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Cooperative Park Studies Unit for Archeology

National Park Service
 Denver Service Center / Eastern Team
 Applied Archeology Center
 Rockville, Maryland

and

The American University
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Introduction

Harpers Ferry Package No. 226, Project Type 82, was initiated in 1983 to catalogue, conserve, and prepare for curation the artifacts resulting from previous archeological projects in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (figure 1). Archeological investigations in the park have been ongoing for the past 20 years and have generated large quantities of artifacts (see figures 2 and 3 for project locations). Prior to this project, these artifact collections had been stored at the park and elsewhere. The condition of the individual collections varied. Some were still in their original field bags. All had been catalogued using different procedures. The purpose of this project was to organize, re-catalogue using a consistent system, and prepare them for future use and storage.

Dr. Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist for the National Capital Region, arranged in 1983 for the project to be implemented over three years as part of the National Park Service Restoration and Improvement Plan. A scope of work was written detailing the processing procedures, and work began on the project in that year.

Project Goal

The project's objectives were set to meet needs defined by the park and by Regional and other NPS archeologists concerning these collections. The park needed a manageable, stable, and representative sample of artifacts from each collection for display and interpretation. They also needed a study collection containing a sample of the artifacts from each site available in the park for their internal use and study and for interested researchers working there.

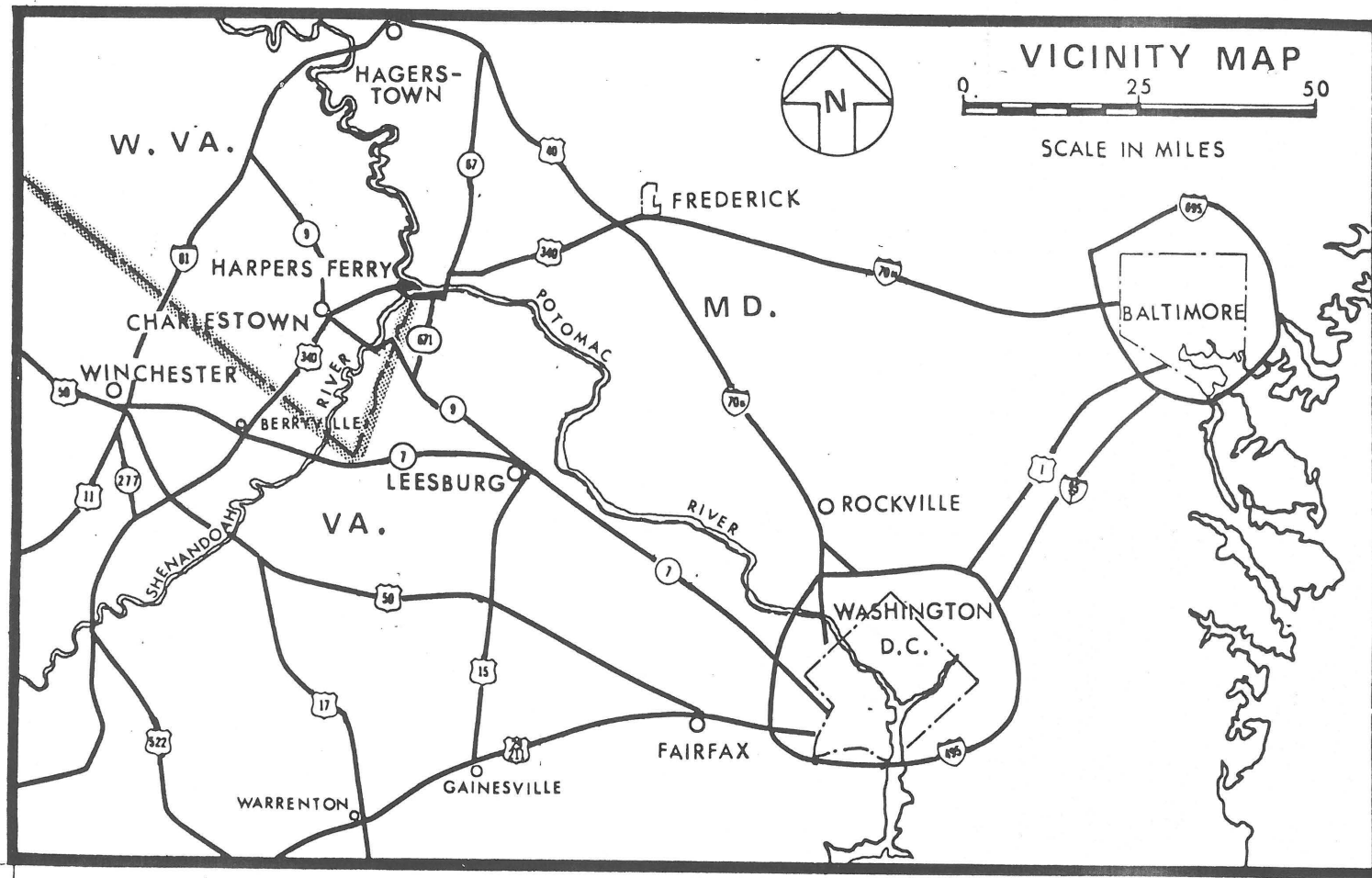


Figure 1

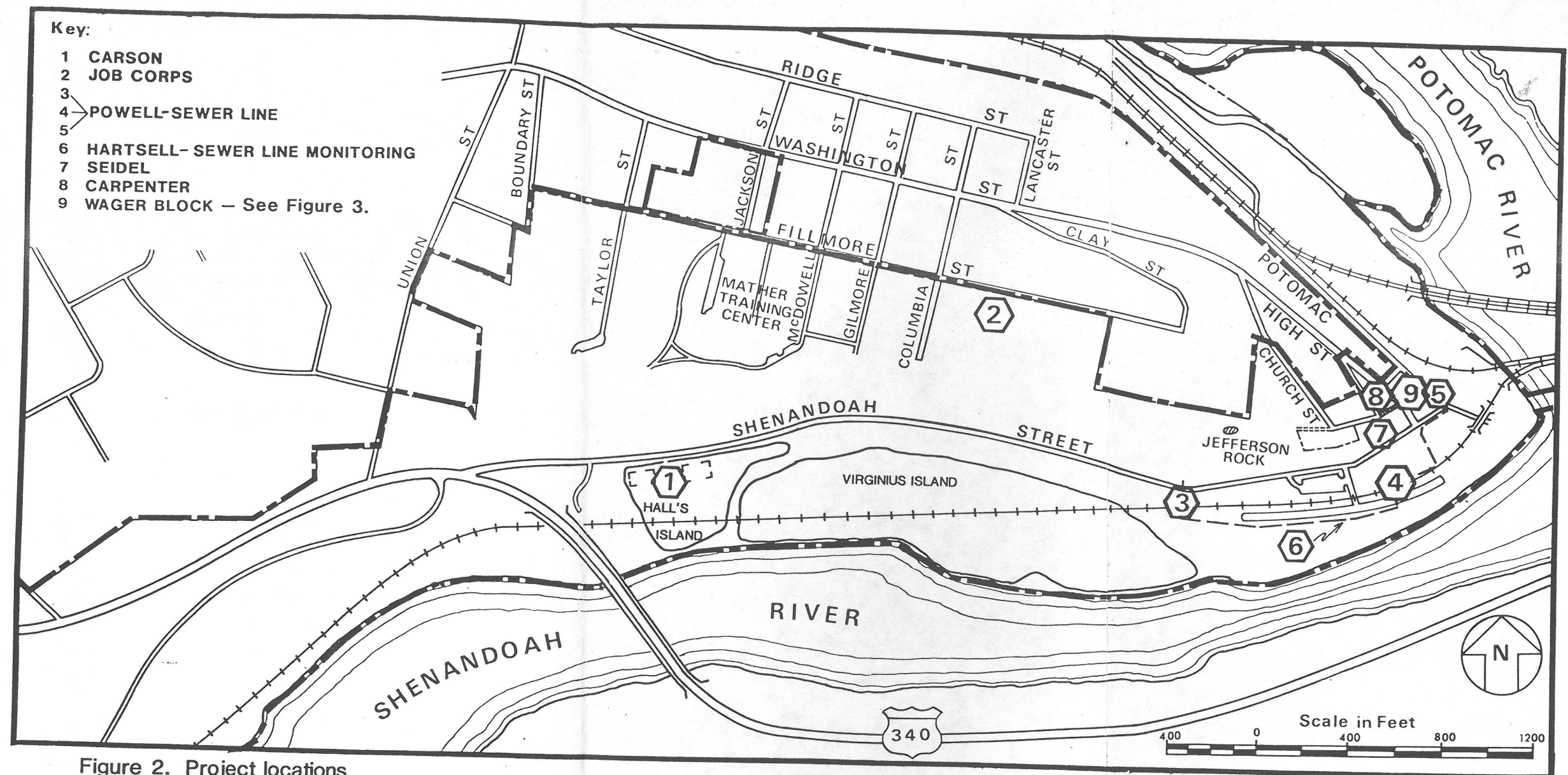


Figure 2. Project locations.

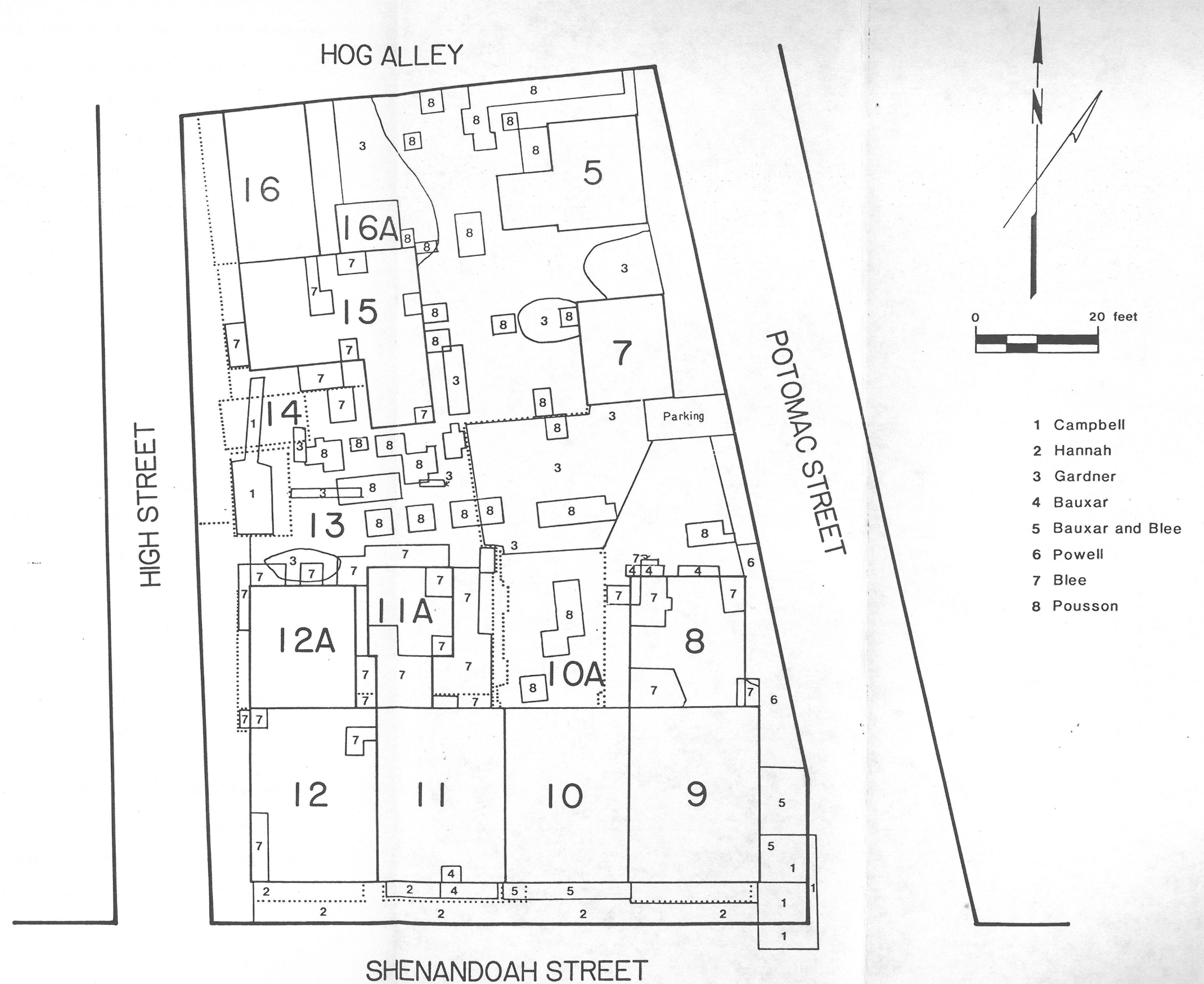


Figure 3. Wager Block Projects.

The archeologists recognized that here was a valuable assemblage of 19th century material culture that could be used for future research and study. They needed an organized, catalogued group of collections that were easily accessible by artifact type and by provenience. They also wanted a representative sample of each collection available for quick evaluation.

The satisfaction of these needs became the goal of this project, and the methodology for the curation of the collections was designed with this in mind.

Methodology

The decision was made to divide each collection into four categories:

1. Museum Quality - whole objects that pertain to the interpretive period of the park or incomplete specimens which have unique values for interpretive study.
2. Park Study - archeological type specimens available for park research and reference.
3. Archeological Study - archeological type specimens available for research and reference.
4. Deep Storage - all remaining objects which must be kept and made available for study when required.

The first two categories, Museum Quality and Park Study, would provide the park with artifacts for interpretive purposes and a type collection, and would be returned to them for their use. The other two categories would meet the archeologists' require-

ments and would be stored at the Museum and Archeological Regional Storage facility (MARS), which has the space to accommodate the bulk of the collections and facilities for the students or researchers who need to use them. The number of artifacts in each collection sorted into the four categories are given in an appendix to this report.

Artifact collections were processed individually at the Seneca Archeology Lab (now the Applied Archeology Center). Each collection was examined to determine its condition and the steps necessary to prepare it for division into the four categories. Some collections were received in good condition and required only cataloguing and repacking. Others had not been washed or labelled and took more time and attention to prepare.

To provide consistency in artifact description, each artifact was recatalogued using the descriptive terms found in the Seneca Artifact Taxonomy (Comer 1980) and museum catalogue record forms were prepared for the processed artifacts, as requested by the park and by MARS. Each collection was given an accession number by the park and when the total number of artifacts to be included in the Museum Quality category and the Park Study collection was determined, the park assigned a sequence of their catalogue numbers to be used in labelling the artifacts and in preparing the Museum Catalogue Record forms.

The archeological study collection and the deep storage collection retained their original field numbers. Prior to 1985, artifacts were catalogued for these categories using a computer form designed for the National Capital Region's (NCR) Datamaster computer. In 1985

the NCR adopted the new Museum Catalogue Record forms for all museum and archeological collections. Beginning with that year all artifacts destined for the Archeological Study and Deep Storage collections have had a museum catalogue worksheet prepared for them.

Conservation priorities were established, with Museum Quality artifacts receiving first priority. All of the artifacts in this category were prepared by physical and chemical means, as needed, for display. Categories 2 and 3 received conservation as needed, but for these artifacts the treatments were those appropriate to storage rather than display. At least five percent of the artifacts in category 4 were treated for long term storage.

Artifacts destined for the park's collection were wrapped in acid free paper and packed in storage boxes for transfer to the park. Those to be stored at MARS were put into plastic bags (punctured to prevent cargo sweat), and placed in archivally stable boxes for long term storage.

In addition to the artifacts, conservation records, and catalogue forms, all existing documentation - including the field notes, photographs, and field and lab records - was packed in archivally stable boxes and sent with each collection to MARS, where they were assigned MARS accession numbers.

COLLECTIONS

Unprovenienced

The first collection processed (HAFE Accession #894) consisted of a group of artifacts collected in the park by visitors and staff over the years. Provenience information of these artifacts was minimal at

best. What information was available as to the building or area in which they had been found was recorded. The artifacts in this collection were brought to the Seneca Lab for cleaning, conservation, and cataloguing. Since most of these artifacts were whole, easily recognizable items that had been identified by the finder and recognized as of value, they were all deemed museum quality and were catalogued according to park specifications.

Of the 345 artifacts in this collection the majority were bottles, including one whole seltzer bottle with "Harpers Ferry Brewing Co." etched on the front. Eighty-four of the objects received conservation treatment. These ranged from rifle barrels stolen from the rifle pit in Arsenal Square, and subsequently recovered, to a cameo brooch.

Due to the manner in which this collection was acquired, no report and little other documentation exists. All provenience information available was entered on the catalogue cards.

Carson Collection (Lower Halls Island, U.S. Rifle Works)

When HAFE Accession #111, attributed to Edward M. Larabee, was received in the lab for processing, the report on Larabee's excavations was checked for information that would help with the cataloguing. It was discovered that these artifacts and their numbers did not match the descriptions in any of Larabee's reports. Since the artifacts were labelled with archeological field catalogue numbers they had evidently been retrieved by means of a formal excavation, and thus were historically and scientifically significant. The report file at Harpers Ferry Park was searched and a report by Hamilton H.

Carson, written in March 1963, was located that contained descriptions which matched the artifacts in this collection. The report indicated that the artifacts had been sent to the Applied Science Center for Archeology in Philadelphia for processing, but not that they had ever been returned to the Park. Further research indicated that this project had been under Larabee's direction, and that the artifacts had been returned to the park by him, thus causing the confusion as to their origin. These artifacts have now been accessioned as HAFE #897, given their rightful title, and catalogued accordingly.

The collection was from a project undertaken in 1962 to determine the precise location of the U.S. Rifle Works (formerly Hall's Rifle Works on Lower Hall's Island), and to conduct a controlled test of two remote sensing methods. Comparisons were to be made of the efficiency of a resistivity meter and a portable seismograph for archeological testing. To determine the relative validity of the two methods, trenches were dug where the remote sensing apparatus indicated anomalies.

The artifacts were from these trenches, and according to the report had been deposited prior to the flood of 1869. Almost all of the 176 artifacts in this collection are pieces of machinery and rifle parts. Drawings and descriptions of them can be found in Carson's report.

The presence of several examples of similar objects made it possible to provide an example of each type in all of the first three categories. The remainder were prepared for deep storage.

Conservation or stabilization was necessary for all the objects due to the composition of their original soil matrix and the length of time they had been buried.

The original report on this collection is on file in the park, with a copy at MARS (Carson 1963). The location of the field notes, maps, and photographs is unknown.

Gardner Collection (Wager Block and Lockwood House)

In June 1973, William Gardner of Catholic University was hired under Contract CX2000-3-0089 to conduct archeological investigations in the backyards of the Wager Block in lower town and at the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) on Camp Hill. The purpose of the investigation in the backyards was to establish historic grade and to locate foundations and architectural features that might be present below the 1973 ground surface. Testing at the Lockwood House was done to locate any features that might be used in the restoration of this yard to its 1859-65 period.

A total of 9,375 artifacts (HAFE Accession #779) resulted from these investigations, all from the backyards (Gardner's report contains no information on artifacts from the Lockwood House). The collection consisted mostly of ceramic sherds, glass bottle fragments, and unidentifiable corroded iron fragments. These artifacts had been returned to the park in their original field bags, unwashed and uncatalogued. The provenience information recorded on the bags consisted of notations such as "Harpers Ferry Lower Town Alley" or "Lower Town Area Behind Bldg. 12." Careful examination of the report provided no specific information as to the exact provenience of these artifacts either horizontally or vertically.

In order to facilitate the labelling and cataloguing of this collection, bag numbers were assigned to the field bags. All artifacts were then washed and labelled and divided into the four categories. Only one item from this collection - a metal canteen - was considered museum quality. Extensive conservation treatment was necessary to stabilize this object before it was returned to the park.

No field notes or other documentation on this project was available. The only information on these excavations is contained in Gardner's report (1974), on file at the park, with a copy at MARS.

Job Corps (Lockwood House)

During the course of installing utility lines at the Lockwood House in 1969, a privy and two cisterns were located. The work was being done by the Job Corps without archeological supervision or monitoring. When these features were encountered, Archie Franzen, the park architect, was called in to oversee the excavations and collect the artifacts. Due to the nature of these excavations, no report was written and the only documentation available is a memo from John L. Cotter, then Chief, Archeological Research, Philadelphia Service Center (PSC) to Chief, Division of Archeology, WASO, relating the events. This memo is dated May 26, 1969.

Two hundred fifty eight artifacts were collected from these features (HAFE Accession #383). Provenience information consisted of "Job Corps-Lockwood House." The majority of artifacts from this collection were ceramics, mainly fragments of whiteware chamber pots and blue transfer printed whiteware sherds. There were many crossmends especially among the whiteware chamber pots. All identi-

fied makers marks indicate mid-nineteenth century manufacture. The remainder of the collection consisted primarily of glass bottle fragments, and where diagnostic attributes were present they too fell into the mid-nineteenth century range.

All the artifacts in this collection required washing and labelling. They were then divided into the four categories and catalogued accordingly. Four percent were chosen as museum quality, 26 percent park study, 12 percent archeological study, and the remaining 58 percent were designated as deep storage.

Bauxer and Blee (Wager Block, Building 9 and 10)

In the spring of 1976, D.K. Bauxer and C.H. Blee, DSC Staff Archeologists, conducted excavations around Buildings 9 and 10 to provide information for the restoration of the buildings. The focus of this investigation was to locate and determine historic grade and architectural features associated with the buildings during the 1859-65 period.

The artifacts retrieved during this project were taken to the Denver Service Center (DSC) lab in Denver for washing, processing, and analysis. After the analysis, the artifacts were returned to Harpers Ferry Park. At that time, the collection was accessioned (HAFE Accession #713) and the park chose 199 objects which they considered museum and park study quality. These were catalogued and placed in their collection. The remaining 1,725 artifacts were stored in metal containers in the park.

In 1984, the uncatalogued artifacts were brought to the Seneca archeology lab for curation as a part of this project. One hundred sixty one were chosen for the archeological study collection and the remainder were designated for deep storage. It should be noted that for a full understanding of this collection, the objects accessioned by the park should also be studied.

The report on these excavations was written in two sections, the section describing the archeological excavations by Bauxer and the section dealing with the artifacts by Blee (Bauxer and Blee 1976). A manuscript copy is on file in the park, with sections of the report available at MARS.

Documentation for this collection consists of photographs, negatives, artifact inventory lists, and typed field notes. They have been sent to MARS with the archeological and deep storage collections.

Bauxer and Brown (Wager Block, Buildings 8, 9, and 12)

This archeological investigation was also designed to provide architectural information for the restoration of Buildings 8, 9, and 12. Excavations were done by D.K. Bauxer and W. Brown, DSC Staff Archeologists in 1975, on the exterior of the buildings to locate evidence of window wells, areaways, and other structural features of the historic period (1859-65).

Artifacts from this project were taken to the DSC lab in Denver for washing and labelling. They were then sent to Jan House of Southside Historical Sites, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia (House 1976) for analysis. When the artifacts were returned to the park, the

collection was accessioned (HAFE Accession #730), examined, and 111 artifacts removed and catalogued for the park's collections. The remaining 2,257 artifacts were brought to this lab for processing and separation into the two categories for storage at MARS. A sample of 436 were chosen as representative of the whole collection and reserved for the archeological study collection.

Southside's catalogue cards and House's report made it possible to determine which artifacts had been accessioned and curated by the park. According to the report, the artifacts in this collection were mostly late 19th and 20th century. This is consistent with the collection received here. A faunal analysis was done by Michael Barber and is included in House's report.

Support documentation for this collection consists of the artifact catalogue cards and typed field notes. These are stored at MARS. Manuscript copies of Bauxer's report on the excavations and House's artifact report are on file at the park, with a copy at MARS.

Seidel (Shenandoah Street, Building 38)

Ellen M. Seidel, DSC staff archeologist, conducted archeological excavations at Building 38 in Harpers Ferry in 1978. This was done in conjunction with an architectural investigation to provide information for restoration and stabilization of the building. Units were opened inside the building and in its back court.

The artifact collection (HAFE Accession #918) encompassed a wide range of objects, identified by Seidel as a 19th and 20th century domestic and commercial assemblage. Numerous buttons and marbles, plus a brass cartridge box plate with "U.S." embossed on the front, were among the diagnostic objects in this collection.

Approximately 7,110 artifacts were retrieved from this excavation. These had been washed and labelled in this lab at the conclusion of the field work. For this project the artifacts were divided into the four categories, and the objects designated for the museum quality and park study categories were renumbered with park catalogue numbers. Artifacts needing conservation were given to the conservator for treatment. Seventy four artifacts have been included in the museum quality category, 47 in the park study collection, 138 in the archeological study collection, and the remainder in the deep storage category.

The field notes, bag lists, and photographs for this collection have been sent to MARS together with the archeological study and deep storage collections. Results of this investigation were included in a report by Seidel (1985) on several excavations in HAFE Package 115 and is on file at the park and MARS.

Carpenter (High Street, Lot 55B)

In March 1978, the retaining wall on Lot 55B collapsed due to heavy rains. Prior to rebuilding the wall, archeological investigations were necessary to determine the characteristics of the wall's foundation and to document any other cultural resources that might be present and affected by its reconstruction. Scott Carpenter, DSC staff archeologist, conducted the excavations.

A total of 6,334 artifacts were found in the excavation units placed in the space between the slumped wall and a standing wall behind and parallel to it. These artifacts date from the 19th and 20th centuries. All had been washed and labelled, so processing

proceeded to the separation of artifacts into the four categories. The 72 items needing conservation were turned over to the conservator for treatment. The two categories (HAFE Accession #921) for the park were relabelled with park catalogue numbers and the catalogue cards prepared. Among the artifacts sent to the park were a handpainted porcelain brooch with the face of a woman, the metal top of a purse, and an 1859 Indian Head penny. A wide variety of buttons as well as ceramics, glass, and miscellaneous items were included in this collection.

Field notes, photographs, and bag lists have been packed with this collection and sent to MARS. The report on this project is included in the larger report by Seidel (1985) containing the information on Building 38. This report is on file at the park and MARS.

Powell (Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, Sewer Line)

Archeological investigations were undertaken in 1976 by Jackie Powell, DSC staff archeologist, in three areas of the park where the installation of a sewer system for Harpers Ferry and Bolivar, West Virginia, was expected to affect significant archeological resources. These three areas, shown on the map (figure 2), include: a section under the sidewalk along Potomac Street at the east side of Buildings 8 and 9; the alley between Building 32 and the railroad trestle; and the sewer line easement leading from the sewage pumping station site to Shenandoah Street. Approximately 38,000 artifacts were collected during these investigations (HAFE Accession #734).

The artifacts were washed, labelled, and analyzed in the DSC lab in Denver, and the results of the analysis were included in

the report on the project. The artifacts were returned to the park grouped by ware type or material type. They were re-sorted into provenience units for this project and will be stored by provenience and material.

Conservation treatment had been done on most of the ferrous artifacts during the initial lab work in Denver. In re-examining the collection, however, 41 artifacts of other materials required treatment. Most of these were either cuperous alloys, lead, or early plastics. Treatment has been accomplished and the conservation records will be forwarded with the artifact records for storage at MARS.

Artifacts in this assemblage are typical of 19th century domestic sites, and consist of ceramics, glass, and metal objects with a mid-nineteenth century period of manufacture. Out of the total collection, 85 items were chosen as museum quality, 52 as park study, and 56 as archeological study. Faunal remains in this collection were analyzed by Michael Barber and his findings are included in the report.

All field notes, photographs, maps, and original artifact catalogue cards have been packed and sent to MARS for storage. Powell's report (1978) is on file at the park and MARS.

Hartzell (Potomac and Shenandoah Streets - Sewer Line Monitoring)

Dennis Hartzell was responsible for monitoring the 1977 sewer line construction within the park. This monitoring was done to determine if there were any cultural resources in the areas to be affected, which were not investigated by Jackie Powell. The primary

purpose was to protect architectural features, thus the artifact collection consists of only 322 objects (HAFE Accession #738). Most items are whole or almost whole bottles and large pieces of ceramics. Five percent was museum quality, three percent archeological study and park study, and the rest deep storage. Although no report was written on this monitoring activity, field notes were kept and have been sent with the deep storage collection to MARS.

Blee (Wager Block, Buildings 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, and 15)

In 1977 and 1978, C.H. Blee, DSC staff archeologist, conducted archeological investigations in and around Buildings 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, and 15 in the Wager Block of lower town. The purposes of these investigations were to provide information for the restoration of this block to its 1859 appearance and to document cultural resources that would be affected by construction. A total of 63,772 artifacts were recovered from the excavations (HAFE Accession #904). The majority of artifacts in this assemblage reflect the mid-19th century activities in the businesses and residences in this block. A few late eighteenth/early nineteenth century artifacts are also contained in the collection.

The majority of the washing and labelling of the artifacts was done in the field lab established at the Park. Analysis, cross-mending, and conservation was done in the DSC lab in Denver. When the analysis was completed, the artifacts were boxed and returned to the park.

Processing of the artifacts for this project consists of re-sorting the collection by provenience and material, dividing it into the four categories established, and completing the museum record forms. Approximately 0.5% were considered museum quality, 0.2% each being reserved the park study and archeological study collection. Field notes, photographs, and field and lab records were collected and will be sent to MARS for storage and reference. The draft report on this project is available (Blee, in draft) at the park and MARS.

Pousson (Wager Block, Backyards)

This project (HAFE Accession #962) was a continuation of the work begun by Blee on the Wager Block in lower town, and while Blee's work had been oriented to the restoration of the buildings; DSC staff archeologist Pousson's was directed to the landscaping of the backyards and the installation of utilities, both of which required archeological mitigation.

Common household debris and architectural artifacts and materials related to previous construction activities were the prevalent artifact types throughout the backyards. The 34,126 artifacts were processed in this lab at the time of the excavation and stored according to provenience and material. Conservation treatment and stabilization were performed on those artifacts needing it during the initial processing. To meet the requirements of this project the artifacts are being divided into the four categories, the museum record forms completed, and the artifacts repacked in archivally stable boxes. Approximately 0.5% are to be reserved for museum quality and 0.2% each for park study and archeological study collections.

The final report for the excavations (Pousson 1985) is on file at the park and MARS.

Conclusion

Archeological collections processed and organized by this project for curation were retrieved from a variety of sites. These sites represent industrial, commercial, educational, and residential aspects of the history of Harpers Ferry, all of which are concerns of the park's interpretive program.

The interpretive focus for the park has centered on four themes: the town's industry, John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and Storer College. Martha Williams (1984) in her evaluation of the interpretive program, makes several recommendations to enhance visitor understanding of the themes. Among her recommendations is having artifacts play a more significant part in the displays at the Visitors Center and at other key places throughout the park, particularly in areas that would strengthen the Industrial Revolution theme. Schlerth (1982) agrees, stating that "material culture evidence from archeological remains can be amplified and historical insights can be gained by reconstructing and testing models of equipment and work processes formerly used in transport, in food preparation and in technology."

The collections processed by this project are now available for this purpose. They contain artifacts relating to each of the interpretive themes, and support the development of another theme suggested by Williams: "the 19th century American town." The effects on the social and economic life of the townspeople of industrialization and of the major historical events that occurred in Harpers Ferry during

the 19th century are reflected in these material culture collections, and they could be used as tangible evidence in interpreting these effects. The broader concept of a small town and its people undergoing change throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century would enrich the visitors' understanding of the history of Harpers Ferry and its significance.

These collections, as a whole, represent one of the largest assemblages of 19th century artifacts from any one area. As such, its value to students of 19th century material culture should be emphasized. Over 100,000 artifacts representing commercial and domestic life were retrieved from the Wager Block alone. Fleming, in discussing material culture research urges "the adoption of a more uniform and exact classification system for artifacts (1982)." These collections have been catalogued using such a system and this has been done in large part to make them available for research. The collections could be used to address major research questions by anthropologists, archeologists, historians, and students of material culture. Their value for comparison with collections from other 19th century industrial sites, such as Lowell, Massachusetts, should not be overlooked.

As a result of this project we now have twelve individual collections catalogued in a uniform, systematic manner using consistent descriptive terms, together with provenience information. The importance of these collections to the park, as an interpretive tool, and to others interested in 19th century material culture, makes them a highly significant cultural resource in their own right.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bauxer, Deborah

1976 Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, Archeological Investigation of Buildings 8 and 9. Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Division, NPS, USDI, Denver, Colorado. Manuscript on file in Harpers Ferry NHP.

The report documents the findings of an archeological investigation at Buildings 8 and 9 to provide structural information for restoration of the buildings to their 1859-65 period.

Bauxer, D.K. and Blee, C.H.

1976 Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, West Virginia, Archeological Investigation of Buildings 9 and 10. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.

This report was written in two sections. Bauxer details the archeological methodology used and the architectural features located around the buildings pertaining to the historic period. Blee presents the artifact analysis results. She describes and discusses the diagnostic artifacts that are datable and provides an inventory list by provenience of all artifacts.

Blee, Catherine H.

Archeological Investigations on the Wager Block Buildings 1977-1978. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado, Manuscript on file.

Blee's report includes a history of each building investigated archeologically in this package and a complete description of field methodology and findings. The artifact assemblages are used to give the physical data functional and temporal context. The focus of the investigation was the Wager Block, an area bounded by High Street, Shenandoah Street, Potomac Street and Hog Alley. This block was slated for extensive restoration activity and the archeologists were to provide structural information to the architects and locate and mitigate cultural resources that would be affected by construction.

Carson, Hamilton H.

1963 U.S. Rifle Works, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Resistivity and Seismic Surveys and Excavations. On File, Harpers Ferry National Historic Park.

Contains evaluation of Resistivity and Seismic survey methods for locating subsurface archeological features. Results of test trenching and artifact descriptions and illustrations are included.

Comer, Douglas C.

1980 The Seneca Artifact Taxonomy, Manuscript Report, National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, NPS, Denver, Colorado.

Fleming, McClung E.

1982 Artifact Study: A Proposed Model in Material Culture Studies in American. T.J. Schlereth ed. The American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.

Gardner, William

1974 Excavation Harpers Ferry, Backyards and Paymaster's Yard 1973-1974. On File Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

This report details the investigations and findings in the Wager Block backyards and at the Paymaster's House. At the time this work was done and the report written the focus was on determining historic grade for the Civil War period 1859-65. Gardner presents an interpretation of that time period based on his findings. No artifact inventory or analysis is included in the report.

Hershey, William D.

1964 Archeological Survey of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. On File Harpers Ferry National Historic Park.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate outbuildings and possible graves from the Civil War period around the Lockwood House. Hershey's report contains a history of the Lockwood House and the results of his archeological investigation. He was unable to locate either outbuildings or graves in the area he tested. Artifacts were not catalogued or kept as he felt they were either in disturbed context or from the post-Civil War period.

House, Jan H.

1976 Artifacts from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Archeological Investigations: Buildings 8, 9, and 12. Southside Historical Sites, Inc. Williamsburg, Virginia, Manuscript on file at Harpers Ferry NHP.

House prepared this report as a result of his analysis of the artifacts from Bauxer's excavations at Buildings 8, 9, and 12. The work was done through a contract with Southside Historic Sites, Inc. The report contains a brief description of the context in which the artifacts were found, and a listing of the ones from that context. He then discusses them by functional category and datable characteristics. The report also includes a faunal analysis by Michael B. Barber, and the artifacts and treatment records for those that received conservation. A complete artifact inventory by excavation area is listed in the appendix.

Pousson, John F.

1985 Archeological Investigations, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Package No. 110A, Wager Block Backyards. National Park Service, Northeast Team, United States Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado.

Pousson's report on this project contains a description of the site, a history of the Wager Block, and a discussion of previous archeological work done in the backyards. He then describes the findings of his project. The features and their locations and time period are fully explained. Over half of the report is devoted to an artifact inventory and analysis. Tables are presented showing distribution and type of artifacts from each provenience area.

Powell, Jackie W.

1978 Archeological Salvage, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia 1976. Denver Service Center, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Branch of Historic Preservation, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado.

A detailed report on the excavations in three areas of Harpers Ferry Lowertown to be affected by sewer line construction. Powell's report describes the methodology and findings under the sidewalk on the Potomac Street side of Buildings 8 and 9, in the Alley between Bldg. 32 and the railroad embankment, and the pumping station site and sewer easement leading from Shenandoah Street to the end of the present parking lot (Lot 1, Block F). Over half of the report is devoted to artifact description and analysis. Powell hypothesized that because these three areas represented three different social

and economic status dwellings, the ceramics and faunal assemblages would reflect those differences. Using statistical tests, conclusions were drawn regarding this hypothesis and she suggests further testing be done to substantiate her findings.

Schlerth, Thomas J., ed.

1982 **Material Culture Studies in American. The American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.**

Seidel, Ellen M.

1985 **Archeological Excavations for Package No. 115, Buildings 3, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, and Lot 55B, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Northeast Team, Denver Service Center, United States Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado.**

This report contains the results of archeological investigations at Buildings 3, 38, 40, 43, and Lot 55B. Buildings 37 and 39 were not excavated. A brief description of the findings for each building investigated and an artifact inventory for Buildings 3, 38, and 43 are included.

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APPENDIX

Distribution of Collections by Number and Percent

Collection	Museum Quality		Park Study		Arch. Study		Deep Storage		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unprovenienced Accession #894	345	100%							345	100%
Carson Accession #897	23	13%	29	17%	27	15%	97	55%	176	100%
Gardner Accession #779	1		23	0.2%	240	2%	9111	97.8%	9375	100%
Job Corps Accession #383	10	4%	69	26%	30	12%	149	58%	258	100%
Bauxer and Blee Accession #713	199	10%	*		160	8%	1565	82%	1924	100%
Bauxer and Brown Accession #730	111	5%	*		436	18%	1821	77%	2368	100%
Seidel Accession #918	74	1%	47	0.6%	138	2%	6851	96.4%	7110	100%
Carpenter Accession #921	124	2%	87	1%	90	1%	6033	96%	6334	100%

APPENDIX (cont.)

Collection	Museum Quality		Park Study		Arch. Study		Deep Storage		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Powell Accession #734	85	0.2%	52	0.1%	56	0.1%	37,807	99.6%	38,000	100%
Hartzell Accession #738	16	5%	9	3%	9	3%	288	89%	322	100%
Blee ** Accession #904	318	0.5%	127	0.2%	127	0.2%	63,200	99.1%	63,772	100%
Pousson ** Not Accessioned	170	0.5%	68	0.2%	68	0.2%	33,820	99.1%	34,126	100%
Totals	1476	1%	511	0.2%	1381	0.8%	160,742	98%	164,110	100%

* The park chose these items for their collections.

** These percentages are approximate.