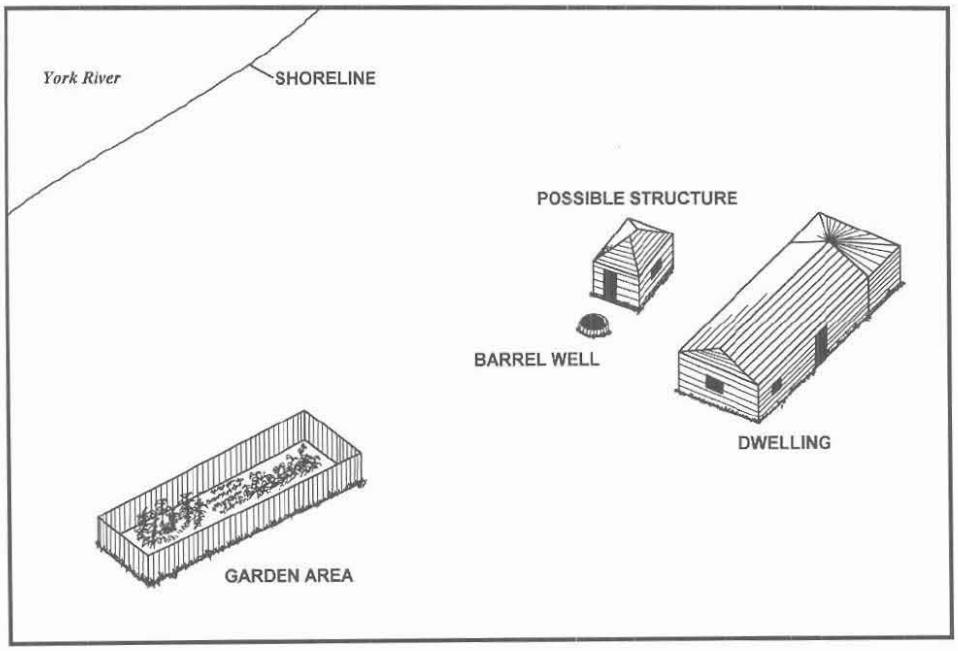
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT SITE 44GL320: A MIDDLE WOODLAND/EARLY COLONIAL SITE IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Technical Report Series No. 5

1997

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS

AT SITE 44GL320:

A MIDDLE WOODLAND/EARLY COLONIAL SITE

IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Technical Report Series No. 5

Prepared by:

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
Department of Anthropology
The College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187

Project Directors

Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh
Dennis B. Blanton

Authors

David A. Brown
Thane H. Harpole

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ABSTRACT

Site 44GL320 is a multicomponent archaeological site located on Jenkin's Neck along the north bank of the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia. The site was discovered in 1988 when a prehistoric bundle burial was found eroding from the shoreline. Salvage excavation of several features, limited survey and testing of the project area, and surface collection of the beach were conducted intermittently between 1991 and 1996 (Fuchs 1994; Lane 1997). Four phases of occupation were identified at Site 44GL320: a Middle Woodland component, a Late Woodland/Protohistoric component, a seventeenth-century Anglo-American component, and a nineteenth-/twentieth-century component (Fuchs 1994:ii). The current project consists of the salvage excavation of multiple features exposed by erosion. This report focuses on the Middle Woodland component, consisting of two stratified pit features, and the seventeenth-century component, which includes postholes, a trash pit, and a well related to a plantation or farm of middling status dating to the third and fourth quarters of the seventeenth century.

REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

Authors:	David A. Brown Thane H. Harpole
Graphic and Report Production Editors:	Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh David W. Lewes
Graphics Contributor:	John D. Roberts
Copy Editor:	David W. Lewes

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CHAPTER 1:
Project Background

Introduction

Site 44GL320 is located on the north bank of the York River on Jenkin's Neck in Gloucester County (Figures 1 and 2). This multicomponent site consists of a Middle Woodland to Late Woodland/Protohistoric Native American settlement, a seventeenth-century farm or plantation, a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century cemetery, and a twentieth-century vacation cottage.

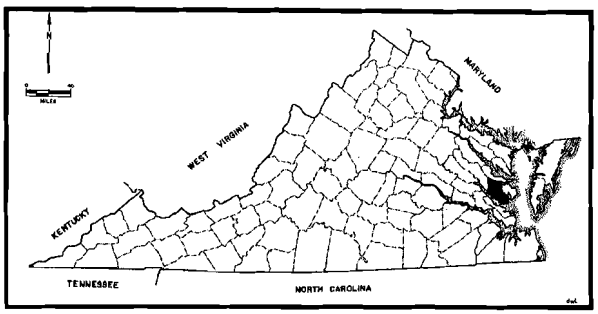


Figure 1. Project area location.

Site 44GL320 was initially identified in 1988 as the location of a Middle to Late Woodland period burial. Severe erosion along the shoreline had caused numerous features to erode into the water, including a Native American bundle burial. Avocational archaeologists excavated the burial, published their analysis of the skeleton and the artifacts found within the grave, and reinterred the body at Site 44GL405 (Bittner 1994).

In the fall of 1991, Mr. John Owens, a neighbor and caretaker of the late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century cemetery component of Site 44GL320, recovered several seventeenth-century artifacts from a pit feature (Feature 1) exposed by erosion. In November 1991, staff, students, and volunteers from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a salvage operation on the feature (Fuchs 1992). Two additional features, Features 2 and 3, were identified during the salvage operation but were not tested due to lack of time. Over the following two years, occasional observations and surface collection of the beach area near Features 1, 2, and 3 were conducted in order to record the extent of site loss due to erosion and recover artifacts that, while removed from their proper archaeological context, could provide information for the interpretation of the site (Fuchs 1994:1).

In the fall of 1993, Ronald Fuchs, an undergraduate anthropology major at the College of William and Mary, began limited archaeological survey and testing of Site 44GL320 to determine the site boundaries and to better identify the archaeological components (Figure 3). The results of this project and the salvage excavation of Feature 1 were presented in *Archaeological Investigations at Site 44GL320: A Late Woodland/Early Colonial Site in Gloucester County, Virginia* and an article published in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia* (Fuchs 1994, 1995).

Over the next two years, the authors and student volunteers from the College of William and Mary performed periodic surface collections along the beach of Site 44GL320. In the spring of 1996, numerous features were observed eroding from the shoreline. Between the spring and fall of 1996, archaeological salvage operations were again conducted to recover information on these features. Two features, Features 23 and 25, were prehistoric stratified pits dating to the Middle Woodland period. Elizabeth Lane, an undergraduate anthropology major at the College of William and Mary, reported on these excavations in her Senior Research Paper *Sourcing Middle Woodland Ceramics at the Jenkin's Neck Site in Gloucester County, Virginia* (1997).

The present project, conducted in April and May 1997, consisted of additional salvage excavations at Site 44GL320. The goal of this work was to complete the excavation of all eroding features before they were destroyed. The results of this work, in conjunction with the analysis of features that were excavated but not documented in previous reports, are presented in this report. The current project continues the work performed by Fuchs and is intended to complement his earlier analysis of the material culture at Site 44GL320 (Fuchs 1994).

The archaeological salvage excavations were carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Co-Director Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh. Thane H. Harpole and David A. Brown served as field archaeologists and were responsible for supervision of the archaeological

fieldwork, historical research, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Mr. Brown and Mr. Harpole were assisted in the field by Kathy Mapp and William and Mary undergraduate volunteers Scott Deacle, Ashley Donly, Jason Early, Roman Garcia, Tracey Jones, Elizabeth Lane, and Lee Priddy. Veronica L. Deitrick assisted in the prehistoric artifact processing. Final drawings for this report were prepared by John D. Roberts. All artifacts and documentation related to this project are temporarily stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under WMCAR project number 91-46. The 1997 investigations were funded in part by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Threatened Sites Program.

Description of the Project Area

Site 44GL320 is located on Jenkin's Neck in lower Gloucester County, Virginia, on a parcel of land fronting on the north bank of the York River (see Figure 2). The parcel covers approximately 4 acres, and the site measures 280 ft. north-south × 350 ft. east-west (85 m × 107 m). The property is owned by Mr. A. C. Blandford of Newport News, Virginia, and has been in the Blandford family since 1939. Within the last 30 years, a small vacation cottage located on the eastern edge of the property burned and was torn down. The land is currently unoccupied and is overgrown with vegetation. There is a small wooded area in the center of the parcel that covers the nineteenth-/twentieth-century cemetery.

Environmental Setting of the Project Area

Site 44GL320 is located in southeastern Virginia in the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The site lies on Jenkin's Neck, a neck of land surrounded by marshes and the open water of the York River. The project area is mostly overgrown with grass and secondary vegetation, and has less than 2% slope. The average elevation of the area is approximately 0–5 ft. above mean sea level (amsl). Soils consist of Lumbee sandy loam, which is found on broad flats, mostly near Guinea and Ware necks (Newhouse et al. 1980). The soil is poorly drained, and the high water table and low elevation make it prone to flooding (Fuchs 1994:2).

The site is bordered by marsh on both the east and the west, Route 646 to the north, and the York River to the south. Erosion has seriously impacted Site 44GL320 (Figure 4). Between the initial salvage excavation of Feature 1 in November 1991 and April 1996, approximately 20 ft. of shoreline has been lost. An additional 8 ft. of shoreline has been lost because of erosion between April and September 1996. Residents living near Site 44GL320 report that over 50 ft. has been lost in the last 40 years (Owens 1997).

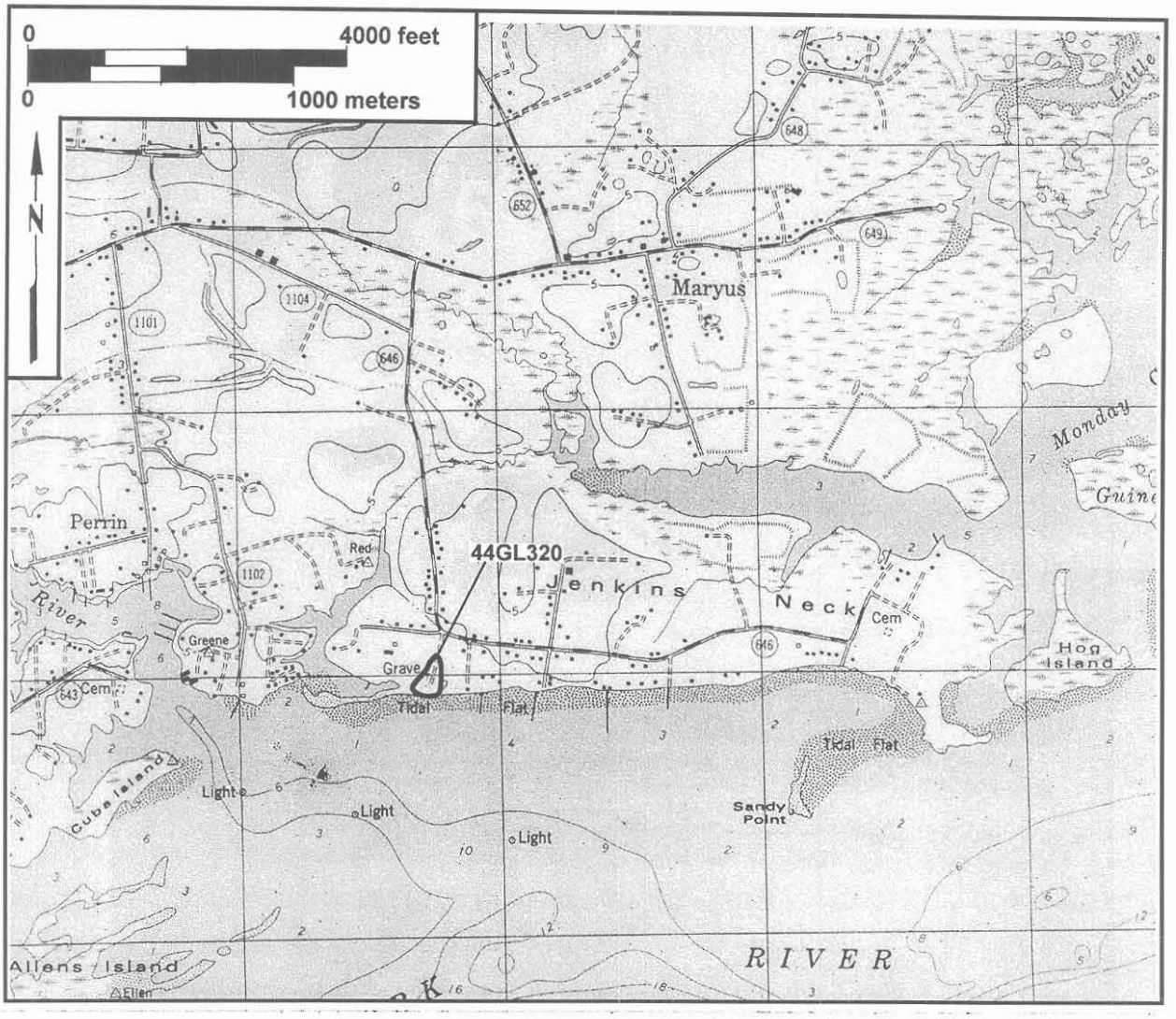


Figure 2. Site 44GL320 and environs (USGS 1983).

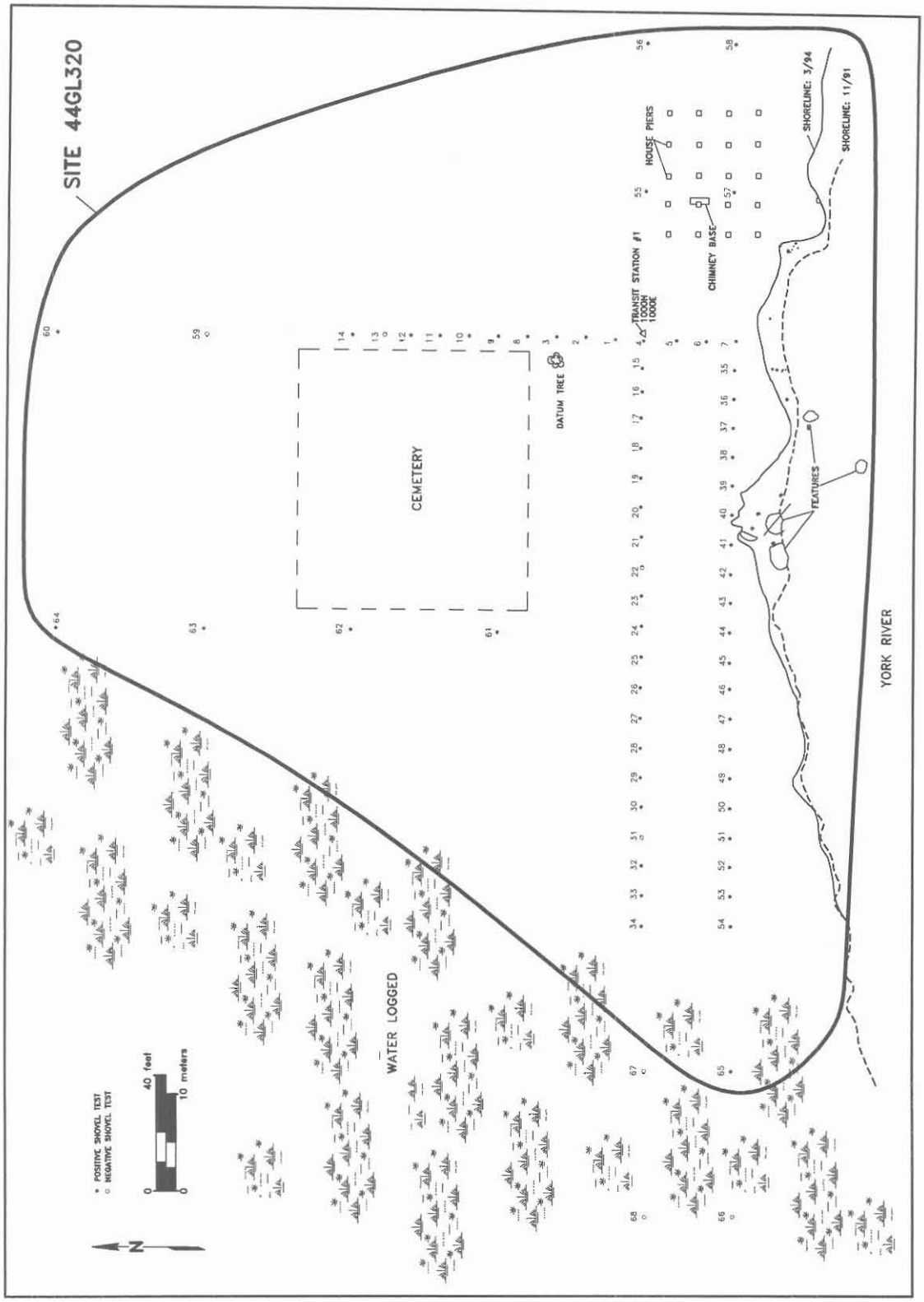


Figure 3. Site 44GL320, plan of 1993 investigations (Fuchs 1994:15).

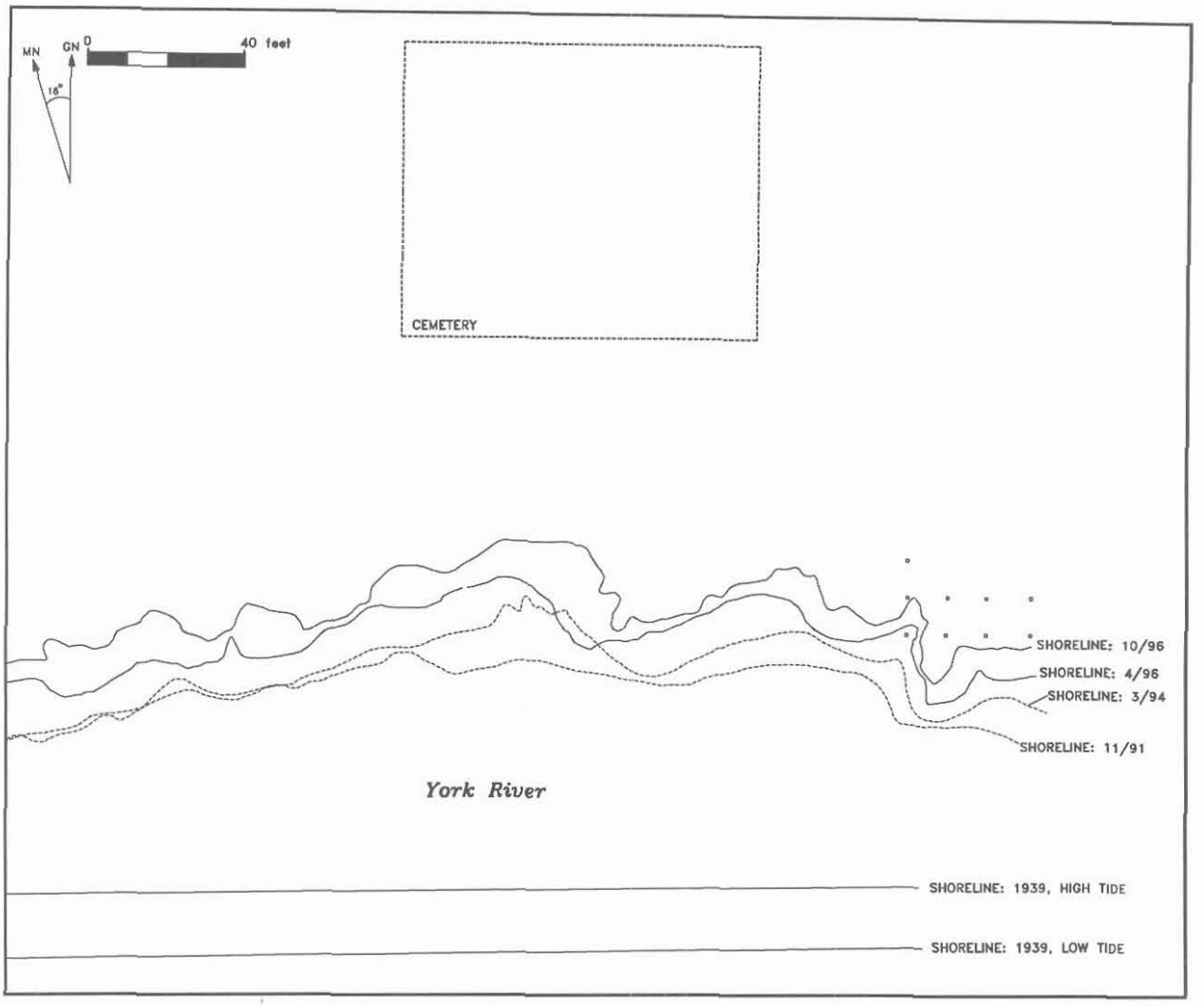


Figure 4. Map of shorelines over time (1939 shoreline based on plat [Gloucester County Records, Deed Book 42:234]; 1991–1996 shorelines based on actual field measurements).

CHAPTER 2: Overview of Prehistoric and Historic Resources

Introduction

This section provides a summary of current knowledge about the prehistoric and historic cultural resources in the region. Included in this overview is a brief chronology of the cultural periods that have been identified for Gloucester County and a summary of current research concerning the Middle Woodland and seventeenth-century components within the project area.

Prehistoric Context

Archaeologists divide Virginia's prehistory into three broad cultural periods based on diagnostic artifact types and contrasting lifeways and cultural adaptations. Together, these periods span some 12,000 years of occupation.

Paleoindian Period (before 8000 B.C.)

Although very little is understood about the Paleoindian period within the local area, research in other regions of the state and out-of-state indicates that people have occupied eastern North America for at least 12,000 years. The cultural groups of this period are characterized as a mobile population of hunting bands exploiting resources including large game animals over a wide but circumscribed area. Although mammoth and mastodon are generally thought to be the principal megafauna hunted by these early groups, some scholars (e.g., Gardner 1980) suggest that the retreating Pleistocene environment severely diminished the number of these large game animals prior to human occupation of this region. This, in turn, forced a reliance on deer and elk. While hunting has traditionally been emphasized for this period, these groups undoubtedly exploited a variety of other food sources.

The diagnostic material culture commonly associated with this period is fluted projectile points. Often, these are found in association with specialized tools crafted from high-quality cherts and jaspers. The Outer Coastal Plain of Virginia has no readily available sources of these high-quality lithic materials; the closest outcrop of chert known to have been utilized during this period is at the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Due to the small overall population, the impermanence of settlements, and geologic changes since the Pleistocene period, Paleoindian sites are rare. Therefore, there is low potential for a site of this kind within the project area.

Archaic Period (8000–1200 B.C.)

Cultural groups of this period are characterized by a more diverse subsistence strategy that evolved with the warming Holocene environment and the fluorescence of new biotic communities. The seasonal hunting and gathering strategy these communities employed focused on the exploitation of small and large game, aquatic resources including fish and shellfish, and a variety of berries, nuts, roots, and other foodstuffs. The more hospitable climate and the wider variety of foodstuffs led to population growth, promoting sedentism and more complex social and cultural systems (Egloff and Woodward 1992:22).

The material culture of the Archaic period was modified to accommodate settlement and subsistence changes. During the Middle Archaic period, around 5000 B.C., Native Americans developed the stone axe, which could have been used for forest clearing or for making canoes. During the Late Archaic period, steatite (soapstone) vessels were being manufactured, and quartz and quartzite began to replace chert and jasper as the lithic materials of choice as group territories became more restricted.

Although only a small number of Archaic sites have been found in Gloucester County, there have been few systematic surveys to locate these resources. For example, several Archaic period sites have been located in lower Gloucester County on the Timberneck Farm property. These sites consist of small artifact scatters in close proximity to waterways (Blanton et al. 1993).

Woodland Period (1200 B.C.–A.D. 1607)

Woodland period groups continued to exploit the varied resources utilized during the Archaic period. A transition took place during subperiods of the Woodland period recognized by prehistorians as early, middle, and late. During the Early and Middle Woodland periods,

plant foods became increasingly important in the diet. By the Late Woodland period, this resulted in an increased use of plant cultigens.

The settlement patterns of the Late Woodland and Protohistoric periods are characterized by sedentary villages supported by short-term hunting and foraging camps. Floodplain and low-lying necklands of rich, sandy soil were chosen for village sites. The majority of these villages were of a dispersed nature, with individual family dwellings and garden plots scattered over a relatively large area. Most settlements had a central core, with adjacent clusters of houses. Some groups, when threatened, built palisaded villages.

During the Early Woodland period, fired clay vessels were introduced. The marked variations in ceramic types, distinguished by differences in manufacturing techniques, clays, tempering materials, and stylistic attributes have allowed archaeologists to distinguish many cultural traditions within the three subperiods. Lithic types indicative of the gradual shift in economic strategies have been identified and also serve as principal diagnostic indicators for the three Woodland subperiods.

The accepted date range for the Middle Woodland period in Virginia is between ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900. This period is frequently separated into two subperiods: Middle Woodland I, dating between circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 200/300, and Middle Woodland II, dating from approximately A.D. 200/300 to A.D. 900 (Blanton 1992:65). Elizabeth Lane's study of the ceramics from features at Site 44GL320 has concluded that this area was once occupied by Native Americans during the Middle Woodland II period. Lane bases this conclusion on the presence of multiple Mockley-type ceramic vessel fragments in stratified features at the site. She explains that "the later [Middle Woodland II] period is characterized by the appearance of Mockley ware throughout the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain" (Lane 1997:6).

During the Middle Woodland II period, settlement generally became more sedentary. Settlements were concentrated around riverine and estuarine environments, and a visible increase in inhabiting specific areas over time becomes noticeable (Blanton 1992:71). An increase in population size and the establishment of far-reaching trade and interaction networks have also been attributed to this period. Lane adds that "there appears to be an increasing focus upon subsistence on fish and shellfish as shell middens appear during this period" (Lane 1997:8).

Along with these characteristic traits, Native Americans during this period experience an increasingly intensive exploitation of particular resources such as shellfish. Large sites, possibly occupied year-round, begin to appear in areas where multiple resources could be exploited. At this point, Dent (1995:237) believes that technology, including ceramic and lithic production, became more homogenized.

Gloucester County had a low population density in the Protohistoric period. Only two groups, the Werowocomocos and the Piankatanks, occupied the lower portion of the Middle Peninsula. The low occupancy rate of such a fertile area is probably a result of Powhatan himself. Powhatan may have discouraged settlement in the area in order to preserve it as a deer park. Venison was a high-status food, and deerskins were a valuable trade item and a medium of tribute. The possibility also exists that the deer population in Tidewater Virginia had been on the decline since the Late Archaic period due to over-hunting. By keeping the lower tip of the peninsula as a private game preserve, Powhatan was assuring himself of a steady supply of venison and fur (Rountree 1989:15, 38).

Recent archaeological surveys have revealed a number of Woodland and Protohistoric sites within lower Gloucester County. The Timberneck Farm survey uncovered 19 Woodland period sites, two of which are possible permanent settlements. It also revealed evidence for Protohistoric period sites (Blanton et al. 1993). Sites 44GL406 and 44GL408, located along Vaughn's Creek, yielded evidence of Woodland period activity (Brown and Harpole 1995). The large number of sites found in this area show a settlement pattern based on proximity to water. Similarly, a very substantial Middle and Late Woodland settlement, including the likely location of the Protohistoric village of Cantaunkack, was documented at Site 44GL318 and nearby sites during a comprehensive survey of the Shelly property (Turner and Opperman 1989).

Historical Context

Archival research conducted in support of this archaeological investigation included the examination of maps and documents at the Library of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources, Gloucester County Courthouse, E. G. Swem Library, Virginia Historical Society, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives. General background information was gleaned from a broad variety of published and

unpublished sources, and includes data accumulated during previous research for the initial survey of Site 44GL320. Transcriptions of the official records of the Virginia government, first as a colony and then as a commonwealth, were utilized. E. G. Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* was examined, as was the index to the *Virginia Gazette.*

Although the majority of Gloucester County's antebellum court records were destroyed during the Civil War, a remarkably extensive collection of plats and surveys, dating from 1733 onward, is on file at the County courthouse. Local land ownership traditions may be traced back to the early 1780s through the use of land tax rolls and the surviving Gloucester County parish records. In addition, original land patents from the seventeenth century exist for much of Gloucester County. These patents can often be reconstructed and used to identify early property owners.

During the late 1630s, the expanding population of Virginia forced settlement to migrate north of the York River. While the earliest extant land patent for Gloucester County dates to 1639, the possibility of previous grants exists. Numerous patents and land grants were made over the next few years, and by 1644 there seems to have been a fairly sizable population north of the York River. Many of the large land grants were obtained for speculative purposes, but if the evidence from other counties can be used as a model, it is likely that a large number of smaller grants and patents were settled soon after they were granted. Some settlers seated themselves on the land prior to obtaining a patent in order to save patenting fees (Kelly 1979:185–191).

Site 44GL320 is located on a parcel of land originally patented by William Warren in 1642 (Nugent 1992:I:281). This patent encompassed 650 acres of land bounded on the north by a branch of the present Monday Creek, on the west by the present day Perrin River, and on the south and east by the York River (Figure 5). The property was later assigned to Christopher Allen and Rice Maddox. Rice Maddox then assigned his share to Nathaniel Warren, possibly a relative of the original patentee. Nathaniel Warren's portion was then willed to his son and heir William. The other portion of the 650-acre parcel was transferred to William Warren, son of Nathaniel, through his marriage to Fra. Allen, the only living heir of Christopher Allen. William Warren, son of Nathaniel, repatented the entire 650-acre area in 1653. No other records have been located referring to any of the above-mentioned persons.

Settlement within this area was interrupted by the Powhatan/English Conflict of 1644. In the aftermath of the conflict, Virginia's Royal Governor ordered that the area north of the Charles River (now the York River) be abandoned, and that surviving settlers withdraw to fortified settlements on the Lower Peninsula (Gloucester Co. Historical and Bicentennial Committee 1973:5). The land north of the York was officially reopened to settlement in 1649, although land grants appear as early as 1647, and many of the settlers may have remained on their plantations despite the government's demands (Nugent 1992).

The reconstruction of Gloucester's early land patents suggests that some land grants were not resettled after their abandonment following the 1644 conflict. These lands reverted to the crown and were redistributed, often in identical parcels, to new settlers arriving in the colony. It is impossible to know which, if any, of the owners of the land actually lived at Site 44GL320.

In 1652, Gloucester County was created from part of York County. Despite the setbacks caused by the 1644 conflict and a depression in tobacco prices during the 1640s and 1650s, settlement in Gloucester County progressed rapidly. Throughout the 1640s and 1650s, there was a large amount of rich land available on the Middle Peninsula and the Northern Neck due to the removal of most Native Americans from the area following the 1644 conflict.

The widespread availability of good agricultural land and accessibility to navigable water produced a highly dispersed settlement pattern in the Chesapeake Bay region, one based principally on tobacco. By the 1670s, thousands of plantations were scattered along the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. The 1673 Herrmann map marks the location of approximately 1,700 structures or settlements along the rivers and creeks of Virginia; two of these are located in the vicinity of Site 44GL320 (Figure 6) (Herrman 1673; Smolek et al. 1990:2). At present, only 36 archaeological sites with seventeenth-century components have been identified in Gloucester, whereas at least 105 settlements are represented on the Herrmann map within the present-day county. The majority of these settlements were middling plantations consisting of domestic structures and outbuildings associated with tobacco cultivation and animal husbandry.

Sites similar to Site 44GL320 have been found in Gloucester along the York River and near large

tributaries of Mobjack Bay (Smolek et al. 1990:16). The Timberneck Farm, Peebles Property, and Fairfield Tract surveys, identified evidence of four other seventeenth-century sites, probably domestic and associated with tobacco production (Blanton et al. 1993; Brown and Harpole 1995, 1996). Sites 44GL318, 44GL319, and 44GL333 at Shelly also contain significant domestic deposits dating to the mid-seventeenth century. Site 44GL407 on Vaughn's Creek and Site 44YO68 (Bennett Farm) located across the York River in Poquoson are also good examples of this site type (Brown and Harpole 1997; Luccketti 1990). These sites are mid- to late seventeenth-century middling status farms, situated close to navigable water. Trade was the lifeline of these fairly isolated settlements. Artifacts recovered from these sites are usually a mixture of English, Dutch, German, and Spanish manufactures, indicating the strong reliance on a complex trade network.

Few social disruptions threatened growth and prosperity during this period. For instance, in 1663, indentured servants planned a rebellion but their plot was revealed, preventing any destruction. Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 was the exception to this pattern. Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., a council member from Henrico, led a revolt of frontier colonists against Governor Berkeley in response to Berkeley's policy toward Native Americans. Many of the events of Bacon's Rebellion occurred in Gloucester County. During the struggle, the forces of Nathaniel Bacon and Governor Berkeley converged in the county, forcing Berkeley to flee. While Bacon and his men were in the county, they pillaged the home of Augustine Warner, a loyal friend of Governor Berkeley. The bitter revolt abruptly ended when Bacon died in Gloucester (Gwathmey 1937:11).

The major disruption during this period was the almost constant warfare and trade competition between the English and Dutch. In 1667, an earthen fort was constructed at Tindall's Point in Gloucester, as a defense against the Dutch. This fort was soon rebuilt in brick. In 1680, a town was established at Tindall's Point, called Gloucester Town. By this time, a "Great Road," which followed a path similar to modern Route 17, led to the interior of the peninsula. Gloucester Town became an important trading center for planters who were "widely dispersed in the countryside." The town grew and prospered into the eighteenth century (Hazzard and McCartney 1987:69-71; Stuck et al. 1996).

During the fourth quarter of the seventeenth century, at a time when Site 44GL320 was likely abandoned, Gloucester County experienced rapid growth both socially and economically. By 1705, Gloucester County had the largest population of Virginia's 25 counties, and was one of eighteenth-century Virginia's richest and most prosperous counties (Gloucester Co. Historical and Bicentennial Committee 1973:6). Much of Gloucester's wealth came from tobacco, grown on large plantations controlled by the Virginia elite. In 1707, Abingdon Parish in Gloucester County contained 77 landowners, seven of whom owned 1,000 acres or more (Mason 1965:I:88). Gloucester Town continued to prosper as a port during the early eighteenth century and was the residence of merchants, wealthy planters, and prominent politicians.

Archaeological evidence from numerous sites within the town reflects the relatively high economic status of its inhabitants (Stuck et al. 1996:266). The tobacco warehouse at Gloucester Town was quite successful, bringing merchants, planters, and sailors together (Hazzard and McCartney 1987:72). No historical documentation exists for Site 44GL320 for the period between 1653 and the end of the seventeenth century, yet archaeological evidence suggests that the site was actively occupied during the first half of this period. It is possible that another farmstead replaced Site 44GL320 and was located nearby. The multiple occupations of the site through time attest to its desirability as a place to live, and it is doubtful that this area would have been unseated for an extended period of time.

Summary

Although several prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified within Gloucester County, few stratified cultural deposits have been located. Site 44GL320 provides a unique glimpse into Gloucester's prehistoric past. Previous research at Site 44GL320 revealed that this area was occupied during the Middle Woodland II period, an era that witnessed an increase in sedentism along riverine and estuarine environments. According to Lane's study, further research could examine evidence for the change to more sedentary settlements that occurred during the Middle Woodland period at Site 44GL320 (Lane 1997:5).

The documentary record explains little about the history of Site 44GL320. Previous archaeological research has revealed a large amount of cultural material and features dating from the mid- to late seventeenth century, providing insight into colonial life at Site 44GL320. The current research may provide information about the structural evolution of a frontier farmstead.

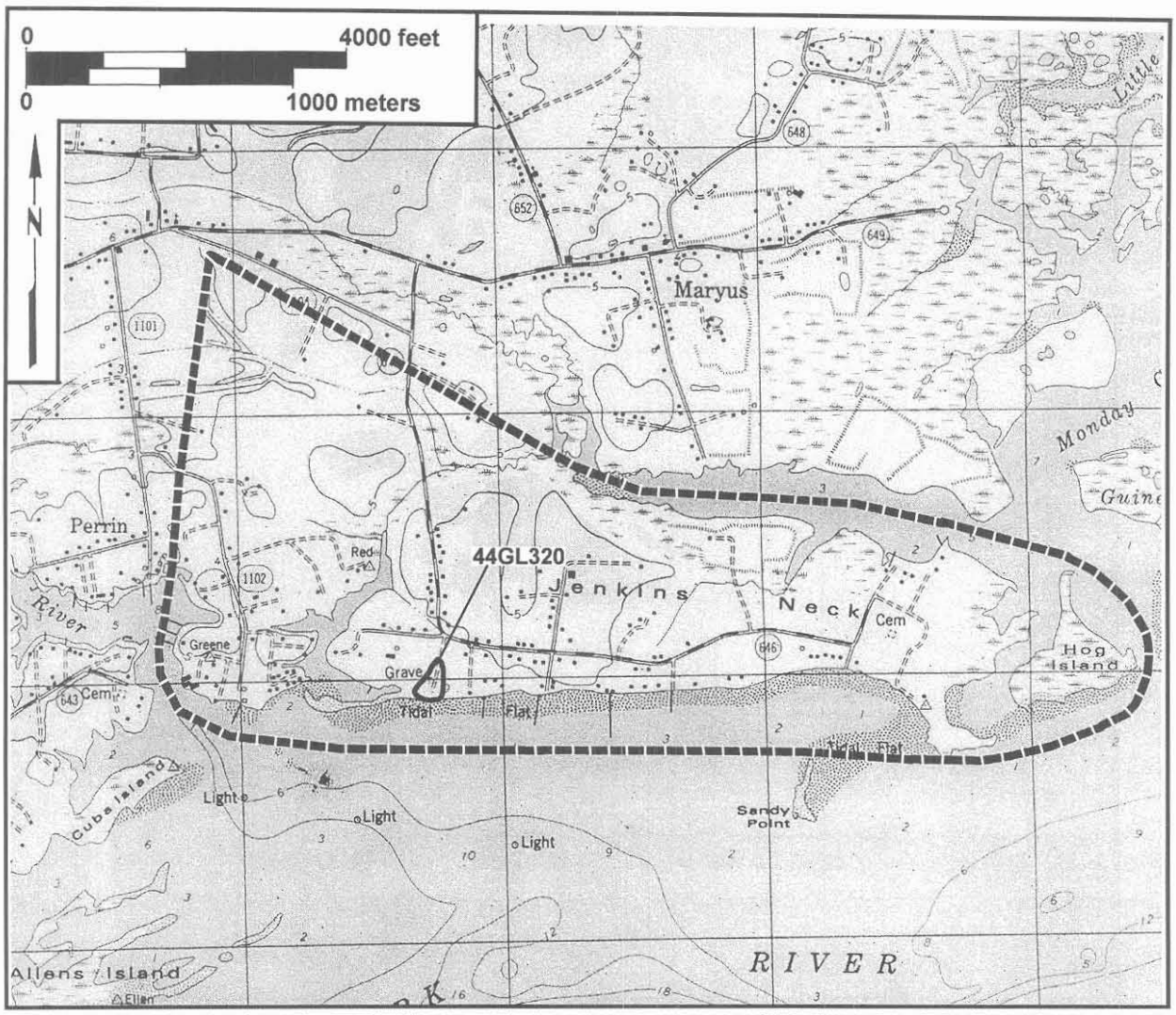


Figure 5. Boundary of William Warren's 1642 land patent drawn on modern topographic quadrangle (USGS 1983; boundary from Nugent 1992:I:281).

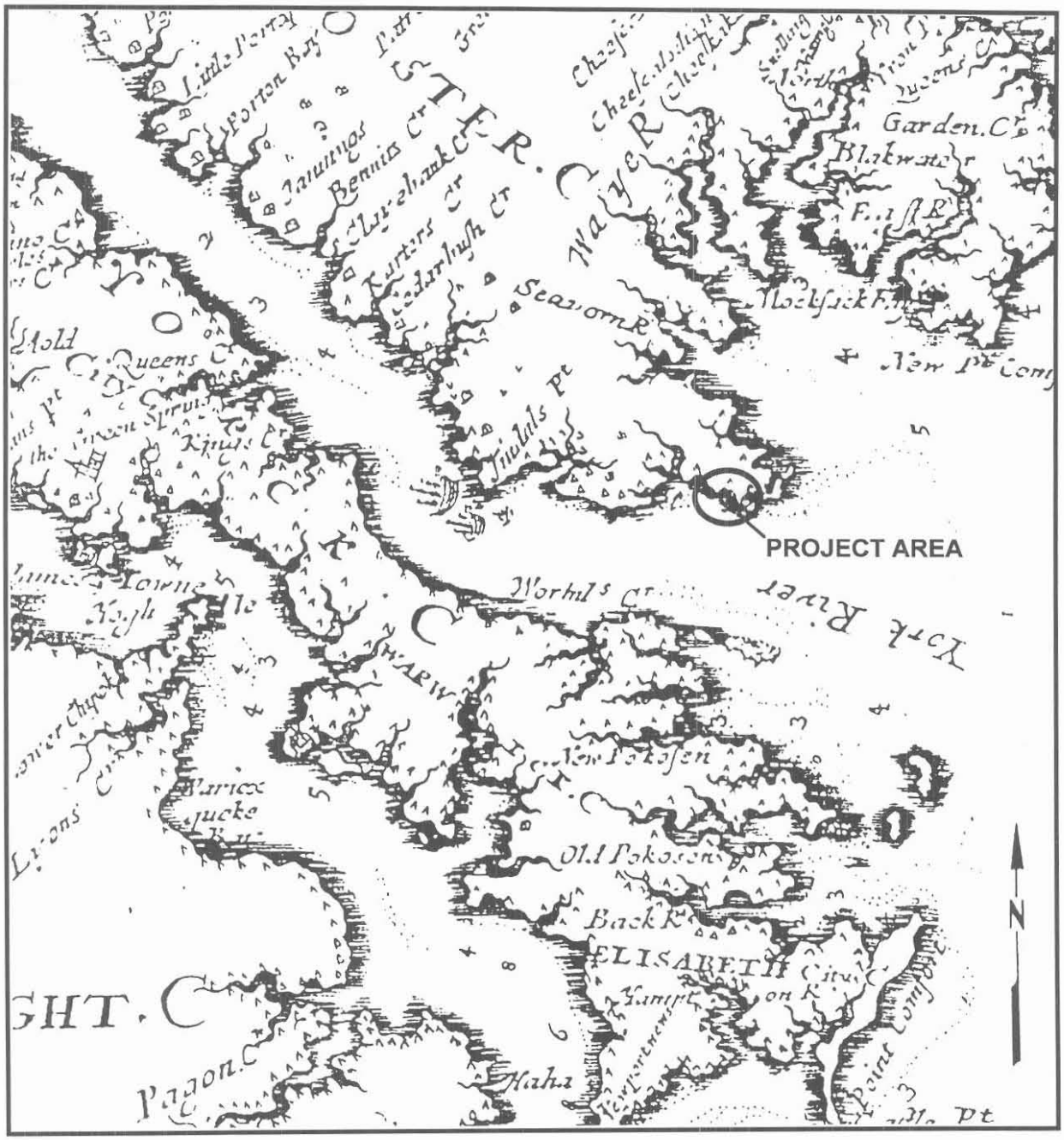


Figure 6. Map of "Virginia and Maryland: 1670" (Herrmann 1673).

CHAPTER 3: Methodology and Research Results

Field Methods

The archaeological salvage excavations at Site 44GL320 included the complete excavation of all features identified along the beach, sampling of any feature partially exposed on the shoreline, and surface collection of the beach (Figure 7). Although the present project was restricted to treating features threatened by erosion, limited shovel testing and exploratory excavations were undertaken before the project began in order to identify features north of the shoreline. Two shovel tests, Shovel Tests 101 and 102, were excavated along the western edge of the cemetery in an attempt to relocate a possible prehistoric feature found during the 1994 survey (Fuchs 1994:17). A small test unit, located approximately 12 ft. north of Feature 35, was excavated in hope of identifying a matching structural post representing the north side of the main dwelling (Figures 8 and 9).

All features located along the beach were investigated following a standardized procedure. Each was first recorded in plan with scale drawings and photographs. In the case of postholes, tree roots, and Feature 1, the feature was bisected, and the resulting profile was recorded. Depths were measured relative to one arbitrary ground surface elevation. The remainder of the feature was then excavated. All feature fill was screened through 0.25-in. mesh to ensure uniform recovery of artifacts. In the case of Features 3 and 39, the feature was divided into quadrants. Each quadrant was removed following natural layers, and representative profiles were drawn. Due to the excellent state of preservation, flotation samples were taken from Features 1 and 3. Soils were described using standard Munsell color and USDA textural terminology. General surface collection occurred throughout the project area and was conducted by the survey team.

Shovel tests were excavated to sterile subsoil, and all soil was screened through 0.25-in. mesh. Soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms. The small test unit north of Feature 35 was excavated to subsoil by shoveling and troweling. Upon exposure of the subsoil, the unit was cleaned and the feature (Feature 42) was cleaned and recorded on a standardized form. All soil removed from the test unit during excavation was backfilled into the test unit and was not screened. All test units, profiles, and features were recorded with both black-and-white and color photographs.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered from feature excavation, surface collection, and shovel testing were returned to the laboratory for washing, identification, and cataloging (see Appendices A and B). All artifacts were prepared for curation according to Virginia Department of Historic Resources standards with the exception of 11 waterlogged wood fragments from Features 1 and 3. These were kept submerged in water after excavation and during transportation to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Conservation (CWDAC). Three of these fragments, pieces of a wooden ladder recovered from Feature 1, are undergoing conservation at the CWDAC. The remaining wood fragments are currently submerged until conservation becomes feasible. Field notes were compiled on the results of the survey and testing. All project documents and artifacts are stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg.

Feature Descriptions

Twenty-nine features are described in this report. Twenty-six of these features were identified during archaeological salvage excavations between spring 1996 and spring 1997, including five structural postholes, four replacement postholes, nine other postholes, four tree root stains, a charcoal-filled pit, and three prehistoric stratified pits (see Figure 9). Of these 26 features, 24 were fully excavated, one was sampled, and one was not excavated. Two previously identified features, Features 1 and 3, were also sampled. The assemblage from one additional feature, Feature 9, excavated by Fuchs in 1994, is also addressed (Fuchs 1994:26).

Feature 1

Feature 1 was identified in 1991 by a local resident, and subsequent salvage excavations were performed by archaeologists from the WMCAR. A test unit, measuring 7 ft. north-south × 8 ft. east-west, was placed over the eroding feature and removed to the top of Feature 1. Feature 1 was then excavated to the beach surface as one layer (Layer A). A lower fill episode (Layer B) was identified and intermittently excavated during the spring and summer of 1992 (Fuchs 1994:13). Due to time constraints and problems with the tides, the excavators were unable to fully excavate the feature to sterile subsoil

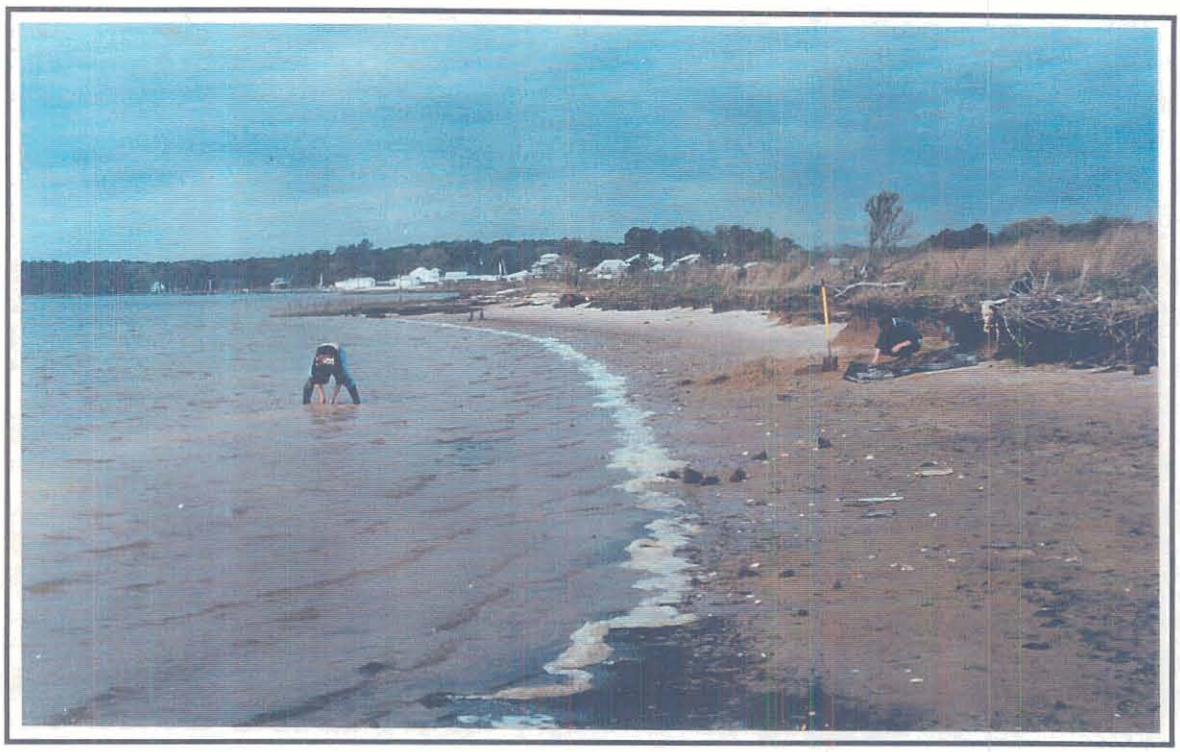


Figure 7. Site 44GL320, looking west along shoreline (Roman Garcia [l.] and Thane Harpole [r.]).

(Linebaugh 1997). In May 1997, Feature 1 was relocated and designated Feature 1-X, and excavations were undertaken.

Feature 1-X, a large circular well, measures 7.5 ft. north-south × 7.2 ft. east-west, and contains a well shaft and a large builder's trench (Figure 10) (see Figure 9) (Appendices A and B). The well shaft was bisected, and the south half was removed in three natural layers, until the water table was reached (Figure 11). Layer A consisted of a black (10YR2/1) loamy sand with large charcoal inclusions. This shallow layer was approximately 0.2 ft. in depth and contained wrought nails, an 8/64-in. white clay pipestem fragment, shell plaster, oyster and clam shell, and a wire nail, suggesting that this layer may have been disturbed. Layer B was also a shallow layer and consisted of brown (10YR4/3) sand. This layer was fully excavated within the southern half of Feature 1-X and contained shell plaster, animal bone, wrought nails, a red clay pipe bowl fragment, an English gunflint spall, and oyster and clam shell. Layer B also contained five fragments of shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic including two cord-marked examples.

Layer C consisted of brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay and black (10YR2/1) sandy loam, which filled the remainder of the well shaft. This layer extended below the water table and contained wrought nails, handmade brick, shell plaster, red and white clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, a turned lead fragment, clam and oyster shell, coquina, fragments of a bone comb, a peach pit half, and a walnut half. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Layer C include sand-/grit-, sand-, and shell-tempered ceramic sherds with net-impressed, cord-marked, and simple-stamped surface treatments. Debitage and fire cracked rock were also recovered from Layer C. Layer D was a waterlogged sand and clay mixture, which preserved the base of a wooden ladder that had been placed in the well (Figure 12). After Layer C was removed, the north half of the well shaft was excavated. The sand and clay soil below the water table contained very few artifacts. The builder's trench, Layer E, was not excavated because of tides and shoring problems.

The wooden ladder recovered from Feature 1 was analyzed by Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Conservation Department, who determined that it was constructed of native hickory (Figure 13). The uprights were riven out and split with axes or wedges along the grain. The feet of the uprights are slightly rounded

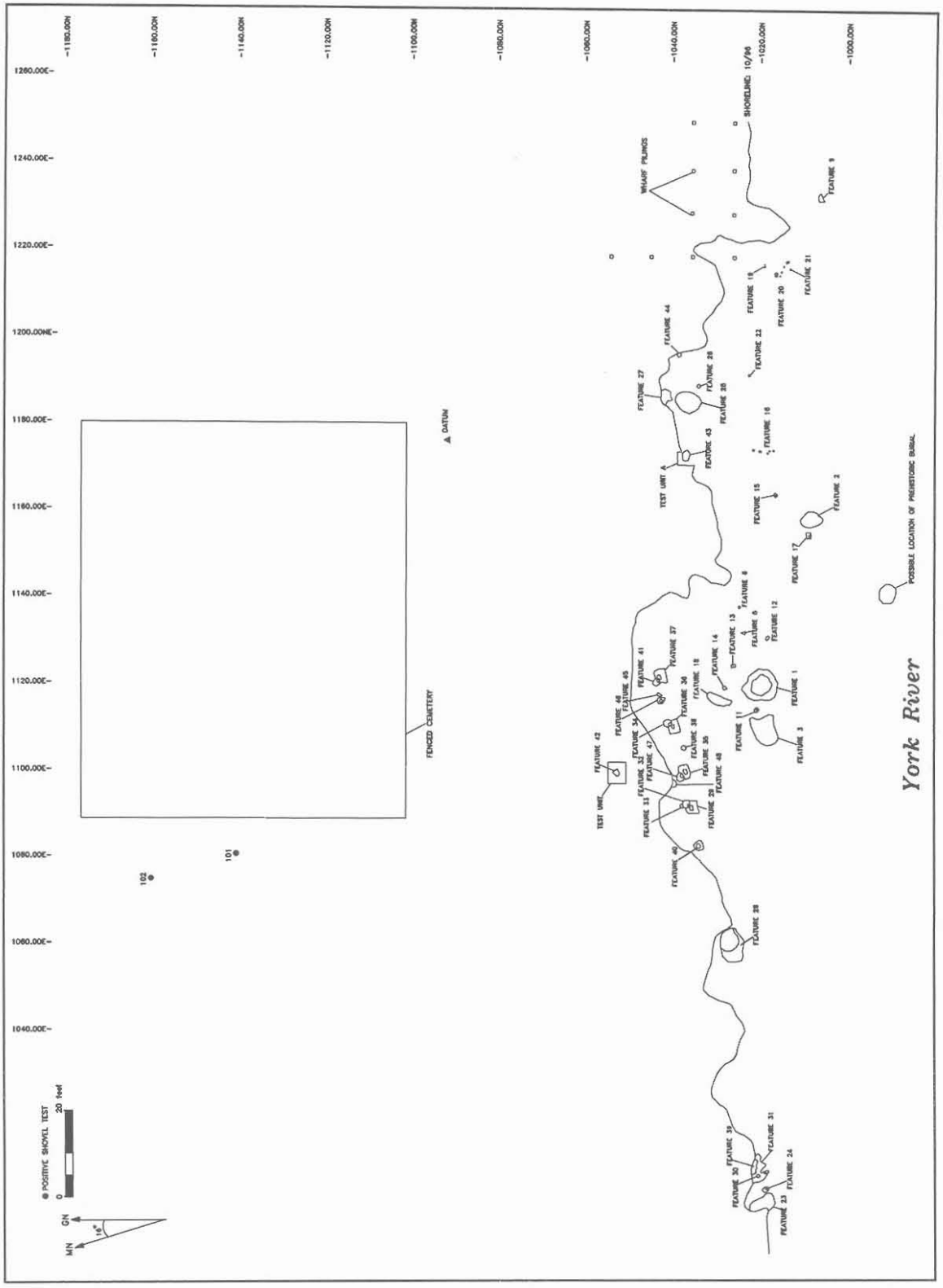


Figure 8. Site 44GL320, plan showing features.

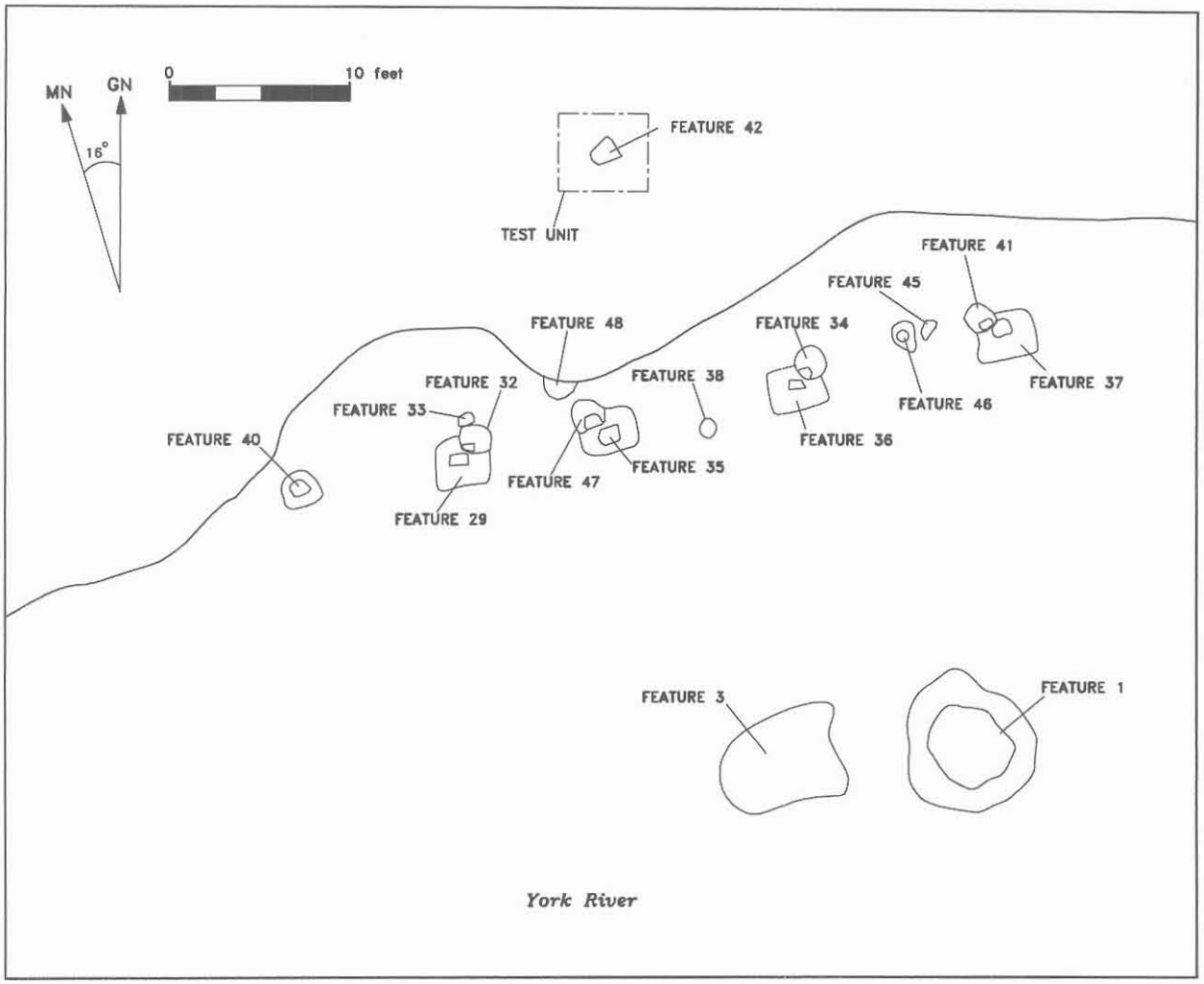


Figure 9. Site 44GL320, detail plan showing central third of site.

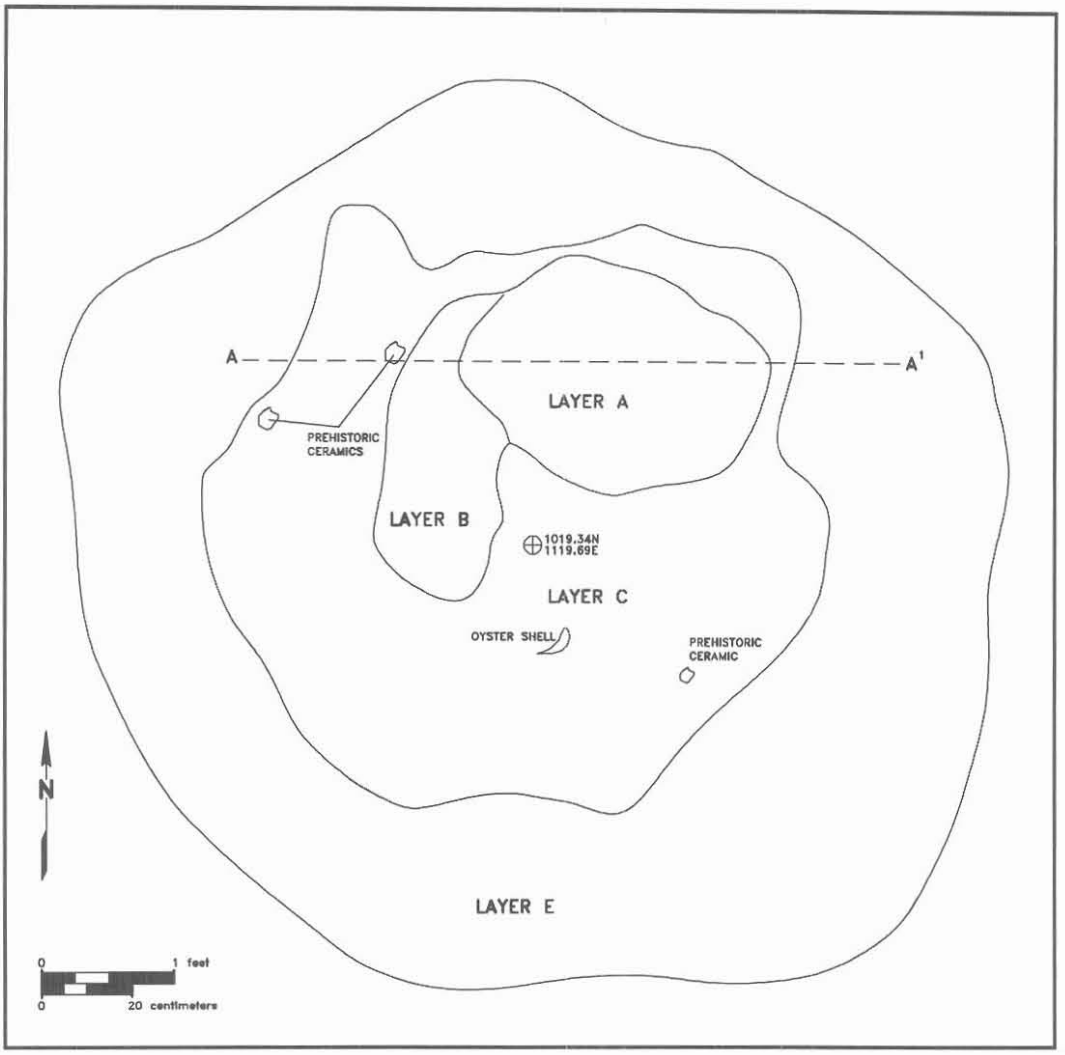
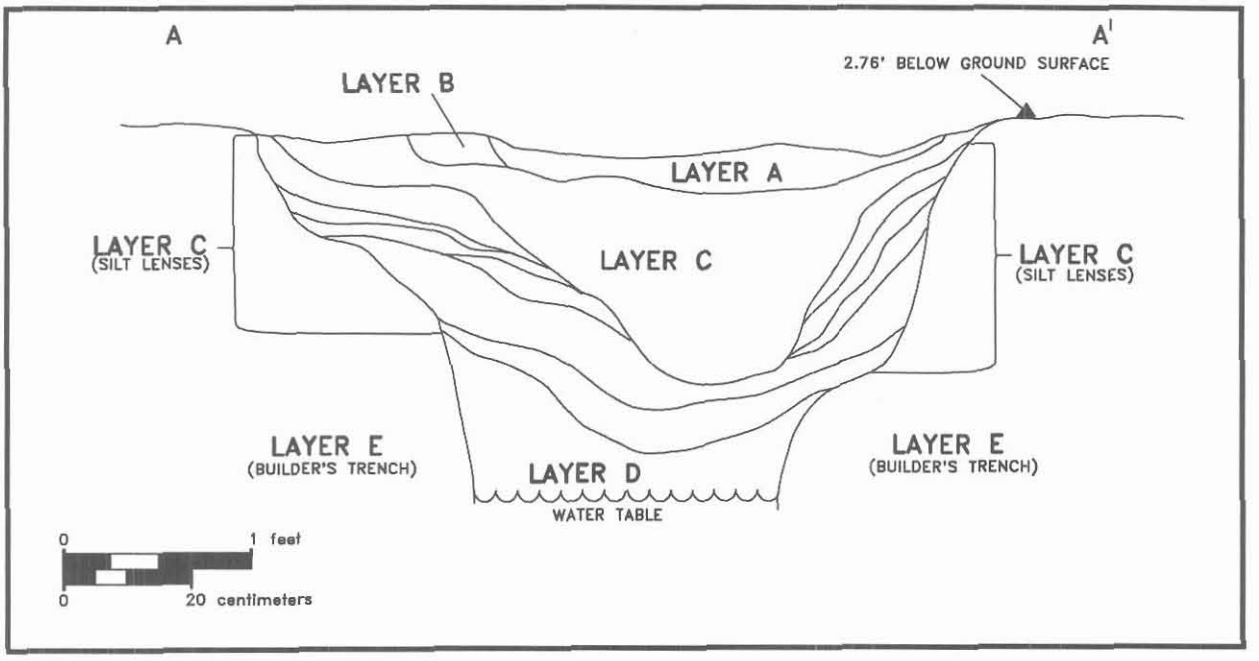


Figure 10. Site 44GL320, Feature 1, plan.



KEY

Layer A - Black (10YR2/1) Loamy Sand with Large Charcoal Inclusions
Layer B - Brown (10YR4/3) Sand
Layer C - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay Mottled with Light Yellowish Brown (10YR6/4) Sandy Clay and Black (10YR2/1) Sandy Loam
Layer C (Silt Lenses) - Varying Proportions of Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8), Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2), and Brown (10YR4/3) Silt
Layer D - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Loamy Sand Mottled with Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay
Layer E (Builder's Trench) - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Sandy Clay

Figure 11. Site 44GL320, Feature 1, north profile.

Figure 12. Site 44GL320, Feature 1, plan view showing ladder in situ.

Figure 13. Site 44GL320, ladder from Feature 1.

triangles. The ladder rung, which was shaped with an axe, contained a large knot, suggesting that it was chosen from a poor selection of wood. The horizontal portion of the notch, where the ladder rung was placed, is sawn, while the vertical portion is cut with an axe. The ladder rung was joined to the notched feet with a single wrought nail in each leg. The two areas where the nails were placed have been purposely trimmed down in order to use smaller nails. The analyst suggested that the ladder was made with sapwood, the strongest part of the tree, and local materials, but it was made hastily by a handyman, not a skilled craftsman (Williams 1997). The ladder is currently undergoing conservation and is on long-term loan to the Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Conservation Department.

Feature 3

Feature 3 was initially identified in 1992 as a large feature eroding from the shoreline, but no work was done on it at that time. Feature 3 was thought to be two features and was recorded as Features 3 and 4 (Fuchs 1994:26). Severe erosion removed the fill above Feature 3, and it was concluded that Feature 4 was actually part of Feature 3. In 1993, during the mapping of features exposed on the beach, Feature 3 was thought to be a new feature and labeled Feature 10; later examination, though, proved that it was actually Feature 3.

In April 1994, Feature 3 was mapped, and the southwest quarter was partially excavated by shovel. This emergency testing resulted in the recovery of an iron hoe, fragments of white clay pipe stem, and prehistoric ceramics (Fuchs 1994). In May 1996, the feature was again visible on the beach surface, and partial excavation was undertaken (Figure 14) (see Figure 9) (Appendix A). Feature 3 measured 5.61 ft. north-south × 6.77 ft. east-west and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay mottled with subsoil and brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay. The feature was bisected, and the south half was removed to an arbitrary depth of 0.3 ft. Due to time limitations, the south half was bisected, and only the southeast quarter was excavated further. A number of intact wooden boards were found in this section, 0.65 ft. below the surface of the feature. The boards were oriented north-south, and continued into the northeast quarter of the unit. Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 include cord-marked, simple-stamped, and fabric-impressed shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics, oyster and clam shell, lead shot, and animal bone. The incoming tide brought the excavation to a halt, and the feature was refilled.

In May 1997, Feature 3 was once again relocated as part of the present project. The fill was removed from the south half to expose the feature to the level reached in 1996. No distinct soil layers were discerned, so excavation proceeded on the southwest quarter of the feature to bring it down to the level of the wood. The feature continued to a depth of 1.4 ft. below the beach surface, where the water table was reached, and excavation could no longer continue in the southwest quarter (Figure 15). The northeast quarter of Feature 3 was then excavated to expose the remainder of the wood (Appendix B). This revealed six long wooden boards and a wooden tool handle lying across the feature (Figures 16 and 17). Two of the boards were pressed close together and placed with their narrowest side up. Directly to the west of these boards, and abutting against them, were eight pieces of wood driven straight down into the feature. This device divided the feature, and was probably used to shore up a filled and/or collapsing east side.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 include oyster and clam shell, animal bone, shell plaster, net-impressed and cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics, lead shot, a walnut, and wood. This large rectangular feature appears to have been a pit or root cellar, or possibly another well. Unfortunately, rising water prevented further excavation of the feature. Only one of the vertical pieces of wood was removed, the bottom of the feature was never reached, and the northwest quarter has not been excavated.

The staff of Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Conservation Department analyzed the wood recovered from Feature 3 (see Figure 17). The tool handle was a porous hardwood with rings, possibly hickory (50% or less certainty) (#6 - see Figure 17). The handle was riven out from a large tree trunk, and not from a small piece such as a branch. It is unknown what the handle may have been part of. One of the two long pieces of wood that were placed next to the upright pieces of wood was found to be a picket fence board, and the other a piece of clapboard that would have originally served as siding on a building, such as a house (#4 and #5, respectively - see Figure 17). The vertical piece of wood is a barrel stave from a hogshead barrel and was probably made of oak (#7 - see Figure 17).

Some or all of the seven remaining upright pieces of wood in Feature 3 are also probably barrel staves. It is unclear whether Feature 3 was a barrel well or cellar. None of the wood pieces were originally crafted for use within Feature 3. They were taken from supplies

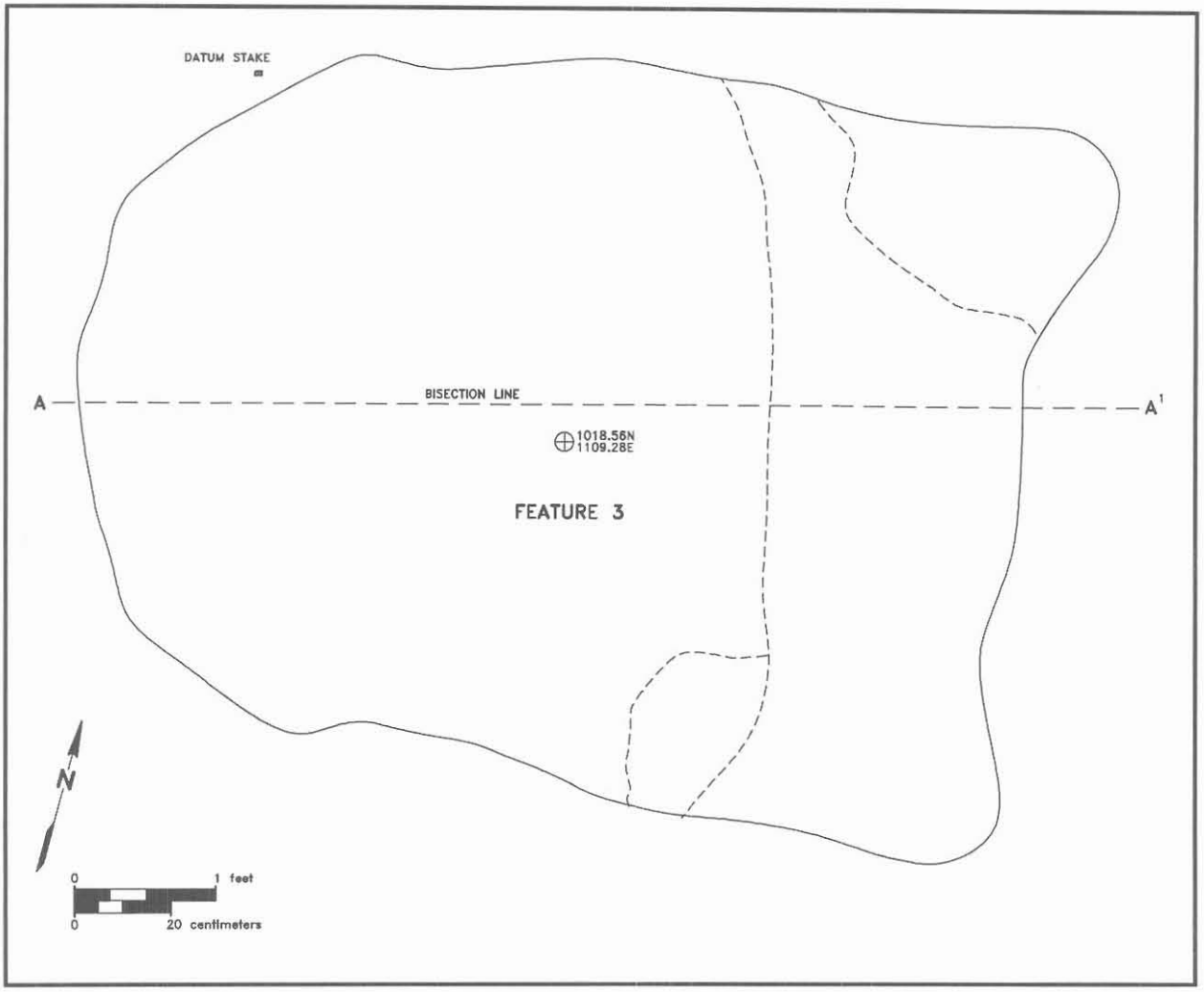
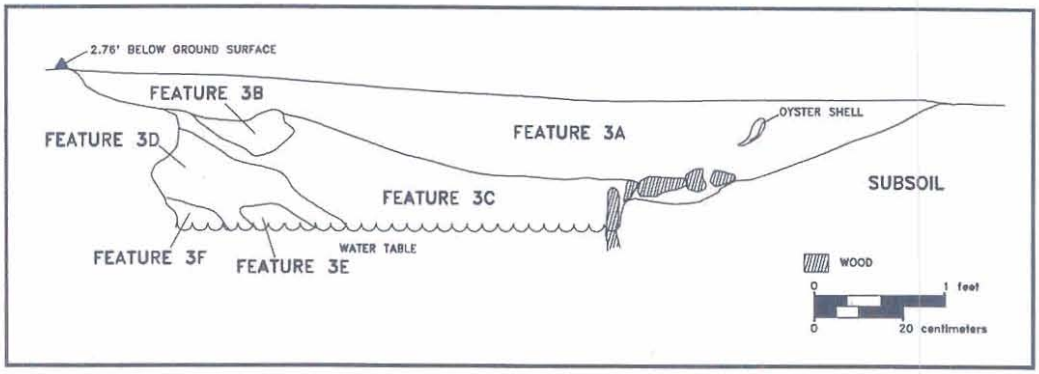


Figure 14. Site 44GL320, Feature 3, plan.



KEY

Feature 3A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (2.5Y3/2) Sandy Clay Mottled with Subsoil and Brown (10YR5/4) Sandy Clay
Feature 3B - Black (10YR2/1) Loamy Sand
Feature 3C - Very Dark Grayish Brown (2.5Y3/2) Sandy Clay Mottled with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay and Black (10YR2/1) Loamy Sand
Feature 3D - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Clayey Sand (Possible Intruding Tree Root)
Feature 3E - Olive (5Y4/4) Mucky Clayey Sand
Feature 3F - Olive (5Y4/4) Clayey Sand Mixed with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 15. Site 44GL320, Feature 3, north profile.

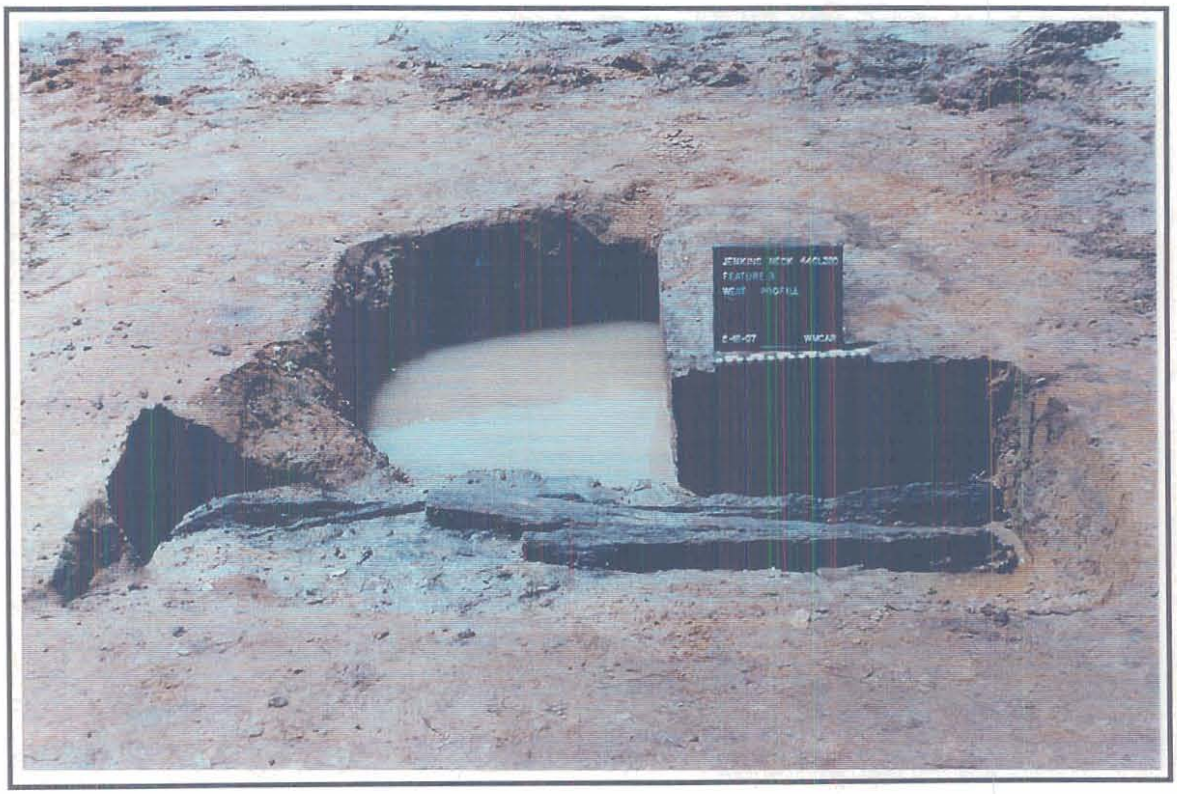


Figure 16. Site 44GL320, Feature 3, west profile view of northwest quad and wood in situ.

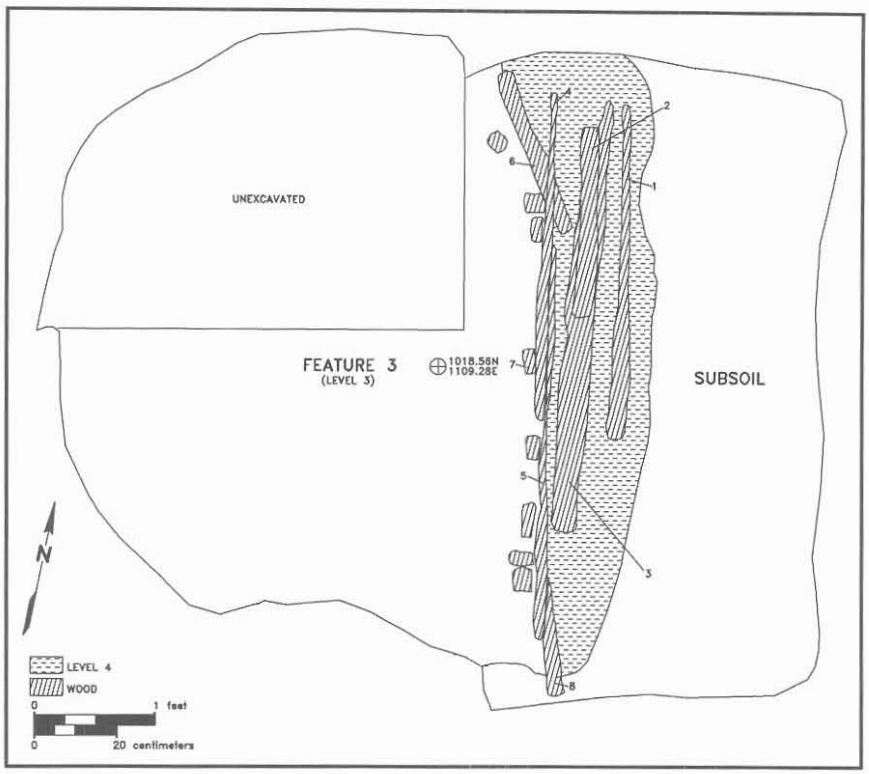


Figure 17. Site 44GL320, Feature 3, plan at base showing wood in situ.

available, and were hastily assembled. Some pieces could be trash, since other refuse, such as broken branches, was also recovered from the feature.

Feature 9

This very small pit was identified in the eroded shoreline (Figure 18). The feature was 0.75 ft. wide and 0.6 ft. deep. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam and a large number of oyster shells, but contained no diagnostic artifacts. Feature 9 was identified and excavated in 1994, and recorded in Fuchs's report (Fuchs 1994); however, the artifacts recovered were not catalogued at that time. Artifacts include oyster shell (only a small sample was saved), animal bone, possible daub, and prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 23

Feature 23, a stratified prehistoric pit damaged by erosion, was oval-shaped and measured approximately 5.7 ft. north-south × 6.0 ft. east-west (Figures 19 and 20). The exposed portion of the pit feature extended to a depth of 1.8 ft. below subsoil (Figure 21). Feature 23 and its overburden were divided into four natural layers. The plowzone, Level I, was removed first. The initial layer of feature fill, Level II, consisted of a brown sandy loam and contained few artifacts. The second fill layer, Level III, consisted of a mottled yellow and brown sandy loam and contained both cord-marked and net-impressed Mockley sherds (Lane 1997: 35, 36). The bottom layer, Level IV, consisted of brown sandy clay loam and contained Mockley cord-marked and net-impressed sherds as well as lithic flakes and shatter. Analysis of artifacts recovered from Feature 23 suggests that it was filled during the Middle Woodland period with ceramics that were produced nearby (Lane 1997:35). Feature 23 was excavated before the present project commenced and is treated fully in Lane's study of the prehistoric component of Site 44GL320 (Lane 1997:34, 35).

Feature 24

Feature 24 is a posthole with mold near Feature 23 (Figure 22) (see Figure 19). The posthole measures about 0.9 ft. north-south × 1.2 ft. east-west, and the postmold measures about 0.3 ft. north-south × 0.3 ft. east-west. The posthole is filled with brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay, and the postmold contains brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam. The posthole and the postmold are both 0.3 ft. deep (see Figure 22). No artifacts were recovered, but brick flaking was observed

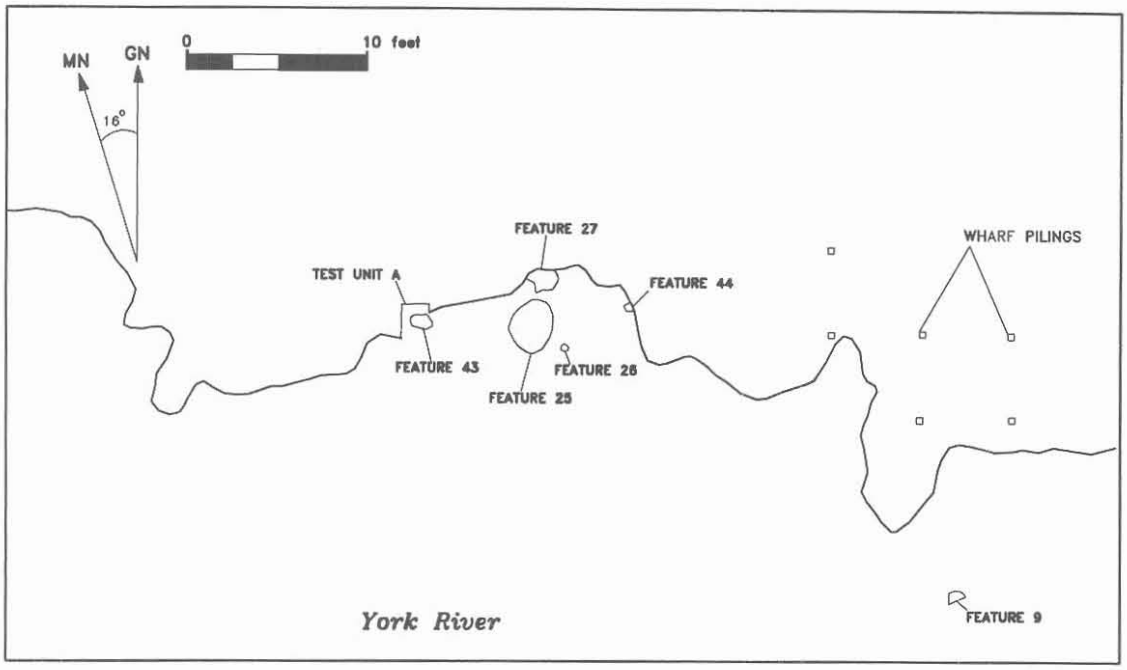


Figure 18. Site 44GL320, detail plan showing eastern third of site.

in the postmold. Feature 24 is a posthole with mold, and there is some root disturbance in the posthole.

Feature 25

Feature 25 is a stratified prehistoric pit that measured approximately 6.1 ft. north-south × 5.3 ft. east-west and extended to a depth of 1.2 ft. below subsoil (Figures 23 and 24) (see Figure 18). Feature 25 and its overburden were divided into six natural layers, the first three of which are modern disturbance or plowzone. Level IVa, the top layer of Feature 25, consisted of a dark brown sandy soil and extended to a depth of 0.4 ft. below subsoil. This level contained shell-tempered, net-impressed, and cord-marked ceramic sherds as well as lithic shatter and flakes. Level IVb was a layer of brown soil that measured 1.0 ft. thick and contained many large, well-preserved ceramic sherds, mainly Mockley cord-marked and a small number of Mockley net-impressed. Lithic flakes and shatter were also recovered from this level (Lane 1997:33, 34). Analysis of artifacts and radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered from Feature 25 suggest that it was filled during the Middle Woodland II period (A.D. 200/300–900) and that the ceramic fragments are from vessels produced nearby (Lane 1997:34). The radiocarbon sample (Beta-96851) from Level IV of Feature 25 was dated to 1780±100 B.P. (Lane 1997:36). Feature 25 was excavated before the present project began and is treated fully in Lane's study of the prehistoric components of Site 44GL320 (Lane 1997).

Feature 26

Feature 26 is a possible posthole located near Feature 25, measuring 0.5 ft. north-south by at least 0.3 ft. east-west (see Figure 18). The feature is 0.55 ft. deep. Artifacts recovered from the feature were limited to a handmade brick and a soil concretion.

Feature 27

Feature 27 is a probable tree stain that contained small amounts of prehistoric and historic cultural material (see Figure 18). The feature was excavated in four natural levels with the plowzone being designated Level I. The feature fill, designated Level II, was 1.4 ft. thick and was roughly oval in shape, measuring approximately 2.3 ft. north-south × 1.8 ft. east-west. Level III represented an interface level between the feature fill and Level IV, subsoil. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the feature fill include a small triangular jasper projectile point as

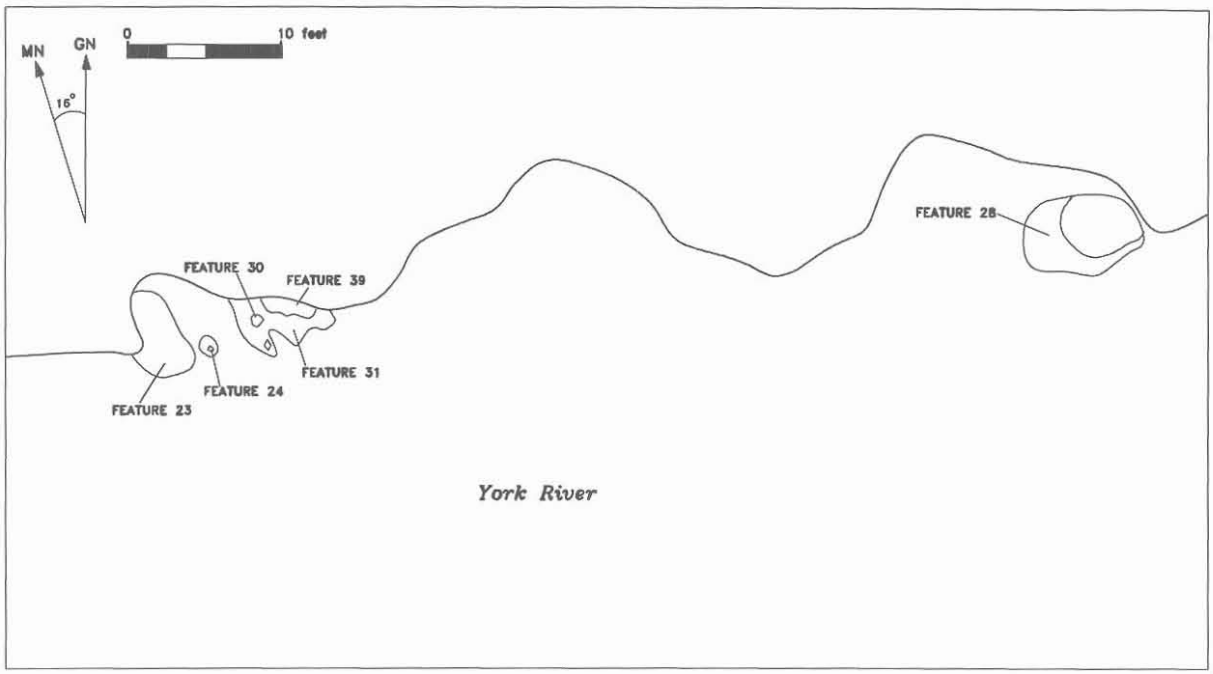


Figure 19. Site 44GL320, detail plan showing western third of site.

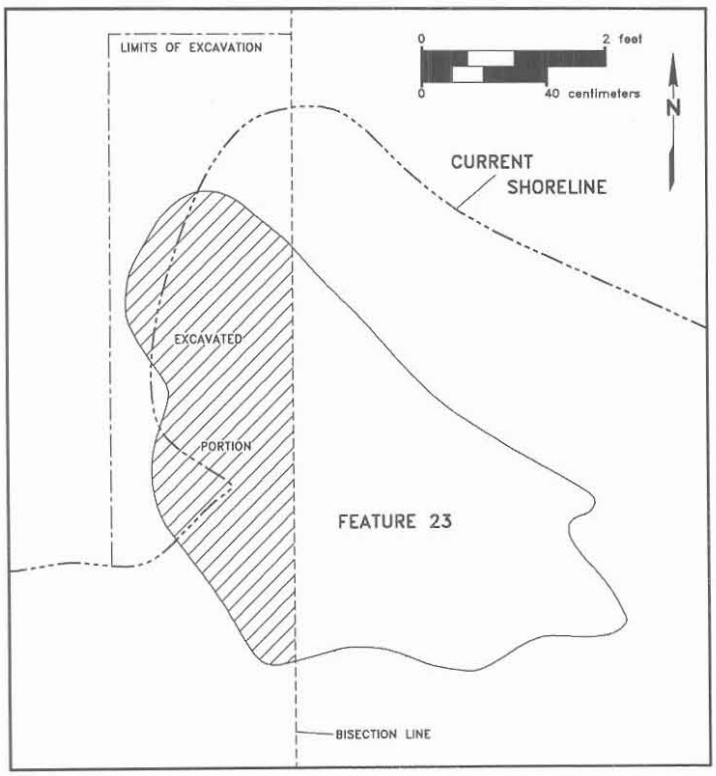
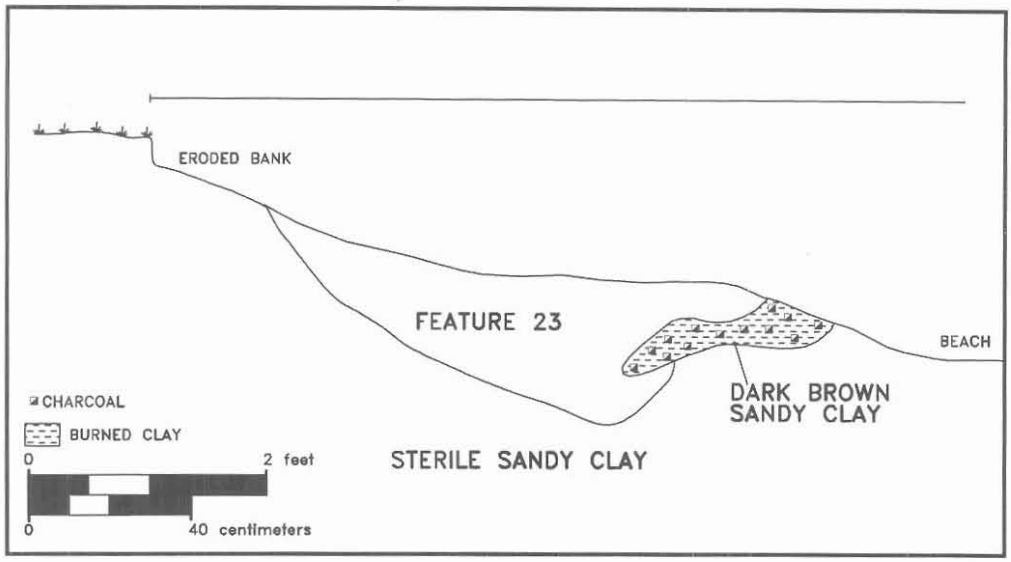


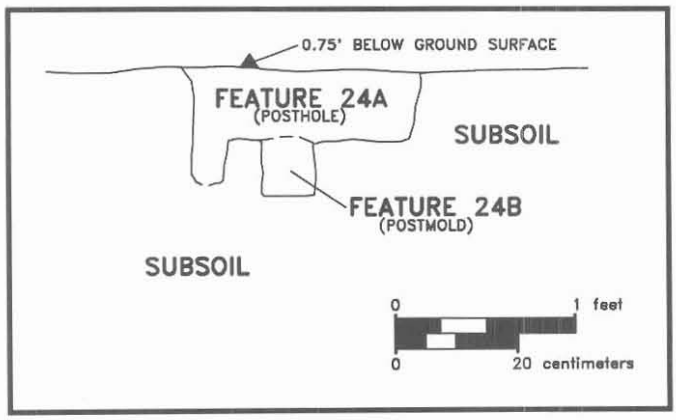
Figure 20. Site 44GL320, Feature 23, plan (Lane 1997:35).



KEY

Feature 23 - Mottled Yellow and Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Loam and Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam

Figure 21. Site 44GL320, Feature 23, east profile (Lane 1997:35).



KEY

Feature 24A - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Loam and Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Clay (Posthole)
Feature 24B - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Loam (Postmold)

Figure 22. Site 44GL320, Feature 24, north profile.

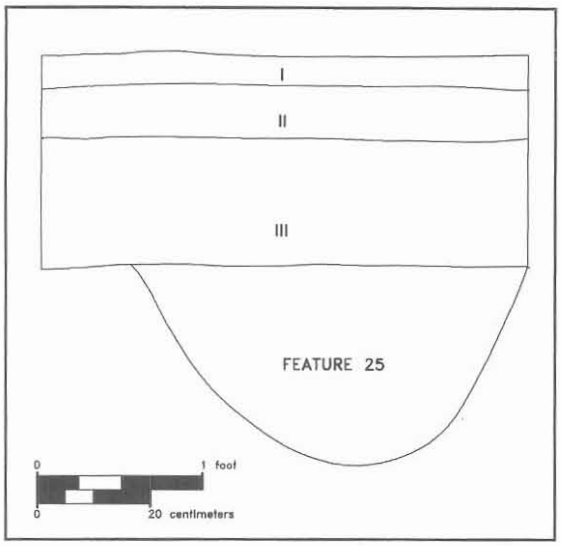
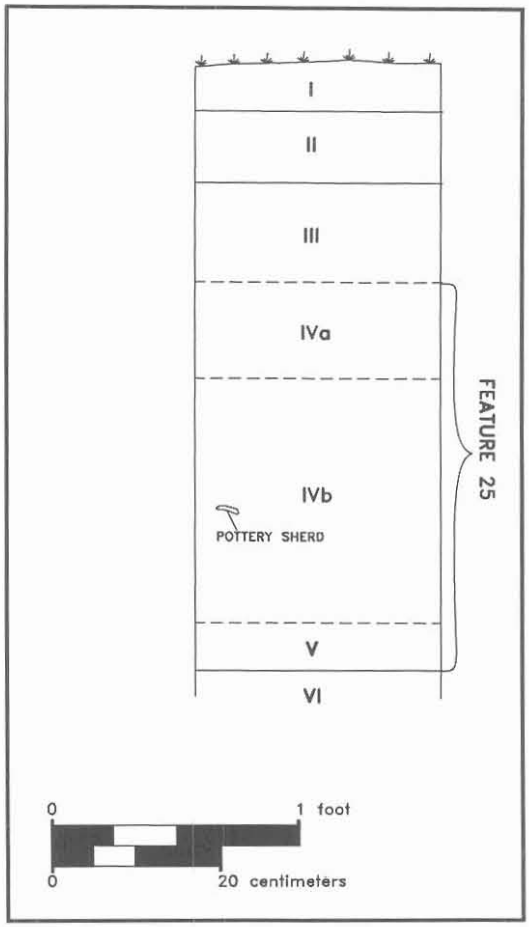


Figure 23. Site 44GL320, Feature 25, north profile (Lane 1997:33).



KEY

I - Sand Wash Overburden
II - Very Dark Modern Destruction Layer
III - Dark Loamy Plowzone
IVa - Slightly Darker Loam; Top of Feature Fill
IVb - Brown Feature Fill
V - Mottled Lower Feature Fill
VI - Sandy Clay Subsoil

Figure 24. Site 44GL320, Feature 25, schematic drawing of stratigraphy (Lane 1997:33).

well as cord-marked ceramic. Historic artifacts include green lead-glazed coarse earthenware, gunflint, and shell.

Feature 28

Feature 28, a large pit-like feature, measures 5.8 ft. north-south × 8.0 ft. east-west (Figure 25) (see Figure 19). It consists of a mixture of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay, yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay, and yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay; most of the grayish brown soil was near the top. Feature 28 was bisected and the east half removed in three arbitrary levels (Levels A, B, and C), totaling 1.8 ft. deep (Figure 26). The few artifacts are small and include cord-marked and net-impressed prehistoric ceramic sherds, and quartz and chert flakes. Feature 28 probably dates to the prehistoric period, but its function is unknown.

Features 29, 32, 34–37, 40, 41, and 47

This group of features relates to the south wall of a large post-in-ground structure, measuring 40 ft. long, that was discovered eroding from the shoreline (see Figure 9). Features 40, 29, 35, 36, and 37 are large structural postholes with postmolds (Figure 27). The postmolds for these postholes are set on approximately 10-ft. centers. Features 32, 47, 34, and 41 are replacement postholes for the previous structural postholes (Feature 40 has no replacement). Fragments of red clay pipe stems, the large amount of prehistoric material within them, their close proximity to large seventeenth-century features, and the total lack of artifacts dating later than the seventeenth century point to a seventeenth-century date for the construction and repair of this structure.

Feature 40 is a structural posthole measuring 1.8 ft. north-south × 2.1 ft. east-west, with a postmold measuring 0.6 ft. north-south × 0.7 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with pale brown (10YR6/3) sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, while the postmold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.5 ft. deep and contained a Late Woodland quartz triangular projectile point, prehistoric ceramics with fabric impressions and punctate decoration, handmade brick, nail fragments, and a fragment of lead-glazed earthenware (Figure 28). The postmold is 1.45 ft. deep, and the artifacts include prehistoric ceramics, handmade brick, and nail fragments.

Feature 29 is a structural posthole measuring 1.95 ft. north-south × 2.5 ft. east-west, with a postmold measuring 0.6 ft. north-south × 0.65 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy silt, while the postmold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy silt. The posthole is 1.2 ft. deep and contains a large amount of oyster shell, animal bone, and sand-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherds (Figure 29). The postmold is about 1.1 ft. deep, and the artifacts include oyster shell, a wrought nail fragment, a quartz flake, and shell- and grit-tempered prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 35 is a structural posthole measuring 2.6 ft. north-south × 2.6 ft. east-west, with a postmold measuring 0.6 ft. north-south × 0.5 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty sand mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) sand and brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. The postmold contains very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay and pale brown (10YR6/3) sand. The posthole is 2.1 ft. deep and is capped by a layer of clay that covers a very thick layer of oyster shell with very little soil (Figure 30). The post was likely placed in the hole, and then the hole was filled primarily with shell and capped with clay. The posthole contained animal bone and prehistoric ceramics, as well as more than 26,309 g of shell. The postmold is 2.1 ft. deep and contained oyster shell, a red clay pipe stem fragment, a wrought nail, and a prehistoric ceramic sherd.

Feature 36 is a structural posthole measuring 2.0 ft. north-south × 2.8 ft. east-west, with a postmold measuring 0.7 ft. north-south × 0.6 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay, while the postmold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.2 ft. deep, and the artifacts include shell and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics (Figure 31). The postmold is 1.78 ft. deep, and the artifacts include handmade brick, a wrought nail, and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 37 is a structural posthole measuring 2.3 ft. north-south × 2.6 ft. east-west, with a postmold measuring 0.7 ft. north-south × 0.7 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay, and brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand. The postmold contains grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.3 ft. deep, and the artifacts include a red clay pipe stem fragment, prehistoric ceramics, and animal

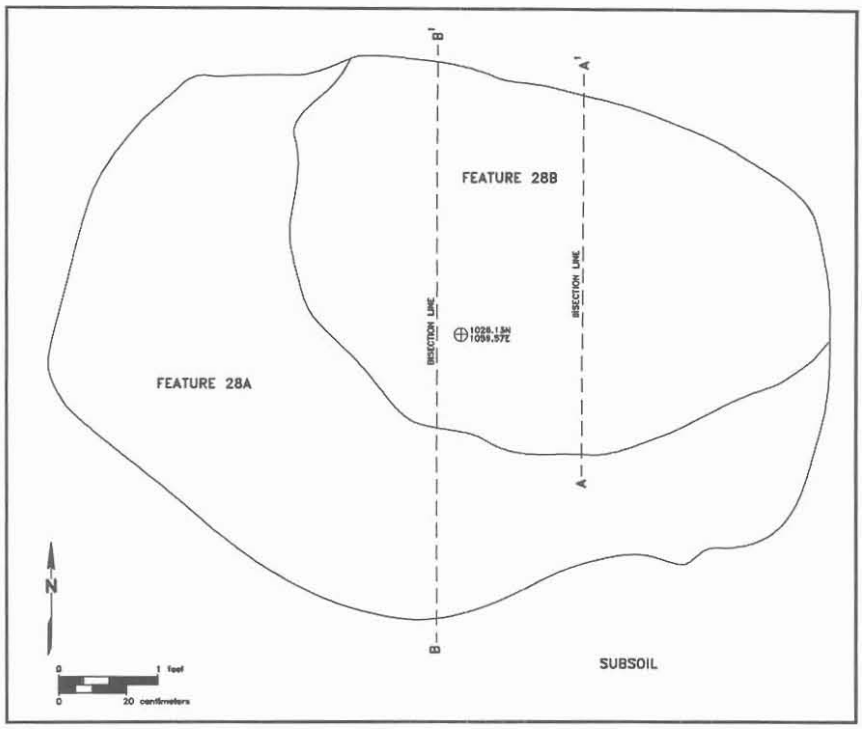
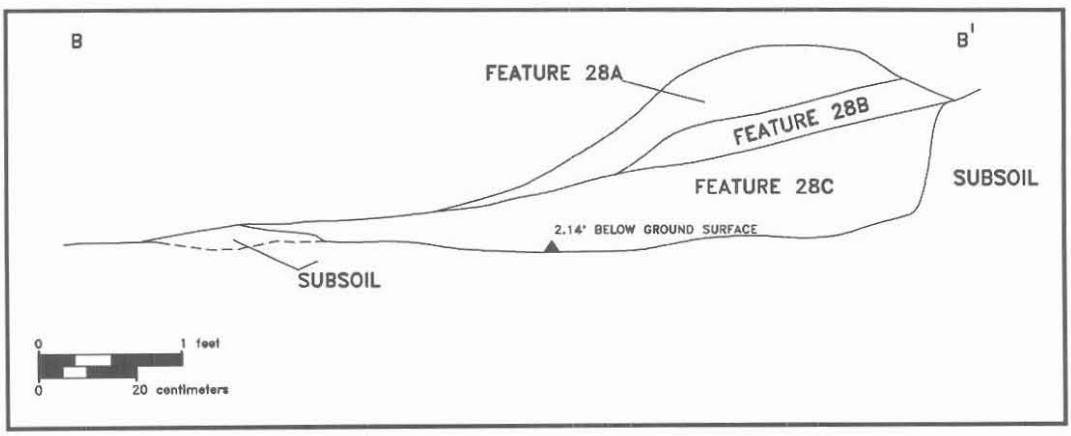


Figure 25. Site 44GL320, Feature 28, plan.



KEY

Feature 28A - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Clay
Mottled with Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam
Feature 28B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Clay
Feature 28C - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay Mottled with Brown (10YR4/3) Silt and Brick Flecking
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 26. Site 44GL320, Feature 28, west profile.

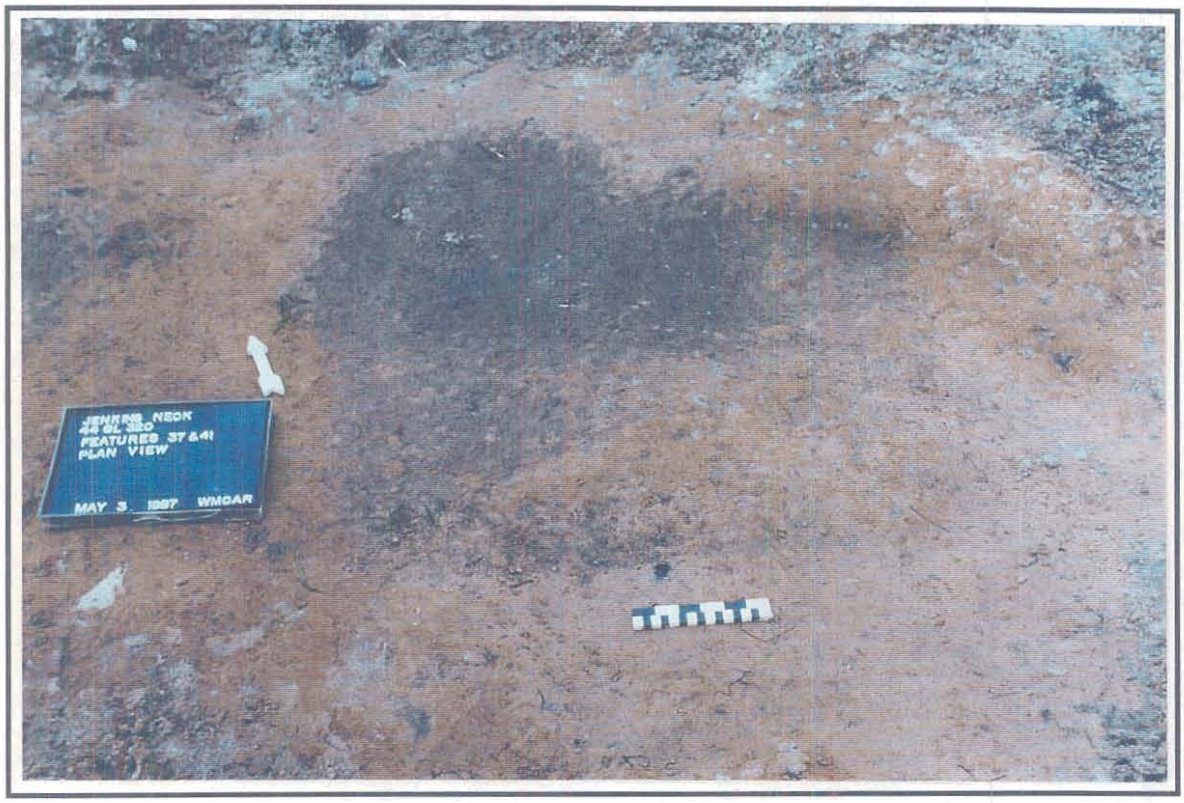
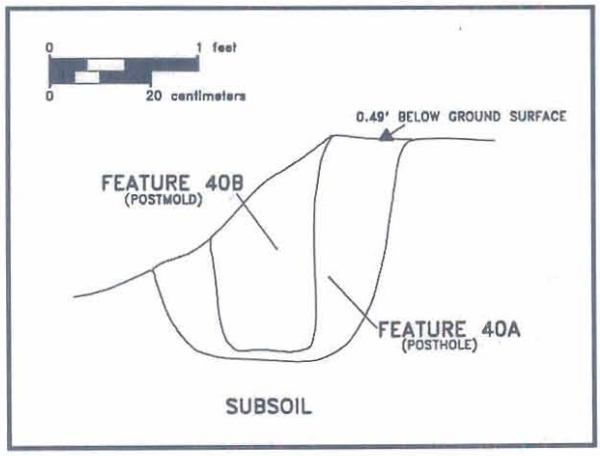


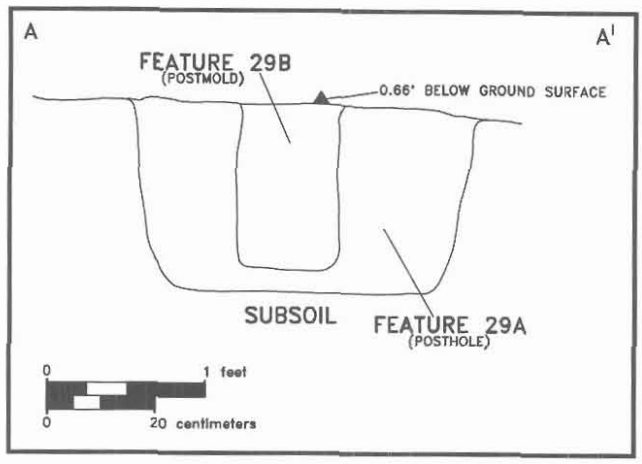
Figure 27. Site 44GL320, Features 37 and 41, plan view.



KEY

Feature 40A - Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Sand Mottled with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay and Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Posthole)
Feature 40B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

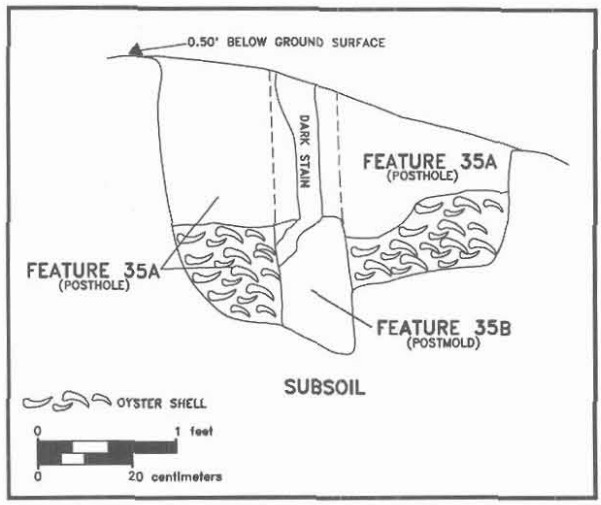
Figure 28. Site 44GL320, Feature 40, west profile.



KEY

Feature 29A - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay and Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Loamy Silt (Posthole)
Feature 29B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Loamy Silt (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

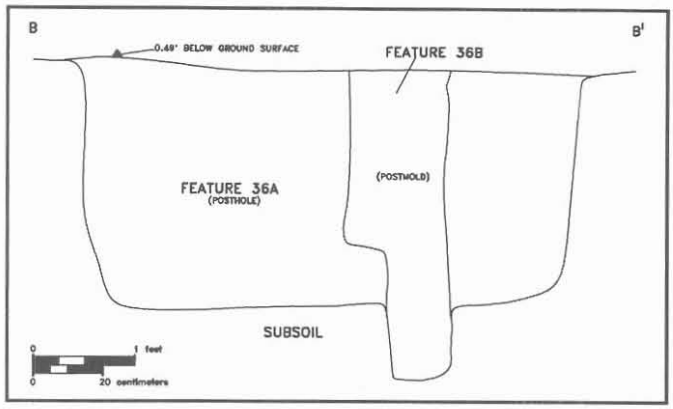
Figure 29. Site 44GL320, Feature 29, north profile.



KEY

Feature 35A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Clayey Sand (Posthole)
Feature 35B - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Clayey Sand Mottled with Light Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Clayey Sand and Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 30. Site 44GL320, Feature 35, east profile.



KEY

Feature 36A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Clay Loam Mottled with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay (Posthole)
Feature 36B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 31. Site 44GL320, Feature 36, south profile.

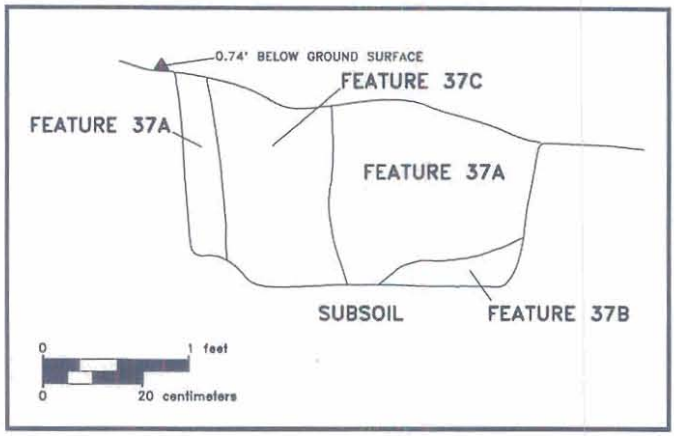
bone (Figures 32 and 33). The postmold is 1.3 ft. deep, and the artifacts consist of two fragments of prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 32 is a structural posthole replacing Feature 29. The posthole measures 1.7 ft. north-south × 1.3 ft. east-west, and the postmold measures 0.45 ft. north-south × 0.5 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy silt, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand, and yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay, and the postmold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.3 ft. deep, and the artifacts include shell, animal bone, and a wrought nail (Figure 34). The postmold is 1.1 ft. deep, and the artifacts consist of a small quantity of handmade brick.

Feature 47 is a structural posthole replacing Feature 35. The posthole measures 2.0 ft. north-south × 1.8 ft. east-west, and the postmold measures 0.5 ft. north-south × 0.55 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay and pale brown (10YR6/3) sand, and the postmold contains very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.7 ft. deep, and the artifacts include a large amount of oyster shell, animal bone, handmade brick, coquina, gunflint, and prehistoric ceramics (Figure 35). The postmold is 1.95 ft. deep and contains oyster shell, unidentified nail fragments, handmade brick, a white clay pipe bowl fragment, and prehistoric ceramics. The postmold of Feature 47 was placed very close to the postmold of Feature 35, but did not cut into it. The original post may have been completely removed at this time. The replacement posthole did not go as deep as Feature 35. It was dug down into the oyster shell layer of Feature 35, but was stopped before the bottom of structural posthole. Feature 47 contained over 7,250 g of oyster shell that had been redeposited when the replacement post was put in, but a portion of Feature 35 remained intact beneath Feature 47.

Feature 34 is a structural posthole replacing Feature 36. The posthole measures 1.6 ft. north-south × 1.6 ft. east-west, and the postmold measures 0.6 ft. north-south × 0.6 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). The posthole is filled with a mixture of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy silt, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand, and yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay. The postmold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. The posthole is 1.3 ft. deep, and the artifacts include a wrought nail fragment, shell- and sand-tempered prehistoric ceramics, and a jasper thinning flake (Figure 36). The postmold is 1.05 ft. deep, and the artifacts include fragments of gunflint, lead, and a wrought nail.

Feature 41 is a structural posthole replacing Feature 37. The posthole measures 1.8 ft. north-south × 1.65 ft. east-west, and no postmold was visible (see Figure 9).



KEY

Feature 37A - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy Loam, Mottled with Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Sand, Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Clay, and Brown (10YR5/3) Loamy Sand (Posthole)
Feature 37B - Black (10YR2/1) Loamy Sand (Base of Posthole)
Feature 37C - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy Loam (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 32. Site 44GL320, Feature 37, east profile.

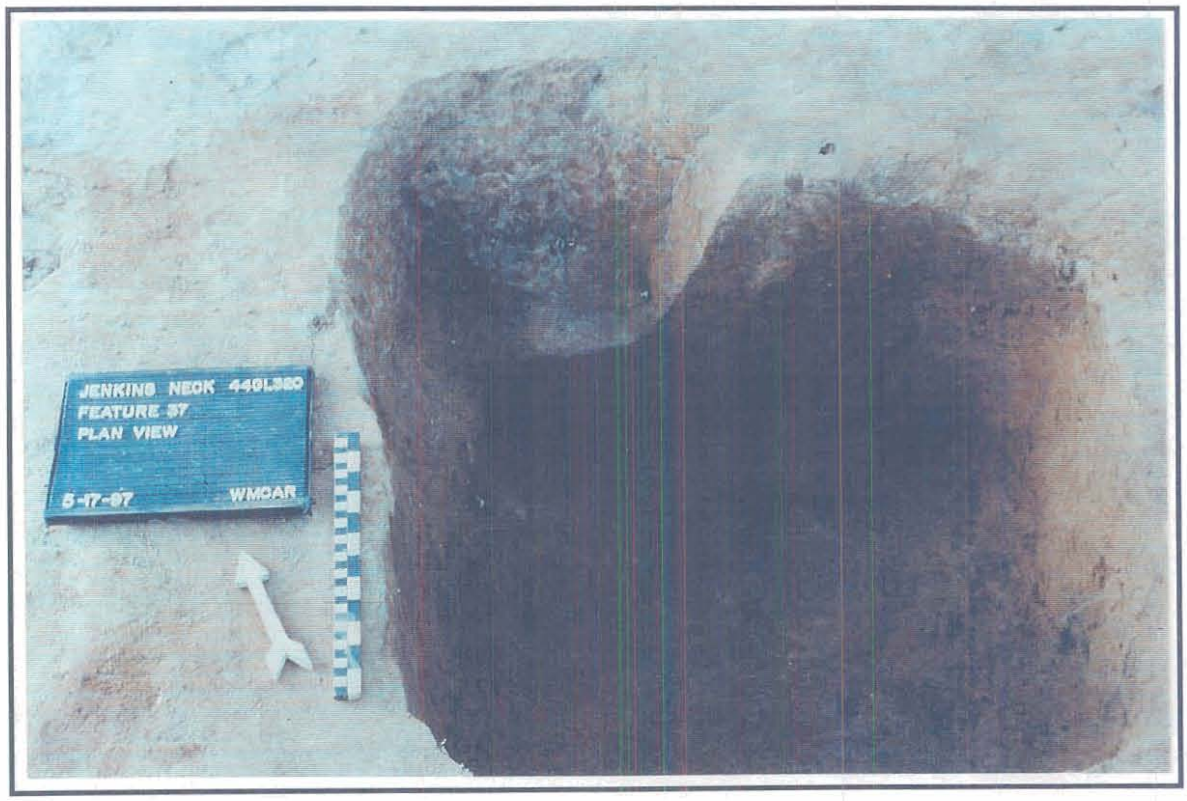
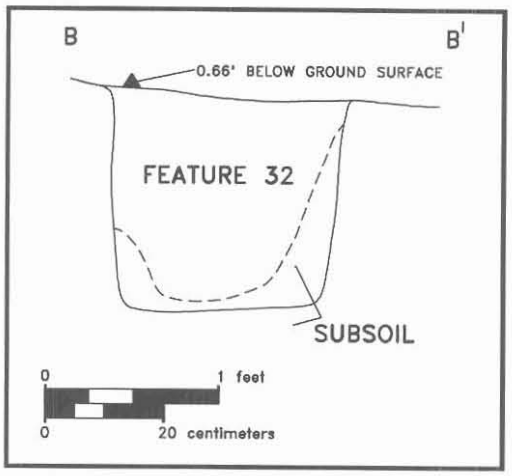


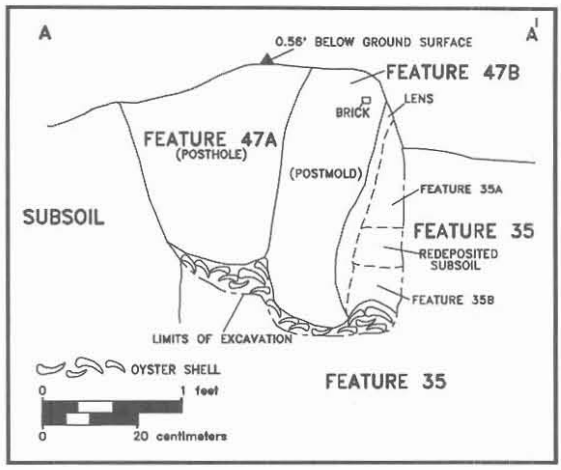
Figure 33. Site 44GL320, Features 37 and 41, plan view of completed excavation.



KEY

Feature 32 - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Loamy Silt, Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Silty Sand, and Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay (Posthole)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

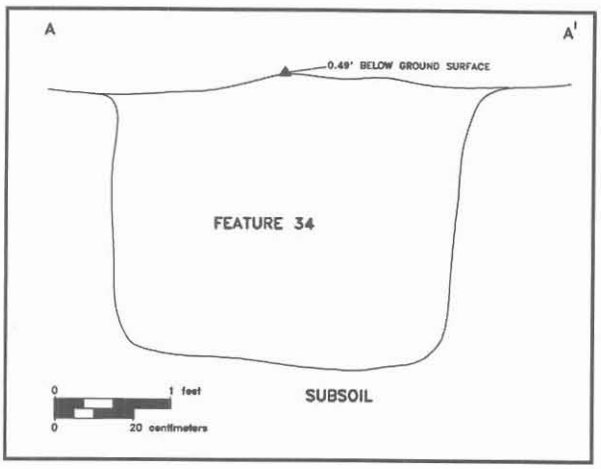
Figure 34. Site 44GL320, Feature 32, north profile.



KEY

Feature 47A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam, Mottled with Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay, and Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Sand (Posthole)
Feature 47B - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam (Postmold)
Feature 35A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Clayey Sand (Posthole)
Feature 35B - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Clayey Sand Mottled with Light Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Clayey Sand and Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Clay (Postmold)
Lens - Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Silt
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 35. Site 44GL320, Feature 47, east profile.



KEY

A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Loamy Silt, Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Silty Sand, and Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay (Posthole)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 36. Site 44GL320, Feature 34, north profile.

The posthole is filled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand mottled around the edges with pale brown (10YR6/3) sand. The posthole is 0.9 ft. deep, and the artifacts include fragments of slate, handmade brick, scrap metal, and prehistoric ceramic (Figure 37).

Feature 30

Feature 30 is a posthole measuring 1.2 ft. north-south × 1.15 ft. east-west, with no visible postmold (see Figure 19). The posthole fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay. The posthole is 0.7 ft. deep (Figure 38). The artifacts recovered consist of handmade brick, a green bottle glass fragment, and one wrought nail.

Feature 31

Feature 31 is a small posthole or shovel test pit with a round bottom, measuring 0.65 ft. north-south × 0.55 ft. east-west and 0.3 ft. deep (see Figure 19). Its fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. A fragment of red clay pipe stem was observed eroding from the feature, but was not recovered due to additional erosion prior to excavation. No artifacts were found within the feature, but brick flecks were noted. Feature 31 may be a shovel test pit from the 1993/1994 survey performed Fuchs (1994:15).

Feature 33

Feature 33 is a tree root abutting Feature 32 (see Figure 9). It measures 1.1 ft. north-south × 1.05 ft. east-west and contains dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, with brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand near the bottom. It is 1.7 ft. deep, and the artifacts include cord-marked shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherds, a quartz flake, and an unidentified nail fragment.

Feature 38

Feature 38 is a small circular feature, possibly a posthole or root hole, measuring about 0.5 ft. north-south × 0.5 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). It was about 0.9 ft. deep, and no artifacts were recovered from its fill.

Feature 39

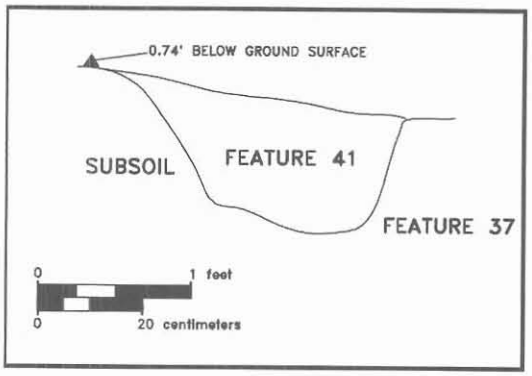
Feature 39 is a large, circular amorphous charcoal feature eroding from the shoreline (Figure 39) (see Figure 19). The exposed portion of the feature measures 0.9 ft. north-south × 3.0 ft. east-west. The feature fill consists of black (10YR2/1) silty sand with charcoal mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty sand and grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand. The feature is 1.6 ft. deep (Figure 40). Artifacts recovered include a large amount of burnt daub or low-fired handmade brick, scrap lead, green bottle glass, and cord-marked prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 42

Feature 42 is a possible interior post measuring 1.0 ft. north-south × 1.0 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). Feature 42 was located in a test unit excavated to search for the north wall of the main domestic structure. Feature 42 is not yet threatened by erosion and was not excavated for the current project.

Feature 43

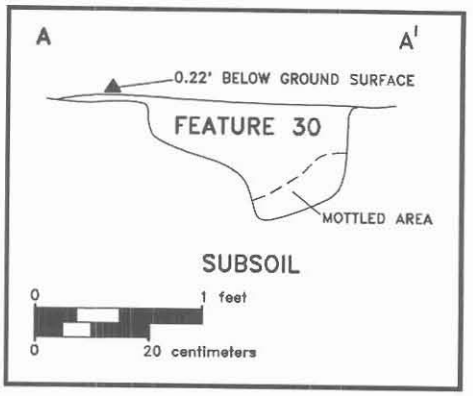
Feature 43 is a posthole/tree hole measuring at least 2.15 ft. north-south × 2.4 ft. east-west (see Figure 18). The feature contains dark gray (10YR4/1) very sandy loam with heavy charcoal mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) silty sand. In the southern half, a large piece of charred wood, probably a post, was found and recovered. The feature continued more than 1.9 ft. below the beach surface, following the path of decayed roots,



KEY

Feature 41 - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Loamy Sand Mottled Around the Edges with Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Sand
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 37. Site 44GL320, Feature 41, east profile.



KEY

Feature 30 - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam Mottled with Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam and Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Sandy Clay
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 38. Site 44GL320, Feature 30, west profile.

but the charred post ended well above the bottom. It is unclear whether a tree was present before or after the post. In addition to the wood, artifacts recovered include prehistoric ceramics, small amounts of brick or daub, and shell that was found in a cluster near the north edge of the feature.

Feature 44

Feature 44 is a tree/root hole measuring 0.75 ft. north-south × 0.5 ft. east-west (see Figure 18). Its fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand, and it is 0.95 ft. deep. The artifacts include four fragments of prehistoric ceramics and oyster shell.

Feature 45

Feature 45 is a small tree or root hole measuring 0.95 ft. north-south × 0.8 ft. east-west, and the soils consist of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam mottled with small amounts of pale brown (10YR6/3) sand (see Figure 9). It is 0.95 ft. deep, and the artifacts consist of three fragments of prehistoric ceramics.

Feature 46

Feature 46 is tree/root hole or possible posthole (see Figure 9). It may have first been a posthole, through which a tree later grew. The feature measures 1.85 ft. north-south × 1.5 ft. east-west, and contains a possible postmold measuring 0.75 ft. north-south × 0.85 ft. east-west. The posthole is filled with a mixture of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam, pale brown (10YR6/3) sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay, and brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand. The possible postmold contains a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam. The posthole was only 0.1 ft. deep, but erosion has removed all the soil above the beach surface (Figure 41). The supposed postmold continued at an angle more than 1.2 ft. deep, suggesting a tree root. It is uncertain whether Feature 46 originally served as a posthole that was impacted by a tree/root, or was simply a tree/root hole. No artifacts were found within the feature.

Feature 48

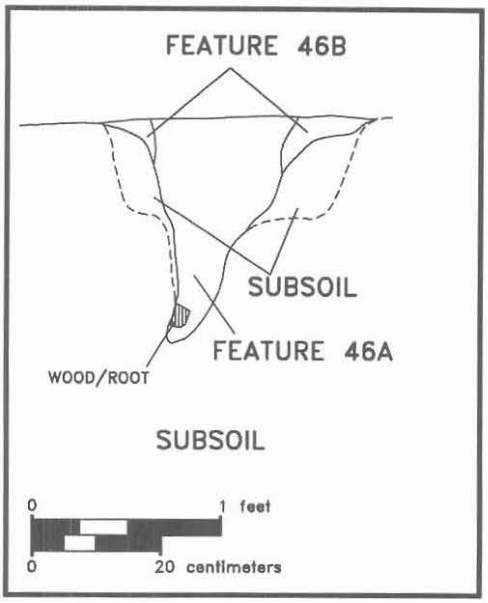
Feature 48 is a possible posthole or tree root measuring at least 0.9 ft. north-south × 1.6 ft. east-west (see Figure 9). It is filled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty sand and is 0.35 ft. deep. Artifacts recovered from the feature include a fragment of prehistoric ceramic, oyster shell, a wrought nail, and handmade brick.

Interpretation and Analysis

Recent excavations at Site 44GL320 have altered the previous interpretation of this seventeenth-century farmstead (Fuchs 1994). The identification of two

Figure 39. Site 44GL320, Feature 39, plan view.

Figure 40. Site 44GL320, Feature 39, north profile view.



KEY

Feature 46A - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy Loam, Mottled with Pale Brown (10YR6/3) Sand, Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Clay, and Brown (10YR5/3) Loamy Sand (Posthole)
Feature 46B - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy Loam (Postmold)
Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Clay

Figure 41. Site 44GL320, Feature 46, north profile.

stratified prehistoric pit features eroding from the beach and the large amount of prehistoric material recovered during surface collection indicate that Site 44GL320 was heavily occupied by Native Americans during the Middle Woodland period. The presence of additional material from the Archaic through Protohistoric periods supports the hypothesis that Site 44GL320 has been a favorable habitation area for over 5,000 years. It is possible that additional prehistoric features, dating to the Middle Woodland and other prehistoric periods, may exist north of the shoreline. A more in-depth treatment of the prehistoric component of Site 44GL320 is covered in *Sourcing Middle Woodland Ceramics at the Jenkin's Neck Site in Gloucester County, Virginia* (Lane 1997).

In his 1994 report, Fuchs identified Features 1 and 3 as large pit features, and suggests that one or both of them may have been covered by a building. Evidence for the structure came from a number of small features (11–14 and 18) that were interpreted as postholes supporting a structure. The 1997 excavations have revealed that Feature 1 is actually a seventeenth-century well. Sometime in the seventeenth century, the site occupants lowered a ladder into the well and may have removed a barrel supporting the well shaft. The low density of artifacts recovered from the lower fill layers suggests that the well may have been partially filled during the early period of the site's occupation. After the site had been occupied for an extended period, the well was filled with large amounts of domestic trash, as well as construction debris such as turned lead, brick, mortar, and plaster, and fragments of iron bands that would have fit around a barrel.

Excavations were conducted on Feature 3, a large pit that may have been a cellar or well, revealing a number of pieces of wood, including part of a picket fence and clapboard, possibly remaining after repairs were made to the house and yard. In addition, a barrel stave was recovered from the feature (Feature 1-X). A row of barrel staves was found in Feature 3, and they appeared to have shored up the east side of the feature.

In addition to these two features, a row of five structural postholes, four with repairs, were located about 20 ft. north of Features 1 and 3. These postholes represent a post-in-ground structure of typical Virginia construction. Based on the size of the structural postholes and the placement of the repairs, it appears that the house originally had four posts on a side (Features 29, 35, 36, and 37) and measured about 30 ft. long. At a later date, when repairs were made to all the original posts, a fifth post (Feature 40) was added on the west side, increasing the structure to 40 ft. long. The pattern of the repairs is very interesting, because the two original end postholes (Features 29 and 37) have repairs on the interior corner of the structure (Features 32 and 41), whereas the two center postholes (Features 35 and 36) have repairs on the side closest to the ends (see Figure 9). This suggests that, when the structure was repaired and enlarged, the original posts were only buttressed and not removed. On the standing corners posts (Features 29 and 37), the repairs were made from the inside. On the two interior postholes (Features 35 and 36), the repairs were made away from the center bay of the structure, so they would not impact the doorway, which would probably have been near the center of the south wall. The large amount of construction debris found within Feature 1 may have been refuse accumulated when the structure was repaired and enlarged.

The five structural postholes and four repairs, revealing a 30-ft.-long structure later increased to 40 ft., represent the south half of what was probably the main

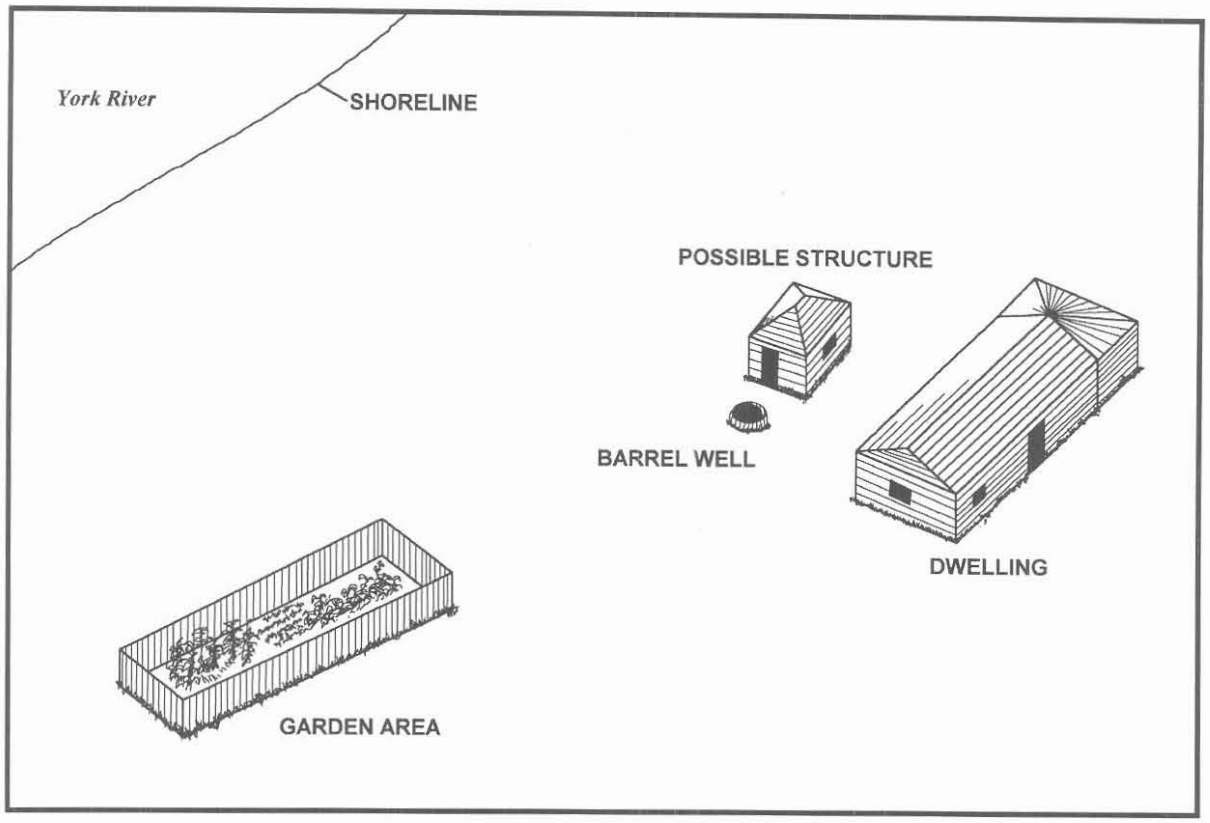


Figure 42. Site 44GL320, conjectural drawing of buildings and activity areas.

house at Site 44GL320. The presence of a well and a large pit feature (Features 1 and 3) less than 20 ft. south of the postholes, as well as the lack of evidence for postholes in the area between, strongly suggests that the north half of the structure remains uneroded. No evidence of chimneys has been found for this structure, but those areas where chimneys would have been located have not yet eroded or been investigated. Around this main structure are a well, a possible cellar or additional well, and many small posthole features that may have been parts of fences near the house (Figure 42). This feature arrangement is typical of other seventeenth-century sites in the region (Brown and Harpole 1997; Luccketti 1990; Noël Hume 1982).

To the west of the main structure lies a complex of postholes and root holes surrounding a large charcoal- and ash-filled pit. The lack of diagnostic material within the fill of these features and the distance between this group and the remainder of the site adds to the difficulty in interpreting their function in relation to the main house, well, and related features. This complex of historic features may represent an activity area purposely removed from the main domestic area. The large concentration of charcoal, daub/brick, and ash within Feature 39 suggests that a hearth may have been located nearby. Further excavation is needed in order to understand this area.

An occupation span for Site 44GL320 was established by Fuchs through the analysis of the material culture recovered during his study. Fuchs used a combination of pipe stem dating and the presence of specific ceramic and bottle glass types in order to define a range during which the farmstead was functioning, specifically from the 1640s to the 1670s (Fuchs 1994:39–43). Few diagnostic artifacts were recovered from features during the current excavations. The majority of the artifacts recovered during excavations consisted of prehistoric ceramics. The limited historic material recovered, such as red and white clay pipe fragments and case bottle glass, concurs with Fuchs's chronology.

CHAPTER 4:
Research Summary and Recommendations

Research Summary

Archaeological salvage investigations at Site 44GL320 resulted in the identification of multiple prehistoric Middle Woodland period and historic mid-seventeenth-century features. The large prehistoric component consists of an extensive Middle Woodland occupation that was preceded and followed by smaller Native American occupations extending from the Archaic period through the Late Woodland and Protohistoric periods. The excavation of two intact, stratified pit features dating to the Middle Woodland II subperiod supports this hypothesis. The shovel testing performed by Fuchs in 1993 and 1994 and the presence of Features 23 and 25 suggest that the prehistoric component of Site 44GL320 is quite large, and additional cultural material and features may still be intact throughout the site. Site 44GL320 has the potential to provide information concerning the Archaic and Woodland periods.

The seventeenth-century component at Site 44GL320 consists of multiple postholes, a barrel well, a cellar/well, and a charcoal-filled pit that represent the site's major dwelling and multiple activity areas. The relatively low artifact density in many of the features suggests that the site may have been only sparsely occupied and that many of the features were initially filled during the earliest occupation of the site, before large amounts of domestic sheet refuse were deposited around the main structure. The features excavated and reported on in this report support an occupation period described by Fuchs (1994:45), which began during the early third quarter of the seventeenth century and ended during the fourth quarter of the seventeenth century. At this time it is impossible to know which, if any, of the patentees actually lived at Site 44GL320. The lack of documentation concerning the multiple land owners prevents further speculation on this matter. Further research at Site 44GL320 will provide valuable information concerning the main structure and its multiple activity areas. The site as a whole has great potential to yield information on both Woodland and early colonial period subsistence strategies, architecture, and settlement practices.

Recommendations for Further Testing of Site 44GL320

1. Salvage excavations should be continued on Features 1, 2, 3, and 39, all of which have been sampled but not completely excavated. Because of their depth and close proximity to the shoreline, Features 1, 2, and 3 will require shoring equipment to proceed further. The remaining portion of Feature 39 is currently not in danger of erosion. Within no more than two years, Feature 39's north half will begin to be impacted by erosion. Further testing and large-scale excavation should be performed on those areas closest to the riverbank and facing the immediate threat of erosion. Systematic probing along the uneroded shoreline located a number of possible features that should be confirmed by excavation. The five structural postholes identified on the beach represent the south half of a large structure. The north half of this structure is not yet eroded, and excavations should be undertaken to locate the remaining postholes and determine whether any features are located in the interior of the structure.

2. A nineteenth- to twentieth-century cemetery begins no more than 50 ft. from the eroding shoreline of Site 44GL320 (and a local informant says that at least one grave is much closer). Earlier in the twentieth century, some of the graves were exhumed, and the bodies were removed to another cemetery in the area; however, many of the graves were not moved. Based on the present state of erosion, these graves will begin to erode into the river within 15 years. It would be prudent to carefully map and record all the graves now, and possibly excavate them for later reinterment as part of the large-scale excavations that should be undertaken at the site. Much of the site has been eroded, but if the last two years are any clue, there is much more that remains waiting to be discovered.

3. Continued monitoring of the project area and beach to identify threatened features and recover artifacts on the surface should be conducted.

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APPENDIX A

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F01A	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Jasper		1
F01A	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F01A	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	3
F03	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F03	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F03	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
F03	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F03	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	8
F03 L.1-N	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F03 L.1-N	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F03 L.1-N	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			1
F03 L.1-N	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	4
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			8
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.I-S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			14
F03 L.I-S	Fire-cracked Rock					2
F03 L.I-S	Unident. Ceramic	Unidentifiable				1
					Provenience Total:	41
F03 L.II-SE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.II-SE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			6
F03 L.II-SE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.II-SE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			9
					Provenience Total:	19
F23	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
					Provenience Total:	2
F23 L.I	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			2
F23 L.I	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
					Provenience Total:	12
F23 L.II	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F23 L.II	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
F23 L.II	Unident. Fragment	Eroded	Grit Tempered			4
F23 L.II	Unident. Fragment	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
				Provenience Total:		9
F23 L.III	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			4
F23 L.III	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			6
F23 L.III	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			15
F23 L.III	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			7
F23 L.III	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
				Provenience Total:		33
F23 L.IV	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
F23 L.IV	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			7
F23 L.IV	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			4
F23 L.IV	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Crystalline Quartz		1
F23 L.IV	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		16
F25 L.I	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F25 L.I	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
F25 L.I	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F25 L.I	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
F25 L.I	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
				Provenience Total:		9
F25 L.II	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			6
F25 L.II	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
F25 L.II	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
F25 L.II	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Complete	Quartzite		1
F25 L.II	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
F25 L.II	Fire-cracked Rock					1
F25 L.II	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F25 L.II	Unident. Fragment	Eroded	Grit Tempered			1
F25 L.II	Unident. Fragment	Eroded	Shell Tempered			14
F25 L.II	Unident. Fragment	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		29
F25 L.III	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
F25 L.III	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F25 L.III	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			5

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F25 L.III	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
F25 L.III	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
F25 L.III	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
F25 L.III	Fire-cracked Rock					1
F25 L.III	Misc./Unmodified Stone					1
				Provenience Total:		13
F25 L.IV	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			44
F25 L.IV	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			5
F25 L.IV	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Jasper		1
F25 L.IV	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Cortical	Jasper		1
F25 L.IV	Misc./Unmodified Stone					1
F25 L.IV	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
F25 L.IV	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
				Provenience Total:		65
F25 L.V	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			17
F25 L.V	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F25 L.V	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
F25 L.V	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			4
F25 L.V	Other Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
F25 L.V	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:		27
F25 SURF NEARBY	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		1
F27	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F27	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F27	Fire-cracked Rock					1
				Provenience Total:		3
F27 L.I	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
F27 L.I	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		11
F27 L.II	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F27 L.II	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
F27 L.II	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		2
F27 L.II	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Jasper		1
				Provenience Total:		14
F27 L.III	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F27 L.III	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
					Provenience Total:	3
F29 L.I (PZ)	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			3
F29 L.I (PZ)	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
					Provenience Total:	7
F29 POSTMOLD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
F29 POSTMOLD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered			1
F29 POSTMOLD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
F29 POSTMOLD	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	5
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	3
F29-S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F32 S	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	>75% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
F33 S	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			2
F33 S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			6
F33 S	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	9
F34 S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
F34 S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
F34 S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
F34 S	Other Formal Tool	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Jasper		2
					Provenience Total:	8
F36	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
F36	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	4
F36 POSTMOLD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
					Provenience Total:	2
F38	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F38	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered	Unident. Chert		1
					Provenience Total:	2
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			2
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			5
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
F38 L.A-E	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			5
F38 L.A-E	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
F38 L.A-E	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
				Provenience Total:		19
F38 L.B-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F38 L.B-E	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			6
				Provenience Total:		8
F39	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered			1
F39	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		2
GENERAL SURF	Basal Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			6
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 3	Complete	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 3	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 4	Complete	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 4	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 4	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 4	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			27
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			3
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			72
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered			3
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			20
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			3
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Incised/Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			4
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered			4
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			8
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered			3
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			8
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			103
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Jasper		3
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		5
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		3
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		3
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartzite		6
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Jasper		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Middle Woodland Notched	Complete	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Rossville	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Savannah River Cluster	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Crystalline Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Unident. Chert		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Susquehanna Cluster	Complete	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Susquehanna Cluster	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Punctate/Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:	317	
STP 101	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
STP 101	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			8
				Provenience Total:	9	
STP 102	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
STP 102	Fire-cracked Rock					1
				Provenience Total:	5	
SURF FAR UPRIVR	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
SURF FAR UPRIVR	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:	3	
SURF UPRIVER	Biface	Stage 4	Midsection	Quartzite		1
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			5

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			4
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			1
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered			1
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
SURF UPRIVER	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			12
SURF UPRIVER	Core	Random		Quartzite		1
SURF UPRIVER	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		2
				Provenience Total:		29
SURF-FROM BANK	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
SURF-FROM BANK	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered			1
SURF-FROM BANK	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
SURF-FROM BANK	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			1
SURF-FROM BANK	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			9
SURF-FROM BANK	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		16
				Site Total:		772

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F01A	Door and Window Hrdwre	Turned Lead					1
F01A	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F03	Ammunition/Artillery	Buck and Ball Shot					1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F03 L.1-N	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F03 L.I-S	Ammunition/Artillery	Buck and Ball Shot		lead shot			2
F03 L.I-S	Fishing	Sinker					1
F03 L.I-S	Historic Bone	Mammal Bone					18
F03 L.I-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		177.80	7
F03 L.I-S	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		975.30	38
F03 L.I-S	Misc. Material	Unidentified		rod?			1
					Provenience Total:	67	
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Bone	Fish Bone					1
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Bone	Mammal Bone					16
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Bone	Unidentified					3
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		149.40	4
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		714.00	26
F03 L.II-SE	Historic Shell	Shell		small snail			1
					Provenience Total:	51	
F23	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F23 L.I	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		1.30	1
F23 L.I	Lighting Devices	Light Bulb		glass fragments			4
F23 L.I	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous				5
					Provenience Total:	10	
F23 L.II	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous				3
					Provenience Total:	3	
F25 L.I	Ammunition/Artillery	Cartridge Case	Center Fire		.32		1
F25 L.I	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4.00	1
F25 L.I	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2.50	1
F25 L.I	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			2.80	1
F25 L.I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			5
F25 L.I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colorless	Base		1
F25 L.I	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		.10	1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F25 L.I	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1.00	1
F25 L.I	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				2
F25 L.I	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				3
F25 L.I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
F25 L.I	Transportation	Auto Part(s)	Glass	windshield			146
					Provenience Total:	165	
F25 L.II	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4.00	4
F25 L.II	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				1
F25 L.II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colorless	Base		1
F25 L.II	Historic Shell	Shell				12.20	3
F25 L.II	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	concretion			3
F25 L.II	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	flat			3
F25 L.II	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
F25 L.II	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				1
F25 L.II	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					2
					Provenience Total:	19	
F25 L.III	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			.40	2
F25 L.III	Historic Shell	Shell				7.30	8
F25 L.III	Misc. Material	Unidentified		concretion			6
					Provenience Total:	16	
F25 L.IV	Misc. Material	Unidentified		concretion			7
F25 L.IV	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous				2
					Provenience Total:	9	
F26	Construction Materials	Brick				.10	1
F26	Misc. Material	Unidentified		concretion			1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F27 L.I	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	small frags.			4
					Provenience Total:	4	
F27 L.II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CC: Green Glazed	lead glaze			1
F27 L.II	Firearm	Gunflint					1
F27 L.II	Historic Shell	Shell				.10	1
					Provenience Total:	3	
F29 L.I (PZ)	Construction Materials	Brick		small frags.		9.30	10
F29 L.I (PZ)	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	small frags.			6
F29 L.I (PZ)	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
					Provenience Total:	18	
F29 NW	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		38.00	7

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:		7
F29 POSTMOLD	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		58.70	4
F29 POSTMOLD	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
F29 POSTMOLD	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:		6
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Construction Materials	Brick				6.70	4
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Historic Shell	Shell				4.10	2
F29-BEACH SPOIL	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	large nails?			2
					Provenience Total:		8
F29-S	Historic Bone	Fish Bone		fish scale			1
F29-S	Historic Bone	Mammal Bone					3
F29-S	Historic Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn				1
					Provenience Total:		5
F30 E	Construction Materials	Brick				10.40	13
F30 E	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle			Green		1
F30 E	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:		15
F32 POSTMOLD	Construction Materials	Brick				64.40	1
					Provenience Total:		1
F32 S	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
F32 S	Historic Shell	Shell				227.40	21
F32 S	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments	1 cut?			8
F32 S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
					Provenience Total:		33
F33 N	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
					Provenience Total:		1
F34 POSTMOLD	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				1
F34 POSTMOLD	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Lead	pewter coated?			1
F34 POSTMOLD	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
F34 POSTMOLD	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:		4
F34 S	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
F34 S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:		2
F36	Historic Shell	Shell		oyster		2.90	1
					Provenience Total:		1
F36 POSTMOLD	Construction Materials	Brick				3.00	1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F36 POSTMOLD	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F39	Construction Materials	Brick				3.70	4
F39	Construction Materials	Unidentified	Ferrous				1
F39	Construction Materials	Unidentified	Lead				1
					Provenience Total:	6	
F40	Construction Materials	Unidentified	Ferrous	concretion			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
GENERAL SURF	Apparel	Unidentified	Copper-Alloy	"W" in center			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Flatware	Coarse Earthenware	clear or brown glaze			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	English Stoneware	brown glaze			9
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	English Stoneware	brown glaze	Rim		1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	English Stoneware	possible handle			2
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	glazed inside			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Yellowware	brown-sponged			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	White Saltglazed	chamber pot	Base		1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CC: Green Glazed	surrey type			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: North Devon Gravel				1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware				3
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	greenish glaze			3
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	thick red rim	Rim		1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Cream-Colored	surrey?			4
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English Stoneware				1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	clear glaze			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	cream-colored, burned; green glaze			1
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey				1
GENERAL SURF	Fasteners	Button	Metal				1
GENERAL SURF	Firearm	Gunflint					1
GENERAL SURF	Firearm	Gunflint					10
GENERAL SURF	Firearm	Gunflint		french			1
GENERAL SURF	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				3
GENERAL SURF	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				6
GENERAL SURF	Glass Bev. Containers	Wine Bottle	Free Blown	bottle kick	Base		2
GENERAL SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle			Colorless		2
GENERAL SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	case bottle	Dark Green		16
GENERAL SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	dark green	Base		1
GENERAL SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	dark green	Neck		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
GENERAL SURF	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware		modern	Blue-green		1
GENERAL SURF	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Copper-Alloy	milk skimmer			1
GENERAL SURF	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				4
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl		rouletted			1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			7/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			> 9/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			6/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			> 9/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Reed/Pamplin Pipe					1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					13
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			7/64		2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			< 4/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			4/64		3
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			6/64		5
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			7/64		5
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			8/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			< 4/64		2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			> 9/64		1
					Provenience Total:	130	
STP 101	Historic Shell	Mollusk				6.00	1
					Provenience Total:	1	
SURF UPRIVER	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	English Stoneware				1
SURF UPRIVER	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	glazed inside	Embossed		1
SURF UPRIVER	Firearm	Gunflint		black translucent			1
SURF UPRIVER	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	case bottle	Dark Green		4
SURF UPRIVER	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Lead	holes in centerfor fishing?			2
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			> 9/64		1
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					3
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			6/64		1
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			7/64		6
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			8/64		4

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
SURF UPRIVER	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			9/64		2
					Provenience Total:	27	
SURF-FROM BANK	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware				1
SURF-FROM BANK	Historic Bone	Mammal Bone					1
					Provenience Total:	2	
					Site Total:	624	

APPENDIX B

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F01-X L.II-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F01-X L.III-N	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			2
F01-X L.III-N	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
					Provenience Total:	5
F01-X L.III-S	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			10
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			3
F01-X L.III-S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			5
F01-X L.III-S	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
F01-X L.III-S	Fire-cracked Rock					5
F01-X L.III-S	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	31
F03 (F04 L.A)	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F03 (F04 L.A)	Fire-cracked Rock					1
					Provenience Total:	2
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			4
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			2
F03 (F10 L.A)	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F03 (F10 L.A)	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
F03 (F10 L.A)	Fire-cracked Rock					2
					Provenience Total:	15
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Fire-cracked Rock					2
					Provenience Total:	5
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			17

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	26
F03 L.3	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F03 L.4	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
F03 L.4	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
					Provenience Total:	4
F28 L.C-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
F28 L.C-E	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
					Provenience Total:	5
F32-N	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Fire-cracked Rock					2
					Provenience Total:	8
F35 POSTMOLD-W	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F36 POSTHOLE-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
F37 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F37 POSTHOLE-W	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	3
F37 POSTMOLD-W	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F37 POSTMOLD-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	2
F37-E	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
F37-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
F37-E	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F37-E	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	10
F39 SE QUAD	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F39 SE QUAD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F39 SE QUAD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F39 SE QUAD	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
F39 SE QUAD	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
F39 SE QUAD	Fire-cracked Rock					1
				Provenience Total:		6
F39 SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F39 SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
F39 SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F39 SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
F39 SW QUAD	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		6
F40 POSTHOLE-E	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F40 POSTHOLE-E	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		2
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Punctate	Shell Tempered			1
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			4
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
				Provenience Total:		9
F40 POSTMOLD-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
				Provenience Total:		3
F40 POSTMOLD-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		1
F41-E	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
				Provenience Total:		4
F41-W	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
F41-W	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F41-W	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
F41-W	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
F41-W	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F41-W	Body Sherd	Punctate	Shell Tempered			1
F41-W	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
F41-W	Fire-cracked Rock					1
				Provenience Total:		14
F43-S	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F43-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			2
F43-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered			2
F43-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F43-S	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
F43-S	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
F43-S	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		11
F44-N	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:		2
F44-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:		2
F45-N	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		1
F45-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
				Provenience Total:		2
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			2
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			4
				Provenience Total:		7
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		1
F48-S	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:		1
GENERAL SURF	Basal Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 3	Complete	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Biface	Stage 3	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			6
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Cord-wrapped Dowel	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			49
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			6
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed/Incised	Shell Tempered			2
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered			2
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			21
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped/Incised	Shell Tempered			1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Angular/crushed Grit Tempered			2
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			34
GENERAL SURF	Core	Core Fragment		Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	>75% Cortex	Unident. Chert		1
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		2
GENERAL SURF	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Fire-cracked Rock					2
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Large Woodland Triangular	Complete	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Palmer Corner-Notched	Complete	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Orthoquartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Small Triangular Cluster	Complete	Unident. Chert		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Unident. Archaic Corner-Notch	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Unident. Late Archaic Stemmed	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Midsection	Quartz		1
GENERAL SURF	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Straight Edge	Quartzite		1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
GENERAL SURF	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
				Provenience Total:	162	
TU A (F43)	Basal Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
TU A (F43)	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
TU A (F43)	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
TU A (F43)	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			21
TU A (F43)	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			8
TU A (F43)	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Jasper		1
TU A (F43)	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU A (F43)	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
				Provenience Total:		35
				Site Total:		390

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F01-X L.I-S	Construction Materials	Plaster	Shell			9.60	
F01-X L.I-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		4.70	
F01-X L.I-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		75.60	
F01-X L.I-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
F01-X L.I-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F01-X L.I-S	Other fasteners	Spike	Wire	modern? 3+ in.			1
F01-X L.I-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			8/64		1
					Provenience Total:	4	
F01-X L.II-S	Construction Materials	Plaster	Shell			4.40	
F01-X L.II-S	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	English			1
F01-X L.II-S	Historic Bone	Unidentified					6
F01-X L.II-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		7.20	
F01-X L.II-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		116.40	
F01-X L.II-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
F01-X L.II-S	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	11	
F01-X L.III-N	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Seed/Pit		1 & 1/2 peach pits			2
F01-X L.III-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		85.40	
F01-X L.III-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		172.20	
F01-X L.III-N	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				3
F01-X L.III-N	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				3
F01-X L.III-N	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	9	
F01-X L.III-S	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	white glaze fragment			1
F01-X L.III-S	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4.80	
F01-X L.III-S	Construction Materials	Plaster	Shell			55.10	
F01-X L.III-S	Door and Window Hrdwre	Turned Lead		5 ridges/cm. 12 ridges/in.			1
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Bone	Unidentified					32
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut		walnut half			1
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Seed/Pit		peach pit half			1
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		175.90	
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		831.30	
F01-X L.III-S	Historic Shell	Shell		coquina		353.50	
F01-X L.III-S	Misc. Hardware		Wood	bottom step of ladder; 3 pieces			1
F01-X L.III-S	Misc. Material	Unidentified		concretion?		104.90	
F01-X L.III-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				4

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F01-X L.III-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
F01-X L.III-S	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Comb	Bone				1
F01-X L.III-S	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
F01-X L.III-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		rouletted			1
F01-X L.III-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			7/64		1
F01-X L.III-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			8/64		1
F01-X L.III-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		with heel	6/64		1
					Provenience Total:		50
F03 (F04 L.A)	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	grit, buff bodybisque			1
F03 (F04 L.A)	Historic Bone	Unidentified					9
F03 (F04 L.A)	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		189.90	
F03 (F04 L.A)	Misc. Material	Mineral		flint cobble			1
F03 (F04 L.A)	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	hook?			1
F03 (F04 L.A)	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				5
F03 (F04 L.A)	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:		18
F03 (F10 L.A)	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		45.80	
F03 (F10 L.A)	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		118.50	
F03 (F10 L.A)	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				7
					Provenience Total:		7
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		23.50	
F03 L.1-NE QUAD	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		418.90	
					Provenience Total:		1
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Historic Bone	Unidentified					3
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		63.70	
F03 L.2-SW QUAD	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		234.30	
					Provenience Total:		3
F03 L.3	Construction Materials	Plaster	Shell			1.00	
F03 L.3	Historic Bone	Unidentified					2
F03 L.3	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		3.80	
F03 L.3	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		39.60	
F03 L.3	Misc. Material	Unidentified		coquina		26.00	
F03 L.3	Misc. Material	Unidentified		slag		2.20	
F03 L.3	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				2
					Provenience Total:		4
F03 L.4	Historic Bone	Unidentified					2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F03 L.4	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut		walnut			1
F03 L.4	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		87.90	
F03 L.4	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		90.60	
F03 L.4	Misc. Items		Wood	barrel stave			1
F03 L.4	Misc. Items		Wood	clapboards			3
F03 L.4	Misc. Items		Wood	handle			1
F03 L.4	Misc. Items		Wood	picket fence post			1
				Provenience Total: 9			
F09	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	daub?		6.80	
F09	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
F09	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		189.80	
					Provenience Total: 1		
F32-N	Historic Bone	Unidentified					2
F32-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		137.10	
F32-N	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
F32-N	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total: 4		
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			.40	
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				1
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Historic Bone	Unidentified					14
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		16.40	
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster 26,309 grams			
F35 POSTHOLE-W	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total: 16		
F35 POSTMOLD-W	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F35 POSTMOLD-W	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					1
					Provenience Total: 2		
F36 POSTHOLE-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		2.20	
					Provenience Total: 0		
F37 POSTHOLE-E	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster 13,023 grams			
					Provenience Total: 0		
F37 POSTHOLE-W	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
					Provenience Total: 1		
F37 POSTMOLD-E	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3.40	
F37 POSTMOLD-E	Nails	Unidentified					1
					Provenience Total: 1		
F37-E	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:		1
F39 SE QUAD	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	daub?		327.10	
F39 SE QUAD	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				1
					Provenience Total:		1
F39 SW QUAD	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	daub?		784.70	
F39 SW QUAD	Construction Materials	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F39 SW QUAD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Wrought	3 fragments			1
F39 SW QUAD	Glass Bev. Containers	Case Bottle			Dark Green		3
F39 SW QUAD	Historic Shell	Shell		coquina			
					Provenience Total:		5
F40 POSTHOLE-E	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1.40	
					Provenience Total:		0
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	red body, clearglaze			1
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1.20	
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		7.90	
F40 POSTHOLE-W	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				3
					Provenience Total:		4
F40 POSTMOLD-E	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8.60	
F40 POSTMOLD-E	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				4
					Provenience Total:		4
F40 POSTMOLD-W	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:		1
F41-E	Construction Materials	Roofing Material	Slate Roofing				1
F41-E	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				1
					Provenience Total:		2
F41-W	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			.40	
F41-W	Construction Materials	Roofing Material	Slate Roofing				3
F41-W	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				2
F41-W	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:		6
F43-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		17.10	
F43-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		71.50	
					Provenience Total:		0
F43-S	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	daub?		4.30	
					Provenience Total:		0
F44-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		.10	
					Provenience Total:		0

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			22.30	
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Firearm	Gunflint					1
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall				2
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Historic Bone	Unidentified					5
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		7256.00	
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Historic Shell	Shell		coquina		38.40	
F47 POSTHOLE-N	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:	9	
F47 POSTHOLE-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		363.90	
F47 POSTHOLE-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2.60	
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6.80	
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Historic Bone	Unidentified					1
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		1.40	
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		2.40	
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F47 POSTMOLD-N	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	3	
F47 POSTMOLD-S	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			.20	
F47 POSTMOLD-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk				62.90	
F47 POSTMOLD-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				5
F47 POSTMOLD-S	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	6	
F48-S	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			.70	
F48-S	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		9.50	
F48-S	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
GENERAL SURF	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet			.22		4
GENERAL SURF	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	brown, German?			3
GENERAL SURF	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle			Dark Green		3
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		roulette design			1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl		1-without heel			2
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			6/64		2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			7/64		8
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			8/64		6
GENERAL SURF	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		fragment			1
					Provenience Total:	34	
TU A (F43)	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
TU A (F43)	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	daub?		2.50	
TU A (F43)	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	English?			1
TU A (F43)	Hardware	Furniture Tack	Copper-Alloy				1
TU A (F43)	Historic Bone	Unidentified					3
TU A (F43)	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		108.70	
TU A (F43)	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		169.80	
TU A (F43)	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				11
TU A (F43)	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Lead				1
TU A (F43)	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				5
TU A (F43)	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				5
TU A (F43)	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
TU A (F43)	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem					1
TU A (F43)	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	31	
					Site Total:	250	