughout the United States. She has participated in the excavation of more than 150 sites throughout the United States, and has supervised projects incorporating all aspects of archaeological investigation. Ms. Morrell's area of specific expertise and research focus is Mid-Atlantic historical cemeteries, and she has directed numerous historical cemetery-related projects across the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic. Ms. Morrell's experience encompasses prehistoric, historic, urban, and mortuary archaeological investigations and she is the primary or co-author of over 50 technical reports, professional papers, and mortuary-specific professional workshops.

Select Project Experience

Preliminary Archaeological Investigation, First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, Philadelphia, PA. Conducted limited archaeological testing to define the limits of the historical cemetery and identify the presence of *in situ* interments within the project area. This cemetery is associated with one of the earliest churches (ca. 1814 – 1836) established within the Kensington section of Philadelphia. URS archaeologists are currently working with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to ensure the continued preservation of the remains and cemetery grounds.

Kensington ("Old Brick") Methodist Church, Philadelphia, PA. Consulted with members of the deaconry of the Kensington Methodist Church (cemetery active 1805 – 1826) to assess the potential for *in situ* historical interments below the basement of the existing church. Investigation of the subterranean rooms of the church and testing below the basement floor confirmed the presence of undisturbed interments.

Archaeological Relocation of Historic Burials from the Lombard Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Respectfully documented, disinterred, and reburied the remains of three prominent 19th century members of the Philadelphia African-American community that were discovered accidentally by a private developer. The current descendant community was actively involved in all aspects of the project.

Buffalo City Honors School Cemetery Relocation Project, Buffalo, Erie County, New York. Field Directed cemetery relocation activities on Buffalo School District property prior to school improvements. The historic Potters Field Cemetery was created by the city of Buffalo in 1832 in anticipation of a cholera epidemic and was in use through the mid-nineteenth century. Despite incomplete historical relocation efforts in the

1870's, the current project resulted in the removal of nearly 500 sets of human remains. The relocation was conducted while school was in session without disruption to learning activities, and emphasized public outreach and the involvement of the nearby students.

Franklin Cemetery Relocation Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Field directed the monitoring of all soil disturbance activity associated with the construction of the Francis Willard School in northeastern Philadelphia. A total of 38 intact 19th century burials were disinterred from the project area.

Phase IA Archaeological Investigation, Logan Square Improvement Project, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Developed a usage chronology and cultural resource assessment for the proposed project area in Center City Philadelphia. Logan Square was utilized by the City as a potter's field throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and has a very high likelihood for retained historical burials.

Montgomery Square United Methodist Church Cemetery Relocation, Montgomeryville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Field directed efforts to relocate a 19th-20th century church cemetery threatened by urban sprawl. Project involved the conduct of intensive historical and genealogical research, compilation of existing burial records and the creation of a searchable cemetery database, the mapping, exhumation, and forensic analysis of human remains from more than 420 historic burials, and the production of a comprehensive technical report.

Salem United Church of Christ Cemetery Relocation, Oley Township, Pennsylvania. Field directed the identification and disinterment of 149 historical burials at the request of the Salem United Church, in preparation for the construction of a Sunday School building. More than half of the relocated burials did not have headstones and were discovered through the application of archaeological methods. Burials dated from the early 19th through early 20th century, and were relocated in an adjacent section of the cemetery.

City of New Castle Development Project, New Castle, Delaware. Conducted subsurface testing on the grounds of an eighteenth century cemetery on the outskirts of modern New Castle to identify the presence of possible historical inhumations. No burials were present within the proposed development area.

Blockley Almshouse Cemetery Phase III Mitigation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Field directed the recordation and disinterment of over 400 formal burials and several mass graves containing the remains of well over 500 additional individuals, all of whom were interred in an unmapped cemetery associated with the 19th century Blockley Almshouse and its in-house teaching hospital.

University of Pennsylvania Life Sciences Building Archaeological Monitoring and Recovery of Human Remains, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Monitored excavation activities prior to the construction of a new academic building associated with the University of Pennsylvania. Project area is contained within the historical boundaries of the Blockley Almshouse and produced several sets of human remains associated with the Almshouse and its historical teaching hospital. All skeletal material was disarticulated and characterized as medical specimens generated by the teaching hospital, and was documented and collected for eventual respectful disposition.

National Constitution Center Site Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations, Block 3, Independence Mall, Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA Directed the exhumation and relocation of the remains of approximately 150 individuals from the former Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery (1752-1868) during Phase II and III archaeological excavations. The excavated remains underwent non-invasive bioarchaeological analysis to document basic demographic and pathologic data, and were subsequently reburied in the historic Woodlands Cemetery in West Philadelphia.

Freedman's Cemetery (41DL316) Relocation Project, Dallas, Texas. Over 1300 forgotten members of Dallas' nineteenth century African-American population were respectfully disinterred from below Lemmon Avenue prior to roadway improvement efforts; all aspects of the project were conducted in consultation with the current descendant community. Reburial of all individuals occurred on an adjacent portion of the property.

Professional Papers and Workshops

Morrell, Kimberly A. and Thomas A.J. Crist
2012 "Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeolgy and Human Skeletal Analysis" Workshop conducted at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, January 4.

Morrell, Kimberly (Organizer and Chair)
2011 "The Relocation of the Buffalo Potter's Field at City Honors School, Buffalo, New York." Session presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Utica, NY, October 23.

Morrell, Kimberly A. and Thomas A.J. Crist
2011 "Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeolgy and Human Skeletal Analysis" Workshop conducted at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Utica, NY, October 21.

Morrell, Kimberly A., Rebecca White, and Thomas A. Crist

2011 "Succor By Any Means: A Discussion of Burial 299 at the Buffalo City Honors School Cemetery" Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Utica, NY, October 23.

Morrell, Kimberly A.
2010 "The City Honors School Cemetery Relocation Project" Monthly Meeting, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Chapter 20. Joanna Furnace, PA.

Morrell, Kimberly A.
2010 "The City Honors School Relocation Project" Speaker Series, New York State Archaeological Association, Houghton Chapter. Buffalo, NY, February 19.

Morrell, Kimberly A. and Thomas A.J. Crist
2009 "Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeolgy and Human Skeletal Analysis" Workshop conducted at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, Toronto, Canada, January 7.

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Professional Societies / Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC)
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA)
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Preservation Alliance of Philadelphia