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**Peripheral Vision
Mimesis and Materiality along the James River, Virginia, 1619-1660**

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**A Dissertation presented to the Graduate Faculty
of the College of William and Mary in Candidacy for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

Anthropology/Program in Historical Archaeology

**The College of William and Mary
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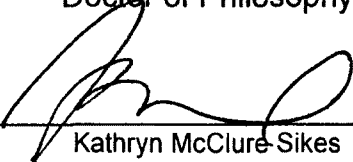


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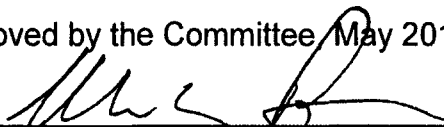
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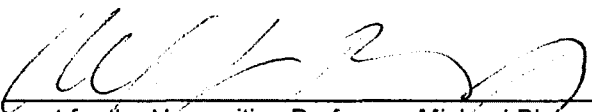


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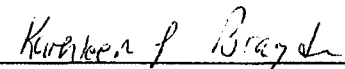
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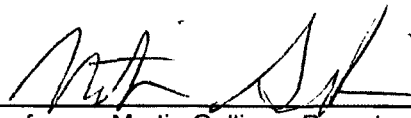
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ABSTRACT

Applying the concepts of mimesis and “third space” to Virginia’s early colonial settlements, this study presents a comparative examination of documentary, pictorial, cartographic, and material evidence surrounding City Point’s Site 44PG102 and contemporary James River plantations. By considering archaeological site data that are possibly contemporaneous, but previously have been segregated by archaeologists into “prehistoric” (Native Virginian) and “historic” (European) categories, I investigate the evidence for interethnic interactions as well as the social conventions surrounding 17th-century object and landscape use. This thesis argues that people of European, West Central African, West African, and Algonquian-speaking Native Virginian backgrounds endowed shared objects, buildings, and places with different values and social functions, impairing the ability of colonial material culture to convey clear and consistent messages of status and intention across ethnic boundaries. I propose that mimetic landscapes and material culture with precolonial histories of use as signals of prestige became central to socially competent interethnic communication in colonial contexts.

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Chapter One: Theorizing Colonial Interethnic Relations

All things being fit for the day of his [Powhatan's] coronation, the presents were brought, his bason, ewer, bed and furniture set up, his scarlet cloake and apparel (with much adoe) put on him (being perwaded by Namontacke they would doe him no hurt.) But a fowle trouble there was to make him kneele to receave his crowne, he neither knowing the majestie, nor meaning of a Crowne, nor bending of the knee, indured so many perswasions, examples, and instructions, as tired them all. At last by leaning hard on his shoulders, he a little stooped, and Newport put the Crowne on his head. When by the warning of a pistol, the boates were prepared with such a volley of shot, that the king start up in a horrible feare, till he see all was well, then remembering himselfe, to congratulate their kindnesse, he gave his old shoes and his mantle to Captain Newport (Capt. John Smith cited in Horn 2007:73-74) (see also Gallivan 1999:1-2).

In these words in 1608, Jamestown colonist Capt. John Smith described an early encounter between European colonizers and a powerful political leader among Algonquian-speaking Native Virginians, involving an exchange of objects meant by the English to cement diplomatic obligations and to convey the formal recognition of authority to govern. However, the intended signals of these objects were rejected by Powhatan, and may have been ineffectual to a Virginia Algonquian audience, for whom the symbolic meaning applied to a crown was peculiar to a foreign continent. Their ruler instead read the objects used in a European coronation ritual as potentially threatening, and possibly perceived the practices involved in their use (such as the European monarch's custom of kneeling to receive a crown) to be demeaning to a man of his stature. That English men present were willing to physically force Powhatan by "leaning hard on his shoulders" to stoop slightly if he would not kneel demonstrates both their disregard of Powhatan's refusal to comply with foreign

demands and their insistence upon following English customs, conveyed through European objects. As a result of Powhatan's resistance to European (rather than Virginia Algonquian) material expressions of power, these objects and their social implications failed to serve as the English had anticipated, and colonists found it difficult to demonstrate the political roles they wished to establish in recognizable ways.

This study addresses the ability of material culture to lose potency, to acquire new connotations, or to send unintended or intentionally distorted messages as it is translated across ethnic boundaries in situations of frequent colonial interethnic contact. Through a comparative examination of 17th-century Virginia's documentary, pictorial, cartographic, and archaeological evidence, it explores how disjunctures between form and meaning may have spurred further changes to colonial material symbolism, to the social constraints of object use, and to the material signals of status and intention. If objects and landscapes are integral to human communication, might changes in the uses and values with which they are associated be responsible for increased multivalence within multicultural communities where objects of one cultural tradition often lack the clear contextual associations necessary to guide their interpretation by newcomers? Were distortions and reappropriations of meaning heightened within early colonial communities which rapidly incorporated diverse peoples of profoundly unfamiliar cultural backgrounds and conflicting aims?

English reactions to Powhatan's Virginia Algonquian reading of the meaning of an English crown are preserved in the writings of John Smith. However, this thesis proposes to pursue the reverse—how the English were also subject to Virginia

Algonquian and African material signals of intention and status, but did not always read or apply them in ways consistent with their cultures of origin. The documentary record of non-European reactions as English settlers struggled to achieve competency with foreign rituals is skewed, sparse, or nonexistent, but alternative primary sources of evidence (including archaeological assemblages and pictorial maps) may be consulted. I argue that when material culture and spatial arrangements are adopted by outsiders, the signification of identity and power is necessarily reconfigured for all involved. During the early colonial period along the James River, what opportunities were present for individuals and groups to manipulate overlapping material meanings to serve their own interests? Were the objects, places, and symbols associated with elite etiquette and prestige more likely to be reappropriated across ethnic boundaries? In a regional comparative synthesis and reinterpretation of archaeological assemblages from previously excavated sites at the peripheries of colonial settlement on the Upper James River, these questions and the shifting relationship between interethnic relations and materiality are investigated as they affected the residents of early to mid 17th-century Virginia.

Pluralism on the Upper James

From 2006-2008, I participated in two separate excavations at Site 44PG102 within Grant's Headquarters at City Point, managed by the National Park Service as part of Petersburg National Battlefield. The first was a salvage excavation of 17th-century deposits eroding into the James River undertaken by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR). The second was a small survey and assessment

of the yard beyond WMCAR's excavations that I led with the assistance of undergraduate students from the College of William & Mary to investigate whether additional 17th-century features survived beyond the threatened area of active erosion. This dissertation assesses the findings at City Point in comparison with four additional contemporary archaeological assemblages to which I had access from the Upper James River: the Walter Aston Site, Curles Neck, and two sites at Flowerdew Hundred (Fig. 1). Reported patterns and artifact inventories from Jordan's Journey, Basse's Choice, Jamestown, and Mathews Manor are also comparatively considered in this regional synthesis of early colonial settlements.

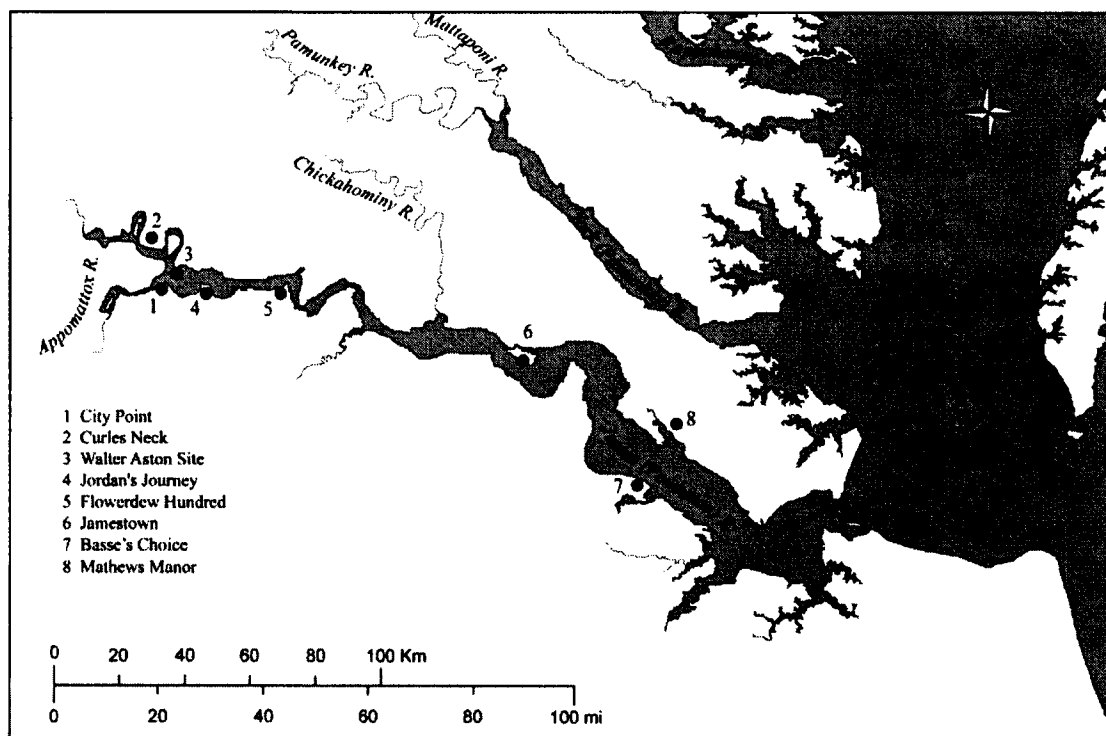


Figure 1. Approximate locations of 17th-century James River archaeological sites mentioned in this study.

All sites under discussion date to a poorly documented period corresponding roughly to the second and third generations of English colonization in Virginia (c. 1619-1660). This period presents a timeframe during which people of various linguistic, religious, and cultural backgrounds were negotiating their relationships through repeated exchanges of objects and shifting control of space and place within the colony's rapidly evolving geography. It postdates both the arrival of African forced emigrants to the colony and the expansion of colonial settlements beyond the Jamestown vicinity into areas previously settled by Algonquian-speaking Indian communities affiliated under Powhatan's leadership, yet it immediately precedes the 1660s-1680s General Assembly legislation that codified race-based chattel slavery and racial hegemony within the colony (see Coombs 2011; Davis 1923; Deetz 1993; Epperson 2001; Morgan 1975; Smedley 2007; Thornton 2001).

Documentary evidence for Virginia as a whole (reviewed in further detail in Chapter Two) demonstrates that regular political, social, and economic intimacies between Native Americans, African forced emigrants, and European settlers characterized this early colonial period. Plantation settlements were often populated by people of African and Indian descent in addition to European colonists, many of whom worked, ate, and slept alongside one another, and some of whom intermarried. Colonial residents collaborated economically and socially across ethnic lines, apparently in the absence of uniform and hereditary enslavement based on race (Smedley 2007). However, while people of disparate origins were co-resident within multicultural plantation settlements during the early colonial period, relationships of power that were ultimately divisive and consequential must not be ignored. While

racist ideology was not yet in place, ethnic boundaries in the early to mid seventeenth century were nevertheless significant. Some Virginian laborers of African, Native, and Irish backgrounds were bound to serve those who claimed to be their “masters” for life rather than for a finite term of service. Non-English indentured servants were more frequently, though by no means universally, convicted of theft and attempts to escape forced labor, resulting in sentences of enslavement for life. In addition, violent conflicts erupted regularly between colonists and Native Virginians, and non-English and/or non-Christian identity was consistently noted in British colonial records, often in association with indications of prejudicial treatment. Virginia was a colony that witnessed within its first three generations the decimation of Powhatan Indian villages and the cultivated fields that sustained them by English settlers, as well as the reverse, events of profound violence that punctuated cooperative political alliances and trade relations that routinely transcended cultural borders (see Billings 1975; Davis 1923; Fausz 1977, 1988, 1990; Fausz 1985; Gleach 1997; Hatfield 2004; Heywood and Thornton 2007; Horn 1994:21-44; Horn 1979; Kupperman 2000; McCartney and Walsh 2003; Menard 1988; Morgan 1975:98-101, 130, 149; Noël Hume 1982; Sluiter 1997; Strachey 1849 [1612]; Thornton 2001; Vaughan 1978; Washburn 1957). Virginia’s early colonial material exchanges were therefore situated within collaborations of consensus across ethnic lines *as well as* within struggles for power and resources aligned with differences in language, religion, ethnicity, and social standing.

Given that Virginia was the site of colonial entanglements that enmeshed the people of three continents within a new geography, how might a model of colonial

pluralism be theorized that recognizes the interethnic dialogues integral to the creation of new social norms, and yet does not fail to highlight the injustices that would eventually lead to the creation of a system of privilege coupled with racial oppression? Previous archaeological discussions of Virginia's pluralism during the early to mid-17th century tend either to mask inequality, by emphasizing documentary and tangible evidence of shared cultural practices extended across ethnic lines (e.g. Mauer 1993a), or to deny numerous linkages that connected distinct groups in conflict (e.g. Noël Hume 1963, 1982; Noël Hume and Noël Hume 2001). Can an archaeological history of early colonial interethnic relations succeed in balancing evidence of collaboration and conflict, and can it do so in a manner that is relevant to the *materialities* present within multicultural communities? What role did objects, buildings, and places play in (re)defining the boundaries of identity, political power, and economic worth as notions of ethnicity, race, and inequality shifted dramatically in Virginia over the course of the seventeenth century? As applicable to an archaeological investigation of interethnic encounters along the James River c. 1619-1660, I argue that insights from poststructuralist understandings of multivocality and postcolonial theory offer an opportunity to mediate between an overemphasis on consensus evident in archaeological theories of creolization, and an overemphasis on dissent that permeates the archaeologies of critical theorists.

Creolized Colonial Encounters

Archaeological studies employing the term “creolization” may be traced to James Deetz (1977), Kathleen Deagan (1983), and Leland Ferguson (1992), who drew upon prior discussions of transculturation (Ortiz 1927), as well as ethnographic and ethnological discussions rooted in historical linguistic analogy. Just as creole dialects may develop from two or more ancestral trade pidgins during colonial encounters, nonverbal cultural practices and the ideas they reflected were also shown to “creolize” by creatively mixing cultural traditions of separate regions of origin (Palmié 2006; Price 2001; Stewart 2007). Archaeological revivals of broader anthropological discussions of “creolization” sparked a themed issue of *Historical Archaeology* edited by Shannon Dawdy (2000a) demonstrating that the concept of creolization had no single definition, but rather represented a range of ideas being employed by different authors in different ways. Linguistic models of creolization, for example, stressed “the recombination of new elements within a conservative cultural grammar” (Dawdy 2000b:1; see also Ferguson 1992:xlii), but they were not universally accepted. Defining creolization as “the negotiation of new colonial identities for those that did not fit into neat colonial categories,” Diana Loren DiPaolo (2000:85) implicitly linked the concept to mixed racial heritage in her study of the discrepancies between the normative prescriptions evident in Spanish and French colonial documents and the daily practices evidenced by faunal assemblages. James Delle (2000:56) alternately defined creolization as “a special form of ethnogenesis,” as “the process by which European and African populations adapted to conditions in the New World,” and as “a process of negotiating identity.” Some contributors,

notably Grey Gundaker (2000), included discussions of continuity within a conceptualization of creolization as innovation that stressed the selective retention of historical traditions, combined and juxtaposed in creative, novel contexts. However, most authors of the volume emphasized the creation of new norms. This increasing emphasis on instability, plurality, and hybridity in archaeological and anthropological theory has paralleled a concurrent rejection of stasis, fixity, and even of the culture concept itself, as the effects of globalization challenge traditional anthropological understandings of identity and interethnic contact (Eriksen 2007:153; Palmié 2006:434).

L. Daniel Mouer's (1993a) study of 17th- and early 18th-century "Virginia creoles" has been particularly influential within the Chesapeake. Mouer describes individuals and communities who defied rigid ethnic labels during the early colonial period, citing early and mid 17th-century documentary evidence that attests to the cohabitation of Indian, African, and European laborers who frequently intermarried, often dressing in clothing and hairstyles that combined previously separate traditions of personal adornment. Through a comparative examination of foodways, housing, root cellars, and ceramic materials from relevant archaeological sites, Mouer vividly illustrates 17th-century Virginia as the site of dynamic interactions between people of diverse origins, where foods native to North America, along with Indian and African techniques of preparation, were readily adopted by European colonists, and where locally-produced material culture, such as Chesapeake pipes, were the product of interethnic collaboration. Where formerly these artifacts were viewed as strictly Native American (e.g. Lees and Kimery-Lees 1979; Noël Hume 1962) or

predominantly African in manufacture (e.g. Emerson 1988, 1994, 1999), archaeologists increasingly follow Mouer's precedent in recognizing that multiple ethnicities were involved in both their production and use (e.g. Mouer, et al. 1999; Sikes 2008; Singleton and Bograd 2000). Proponents of creolization models therefore succeed in underscoring Fredrik Barth et al.'s (Barth 1969a) assertions that cultural traits associated with language, culinary traditions, material culture, religion, and bodily adornment are not tied to ethnic identities, whose boundaries are permeable enough to permit the incorporation of novel material culture (see also Eriksen 2007; Upton 1996). But while Mouer's seminal work stands as a poignant reminder of the need to resist uncritical examinations of artifacts as ethnic markers in favor of a recognition of nuanced ethnic complexity (see also Babson 1990; Gundaker 2000:127; Praetzellis 1999:132-133; Singleton and Bograd 2000), it does little to lead readers to understand how systematic racism arose out of the liberal tolerance of difference he describes. How did benign processes of creolization, under which individuals of various backgrounds openly received new ideas, material culture, and traditions which at times conflicted with the values consistent with their own heritage (e.g. dressing in exotic clothing that might have previously been considered immodest or inappropriate) coincide with prejudice and struggles for power that ultimately resulted in inequality, segregation, and British colonial resistance to the adoption of novel items and ideas?

Other models of creolization have come under fire for presenting a largely unidirectional view of cultural influence which very nearly reiterates traditional acculturation models. For example, historians Linda Heywood and John Thornton

(2007) describe creolized Catholic communities in 16th- and 17th-century West Central Africa who developed fluency in European languages, material culture, and diplomatic and religious customs within the context of sustained Luso-African trade relations, military alliances, and Portuguese colonial missions in Angola, Kongo, Ndongo, and Loanga. The authors argue not only that Luso-African creoles made up the vast majority of pre-1660 African forced emigration and enslavement to the Americas as a whole, but that they made up the majority of the founding generations of African-American communities within early English and Dutch colonies on mainland North America (particularly Virginia and New Netherlands/New York). These authors conceive of creolization as “expansion and Europeanization” (Heywood and Thornton 2007:169). Very little discussion is devoted to Angolan customs adopted by the Portuguese, and the meaning of African traditions after the acceptance of elements of Christianity is left unaddressed. More troubling is the suggestion that familiarity with European language and customs made West Central African experiences of exile and forced labor “easy” upon their arrival to the Americas. In the authors’ words, “What our investigation reveals is the degree to which many of those who were actually enslaved, transported, and eventually integrated into the estates and homes of American colonists bore this [creolized Christian Luso-African] culture. *Their knowledge of European material culture, religion, language, and aesthetics made it easy for them to integrate into the colonial environment*, especially in the fluid frontier situation that existed between the 1580s and the 1660s” (my emphasis, Heywood and Thornton 2007:2). The implication is one that Herskovits (1941) has already denounced: that the supposed benefits of

European culture and epistemologies are somehow relevant in a consideration of the devastating consequences of exile and enslavement. Such an application of creolization theory fails to acknowledge that the ultimate outcome of this of interethnic synthesis was nevertheless segregation, racism, and slavery in the Americas, along with increasingly unequal economic relations between Europe and Africa. In stressing the cosmopolitan connections and cultural adaptability of West Central Africans, Heywood and Thornton present a view of the transition to forced labor that denies the culpability of colonial Europeans in the process of institutionalizing a system of race-based enslavement. Such an overemphasis on harmony and under-recognition of hardship and struggle is a key cause for concern within narratives of creolization in general.

Many other criticisms have been raised in recent reviews of the concept, particularly by Caribbeanist scholars (e.g. Palmié 2006; Stewart 2007). Many note, for instance, that if merely connoting change as a result of the diffusion of traits, the term “creolization” runs the risk of being so broadly applicable as to be of little or no use (Eriksen 2007:171). In addition, the term “creolization” also has the inherent weakness of implying the mixing of originally homogenous cultural forms. Ironically, though theorists of creolization aim to reject essentialist categories, they have often been guilty of the implicit assumption that prior to colonial encounters, identity was structured according to neatly bounded categories to which change must be introduced (Eriksen 2007:171; Palmié 2006:434, 448; 2007:180; see also Trouillot 2002). This prompts Aisha Khan (Khan 2001:278) to ask, “When does creolization

start? And what then has ended?” and to conclude that “the concept of creolization is inherently paradoxical.”

Further, while the influence of creolization theory has made commendable methodological contributions in challenging the untenable practice of interpreting artifacts as ethnic markers, it could be viewed as a new form of “vulgar anti-essentialism”—the denial of differences upon which discriminatory practices are based (Epperson 1999, 2004). In discussions of 17th-century ethnicity in Virginia as situationally negotiable, continually invented and reinvented, we come perilously close to denying its importance to the understanding of relationships *between* groups, and how shared traits among them laid the foundation for conflict and misinterpretation as well as for collaboration. In asserting that “ethnicities are constructs, not givens,” Mouer (1993a:110) verges on challenging the very relevancy of ethnic identity in uniting individuals according to real or imagined shared ideologies. Those who similarly emphasize the flexibility and arbitrary construction of racial categories have provoked vigorous debate from critical race theorists, who point out that neither the invented origins of race nor the frequent transgression of individuals across racial boundaries serves to diminish the impact of racial categories in shaping and constraining the experiences of their members. Race, while admittedly a culturally variable social construct, plays a central role in the asymmetrical distribution of power, and therefore cannot be abandoned as a category of analysis without masking social inequality (Epperson 1999, 2004). A parallel argument may be made for 17th-century ethnicity. It must be recognized that the very transgression of traits associated with ethnicity across social boundaries can serve to reinforce them

(Bashkow 2004:451; Sahlins 1999:415). In Ira Bashkow's words, "boundaries are meaningful even where they are arbitrary, socially consequential even where they are crossed" (Bashkow 2004:444).

The (sometimes unintended) connotation within discussions of creolization that the boundaries of ethnic identity are actually lost in a process of assimilation has been addressed by Charles Orser:

Archaeologists who have turned their attention to creolization, the seemingly positive side of cultural engagement, have usually performed a sleight-of-hand subterfuge.... Colonial history... becomes the melting pot that scholars of immigration jettisoned years ago. In their effort to argue for a benign acculturation—where no one loses—they have denied the resisters and have eliminated the symbolic violence of enforced contact (Orser 2006:204-205).

Orser's assertion that the term "creolization" is merely a new label for an unaltered concept of the melting pot is at odds with more sophisticated discussions of creolization as inclusive of continuities in the perception of identity, and of the retention of certain ideologies and practices (e.g. Gundaker 2000). However, his observation that historical archaeological narratives that revolve around creolization serve to obscure power structures related to ethnicity deserves more consideration, particularly within an American context. Creolization theorists have tended to focus on the consensual synthesis of ideas—upon points of convergence, rather than points of dissent. In doing so, they could be seen as contributing to an apologist trope, if unconsciously so, one that is consistent with patriotic U.S. national histories that rely upon the myth of the American Dream, of classless and equal opportunities for upward mobility. Within an archaeology of colonialism, such an uncritical application

of creolization theory has the dangerous potential to blithely gloss over the painful histories of pluralism: racism, genocide, displacement and diaspora, enslavement, and oppression. As Paul Mullins and Robert Paynter (2000:73) have put it: “Creolization scholarship provides a substantial foundation to study colonial cultural change, but it remains curiously devoid of any sustained analysis of the power relations within which that euphemistic ‘change’ occurs.”

Having recognized the peculiar strengths and flaws of creolization theory, how then do we move beyond associating artifacts and features either with rigid and often inappropriately anachronistic categories of identity, or alternatively with benign processes of creolization? The former approach adheres to static and tightly bounded modern racial labels, while the latter may reject straight-forward material correlates to identity but therefore blinds us to the interactions between groups of people within the Virginia colony who would eventually segregate themselves according to perceived regional origins.

Alternatives to Creolization Theory

Alternative interpretations to be found within North American archaeology do not offer clear solutions to these failings. Those seeking to highlight the experiences of African-Americans within systems of institutionalized racism, for instance (e.g. Ferguson 1980), have been criticized in their search for “Africanisms” in material culture. In seeking to locate continuity with an ancestral region of origin, archaeologists were assuming a static view of non-European identity over time, as well as amalgamating multiple discrete ethnic groups under the arguably arbitrary

heading of the world's second largest and most culturally, genetically, and linguistically diverse continent. Theresa Singleton and Mark Bograd (2000) conclude that this amounts to a failure to recognize the shared nature of material culture in plural societies along with an undue emphasis on objects, rather than their social contexts (see also Epperson 1999:90).

Working within a neo-Marxist framework, critical theorists have avoided the assumption that material culture reflects identity largely by focusing on exploitation, classism, and racism, rather than race or ethnicity itself, (see Leone 1984; Leone 1987, 1988, 2005; Leone, et al. 1987; Shackel 1994). Pioneered by Mark Leone, Parker Potter, and Paul Shackel, the approach characteristic of the historical archaeology of Annapolis is problematic in that although its adherents sometimes cite a consideration of identity and interethnic relations as one of its goals (e.g. Shackel 1993; Shackel and Little 1992), their "top-down" model of culture change ultimately privileges elite ideology and implies social emulation on the part of non-dominant groups (cf. Wilkie and Bartoy 2000). Mark Leone's innovative study of William Paca's 18th-century garden in colonial Maryland, for example, has been criticized by Ian Hodder (1986) and others for failing to consider the meanings of landscape features to enslaved and lower class individuals, and of ignoring the ways in which they implemented or actively resisted ideologies of domination. Ironically, a thesis that sought to explore the relationships between dominant and subordinate groups through an examination of Louis Althusser's "dominant ideology" succeeds only in obscuring the voices of those impacted by social inequality by attributing the decisions behind Paca's planned landscape to the landowner, rather than to the

enslaved laborers who constructed and maintained the garden (Beaudry, et al. 1991:156-157).

Paul Shackel's work initially followed in a similar vein. Shackel (Shackel 1994:93) was concerned with the relationships between material culture and shifting social hierarchies, noting that the rapid introduction of new forms and patterns to colonial Maryland had the potential to destabilize existing hegemonies. However, his interpretations did not allow for a plurality of meanings. In Shackel's early work, the dominant ideology was the single viewpoint encoded in material culture. He wrote, "the group in control will establish the meanings that are to be used to dominate others" (Shackel 1994:68). But it does not follow that those who dictated the most prominent aspects of labor and economic production were unchallenged on other fronts, particularly in the interpretation of material meanings.

So while discussions of creolization acknowledge interethnic interaction but mask inequality, critical theorists acknowledge inequality but mask interaction. An emphasis on colonialism as the commodification of land, labor, and natural resources highlights the social politics of domination, but broad economic explanations of culture change that reify European capitalist systems of value tend to deny agency to less historically visible social groups, and to portray human action as reactive and powerless, the product of a limited array of common motivations (Delle 1998). Following the implications of critical race theory in light of Orser's critique of creolization, an inquiry into social identity that seeks to recognize *both* the arbitrary nature of ethnic and racial divisions *and* the social realities of inequality that these

divisions create might benefit from a consideration of postcolonial theory, and particularly of Homi Bhabha's (1994) concept of "third space."

An Overview of Postcolonial Critiques

Postcolonial theory has been variously defined as (1) "a series of discussions about the sorts of cultural forms and identities created through colonial encounters" (Gosden 2001:241); (2) as "a certain kind of interdisciplinary political, theoretical, and historical work that sets out to serve as a transnational forum for studies grounded in the historical context of colonialism as well as in the political context of contemporary problems of globalization" (Robert Young cited in van Dommelen 2006:106); or (3) as "a form of contestatory/oppositional consciousness, emerging from either preexisting imperial, colonial, or ongoing subaltern conditions, which fosters processes aimed at revising the norms and practices of antecedent or still vital forms of domination" (van Dommelen 2005:113). Peter van Dommelen (2006) has outlined several "key themes" of postcolonial theory as it has been applied to archaeology, all of which have also been independently pushed to the forefront of American historical archaeology over the course of the past two decades. Namely, these are the writing of "alternative histories" from enslaved and/or indigenous perspectives, the acknowledgement of cultural "hybridity" as an inherent characteristic of colonialism, and the rejection of bounded conceptions of "colonizers" and "colonized."

Divided into two basic camps, some practitioners of postcolonial philosophy engage in the critical literary traditions of "colonial discourse analysis," while other members of the "subaltern studies group" incorporate Marxist leanings with an

emphasis on Indigenous agency and the generation of “alternative histories” (van Dommelen 2006:106-107). “Postcolonial theory” is therefore a catch-all phrase that has rightly been acknowledged to include a variety of disparate criticisms and theoretical approaches (van Dommelen 2006:104), yet these related strands of reasoning have had a resounding impact upon the social sciences and humanities alike since the publication of Edward Said’s *Orientalism* (1978).

Drawing upon the work of Foucault (1977), Said (1978) argued that colonial domination, though tied to physical and economic means of exploitation, was also accomplished through the manipulation of ideology and the production of historical knowledge that favored colonialist interests and fostered racist stereotypes of colonized peoples. Within the context of a discussion of North American history, it must be noted here that Said’s arguments were far from novel; African and African-American historians (e.g. Diop 1974 [1967]:26; Du Bois 1995 [1935]; Quarles 1977; Woodson 1933), as well as anthropologists critical of American race relations (e.g. Herskovits 1941) had long noted similar patterns supporting racist ideology within U.S. historical narratives, well in advance of postmodern, let alone postcolonial critiques of subjective bias. Nevertheless, it was Said’s work that gained currency among historians, social theorists, and literary critics within Asia and the Middle East, particularly within formerly colonized India and Pakistan. Literary theorists (e.g. Spivak 1997, 1999) referenced Said in exposing the unintended implicit references to colonized peoples in Western works of literature, while Homi Bhabha went further to expand upon Said’s social theory, deconstructing the dichotomy between “colonizers” and “colonized” (van Dommelen 2006:107). Bhabha (1994,

1997) focuses on the common ground or “third space” between these extremes that was the forum of hybridization, in his view an inherent characteristic of colonial societies that was at once unifying and divisive. It is this application of postcolonial criticism that offers some resolution of the theoretical and interpretive challenges outlined above.

Acknowledging Ambiguity: Bhabha’s “Third Space”

Bhabha intended the phrase “third space” to acknowledge the ideologies that promote hierarchy and social inequality in spite of (and indeed because of) the daily intimacy between members of groups that were supposedly distinct. He explicitly argued against a conception of hybridity which arises out of a meeting between “pure” cultures. The notion of cultural identity as “authenticated by the originary Past” and “kept alive in the national tradition of the People” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:54) presumes the static persistence of a given segment of time, rather than acknowledging the continual unfolding of history, and with it, identity. For Bhabha, such fabricated notions of the “fixity” of colonized identities, and the European tendency to relegate colonized peoples to the ethnographic present, tethering them to the deep past and denying their modern existence, is an attempt to displace ethnic difference in time when it can no longer be separated by space after the act of colonial settlement (for related arguments, see Blakey 1990; Cohn 1980; Herskovits 1941; Rosaldo 1993; Trigger 1984). Thus, unlike in models of creolization, the problematic implications of prior cultural “purity” and “authenticity” inherent to considerations of hybridity are explicitly addressed and theorized within Bhabha’s discussion.

Moreover, the theorization of third space holds in common with creolization theories its opposition to essentialism, but it improves upon the notion of creolization by placing power at the heart of the construction of ethnic difference. “The concept of cultural difference focuses on the problem of the ambivalence of cultural authority: the attempt to dominate in the *name* of a cultural supremacy which is itself produced only in the moment of differentiation” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:50-51). In other words, hierarchical ethnic distinctions are invented only as they are breached. Ironically, they become relevant only when members or outsiders are separated from the regional origins which are used to define them. “Having opened up a chasm of cultural difference, a mediator or metaphor of otherness must be found to contain the effects of difference.... The knowledge of cultural difference must be made to foreclose on the Other; difference and otherness thus become the fantasy of a certain cultural space” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:45). Bhabha attributes the creation of the *perception* of distance between rigidly dichotomized identities to the desire to mask the proximity created by a new geography that led to ambiguities in identity and status. He demonstrates that the opposed perceptions of “Self” and “Other” arise in the context of negotiations between them, so that their very existence is predicated upon the falseness of the distance purported to lie between them. The construction of dichotomized ethnic or racial categories stems from the mediation of ambiguity in identity through the “metaphor of otherness” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:45). “Third space,” as opposed to “creolization,” therefore more strongly implies an association with the development of ideologies of inequality within circumstances of intimate communication and daily interaction across ethnic lines.

My reading of Bhabha differs significantly from that of Chris Gosden (2001:241), who praises Bhabha for rejecting a static, bounded notion of culture by presenting a view in which colonizer and colonized *did not maintain separate identities*, but created new, creolized cultural forms through sustained interaction. In fact, Bhabha does not argue that separate *identities* were not maintained or that the divisions between *people* were ever insignificant. He merely presents a view of pluralism and identity in which the *traits* of language, material culture, ideology, and practice can no longer be firmly associated with a single group of people. This is a key point. To deny the truth of stereotypes is not to deny the truth of acknowledged ethnic difference (see Barth 1969a; Eriksen 2007; Upton 1996). So while Gosden and others (e.g. Palmié 2006:442) often discuss creolization as consistent with Bhabha's theorization of third space, I argue that creolization theory is not an appropriate extension of Bhabha's work, which may be viewed as a *refutation* of creolization theory to a certain extent, retaining its anti-essentialism only as it relates to the interpretation of material culture and practice.

Gosden (Gosden 2001) is also critical of Bhabha's brand of postcolonial theory in that, while it emphasizes power relations, interethnic contact, and hybridity, he feels it fails ultimately to develop causal explanations for culture change over time. This is a second vital point at which my understanding of Bhabha's (Bhabha 2004 [1994]) *Location of Culture* diverges from Gosden's. In my view, Bhabha clearly distinguishes ambiguity in the communication of identity as the driving force behind changing interethnic relations and the establishment of racial hierarchies. Finally, Gosden writes that postcolonial criticism shows a lack of concern with material

culture that is ill-suited to archaeological theory. Although it is true that material culture is not the focus of discussions by Bhabha, Said, or Spivak, Bhabha's ideas in particular offer tantalizing, if brief, glimpses of the ways in which ideas, symbols, and material expressions of power played a role within the construction of ethnic difference in colonial contexts that may be profitably applied to archaeologies of plural colonial communities.

Mimicry, Repeatable Materiality, and Mimesis

A framework for discussing the role of material culture and practices involving objects and symbolic expressions of identity may be informed by Bhabha's advocacy for multivocal interpretations of the past, in his examination of the process of "mimicry," and in his adaptation of Foucault's rule of "repeatable materiality." It is evident that Bhabha sees the signals of social identity as central to both the creation and the resolution of the ambiguities of third space that characterize ethnic tension. Following Edward Said's (1978) deconstruction of colonialist ideologies, Bhabha views colonial discourse as characterized by tensions between the desire for unity as afforded by shared perceptions of identity (predicated upon synchronic/static notions of a commonly perceived past), and the pressure of culture change and ethnic difference instigated by colonial circumstances of pluralism. Within these opposing tensions of synchrony and diachrony, identities are bounded in response to instabilities of meaning. He writes that third space "constitutes the discursive conditions of enunciation that ensure that the meaning and symbols of culture have no primordial unity or fixity; that even *the same signs can be appropriated, translated,*

rehistoricized, and read anew” (my emphasis, Bhabha 2004 [1994]:55). This stress upon multivocality and the act of semiotic interpretation echoes the discussions of a number of postprocessualist archaeologists (e.g. Beaudry, et al. 1991; Gosden 2004; Gosden and Knowles 2001; Hall 2000; Hodder 1982, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1997; Preucel 2006; Preucel and Bauer 2001; Tilley 1990), but Bhabha goes further to suggest a connection between shifting concepts of identity and these chains of signifiers. “The problem of cultural interaction emerges at the signifiatory boundaries of cultures where meanings and values are (mis)read or signs are misappropriated.¹ Culture only emerges as a problem, or a problematic, at the point at which there is a loss of meaning in the contestation and articulation of everyday life, between classes, genders, races, nations” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:50). Inspired by post-structuralism and by Stuart Hall’s discussion of the subjective interpretation and decoding of meaning within mass communication, Bhabha subscribes to a view of “multi-accentual” signs which can be “discursively rearticulated to construct new meanings, connect with different social practices, and position social subjects differently” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:253). He describes this plurality as fraught with tensions, so that shared traits across ethnic lines do not necessarily imply shared meaning; they must be recognized as indicating dissent as well as consensus. Colonial situations of sustained ethnic contact therefore instigate circumstances in which the ability of signs to express multiple meanings is heightened and rendered particularly consequential.

¹ I would add to Bhabha’s discussion that in addition to being “misread” and “misappropriated,” meanings and values may be intentionally resisted, revised, reclaimed, or reappropriated in ways that assert one’s own cultural norms.

Bhabha writes more explicitly about the ways in which practices and meanings reverberated across ethnic lines in his discussion of “mimicry” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:129-130). In Bhabha’s view, power, continually contested, must be expressed in the language and modes of the dominant colonial identity. Mimicry—the adoption of the colonizer’s language, habits, epistemologies, and etiquette—questions the authorization of the colonizer to rule by demonstrating the ability to manipulate symbols of power, but in doing so it also questions difference itself by contributing to uncertainty over the communication of identity.²

In Bhabha’s view of colonialism, the proliferation of practices across ethnic lines was driven in part by the desire of colonized communities to “mimic” the colonizers’ habits in order to prove their ability to manipulate the signs of political and economic power, thereby challenging European authority. The resultant shared objects, buildings, rituals, modes of dress, and language among distinct ethnic groups were and are “double articulations” (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:86) which contributed to ambiguities in the communication of social status and intent by sending multivocal signals to each group. Colonial mimicry created expressions which blurred the outward signs of group membership as the traits historically associated with one ethnicity were appropriated by others and employed with new motivations. Such “mimicked” elements might be interpreted in myriad ways, following a variety of culturally-specific historical traditions and social precedents. This ambiguity then

² Bhabha is primarily concerned with tropes expressed in language and text. Only in passing does he refer explicitly to buildings and modes of dress (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:86). However, as essential elements in the daily performance of identity, ideology, power, and etiquette, I propose that material culture should be considered as subject to the same processes and consequences of mimicry outlined by Bhabha. Stephen Mrozowski (Mrozowski 2010:33) has similarly suggested that colonial material evidence, such as European-inspired handles applied to pottery informed by Native traditions, can be read following Bhabha “as evidence of cultural mimicry,” or as “the appropriation of the cultural trappings of one’s oppressors as a form of defiance.”

demanded the renegotiation of social interactions as well as the redefinition of symbolic associations attached to objects of mimicry.

Bhabha's fleeting reinterpretation of Michel Foucault's (1972:95-118) "repeatable materiality" offers another avenue by which archaeologists might seek to apply the theoretical contributions of third space to an interpretation of artifacts, with profound implications for a theory of practice visible within excavated colonial assemblages. Foucault defined the rule of "repeatable materiality" as the notion that governs what constitutes a single "statement," or communicative act made up of a single signified enunciated by multiple (material) signifiers. The various ways in which a statement can be articulated in material terms without a significant alteration in meaning is most clearly exemplified by the print run of a publication, whose multiple copies and even various editions may be said to be expressions of the same communicative intention. The quality of repeatable materiality "defines the possibilities of reinscription and transcription (but also thresholds and limits)" of a statement (Foucault 1972:116). For Foucault, the single meaning that characterizes a "statement" and the scope of its material repetition is defined subjectively by a given "institution" (a group of people who share certain conventions) based on its members' associations with prior statements (the social/historical context of the statement, or its chain of signifiers).

Unlike Foucault, Bhabha is specifically addressing statements and meaning within *colonial* discourse. For Bhabha, repeatable materiality is "the process by which statements from one institution can be transcribed in the discourse of another" (Bhabha 2004 [1994]:86). He sees these repetitive representations of meaning as the

medium through which ideology is transformed into practice, and seems to imply that traits borrowed across ethnic boundaries are repetitions in form, but represent a transcription in meaning—the application of an appropriate social value within a *novel* context. Whereas Foucault’s repeatable materiality cannot, by definition, lead to new meanings because it is itself what constrains and constitutes meaning, Bhabha’s brief discussion of the phrase could be read as offering that statements of meaning in colonial interethnic encounters are alternately defined from multiple ethnic vantages (or “institutions”) within separate systems of discourse, hence requiring “transcription.” This has the consequence that a statement’s repeatable materiality is extended beyond the bounds of its meaning as intended and understood by its authors, destabilizing the interpretation of both material culture and intent for all involved. Common forms that resembled or mimicked one another might be interpreted in myriad ways, following a variety of historical traditions and unpredictable social precedents.

Michael Taussig’s (Taussig 1993) theorization of “mimesis” has inspired a series of adaptations of the term that expand upon the notions of copied forms and the role of Bhabha’s “mimicry” in creating ambiguities in identity, presenting a concept that is somewhat less Eurocentric in its application. Noting explicitly that his discussion is “especially pertinent “ to “Euro-American colonization” (Taussig 1993:xiv), Taussig defines the “mimetic faculty” as the faculty to “copy, imitate, make models, explore difference, yield into and become Other,” one which “registers both sameness and difference, of being like, and of being Other” (Taussig 1993:xiv, 129). Peter Dorsey (1996:437) further defines mimesis as “imitation, which entails

overt, subtle, or unconscious forms of reproduction, [and] can undermine or affirm existing systems of power.” Unlike mimicry, mimesis may or may not consciously intend to “subvert someone else’s agenda but [rather], through a process of intercultural adaptation, to create its own” (Huggan 1997:101). Graham Huggan (1997:94) differentiates between mimicry, which he describes as “mischievous *imitation*—the kind of imitation that pays ironic homage to its object” and mimesis, the “*representation* that involves the mediation between different worlds and people—in essence, between different symbolic systems.”

Historian Jeremy Presholdt (2008) expands upon this considerably to apply the concept of mimesis to processes of East African globalization. He demonstrates that local interpretations of imported material culture and local motives evident in the novel uses applied to exotic items prompted new layers of symbolism attached to their meaning in both African and European understandings. Through a consideration of “Nzwanian appropriations of Englishness,” he examines how “cross-cultural performances of similarity” (which he terms “similitude”) involve the “the strategic uses of imported symbols” for specific aims (Prestholdt 2008:13). In Prestholdt’s interpretation, 20th-century East Africans adopted imported items chosen for specific purposes to increase their social status by visually displaying material items associated with wealth and respectability in ways that drew upon local cultural traditions and changed the meanings and associations of global, mass-produced material items.

Symbols circulating *beyond the boundaries of their places of origin* [reaching Foucault’s threshold of repeatable materiality] are rarely simple copies. Instead imported things are often socially and

culturally reconstituted and given compound local meanings and associations that are sometimes directly related to foreign meanings and sometimes quite distinct from them. ... Cultural incorporations can be directed back at the source of their perceived fabrication and can even affect that perceived source, a phenomenon Michael Taussig referred to as the ability of a copy to influence that which it copies (my emphasis, Prestholdt 2008:14).

Prestholdt is not content to consider only East African participation in newly globalized markets; he is equally interested in how their participation in a global economy spurred changes to European views of material culture. “When activities like consumption in the ‘periphery’ are reinserted into systemic analysis, we can develop multidimensional perspectives on economic relationships that amend unilinear models of the consolidation of economic power in a ‘core’” (Prestholdt 2008:61). He asks, “what happened when Europeans encountered their own material culture and technologies among those who were not subject to European rule and who gave new meanings to Western manufactures?” This question surrounding modern histories of globalization is equally pertinent to colonial merchant capitalist global markets, which dramatically and suddenly expanded the circulation of objects beyond their regions of origin, necessitating new constructions of meaning.

Under colonialism, foreign clothing, buildings, and material possessions, along with unfamiliar words and concepts, and actions that lacked a well-understood history to provide them meaning were not the only source of multivalence in colonial contexts. Familiar signs would also have taken on new significance as foreigners, incompetent in their use or unsympathetic to their intended meanings, reappropriated them for new purposes or translated them to suit their own existing vocabulary. If identity, intention, status, and power must be performed daily through material

culture, then the consequences of colonization and the ambiguities it introduced may have been profoundly disruptive to the process of signaling cultural competence and membership within any given group. The influx of multiple new social groups may have resulted in an inability to communicate merely in reference to familiar material culture, necessitating new strategies for establishing motivations, social standing, and social boundaries. For instance, in a Chesapeake colonial context, Martin Gallivan (1999:35) has suggested that European arrivals to Virginia may have prompted an increase in displays of power by the Powhatan elites. Prestholdt's mimetic processes prompt the question: Did these Powhatan expressions of status and political authority in turn affect the ways in which colonists chose to communicate wealth and the authority to rule? Was it, as Graham Huggan (Huggan 1997:99) suggests, politically expedient for European colonists to reappropriate Indigenous conventions of etiquette and power, co-opting them for their own purposes? Were English colonies ultimately underpinned by Powhatan notions of meaning? Interethnic mimicry and mimesis as they relate to material culture offer a foundation for an archaeological study of the interplay between colonial material culture, shifting expressions of identity, and the performance of power.

From an archaeological standpoint, the proposition raised by Bhabha, Foucault, Taussig, and Prestholdt that colonial (and postcolonial) materialities contained elements that were repeated in ways that echoed and distorted their meanings across ethnic lines has interesting implications. While it underscores the futility of seeking direct correlations between artifacts and specific ethnic or racial groups, it opens up the possibility instead of reading the active role that material

culture played in the interactions *between* identities within plural communities. The numerous social contexts that provided meaning to material and spatial repetitions in form that crossed and combined ethnic traditions can be partially recovered through middle range ethnohistorical research into historical documents, pictorial and cartographic evidence, and comparative material culture. Hence, the potency of archaeological evidence is to be found precisely in its own ambiguity (Hall 2000:16-17).

Previous Archaeological Applications of Postcolonial Theory

In using the concepts of third space, mimicry, repeatable materiality, and mimesis in addressing the weaknesses evident in American archaeological interpretations of colonial material culture outlined above, it is worth considering archaeological investigations of colonial processes undertaken by British and South African archaeologists, for whom Homi Bhabha's writings have been particularly influential. Martin Hall (1999, 2000) was instrumental in pioneering an archaeological model of material culture interpretation that employs ideas of hybridity and repetition in third space interactions. After Bhabha, he asks, "why does the 'self-evident' cultural superiority of the person with power constantly have to be repeated" (Hall 1999:193)? In a comparative study of colonialism in the Chesapeake and the Cape region of South Africa, he seeks to foreground the "hidden transcripts" of "subaltern voices" (colonized classes and ethnicities, women, children, and enslaved individuals, elsewhere described variously as "silent," "muted," or "other"), by examining the "public transcripts" of the dominant elite. Inspired by Bhabha's

third space, Hall seeks the reactions of the colonial elites to the resistance of the colonized by identifying repetitive elements in text and material culture that contributed toward hierarchical ideologies. Hall looks for statements and counter-statements that comprised colonial negotiations within Bhabha's "third space" of colonial discourse.

Rigid exercises of mathematical order, materially expressed through the Georgian symmetrical facades of the 18th-century Chesapeake and the curvilinear Dutch gables on the 17th-century Cape that increased over time both in size and in number, are inferred to be architectural responses to enslaved African-American and Khoi Khoi resistance to colonialist assertions of patriarchal authority. Hall interprets these architectural patterns as serving to regulate ambiguities arising from the "lack of fixity" in meaning within plural social contexts (Hall 1999:196). Such assertions and reassertions of European identity and dominance produce an interpretation of third space that is critical of European dominance, and yet forms a narrative that is written from an overwhelmingly colonial elite point of view. While opposition to racial oppression is central to Hall's work, and Europeans are portrayed in a reactionary light, the reader gains little understanding of enslaved African-American or of Khoi Khoi material culture, let alone the distinct ways in which members of each group experienced the world. Moreover, the architectural elements that Hall considers are interpreted as a *response* to the presence of non-Europeans, but they are not held to have incorporated any non-European values or practices. For Hall, as for Bhabha's mimicry, influence across ethnic boundaries flows mainly in one direction.

The work of Chris Gosden (2001, 2004; with Knowles 2001) significantly improves upon Hall in this regard. In Gosden's view of colonialism, the agency of all parties is acknowledged, and interactions through exchanges of material culture redefine social roles, statuses, and values in every case. Gosden's (2004) *Archaeology and Colonialism* presents a staggeringly broad approach to archaeology that seeks to define colonialism materially through a global examination of trade and interethnic contact from the Uruk cities of ancient Mesopotamia to early 20th-century remnants of European colonial exploitation. The colonizers of Gosden's survey do not dominate the colonial power structure in his assessments. What is central to colonialism in this work is not the intentions or reactions of colonizers, but the enormous quantities, novel forms, and novel combinations of material culture, which force a reorganization of social etiquette, as well as of the expression of identity.

For Gosden (2001:241), postcolonial theory is most relevant to archaeology as "a series of discussions about the sorts of cultural forms and identities created through colonial encounters." With Chantal Knowles (2001:5-6), he proposes an alternative to models of acculturation or creolization that is consistent with, though not derivative of, Bhabha's description of third space. They argue that separate ethnic identities were maintained throughout a period of radical cultural change, but that "new forms of difference" arose between them as colonial relations were "constructed through the movement of goods, gifts, and ideas." This argument is reminiscent of Barth's (Barth 1969b) *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*, in that it proposes that the boundaries that divide ethnicities and create social inequality may remain stable even as the traits

associated with ethnic identity (such as distinctive clothing or other items of material culture) may shift.

Gosden sees creativity and experimentation, expressed through material culture, as the defining characteristics of colonialism. The introduction of new material items played a central role in establishing social norms where there were no conventions associated with the use and meaning of such novel items already in existence. The innovation of new customs also served to govern behavior between groups of people who were utterly unacquainted with each other's languages and customs. In an idea akin to Nicholas Thomas' (1991:5) "creative recontextualization" or Robert Blair St. George's (St. George 1990) application of Bakhtin's theory of "utterance" to colonial material culture, Gosden and Knowles (2001:22) propose that "colonial relations gave objects new sets of contexts and effects," generating novel symbolic values for familiar material forms.

Gavin Lucas (2006) presents another precedent for the consideration of ethnic identity through an examination of colonial material culture. Like Gosden and Knowles, Lucas' conception of colonialism is one in which both colonized and colonizer are equally impacted and challenged to reinvent ways to communicate identity, largely through the medium of novel combinations of material culture. However despite these assertions that all parties were equally impacted, Lucas' discussion, like Hall's, is heavily biased toward colonial elite viewpoints. He follows Martin Hall's example in examining how shifting social identities are constructed and expressed through the material culture of the Cape Colony of South Africa from the 17th through the 19th centuries. In language that demonstrates the influence of

Bhabha, Lucas describes colonial identity as “an ambivalent, ambiguous construction which exists in an in-between space – neither colony nor metropole” (Lucas 2006:197). It is dynamic rather than static, constantly in flux, and, for Lucas, inherently defined in relation to conflict within a social hierarchy.

Particularly given that he aims to discuss social hierarchy within postcolonial and Marxist theoretical frameworks, Lucas exhibits a disturbing inattention to enslaved agency. For instance, while recognizing that enslaved people of the Dutch Cape were extraordinarily diverse (drawn from Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, Bengal, and Indonesia), Lucas most often chooses to lump them together into a single category which is essentially derived from the Dutch etic view of their identity. He justifies this by their position within the power hierarchy of Cape society: “In the case of slaves, their identity was defined through grossly unequal power relations” (Lucas 2006:127).

Lucas comes closest to a successful incorporation of theory and data in arguing that the intersection of people from disparate geographic and ethnic origins, coupled with a novel social context for imported ceramics, played a role in the articulation of identity and the struggle for control between ethnicities and classes acting within a capitalist system. He notes that the majority of the Cape’s population in the 17th century was enslaved, and that these people were more familiar with the daily use of porcelain wares than were the majority of Europeans. To Asian and Indian enslaved laborers, porcelain items were unimpressive: cheap, common, and utilitarian. To Europeans, they represented a rare, expensive, and exotic luxury item that served to signal membership in an elite class. Because of its proximity to Asia,

the Cape Colony suddenly presented European settlers with virtually unrestricted access to porcelain, where it was cheaper than European wares of lower social esteem. Lucas sees the decision of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) to establish a local colonial pottery to produce lead-glazed earthenwares as a response to this confusion in the meaning of material symbols. He characterizes this action by the VOC in 1665 as an intention “to maintain social distinctions within the colony as a result of the availability of porcelain which in Europe, carried status distinction” (Lucas 2006:38). Documentary evidence supports his conclusion that VOC officials made earthenwares available to servants so that Dutch colonial burghers could maintain their elite status.

Though working outside of North America, Hall, Gosden, and Lucas have each established precedents for a material study of early American colonial identity and interethnic relations that applies Bhabha’s theorization of third space. Hall offers a method by which repetitive elements in material forms may be read as responses to conflict. Gosden’s and Knowles’ work illuminates the ways in which the processes of colonialism spurred changes in quantities, distributions, and combinations of objects of exchange that led to changes in their meaning and the behavior and values of people who used them. Lucas offers insight into the ways that capitalist expansion and opposing systems of esteem value collided and influenced one another.

More recently, American archaeologists (Howey 2011; Mrozowski 2010) have joined the conversation surrounding mimicry in colonial contexts. Meghan Howey (2011) has incorporated Taussig’s mimesis into the discussion, emphasizing non-European viewpoints and drawing continuities with precolonial pasts in a study

of Native historical sites influenced by the Upper Great Lakes fur trade among the late 16th- and early 17th-century Micmac. Applying the ideas of Bhabha and Gosden in addition to Taussig, she reveals that items such as copper kettles provided by Basque, French, and Dutch traders were not used for cooking as intended by Europeans, but rather disassembled to be fashioned into items of personal adornment, or used for symbolic purposes consistent with precolonial traditions. Although she does not employ Foucault's repeatable materiality in her interpretation, she writes "even if the copying is imperfect, it can nevertheless be very effective copying in acquiring the power of the original" (Howey 2011:331) in discussing skeuomorphic artifacts that were made of novel materials but designed to appear consistent with older Native ideas and design (e.g. knapped glass tools). Howey interprets these "mimetic objects" as "deeply rooted concepts... linked with novel forms" (Howey 2011:344, 354).

What is still generally missing from these archaeologies of colonialism is an examination of Native and African influence upon European colonists.³ For instance, Howey has considered how Indigenous communities recontextualized European materials and objects in acts of resistance to the influx of newcomers, rather than how European traders, operating within Native geographies, might have had reason to mimic or recontextualize Micmac conventions of etiquette to demonstrate their social competency and status. Presholdt (2008:23) examines Nzwanian "claims to similarity with the English," and then addresses English reactions to Nzwanian

³ A notable exception, however, is Stephen Mrozowski's (2010:31) assessment of a 17th-century multiethnic colonial settlement at Sylvester Manor (New York). In reviewing the site's paleobotanical evidence, he writes: "The fact that maize and wheat were recovered from the midden suggests that they could have been combined in the making of a gruel that if joined with shellfish or meat would have been a dietary staple not completely foreign to European, African, or Native American tastes."

recontextualizations of European material culture, but he does not consider English motives to adopt Nzwanian prestige items. Hall likewise has sought to highlight resistance and dissent by focusing on material repetitions *within* the European elite. By focusing mainly on the ways in which colonized people mimicked the material signals of status associated with colonizers, a teleological assumption implicit in colonial archaeology through its lack of attention to how Europeans sought to fit Indigenous norms is that European dominance was inevitable from the moment of colonizers' arrival to new regions and that it was exerted successfully regardless of social context.

Audrey Horning (In Press) raises similar criticisms in a forthcoming discussion of mimetic processes evident in Anglo-Irish interactions surrounding 16th-century British plantations in Ulster, Ireland. In a rereading of historical narratives surrounding the English Earl of Essex' request for hospitality and subsequent murder of Ulster chieftain Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill in 1574, she argues persuasively that Essex' actions were mimetic in that they demonstrated both his familiarity with and his lack of true fluency in Irish Gaelic etiquette. She writes that mimesis "involves the interpretation and imitation of behaviour. Crucially, it is a strategy employed not only by the 'colonised other', but also by those in authority engaging with and endeavouring to understand the behaviour of those over whom they wielded power" (Horning In Press). Mimesis is not unidirectional, and further, dependency and authority are not one-sided: "Outnumbered by and dependent upon their Irish neighbours, incoming [British] settlers had no choice but to engage; finding ways to

communicate across the language divide and incorporating unfamiliar practices and objects into their daily routines” (Hornig In Press).

Hornig too argues that violence and cooperative collaborations across ethnic lines must not be viewed as mutually exclusive, and that both positive and negative encounters present opportunities for the transfer of ideas, values and practices from one cultural tradition to another. Further, we agree that interethnic struggles for control over contested geographies involve profound distortions of meaning and intention as well as newly shared understandings. “Essex would not have fully grasped the nuances of the performance of hospitality. The potential for *miscommunication or the unintentional violation of a cultural norm* was considerable, and may have tipped the balance towards violence rather than negotiation” (Hornig In Press, my emphasis). I would add that in addition to “unintentional violations” of cultural norms, intentional disregard of foreign values may also occur. In either case, it is not the mimicry of foreign ritual that is of interest, but rather Bhabha’s “slippages of difference”—the ways in which the meanings and contexts of material culture and its use were altered by interethnic encounters in ways that were consequential to the political outcomes of those interactions on a broad scale, as well as to interpersonal relations in plural contexts at a more intimate level.

Toward a Mimetic View of Colonial “Peripheries”

To avert a Eurocentric view of colonial plantation settlements, an archaeology of Virginia’s colonial mimesis might build upon these previous studies and offer new insights by considering material culture and its influence from Native Virginian and

African perspectives. This discussion is an attempt to consider traditional colonial historical narratives in reverse by repositioning the vantage of interpretation toward a viewpoint centered in the “periphery” of colonial expansion (see Wallerstein 1974, 1980). With “peripheral vision,” I propose to consider how multiple meanings produced reappropriations of material culture that were consequential to interethnic dialogues. More importantly, how, why, and in which social contexts of use did the multivocality of colonial objects, buildings, and landscapes generate new norms?

A revision of Bhabha’s unilineal characterization of mimicry (as enacted by Indigenous people of the “peripheries” to legitimize themselves in the eyes of colonizer) is certainly in order. Prestholdt’s discussion of mimesis including European reactions to non-European mimicry moves the theorization of material culture in this direction; however one might press further to ask along with Horning whether colonial settlers and Europeans residents mimicked the material culture and habits of Native communities for similar reasons. This seems particularly probable at the outset of colonization when colonizers depended upon the cooperation of Native guides, traders, and farmers for sustenance and for agricultural, geographic, and political knowledge (see Hatfield 2004:8-38; Rountree and Turner 2002:128-130). Does the colonial archaeological record of interethnic relations demonstrate that crops and objects commodified during the early stages of colonialism for distribution throughout European markets were those associated with Native expressions of power and status? Does it demonstrate that places of Virginia Algonquian power were reappropriated as the British colony of Virginia expanded? Were Native Virginian prestige items associated with hospitality and diplomacy, necessary to the

demonstration of well-mannered etiquette and high social status, more often adopted by European colonists?

The following regional comparison of 17th-century James River plantation site assemblages and their related documentation follows Bhabha, Gosden, Presthold, and Mouer in examining the consequences of pluralism to the construction of identity and social relations within colonial communities with particular attention to the ways in which colonial material culture and control of spatial arrangements involved collisions of previously separate histories of meaning. The archaeological assemblages associated with multicultural plantation settlements of the early to mid 17th-century James River are made up of objects which daily transcended ethnic boundaries. These artifacts and features reflecting spatial arrangements were the means by which colonial interethnic negotiations of both identity and power took place. They were used to display wealth, to communicate gender, status, and religious devotion, and to signal aggression or diplomatic intentions among cultural groups whose notions of how to perform these social roles appropriately differed markedly. Colonial residents of differing ethnic backgrounds no doubt associated the objects, buildings, and spatial arrangements with which they were confronted daily with very different values and ideas in addition to their practical functions. Did such sudden and broad multivalency within colonial communities trigger instances of misinterpretation across ethnic lines, where historical traditions and symbolic associations attached to particular objects failed to be faithfully translated across ethnic borders? This thesis proposes that early colonial situations of sustained ethnic contact brought about social circumstances in which the ability of objects and

landscapes to express multiple meanings was rendered particularly consequential. I argue that the ability of material culture to convey clear and consistent messages of status, meaning, and intention across ethnic lines was often compromised, leading to renegotiations of the etiquette of material signals.

In the tradition of creolization theory, this study seeks to interpret shared material and spatial forms that crossed ethnic boundaries in every direction within the plural communities of 17th-century Virginia (following Mauer 1993a and others), not merely from colonizer to colonized. However, I draw from critical theorists in emphasizing relations of power, and within them Native and African agency, to highlight non-European resistance to and influence upon European colonizers. European reactions to Indian and African social conventions and expectations led to visible consequences in colonial material and spatial patterning as a result of contestations of power and ambiguities in identity and materiality that required resolution. To identify these consequences, this dissertation focuses upon the interpretation of “points of convergence,” similar material and spatial forms predating colonization that spanned ethnic boundaries but were associated with culturally specific ideas (Sikes 2008:75, 94), as well as upon evidence of mimesis, the imperfect or intentionally revised repetition of colonial material and spatial forms because of their novelty to Virginians of some cultural backgrounds.

The chapters that follow first discuss the evidence of colonial interethnic relations by reviewing the historical record at regional and site-specific levels. Archaeological assemblages are then reconsidered by uniting site data that is possibly contemporaneous, but has been segregated by archaeologists into “prehistoric”

(Native Virginian) and “historic” (European) categories (see Gallivan 2004; Harrison and Williamson 2004 (for Australian parallels); Hart 2004; Horning 2008; Lightfoot 1995; Silliman 2005). Pictorial maps, place names, and primary documents are then employed to investigate the social contexts of cross-cultural colonial encounters and to identify ideas and practices that transcended ethnic boundaries. Finally, this dissertation proposes material and spatial patterns related to those contexts of interaction that are evident for the James River as a whole.

Chapter Two: Virginia's Interethnic Contact in Historical Context

Far from being the impetus behind interethnic contact, colonial endeavors in the Americas built upon previous traditions of trade and diplomacy that had already transcended boundaries of language, culture, geography, and religious belief. When the Virginia colony was successfully established in 1607 at Jamestown, people of disparate regions of origin were already engaging in “contact.” Algonquian-speaking Native Virginian residents were accustomed to seeing European ships on the horizon and to engaging in trade, war, and intermarriage with Souian– and Iroquoian–speaking groups; multilingual farming communities in West and Central Africa had transatlantic as well as trans-continental trading connections; and the often-insular English knew something of Powhatans’ empire in Virginia, and counted people of African descent amongst their population in London (Egloff and Woodward 2006; Gallivan, et al. 2011; Heywood and Thornton 2007; Jordan 1968; Northrup 2002, 2007; Quinn 1985; Rountree 1989:91-92; Rountree and Turner 2002; Woodard 2008). In addition to exchanging goods regularly with European fishermen in North American waters, Virginia Indians had already witnessed an unsuccessful first attempt at European settlement that had occurred around 1570, when a Spanish Jesuit mission had been established on the York River. However, this short-lived colonial outpost found itself under attack when resident Native communities would not tolerate the new intruders in their midst (McCartney 2011:5; Rountree and Turner 2002:51-53). The English had also previously attempted to settle the region (further south, in present-day North Carolina), sending three expeditions to the settlement of Roanoke under Sir Walter Raleigh’s direction between 1584 and 1590, but ultimately

failing to supply this colony adequately. In Roanoke, English settlers had encountered and described Algonquian-speaking people of the villages of Secotan, Pomeioock, and Dasemonquepeuc, and had become enamored of the exotic practice of smoking an American weed they came to know as tobacco (Harriot 1972 [1588]; Hulton 1984:3-6; Lorant 1946; Quinn 1985).

Around 50,000 Native people lived in thousands of villages and hamlets along the many waterways of Virginia (Egloff and Woodward 2006:5), or “Tsenacommahah,” as local residents described the area when the English arrived at Jamestown in 1607. The word “Tsenacommahah” probably derives from the roots *tsen*, “close together,” and *ahkamikwi*, “land dwelt upon,” and may have been simply a description of the surrounding region in response to European questions about local geography (Hatfield 2004:8-28; Quinn 1985:854; Williamson 2003; Woodard 2007). Based on English descriptions of Powhatan elites, Algonquian-speaking Virginians were most likely predominantly matrilineal but at least partly virilocal.⁴ Their houses were arranged in densely settled palisaded villages, or more commonly within small seasonally sedentary hamlets that were interspersed with horticultural fields and gardens filled with corn, beans, squashes, and gourds. Those of the Coastal Plain also

⁴ Buck Woodard (2008:15, 34, 42-58, 80-85, ca. Rountree 1989:92) has argued that virilocal marriage arrangements described by English colonists (Smith 1998 [1608]:164; Spelman 1998:488-489; Strachey 1953 [1612]:77), who were attempting to understand those in political power with whom they could trade and ally, may have been largely restricted to polygynous elites and women who entered Algonquian Virginian communities as war captives. In his assessment, matrilocality probably prevailed for the common majority. This argument is based in part upon the regional consistency of ceramic surface decorations among Late Woodland archaeological assemblages and the application of the “Deetz-Longacre hypothesis” linking low stylistic variability and probable female pottery manufacture with matrilocality (Deetz 1965; Longacre 1964). I would add that this association between post marital residence and consistency in decorative style has been convincingly refuted by ethnographic studies of female potters (e.g. Lathrap 1983). Nevertheless, Woodard’s point that virilocality should not be assumed for Powhatan non-elites is persuasive in light of colonial historiographic biases and established cross-cultural generalities linking matrilocality to matrilineal descent.

relied heavily upon fishing and gathering shellfish, leaving behind great middens of oyster shell on Late Woodland period archaeological sites. The growing season was spent in the Tidewater, where Jamestown colonists reported that men fished and procured meat from short hunting expeditions while women cultivated the fields, gathered wild nuts and berries, tanned leather, spun cordage to make nets and fishing line, and turned shells into beads. From fall to spring, Virginia Algonquians moved west for a winter of communal hunting, trading those shell beads as well as the pearls of the Tidewater for the Piedmont's stone and copper. This was also a season of warfare with the Souian-speaking Monacans, the Saponi, Tutelo, and Nahyassan (Egloff and Woodward 2006:32, 42; Gallivan 1999:5, 33; Gallivan 2003; Gallivan and McKnight 2003:155-157; Rountree 1989:91-94; 1998; Rountree and Turner 2002:44, 56; Smith 1998 [1608]; Spelman 1998; Strachey 1998 [c.1612]; Williamson 2003:41, 215).

As the political leader of a large paramount chiefdom, Wahunsonocock was better known to the English by his political title, "Powhatan," sharing this name with both the town of his birth, and the union of Algonquian-speaking polities he led (initially including the already allied settlements of Powhatan, Arrohatock, Appamattuck, Pamunkey, Mattaponi, and Chiskiack, and eventually extending to include the Weyanoke, Rappahannock and all of eastern Tsenacommacah/Virginia's other Algonquian-speaking tribes). Powhatan probably came to power as a *werowance* (feminine form *werowansqua*, a position of political or military leadership roughly translating to "he (or she) is of influence") sometime *circa* 1572, inheriting the leadership of at least six tribes, and acquiring the allegiance of between

27 and 43 tributary chiefdoms by 1607 (Jameson 2003:58; Kupperman 1988:145-146; McCartney 2011:5; Potter 2006:216-217; Rountree 1990:10-11; Rountree and Turner 2002:36-37; Strachey 1849 [1612]:36, 49; Williamson 2003:58).

By the time of the founding of Jamestown, English settlers of Virginia (particularly those coming from London and the surrounding areas) not only had prior knowledge of the Algonquian language and the Powhatan paramount chiefdom, but also a vague familiarity with people from Africa. “Blacke Moores” had been documented as resident in London beginning in 1554 (Jordan 1968:6; Smedley 2007:106), and the English mariner John Hawkins had committed his nation’s first act of enslavement in 1562, sailing for Sierre Leone with three ships and abducting 300 people from the coast to be sold to the Spanish for their Hispaniola plantations, an action so profitable that Hawkins ruthlessly repeated it in 1564 and 1567 (Heywood and Thornton 2007:11-12; Jordan 1968:58-59; Smedley 2007:76; Zook 1919:139-140). These events were isolated, however. Diplomatic trading relations in West Africa for gold, ivory, textiles, and pepper were far more common engagements for English voyages of this time. While coastal Atlantic residents of both West and Central Africa would have been familiar with such English and Dutch trade and diplomacy, they were more accustomed to dealing with the Portuguese; British participation in the slave trade (outside of the privateering of people enslaved aboard Iberian vessels) would not begin in earnest until about a decade after the British had established their first permanent colonial settlement on the African coast of Kormantin in 1631, and British enslavement of large masses of people began around

the time of the 1671 founding of the Royal African Company (Coombs 2011; Jordan 1968:4; McCartney and Walsh 2003:14).

Despite the presence of interethnic encounters that would later be characterized as crossing boundaries of race, such divisions are modern concepts that cannot be projected upon British colonists of early 17th-century Virginia without anachronism, as Audrey Smedley (2007) and others have demonstrated. The terms “Christian” or “English” appeared in early and mid 17th-century British documentary records, but the term “white” did not begin to appear as a racial description until around 1680. The darker complexion of people of African descent was regularly noted in late 16th- and early 17th-century European travel accounts, however European treatment of African elites does not seem to have differed substantially from that of other foreign diplomats, and included politically strategic intermarriage into African noble and royal families,⁵ suggesting that racist ideological associations between skin color, character, and ability were not yet in place (Jordan 1968:94; Northrup 2002:10; Smedley 2007; Worger 2010:18-20).

Thus equipped with a burgeoning sense of other continents and other peoples, roughly 50,000 people made the long voyage by ship to the Chesapeake colonies from the British Isles between 1607 and 1660, and 80-90% of those bound for Virginia were servants contracted for their labor (Greene 1988:7, 10). During the Virginia Company period (1607-1624), laborers contracted their services directly with the Company. After the Virginia Company’s colonial charter was revoked in 1624 and Virginia was made a royal colony, servants were indentured to private

⁵ David Northrup has reported documented marriages or European proposals of marriage to unite Ethiopia and Aragon in 1428, mid 16th-century Kongo and Portugal, and the Warri along the Niger Delta with Portugal in 1607/8.

landowners. In accordance with English precedents of apprenticeships and indentures, the contracts of adult servants were normally shorter than those of minors, who were bound to serve until they reached adulthood. Periods of indenture varied over the course of the 17th century, and could be extended in the event of a breach of law or contract, but adults and adolescents generally served for four or five years, and children served seven years or until they reached their early twenties (Billings 1991:48-49).

In addition to servants under contract, many servants served by custom only, without written proof of indenture. These were generally younger servants, more often unskilled and illiterate, and they served longer terms (Menard 1988:127). At least some of the African or Afro-Caribbean servants who were captured and brought against their will to British colonies including Virginia from their homelands are known to have had written indentures. However, it is clear from documentary evidence to be reviewed below that the status of many was ambiguous, sometimes warranting litigation and formal deliberation in Virginia courts. Many of the African servants who arrived to the colony as enslaved war captives, particularly those who were not of Catholic or other Christian faiths, may have been relegated to the category of servants serving by custom only, contributing to their tenuous status and presenting English landowners with an opportunity to exploit their vulnerabilities as people cut off from economic and social ties with kin groups and political leaders. So while, at least initially, European and African emigrants may have met with labor conditions in Virginia as a land of exile that shared superficial similarities, one must delve more deeply into their backgrounds and the context of emigration of colonial

laborers in order to understand the complexities of interethnic relations in Virginia and the eventual development of legally sanctioned race-based social inequality and chattel slavery in the final decades of the 17th century.

Patterns of European Emigration, 1607-1660

The motivations for colonizing Virginia were primarily economic and protectionist, an attempt to rival Spanish imperial wealth and naval might. This emphasis on profit and expansion for defense over religious conversion was reflected in Jamestown's initial European population, made up of single men, many of whom were former soldiers who had returned from battle against the Spanish (during the Anglo-Spanish War, 1585-1604) or against Irish in the context of English attempts to colonize Ulster (during the Nine Years' War, 1594-1602) (Horn 1994:27-28; Horn 2005:40).

European women were not present at all during the first year and a half after Jamestown's founding, and they did not arrive in significant numbers until 1620, when 90 "young maids to make wives" arrived aboard the ships *Jonathon* and *Merchant of London* (Horn 2005:243; Ransome 1991; Sheler 2005:52).

The majority Virginia's settlers under the tenure of the Virginia Company were between the ages of 15 and 35, and originated in southern, southwest, or eastern regions of England (Fig. 2). A modest number of continental European artisans (of French, Polish, German, or Italian origins) also found their way to Jamestown during this period amongst a minority of the Englishmen who were skilled as blacksmiths, masons, or carpenters (Horn 2005:245). Working under military discipline, male servants indentured to the Virginia Company were supervised by gentlemen-

adventurers intent on achieving wealth through the exploitation of American natural resources (Greene 1988:8-9, 40). Around half of the 105 founders of Jamestown were listed as gentlemen, but these younger sons of landed families, who emigrated during the Virginia Company period to make their fortunes in the absence of an inheritance, rarely remained in the colony permanently, most often returning to England after a few years abroad) (Horn 1994:27-28).

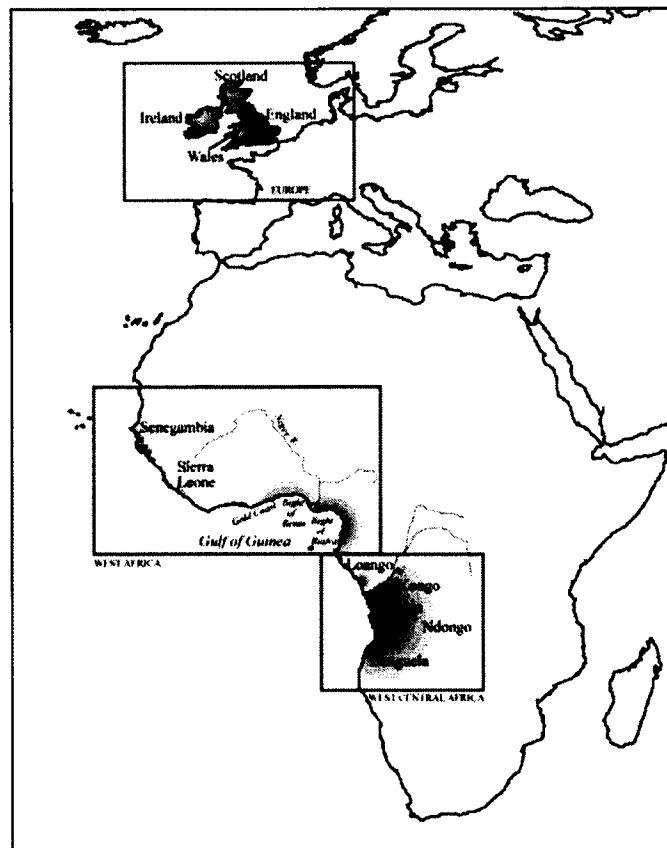


Figure 2. Origins of Immigrants to the Virginia Colony, Forced and Free, Prior to 1665. (Shadings indicate relative numbers of emigrants).

While members of the English gentry may have been motivated to cross the Atlantic by profit and available land, the laboring poor continued to be pushed more than pulled toward the New World, as the pace of emigration increased dramatically

in the 1630s. An explosion in England's population in the late 16th and early 17th centuries along with a series of harvest failures contributed to alarming increases in the price of food. A concurrent drop in wages, the decline of the wool industry, and the continued practice by English landowners of enclosing and denying access to formerly communal arable lands displaced many rural members of the lower classes, and forced them to seek increasingly elusive employment in urban centers. Many of the (predominately English) European emigrants who emigrated by choice therefore did so with few other options (cf. Horn 1994:49-51; Horn 1979; ca. Menard 1988). The lower the average English wage dropped, the higher the numbers of people emigrating from the British Isles rose) (Menard 1988:108), suggesting that economics drove them to emigrate only when exile was unavoidable.

Indentured emigrants to the Chesapeake came from circumstances ranging from destitute to lower-middle class. Poverty in England and the lack of employment opportunities to provide subsistence and shelter drove many at the less fortunate end of this spectrum into exile out of desperation. Some of these emigrants had formerly been homeless, vagrants drifting from one town to the next in search of work, or living hand-to-mouth in the slums of London or Bristol (Horn 1994:73; Menard 1988:106-107). They may have exercised a certain degree of choice in terms of where they would begin new lives. Certainly they would have been aware of a variety of possible destinations in the West Indies and mainland North American colonies, in addition to available work in Ireland or on the European continent, and émigrés may have had a comparative knowledge of the wages, access to land, and typical life expectancies offered by these alternatives (Menard 1988:106-107). However, the

necessity of emigration appears to have been a last resort. Half of the servants emigrating from the British Isles prior to 1660 chose nearer Irish and European destinations over the Americas (Menard 1988:114). In addition, while older, literate, or skilled servants may have exercised some level of choice in selecting Virginia among the available destinations and in negotiating their terms of indenture, the majority of servants indentured to the colony's tobacco fields had little say in whom or where they would serve once within the colony, or under what conditions (Horn 1994:65-66; Menard 1988:107-108). Upon arriving in Virginia, they joined a colonial population with a 30% mortality rate, a high proportion of both orphans and childless couples, and frequent widowhood (Carr and Walsh 2001; Greene 1988:11-12).

The rapid expansion of Virginia's tobacco production for European markets in the years following the Virginia Company period also encouraged emigration to the colony. Men with mercantile backgrounds largely replaced those from elite landed families as the most politically influential settlers (Menard 1988:120). However, an indentured English majority outnumbered free emigrants by three or four to one between the 1630s and 1660s. Significant minorities of Irish and Welsh servants, followed by Scottish bondspeople, and some Western Europeans, were also represented in the laboring population (Horn 1994:24-25; Horn and Morgan 2005:33; Menard 1988:122). In the first half of the 17th century, servants departing for Virginia from the port of Bristol (the second most prominent port of emigration with a well-preserved documentary record) most often originated from populous regions in the West Country, southern Wales, Somerset, or the Severn Valley. The majority of emigrants left behind dispersed settlements clustered along roads, rivers, or coastlines

in areas with strong industrial or trading connections to Bristol. Those from rural areas were accustomed to pasturelands devoted to dairying or crop cultivation, and were about evenly divided with those emigrating from urban centers of industry (Horn 1994:39-44, 70-71; Horn 1979).

During this period, few servants, whether voluntary or forced emigrants, arrived with family members. Only 7% of 169 people emigrating from London to Virginia in 1635 traveled in family groups (Horn 1994:31). Some new arrivals were convicts found guilty of vagrancy or of petty crimes, but most were adolescents or young adults between the ages of 15 and 24 from the lower or middle classes, who described themselves as “yeomen” or farmers. About two thirds of Virginia’s indentured emigrants were from such agrarian tenant backgrounds, or were considered unskilled. The remaining third had been textile workers, craftsmen, artisans, or unskilled laborers (Fischer 1989:228; Greene 1988:10; Horn 1994:25-26, 30, 38; Horn 1979). Younger sons of the middling gentry and free men of mercantile/mariner backgrounds also continued to be present, but in much smaller numbers than previously (Greene 1988:12; Horn 1994:28, 44; Horn 1979; Menard 1988).

Conservatively, European male emigrants outnumbered their European female counterparts on average by more than two to one throughout the 17th century (Horn 1994:31), and most historians place the figure closer to three to one at best, and up to six times as many men as women at the outset of colonization and during the peak of English emigration at mid-century (Fischer 1989:229; Greene 1988:10; Menard 1988:129). Women were frequently listed as “spinsters,” though they usually fell

within the same young and marriageable age range as male emigrants (Horn 1994:38). Unlike men, they did not have the option of working abroad merely temporarily by joining the army or navy when economic constraints threatened their self-sufficiency (Menard 1988:106). Women were even less likely than men to choose exile and labor in Virginia voluntarily, as they appear to have been more frequently victimized by coercion or even abduction. Some instances are documented of young English women being “snared” or “trepanned” by strangers or even by family, to be sold to Virginia plantations (Fischer 1989:229). A distinct minority of children were also “spirited” to the colonies by force to be sold for their labor (Fischer 1989:231; Horn 1979; Jordan 1968:52).

In striking contrast to New England colonial settlements where religious non-conformity was a common motivation for emigration, the vast majority of Virginians of European descent were at least nominally members of the Anglican Church, as required by the colony’s laws, though Catholic, Puritan, Separatist, Quaker, French Huguenot, and Dutch Reformist denominations were also represented, particularly among transient merchant-mariners who were only seasonally resident and within minorities of non-British origin. Among European servants indentured for their labor, Irish and some British Catholics were the most numerous dissenting religious group (Hatfield 2004:110-136; Horn 1994:49, 55-57, 389-399; Horn and Morgan 2005:33; Jordan 1968:87).

During the 1640s and 1650s, Royalist members of the gentry and aristocracy contributed to particularly high emigration to Virginia, as a result of the upheaval caused by the violent confrontations within England, and between England, Scotland,

and Ireland surrounding the English Civil War (Fischer 1989:57-58; Horn 1994; Horn and Morgan 2005:25). Finding positions of power in Virginia's colonial government, these men of wealth helped to shape the political character of English settlements in the colony as largely supportive of Britain's exiled monarchy. Elite emigrants, however, continued to be outnumbered by thousands of servants emigrating from counties throughout England via ports in London, Bristol, and Liverpool. The majority of these were from Southwest English counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, but London and its surrounding counties of Middlesex, Buckingham, Surrey, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire were also well represented (Fischer 1989:226-227, 236-237).

Voluntary emigrants to the colonies during this period were accompanied by roughly 12,000 Scottish, Irish, and English war captives and political prisoners shipped by Oliver Cromwell's administration to labor on Barbados plantations (Taylor 2002:11). Some of these people may have eventually contributed to Virginia's growing colonial population as thousands of servants, alongside people of African and American Indian descent, were transported from Barbados to Virginia, part of a larger pattern of British intercolonial remigration in the latter half of the 17th century that also included free unlanded laborers and landowning English families (Hatfield 2004:86). Indentured servants of Scottish, Welsh, and Irish origins do appear with more regularity in Virginian deeds and wills from the 1650s and 60s, where, like all non-English servants, they were listed by first name only and their foreign origins were duly noted (Horn 1994:185; McCartney and Walsh 2003:41-42). Those considered foreign by the English were singled out for prejudice, as in the

1650s laws that placed a discriminatory tax on all servants not native to England or Wales, and set lengthier terms of service specifically for Irish servants (later extended to “all aliens”) (Hening 1823; Jordan 1968:87).

Dutch, French, Danish, and Swedish minorities also found a place within Virginia’s colonial society, though they were more likely to emigrate freely as merchants or mariners (Hatfield 2004:48-51; 2005a, b; Horn 1994:185; Horn and Morgan 2005:33). Free emigrants to Virginia who were merchants or members of the wealthier classes traveled frequently, often making transatlantic voyages to and from England or other British colonies. Many of them were only resident within Virginia for three to six months at a time, overseeing tobacco production, and then departing their plantations to supervise its distribution (Hatfield 2004:75; 2005b; Horn 1994:30). By contrast, for those members of the majority who were not free or landed, the act of emigration was most often the final and irrevocable severing of ties to family, community, and tangible homeland. Labor within tobacco plantations in a land of exile was the reality for most European emigrants, as for African forced emigrants whose appearance within the colony was increasingly common.

Patterns of African Forced Emigration, 1619-1660

European laborers would have worked, eaten, and slept alongside people of African descent, as laws to segregate English and African servants were not yet present.

African forced emigrants were probably initially less than 5% of the population at early colonial settlements in Virginia—the 1620 census of the colony indicates that only 32 of the 917 people listed were of African descent. However, the number of

African forced emigrations rose dramatically toward mid-century (Eltis 2001; Eltis, et al. 2008).⁶ The first documented *permanent* residents in the Virginia colony of African descent arrived at Jamestown in 1619.⁷ African and Afro-Caribbean men, women, and children arrived under force upon Portuguese, Dutch, or Spanish ships, most often disembarking from Barbados or other Caribbean islands (Billings 1991:54; Hatfield 2004:137, 140-141; Heywood and Thornton 2007:21, 248; Horn 2005:244; Pagan 1982:485; Sluiter 1997:5-8). Of those who did pass through Caribbean colonies, it is unclear how long they commonly stayed in the West Indies prior to being transferred to Chesapeake plantations. In some instances, as in the case of the first documented African forced émigrés in 1619 (Heywood and Thornton 2007:5-8), their time in the Caribbean is known to have been very brief, lasting only long enough for European enslavers to sell off some portion of captive African passengers locally, restock the ship, and continue on to mainland colonies. In other cases, Afro-Caribbeans traveling to Virginia plantations may have been members of a second enslaved generation of forced laborers, native to Barbados or other islands (McCartney and Walsh 2003:13).

Of those who traveled to the Chesapeake directly from Africa, the majority of documented forced emigrants appear to have been Luso-Africans from Kikongo- and Kimbundu-speaking communities in the vicinity of Portuguese Angola (Fig. 2). War

⁶ It should be noted that the total of African emigrants to the colony over the course of the century actually exceeded the total of European emigrants, though the demography of the colony never reflected this due to much higher mortality rates among those enduring the middle passage as war captives (Eltis 2001; Eltis, et al. 2008; Heywood and Thornton 2007:241; Horn and Morgan 2005:23, 30; McCartney and Walsh 2003:34-36).

⁷ Some twenty forced emigrants arrived to Point Comfort aboard *White Lion*, having been abducted a second time by Dutch privateers after their initial deportation from Luanda, Angola under Portuguese sail (most likely as war captives from the kingdom of Ndongo) aboard *São João Bautista* (Sluiter 1997; Thornton 2001).

captives enslaved in West Central Africa (including Angola, Ndongo, and Kongo, along with neighboring communities to their east and south) made up the vast majority of African forced emigrants to the Americas, including Virginia, between 1619 and 1660 (Heywood and Thornton 2007; Horn and Morgan 2005:34; Thornton 1998:421-434). Shipping records and court documents related to piracy trials demonstrate that the first Africans to arrive to the colony in 1619 (aboard *White Lion* and *Treasurer*) were among this majority, sent to Virginia via the West Indies (Billings 1991:54; Heywood and Thornton 2007:5-8, 271; Horn 2005:244; Pagan 1982:485; Sluiter 1997; Thornton 2001).

The African kingdom of *Ngola* was proclaimed the colony of Angola by Portuguese settlers with missionary intentions in 1575, but prior ties of diplomacy and trade between Portuguese merchant mariners, and West Central Africans including the neighboring politically centralized state of Kongo had begun as early as 1483. Bilingual Catholic communities had already arisen within the context of these sustained Luso-African trade relations alongside shifting military alliances and Portuguese missionary efforts to establish dioceses in Angola, Kongo, Ndongo, and Loanga (Heywood and Thornton 2007).

West Central African wars over dynastic successions in Kongo and Ndongo, in which the Portuguese began to participate in the early 16th century, produced war captives who were then bound to West Central African households to prevent further military retaliation. Unlike later American chattel slavery, Central African societies had specific precedents for who could be enslaved, the circumstances under which this was permissible, and the treatment of individuals who had been subjected to

enslavement. Most enslaved individuals could not be bought and sold as chattel, nor could they be transferred except under limited and specific conditions. They could marry freely, and their children would be free full citizens within society (Heywood and Thornton 2007). Portuguese exploitation of these practices translated a system of war captivity into permanent forced exile overseas and hereditary enslavement of people who had not been judged guilty of criminal behavior or acts of war for the sole purpose of providing manual labor. That local laws over enslavement were frequently breached by the Portuguese expansion of the trade in enslaved West Central Africans is evidenced by repeated letters of formal protest penned by Kongolese King Afonso I in 1526 to the Portuguese Crown, who objected to “evil” Portuguese trans-Atlantic deportations of Kongolese *free* individuals, including “noblemen” and relatives of the royal family, who had been unjustly captured, in addition to unfree Central Africans who were legally bound in service but were never intended to be bought, sold, or exiled. The king’s final letter notes his recently enacted law requiring all European traders to report any and all economic transactions to Kongolese authorities for the purpose of investigating illegal enslavement and deportation (Heywood and Thornton 2007:70; Afonso I of Kongo cited in Worger 2010:26-27).

War captives in 17th-century West Central Africa do not appear to have been produced in ethnic wars, nor did they arise from class exploitation, but rather people of many ethnicities and social statuses were enslaved primarily under circumstances of civil unrest surrounding the chain of succession in political leadership. As Kongolese elites seem to have been as likely to be enslaved in dynastic wars as those of lower status (Heywood and Thornton 2007; Afonso I of Kongo cited in Worger

2010:26), Afro-Virginian forced emigrants from Kongo may have been as or more apt than their European indentured counterparts to be literate. Few of the laborers who emigrated through English ports had been taught to write (Fischer 1989:228). By contrast, at the time the Virginia colony was founded, networks of missionary schools under Kongolesse teachers had long been established, and elite Kongolesse children were routinely taught to read and to write in Portuguese, Latin, and occasionally in Kikongo, and to practice Catholic ritual (Heywood and Thornton 2007:60-66; Northrup 2002:63).

Catholic missionary efforts in Kongo and those surrounding areas which contributed war captives to Portuguese slave traders met with varying levels of tolerance or resistance. By the close of the 16th century, Portuguese bishops described areas of Kongo in the capital of São Salvador and near parish churches as following Christian practice and regularly attending mass (Heywood and Thornton 2007:60-66). Early 17th-century English, Dutch, and Portuguese travelers' accounts also recognized the Kongolesse as Catholic Christians, and noted that rural areas were full of wooden crosses, and that residents carried and used their rosaries (Heywood and Thornton 2007:170-171). Kongo and the neighboring kingdom of Loango had initiated their requests for baptism, but in nearby Ndongo, Mbundu attitudes toward the Portuguese and their religion were often described by the Portuguese as hostile. Ndongo rulers and elites did participate in Portuguese rites of Christianity, but for the most part did so when politically advantageous to them. Mass baptisms in the late 16th century exposed many non-elites to Portuguese religious ritual, but Mbundu communities may thus have consisted of nominal Christians, who retained Central African spiritual

worldviews centered around venerating ancestral spirits and local deities (Heywood and Thornton 2007:106, 145-157, 187-189, 197).

The Imbangala, mobile groups of warriors unaffiliated with any single ethnicity or political structure, were also likely to have been captured and enslaved during a series of bitter wars during the early 17th century. Imbangala communities were described by the Portuguese as being especially resistant to the introduction of Christianity and to European customs in general (Heywood and Thornton 2007:145-157, 187-189, 197). Wars between the Imbangala and the Benguela (about which little is known other than their enmity of Ndongo) in the first decade of the 17th century were likely responsible for corresponding increases in war captives enslaved to Portuguese and Luso-African slave traders (Heywood and Thornton 2007:95). Similarly the regions of Kisama, Itako, and Libolo, south of the Kwanza River, peopled by Central Africans who were largely uninfluenced by Portuguese language or Catholic religion, contributed significant numbers of war captives enslaved to the Portuguese (Heywood and Thornton 2007:204-205). Those enslaved in West Central Africa were therefore religiously diverse. They included people who held many tenets of a Christian faith in common with their European abductors, as well as people who held divergent traditional West Central African beliefs, but were familiar with some of the religious rituals practiced by Europeans.

While the majority of early colonial Afro-Virginian laborers and settlers may have had ties to West Central Africa, there were almost certainly minorities from West Africa represented among Virginia's forced emigrants. James Sweet (2003) concurs with Heywood and Thornton that Central Africans dominated forced African

emigration to the Americas during the early 17th century. However, he notes that even on Brazilian plantations supplied almost exclusively by Portuguese ships, “Calabars” and “Ardas” from the Bight of Benin (likely to have arrived under Dutch enslavement) were still to be found alongside “Angolans” within Portuguese colonial documents, and these West Africans within early colonial communities are too often left unrecognized. Data available through the newly expanded Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database (TASTD) (Eltis, et al. 2008) for the years 1600-1660 confirm the assertion (Heywood and Thornton 2007:40) that 85% of those enslaved to the Americas between 1614 and 1640 were sold from ports in West Central Africa. However, as Sweet points out, English and Dutch voyages leaving from the Gold Coast or the Bight of Benin clearly constitute a significant and overlooked minority among those emigrants most likely to contribute to Virginia’s laboring population in the 1640s and 1650s.

Richard Ligon’s travel narrative from the 1640s noted African laborers in Barbados (the primary supplier of African labor to Virginia): “Some are fetched from Ginny [Guinea], and Binny [Gold Coast to Bight of Biafra], some from Cutchew [Cacheo in Upper Guinea], some from Angola, and some from the River Gambia” (Ligon quoted in Eltis 2000:246; Ligon 1999 [1657]). The TASTD data corroborate this account, and suggest further that English and Dutch, rather than Portuguese, enslavers transporting forced emigrants from West Africa to North America in the 1640s were not only common, but the vast majority. David Eltis (Eltis 2001:20,24) and Robin Law (2005:264) have also reached the conclusion that the slave trade shifted from Portuguese to British and Dutch dominance beginning between 1640

and mid-century, with a corresponding increase in West African forced emigration. Within this region, people were enslaved and forced into transatlantic exile from Igbo or Ibibio villages in the Bight of Biafra, or Akan or Gbe-speaking communities in the Bight of Benin and the Gold Coast. Sierra Leone and Senegambia also contributed modest numbers of exiled captives to African forced emigration during this period (Gomez 1998:88-145; Law 2005).

Most West African communities had access to both transatlantic and trans-Saharan trade networks, supported by agriculturally-based economies and thriving industries such as weaving, blacksmithing, and goldsmithing. Their enslaved members would have left behind rural fields farmed by large extended families living in sedentary villages of polygynous households, or nomadic pastoralist communities accustomed to a life of cattle-herding along riverbanks (Alland Jr, et al. 1996:107; Gomez 1998:88-145; McCartney and Walsh 2003:32). Like West Central Africa, 17th-century West Africa had participated in trade with the Portuguese throughout the 16th and early 17th centuries. The documents recording these interactions were produced in support of enslavement, the pursuit of mercantile profits, and religious conversion, and so the information they reveal (and omit) for West Africa, as for West Central Africa, is heavily biased by a European colonial perspective. Nevertheless, they suggest that by the time the Dutch slave trade began operating on the Gold Coast in 1625, Portuguese was widely spoken as a *lingua franca* throughout West Africa, and Portuguese political and missionary influence had drawn many elites in Benin, the Gold Coast, and Niger Delta to embrace Catholicism (Northrup 2002:32-39; 2007:191; Zook 1919:136-137). Along the Gulf of Guinea, locally

specific religious practices of ancestral worship were more common. Islam was also present (though not yet widespread) both there and along the Gambia River, particularly among pastoralist communities and in urban centers, where it encouraged literacy and the spread of scientific knowledge (Gomez 1998:62; Northrup 2007:188-189).

Exiled Africans within Virginia, whether from West or West Central areas of the continent, are likely to have been more representative of their native demographics than were European emigrants. In general, far more women and children were present within African forced migrations than among European migrants. Adult men made up roughly half of African forced emigrants within American colonies, and women and girls accounted for only one third of all adults and children forced into exile from African homelands. Nevertheless, age and sex ratios varied widely by region among African forced emigrants, with nearly equal sex ratios among those leaving from ports in the Bight of Biafra, while men and boys accounted for nearly 75% of war captives leaving for American colonies from Senegambia and the Windward Coast of Upper Guinea (Horn and Morgan 2005:28-29).

Though African men, women, and children forced to labor on Virginia plantations prior to the 1660s endured the loss of their families and homelands, as well as the horrors of the middle passage, some of their experiences differed significantly from those of enslaved Africans and African-Americans who would follow them. While early and mid 17th-century Afro-Virginians unanimously endured involuntary exile, three critical features of later American chattel slavery—its

association between race and unfree status, its lifelong duration, and its extension to all future generations born to unfree mothers—were rarely and inconsistently applied (Billings 1991; Heywood and Thornton 2007:296-301; Horning 2006; Morgan 1975:154-157; Mouer 1993a). For the first two decades of African forced emigration to the colony, insufficient records are available to elaborate upon their treatment, or to assess English prejudices toward them. For instance, though it is clear that interracial fornication among servants was noted and punished, it is not apparent whether it was regarded as any more offensive than fornication between Europeans (who were similarly sentenced). Instances of African-European intermarriage are documented without any apparent negative consequences to colonial social status (Davis 1923:257; Jordan 1968:78; McCartney and Walsh 2003:33, 42; Smedley 2007:99-106). In addition, a number of men of African descent prospered in the colony as free and landed citizens. John Pedro had amassed a large estate by the 1640s. Antonio Johnson (also known by his Anglicized name, Anthony), John Johnson, Richard Johnson, John Gaeween, Emanuel Dregis, and Bashasar Farando, all described as “Negro,” also acquired land, either upon completion of their own terms of indenture, or by claiming the headrights of other emigrants whose passage they had paid. Anthony Johnson even successfully sued an English landowner in an English court for the return of his own (African) servant, demonstrating that free status and legal rights were not constrained by race (Davis 1923:260, 278; Heywood and Thornton 2007:282-283; Jordan 1968:75; McCartney and Walsh 2003:55; Vaughan 1995:130-133; Virginia Writers' Project 1994:13).

While institutionalized racial prejudice was not yet in place, documentary evidence beginning in the 1640s and 1650s implies that hereditary lifelong slavery did exist alongside both indentured servitude and free status among Virginia's laborers of African descent (ca. Davis 1923; cf. Heywood and Thornton 2007:320; Jordan 1968:73; Morgan 1975:154-157). In 1646, court records indicate the sale by Francis Pott of a woman and boy of African descent to the household of Stephen Charlton. The deed of sale indicates that these two people were intended "to the use of him [Charlton]... *forever*". And in 1651, William Whittington sold "one Negro girle named Jowan, aged about Ten yeares and *with her Issue and produce duringe her (or either of them) for their Life tyme. And their Sucessors forever,*" clearly demonstrating that the condition of enslavement could now be extended to the children of laborers of African descent in some cases (my emphases, Jordan 1968:75). Other wills in York and Rappahannock Counties during the 1640s and 1650s similarly distinguished those labeled as "Negro" (and sometimes "Indian") as being committed to "service for life," or implied indefinite labor terms by neglecting to list remaining terms of service that were routinely noted alongside the names of English servants, but neglected to stipulate the condition of children born to these enslaved workers. The higher purchase price of servants of African descent also suggests that they were contributing a lifetime of labor, rather than a finite term of a few years (Jordan 1968:75-76; McCartney and Walsh 2003:53; Smedley 2007:97-103).

Unlike Irish and Virginia Indian individuals, those of African descent were not described as “savages”⁸ in English documents until the following century (Smedley 2007:108), perhaps because the majority of African forced emigrants were fully sedentary agriculturalists. The word “Negro” initially appears to have been used to distinguish Virginians of African heritage because of their non-English identity, just as non-English Europeans and Native people were labeled as outsiders by descriptions indicating their region of origin, ethnicity, and/or language. However, like the Irish, “Negro” Virginians were singled out in colonial law. For instance, in 1640, Virginia’s General Assembly barred “Negro” men from bearing arms, perhaps in response to African resistance to forced labor.

Dispossession and Displacement of Native Virginians, c. 1607-1660

While African and indentured Europeans emigrants experienced the loss of homeland through the finality of transatlantic emigration, Native residents of Tsenacommacah were dispossessed of their homelands gradually, as their access to the lands upon which they were dependent for subsistence, shelter, and political stability were increasingly denied them. Early Anglo-Powhatan relations had been typified by

⁸ According to the Oxford English Dictionary (2012), the word “savage,” from Old French *sauvage*, meaning “wild,” initially was used to refer to undomesticated animals. Karen Kupperman (1988: 58, footnote 10) has suggested that English settlers of Virginia probably used it in the modern sense of “Native,” without intending its later derogatory connotations. However, the word seems to have been extended from wild animals to people specifically when the people in question were not fully sedentary and relied heavily upon wild foods. Although the Powhatan were not nomadic, and they raised substantial crop surpluses, their lack of livestock and permanent architecture, their reliance on hunting and fishing, and their winter mobility probably prompted the English to see them as “wild,” just as they viewed Virginia’s landscape as “wilderness,” despite the fact that Powhatan villages and cornfields interrupted tracks of brush-free forest carefully maintained by Powhatan hunters who regularly burned the underbrush (John Smith cited in Haile 1998:272; John Smith cited in Horn 2007:284; Mann 2007; Morton 1637:52-53; White 1846 (1633):18). For the English, “wilderness” and “nature” ethnocentrically referred to any land that was cultivated to non-European standards (see Mrozowski 1999a; Mrozowski 1999b), and likewise “savages” may have referred to people whose subsistence patterns were unlike their own.

English reliance upon Powhatan knowledge of the region, and upon their willingness to trade and provide food for the settlers (see, for example, Smith 2007 [1624]-a).

When Indian corn and meat were not freely given, the English took it by force or by deception. The outbreak of the First Anglo-Powhatan War in 1610 followed a series of English raids upon Indian towns to procure food, when Jamestown colonists had failed to produce enough to sustain themselves, and had exhausted the relief that the Powhatan were willing to provide. Wahunsonocock had declined to offer any further diplomacy to Lord de la Warr (then governor of the colony), and had demanded that the English cease their hostilities toward Powhatan villages and confine themselves to their fort at Jamestown. In retaliation, de la Warr sent George Percy and 70 men to attack the town of Paspahegh, where the English cut down all of the growing corn, and burned the village. The English then shot “fiftie or threescore” Paspehegh residents, and then “tooke the Queene and her children prisoners, whom not long after they slew” (Smith 2007 [1624]-a:415-416). The decimation of this village along with the slaughter of women and children, contrary to Powhatan rules of warfare, instigated three years of violent conflict between the English and Powhatan (Potter 2006:222; Rountree 1990:54-55). During this period of war, the English further encroached upon Powhatan lands, disregarding Powhatan semi-sedentary conceptions of land as communal property, which held that land, water, and wildlife could not be owned or commodified (Egloff and Woodward 2006:52).

In 1614, the second marriage of Wahunsonocock’s daughter Pocahontas to Jamestown colonist John Rolfe ushered in a brief period of peace,⁹ ending the First Anglo-Powhatan War, as well as Pocahontas’s year-long captivity as a political

⁹Pocahontas’ first marriage was to Kocoum (Strachey 1998 [c.1612]:620).

hostage at Jamestown. Under this new alliance, Indian men were employed to hunt for the English colony and trained in the use of firearms, and English transatlantic shipments helped to ease Powhatan poor harvests (Rountree 1990:59-61).

Pocahontas' father, the *Mamanatowick* (leader of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom), would die just three years later, succeeded officially by his brother Opitchapam, though another brother, Opechancanough, was as politically prominent, and often ruled in practice. This may have represented a Powhatan political structure based on "dual sovereignty" between Opitchapam's leadership in peace and Opechancanough's role as a leader of war (Williamson 2003:44).

By this time, the English now occupied large expanses of the James River, particularly on the north bank, from the fall line east. Loss of access to waterfront land pushed Powhatan communities inland, denying them the best soils for cultivation. Another consequence of restricted access to the river was that they no longer enjoyed unhindered access to a major route of transportation or to the fish it provided for food, or to reeds for basketry, *roanoke*, and *peak* (shell beads used as currency and to denote status) (Potter 2006:222; Rountree 1990:66-67).

Tensions over land use between seasonally mobile hunter-horticulturalists and sedentary agriculturalists led to the colony's House of Burgesses enactment of a 1619 law that assured tolerance of Indian "trespassing" on English plantations, but only if Indians who crossed the property boundaries established to delineate English land would agree to work as servants or laborers, and to lodge in separate quarters (Rountree 1990:69). Such demands, along with increasing pressure upon Powhatan planting and hunting grounds, and repeated requests by the English that Indian

children be bound out to English households as servants, prompted Opechancanough to take action in an attempt to oust the English from Tsenacommacah permanently, coordinating simultaneous attacks on English settlements throughout the James River basin on the morning of March 22, 1622. By the colonists' count, 347 colonial settlers were killed. The English survivors were treated according to the customs of Algonquian warfare: men were killed, while women were put to work in Indian towns until they could be ransomed the following year. Both the Powhatan and the English continued to raid each other over the next two years, and a formal peace agreement was not enacted until 1628 (Potter 2006:222; Rountree 1990:73-80; Rountree and Turner 2002:53; Taylor 2002:135; Williamson 2003:146).

Having lost the majority of their population, the recovery of the English colony was slow, but by the late 1620s, Powhatan settlements once again found the English expanding into their hunting and planting grounds. In 1627, the English began to move out of the James River basin to occupy the site of Chiskiack town on the York River, as the settlers of Martin's Hundred had threatened to do prior to the 1622 attacks. The Chiskiacks who had previously used these lands may have already relocated to the Piankatank River, as there is no documentation of their presence on the York after 1623, but free farmland offered to English settlers by the colonial government surely put additional pressure upon any remaining Indians hunting and gathering nuts in the woodlands or fishing from the river (Rountree 1990:79).

The 1628 Anglo-Powhatan peace treaty offers some insight into Powhatan experiences of English colonization of their lands. Indian movement through the landscape of Tsenacommacah now met with English restrictions. No Indians were to

visit English settlements, with the exception of official messengers sent by Opitchapam, who were required to deal directly with the colonial governor, or with local militia commanders. In addition, the agreement specified that Indians were no longer to harm English livestock (Rountree 1990:80). This statement by the English suggests that Indian hunters were killing English domesticated animals as their wooded hunting grounds were cleared to plant tobacco for commercial export, decreasing the availability of wild meat. Perhaps Native communities were also reacting against the damage done by English livestock to their fields and gardens (as the General Assembly later acknowledged in 1662). It is clear that the treaty did little to resolve differences between Indian and European perceptions of domesticated animals or to mediate conflicts between Powhatan methods of subsistence and English practices of animal husbandry; Powhatan hunters persisted in killing European domestic animals throughout later decades. The penalty would become death for Indian theft or slaughter of livestock in the 1650s, and a treaty between Lancaster County and the Rappahannock of Northern Neck in 1653 would continue to cite grievances over the theft of English animals (Rountree 1990:92-94). Indians would eventually be required to carry written permission to hunt or to gather wild foods within plantations that were now fenced (McCartney and Walsh 2003:63).

Tensions over food resources were not one-sided. In 1632, a drought decimated the corn supplies of colonists, prompting them to seek aid from Native communities. In 1637, many laws regulating and restricting Anglo-Indian trade were eased, permitting legal exchanges of cloth and other goods. The number of Indian servants in English homes increased, and Native children were apprenticed in colonial

households with the colonists' expressed aim of their conversion to Christianity (McCartney 2011:85).

Land loss plagued the Powhatans throughout the 1630s and 1640s along the James River and Eastern Shore, where colonial records survive. The English began to patent lands north of the York River in 1640, and to settle along the Rappahannock shortly thereafter (Rountree 1990:82-83). Once again, Anglo-Powhatan tensions over land reached a breaking point, and in 1644, Opechancanough directed another attack on the English. In retaliation, the English raided a number of settlements, causing widespread displacement of Native refugees. The Chickahomy were forced to abandon their town of Oraniock, taking refuge with the Pamunkey in Pamunkey Neck. The Mattaponi also fled from their homeland on the river that bears their name, drifting from Piscataway Creek and back to the Mattaponi over the course of the next few decades, constantly bearing the impact of English land patents within the lands on which they settled. The Appamattucks were forced even further upriver during the war, and the Weyanocks fled south of the James River, renouncing their allegiance to Opechancanough and the Powhatan alliance. Indian prisoners of war during this period of widespread relocation were sold by the English, often becoming servants or slaves on Virginian colonial plantations (Egloff and Woodward 2006; Potter 2006:222; Rountree 1990:73-77).

Two years after this third Anglo-Powhatan war had begun, the Powhatan resigned themselves to English peace terms, which required Opitchapam's political successor, Necotowance, to pay the king of England an annual tribute in pelts (hunted by Powhatan men) as a "vassal" to the Crown. The English claimed sole land rights to

the Lower Peninsula between the James and York rivers, upon which land no Indian could trespass on pain of death unless wearing a striped coat and bearing a message from Necotowance, and any English person harboring an unauthorized Indian faced execution. English concepts of individual land ownership and their desire to restrict the movements of others through their territories were apparently so foreign to Tsenacommacah that Necotowance's followers reportedly responded with utter disbelief to English death threats over trespassing, accusing their leader of exaggerating the colonists' position or misrepresenting their motives (McCartney 2006:244-245; Rountree 1990:85-87).

After 1646, the Powhatans were seldom again politically unified, even though the mainland formerly Powhatan member chiefdoms were increasingly living under the threat of violence by foreign Indian tribes. It is at this point that Indian leaders began actively petitioning the English to reserve land for their tribes. The Pamunkey, Weyanock, and "Northern Indians" were each given allotments of 5000 acres in 1648/9, and in 1650, the colony's General Assembly decreed that all werowances were to be granted land patents based on a calculation of 50 acres per bowman. This proportion of land per adult male was based upon the colonists' headright system—a generous land grant for English settled agriculturalists, whose captive animals were gathered together in dense numbers, but which fell dramatically short of the needs of people who were heavily reliant upon hunting and the gathering of wild foods. By 1656, most formerly Powhatan communities were facing starvation (McCartney and Walsh 2003:51; Rountree 1990:91). Tragically, this may have spurred rather than curbed Indian land sales, as an immediate need for food made it difficult to resist

English offers of payment. It was so common for Indian communities to sell off the very lands that they had once petitioned the colonists to reserve that the colonial governor found it in their interest to outlaw English land sales to Indian buyers, recognizing that Anglo-Indian conflicts stemmed mainly from competition for land and the food it provided (Rountree 1990:92).

Segregation by Perceived Regional Origins, 1660-c.1700

As Native Virginians, Africans, and Europeans struggled to redefine their identities, their political relationships, their remembered homelands, and a new geography in which they all coexisted, divisions between them became increasingly consequential to inequalities in opportunity and imbalances in power. During the 1660s, British colonial legal distinctions began to segregate people according to their perceived region of origin (African, Native American, or European), though much of Virginia's population, regardless of cultural heritage, had been born within the colony. A sharp dip in tobacco prices and a growing colonial population had depressed the economy. Whereas earlier in the century many emigrant servants of both European and African descent had succeeded in establishing families upon the completion of their contracts, often obtaining land and even servants, such wealth was increasingly out of reach as tobacco profits plummeted. Land was more difficult to obtain upon freedom, and the persistence of poverty among Virginia's free European lower classes became more prevalent. These economic factors may have contributed to social unrest as well as to Euro-Virginian settlers' increasing violence toward people of African and Indian descent, fueling trends toward racial segregation and the adoption of rigidly

institutionalized race-based slavery over more flexible systems of indentured labor (Horn 1994:33, 155-160; Smedley 2007:97-103). John Coombs (2011) has argued that these factors were not the primary causes of legislation enabling the permanent enslavement of people of African descent, but rather that economic diversification of Virginia's crops toward the end of the century increased landholder wealth, and, along with the establishment of the British Royal African Company, promoted regular shipments of enslaved Africans to the colony. Coombs asserts that these factors allowed slaveholding landowners to meet existing labor demands with African forced emigrants alone for the first time.

Whatever the causes, it is clear that a more distinct division between those with African homelands and those of European descent was drawn by the Virginia General Assembly between the 1660s and 1680s, with a series of laws endorsing hereditary enslavement for life, based on African descent. In 1661, a General Assembly session made a specific provision among servants for "Negroes who are incapable of making satisfaction of time," implying that unlike indentured Europeans, some people of African descent were servants, and some slaves for life (Davis 1923:257-258; Smedley 2007:103). By contrast, British colonists resolved that for Indian servants, they would "not sell them for slaves nor for any longer time than English of the like ages" (McCartney and Walsh 2003:63-64). The following year, Virginia legislation began to define the status of people of dual African and European heritage, presumably to prevent their exemption from enslavement, using the term "mulattoes" for the first time. When a child was born of one free or indentured parent and one enslaved parent, (s)he would inherit the status of the mother (contrary to

European patrilineal customs). In 1667, the Assembly ensured that Christian religious affiliations among people of African descent would no longer provide them with protection from the exploitation of English landowners, by declaring that baptism did not bring freedom from lifelong servitude or enslavement (Hening 1823; Jordan 1968:139-168; McCartney and Walsh 2003:69-70). They further stated three years later that free people of African or Indian descent could not act in the role of master to someone of European descent: "Noe negroe or Indian though baptised and enjoyned their owne Freedome shall be capable of any such purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation." Ironically, as Jordan Winthrop (1968:93) has noted, this law acknowledges that a significant number of Afro-Virginians were Christian, and yet in the next breath assumes the word "Christian" to be synonymous with "European" or "white" and exclusive of African heritage, demonstrating confusion by English colonial lawmakers over how they should define themselves in opposition to outsiders.

The General Assembly also passed a code of laws to regulate Anglo-Indian relations during this period. General Assembly legislation from 1662 is particularly informative of Indian experiences. It bears witness to the prevalence of English squatters on Indian lands and to the unscrupulous use of corrupt interpreters to deceive Indian landowners into selling land to which they believed they were actually reaffirming their rights. The Indian codes also mandated that Indians traveling within the bounds of colonial settlement must now wear silver or copper badges identifying their tribe, to be issued by the colonial government (Hening 1823; Rountree 1990:94).

In 1669, a census of Indian bowmen taken by the English in their efforts to employ Indian hunters to exterminate Virginia's wolves demonstrated the extent to which Indian tribes had been displaced. The Rappahannocks had left the river that was their namesake to take refuge on the Mattaponi River, while the Mattaponis and Pamunkeys had moved from the rivers named for them to the York River. Of those tribes who had inhabited the James River basin at the outset of the century, the Appamatucks, Powhites, and Chickahominies were now on Pamunkey Neck, and the Nansemonds were now split in two factions, one of which had been pushed westward. The Weyanoke were recorded as having only 15 bowmen, living in Surry County (McCartney 2011:88; Rountree 1990:96). Six years later, such tensions between European colonists and Native people over diminished access to land on both sides could no longer be contained, leading to the year of war known as Bacon's Rebellion.

The war was precipitated in 1675, when the Doeg (a non-Powhatan tribe resident in Virginia) were involved in a dispute over money owed to them, leading to the murder of Englishman Robert Hen, and prompting Virginia militiamen to retaliate. That many English colonists no longer recognized Indian people as members of separate polities, but instead viewed them as a single racial entity is suggested by the fact that the militia took vengeance not only against the Doeg, but also, inexplicably, against the Susquehannocks. When the Susquehannocks took action in their own defense near the falls of the Rappahannock River, mounting fear and prejudice among the colonists led to open defiance of colonial Virginia's royal governor William Berkeley, who called for diplomacy in lieu of violence. In 1676, rejecting the Susquehannocks' offer of peace, Nathaniel Bacon led a vigilante militia

in a series of attacks upon Virginia's formerly Powhatan communities, attempting to force Native people further west, away from profitable arable land. They succeeded in forcing the Pamunkey to flee their town, and also captured or killed members of the Appamattuck, Mattaponi, Susquehannock, and Occoneechee, among other tribes (Rountree 1990:97-99).

The General Assembly, though part of an administration that opposed Bacon's actions, nevertheless decreed that all captured Indians could be now be enslaved (contrary to the law made the previous decade), and that any Indians who had deserted their lands fleeing violence forfeited any legal rights to them. These lands would be sold to offset the costs of war against Native residents (Gleach 1997:195; Rountree 1990:97-99; Washburn 1957:22). It is clear that, at least in some cases, colonists of British descent acted upon this permission to enslave Indian war captives. A surviving deed attests to the sale of an Indian woman as a slave in July 1676 by an interpreter working for the colonists south of the James River. In addition, court records for 1694 document a Mattaponi woman who sued for her freedom from a lifetime of servitude, and describe her as having been captured during the "late rebellion" (Rountree 1990:97-99).

In 1676, Bacon died suddenly of dysentery, ending the rebellion, but his brief campaign left devastating and lasting consequences for Virginia Indians. Under the 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation that marked the close of the war, British colonial leaders, including Governor Sir Herbert Jeffreys, his council, and two commissioners, stipulated in the presence of "several Indian Kings and Queens and Assignors" that coastal Indians would lose all of their remaining lands, with the exception of small

reservations, where those Native people who stayed in Virginia were confined and forced to pay tribute to the colony. Further, remaining Native Virginian elites desiring peace were required to acknowledge the sovereignty of the king of England by stating that their political authority and the lands they occupied were derived only by his consent (Egloff and Woodward 2006:55; McCartney 2006:246-249; Rountree 1990:100-101).

By the close of the 17th century, only European land claims were secure. English legislators now withheld headrights from forced emigrants of African descent (Hening 1823; Jordan 1968:93, 168; McCartney and Walsh 2003:60-64), and Powhatan communities were increasingly unable to retain land in colonial Virginia under political and economic hardships, threats to their traditional subsistence, and increasing raids by foreign Senecas, Tuscaroras, and Nottoways. Of the former Powhatan, only the Mattaponi, Pamunkey, and a dwindling Native community on the Eastern Shore would hold on to their reservations. All other groups, including the Rappahannocks, Nansemond, Chickahominy, Meherrin would be dispossessed of all land rights recognized by the British colonial government during the next century (Egloff and Woodward 2006:55-58, 73-77; Rountree 1990:103).

Memories of Homeland, Realities of Exile, and Colonial Ambiguities

Notions of exile and the loss of homeland are in part what defined early colonial experiences. Through voluntary resettlement, through the dispossession of Native lands, and through the forced emigration of those convicted, indentured, or enslaved, colonial Virginia's natives and newcomers alike held in common the loss of their homelands, and the challenge of creating new social geographies in the ambiguous

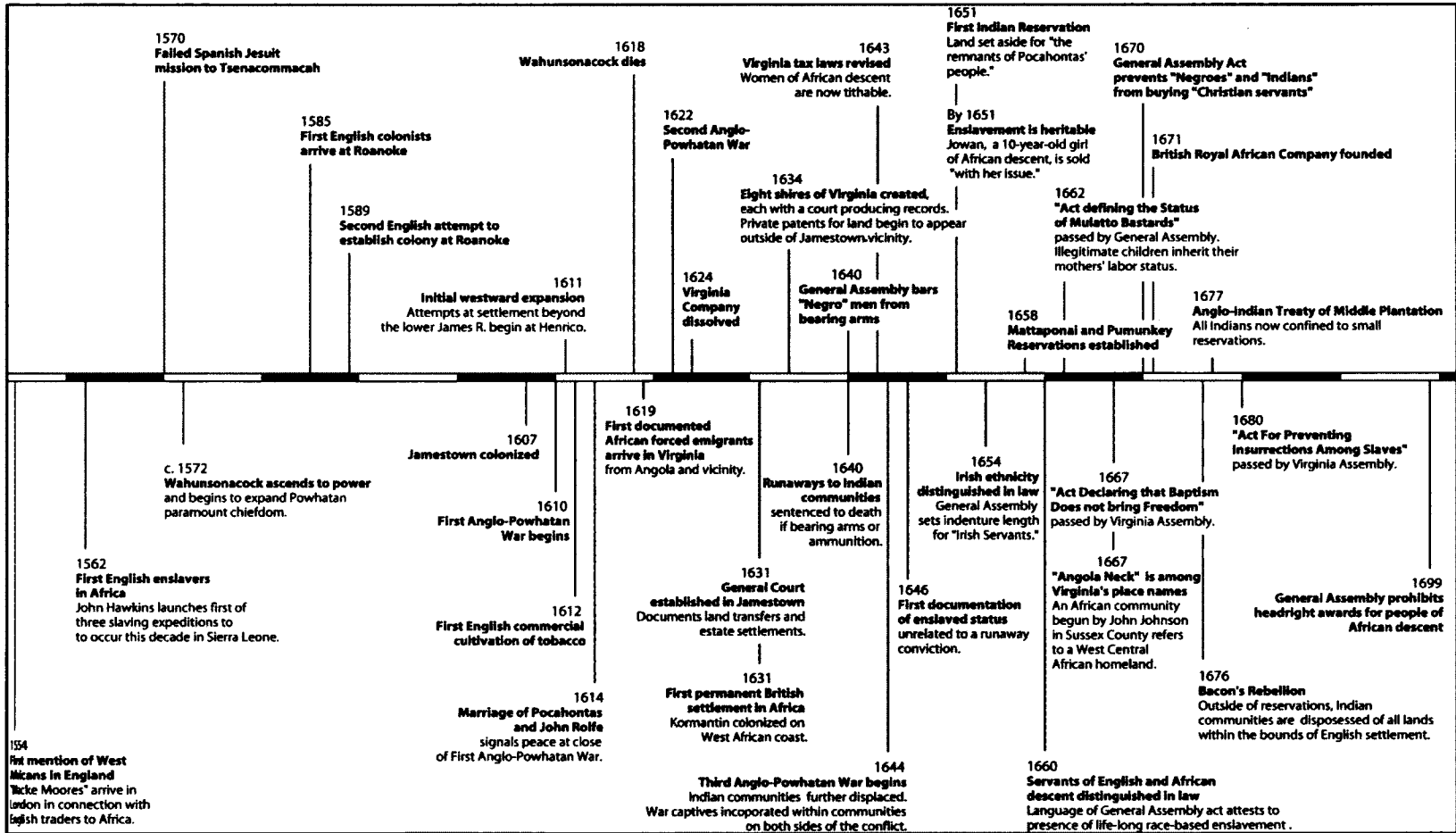
“third space” of colonial Virginia. Dispersion and displacement were processes central to the transition from precolonial Tsenacommacah to colonial Virginia. Ethnic origins had ceased to be based on place of birth, and had become instead hereditary categories used by Europeans as the basis for discrimination by the last two decades of the 17th century. Social memories of homeland functioned both as the basis for sustaining identity and community, and as the means for dividing people who were born to the same region of colonial Virginia. These divisions were eventually manipulated by British colonial legislators to construct a hierarchy that burdened and exploited some while privileging others. However, teleological interpretations in which the eventual displacement and political subjugation of non-Europeans was inevitable must be avoided. As the following chapters demonstrate, colonial materiality attests instead to the initial influence of Indigenous peoples in dictating the material language of power within Virginia’s geography, in contrast to the dependency of early colonial settlers.

Chapter Three: Colonial Settlements Along the James River

The colonial sites under study date to a period corresponding roughly to the second and third generations of English colonization in Virginia (c.1619-1660). This time frame is contemporary with City Point's Site 44PG102, where I contributed to the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research's (WMCAR's) 2006-2007 excavations (Moore, et al. 2009), and where I conducted a separate small survey from 2008-2009 (Sikes 2010). The temporal range for this dissertation was chosen in order to examine early colonial relations across ethnic lines as both the structures of power and the ways in which they would be communicated were being negotiated. The project's chronology begins with the arrival of African forced emigrants to the colony and initial English attempts at colonial expansion into occupied and cultivated Powhatan lands west of the Jamestown area in the wake of the 1622 Powhatan uprising. It ends prior to the 1660s rise of segregation and hereditary enslavement based on racial divisions, predating Nathaniel Bacon's 1676 rebellion, which forced the majority of Virginia Indian communities to withdraw from areas settled by the English (Fig. 3).

Geographically, this study was framed to focus particularly upon the upper James River at the fringes of colonial expansion and Native geographies, where interethnic relations might be expected to play a heightened role in daily life. The Upper James continued to specialize in labor-intensive tobacco production even after other areas of the colony diversified their economic strategy. The shipment of a lucrative and highly perishable crop combined with a demand for labor also resulted

Figure 3. Timeline of events in Virginia's 17th-century interethnic contact. (Shading indicates study period).



in more direct access to contracted transatlantic shipments on the Upper James. Consequently the area's ethnic demography included a relatively high proportion of African forced emigrants, who worked the lands of non-elites as well as those of wealthy men of high standing (Coombs 2011:335-336).

Forced emigrants of Central African, or less commonly West African ancestry, along with English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh servants, worked the lands of new "hundreds" (large plantations set up by English private investors on venture capital), which began to be established upriver from Jamestown following the 1611 settlement of Henrico near the falls of the James River by Sir Thomas Dale and his company (see McCartney 2007:55-74). These hundreds were placed within the bounds of Arrohatock, Appamattuck, Quiyoughcohannock, and Weyanock land use, and included "Upper [Curles] and Nether [Bermuda] Hundreds, Rochdale Hundred, West's Sherly Hundred, and Digges his Hundred" (Hamor 1998 [1614]:826). By 1614, Ralph Hamor (1998 [1614]:826) reported that "half a mile distant from each other are very fair houses already builded, besides divers other particular men's houses, not so few as fifty, according to the conditions of the patent granted them" at Nether Hundred (Bermuda Hundred) (Fig. 4). In 1619, Charles City Corporation was formed, including West and Shirley Hundred, Bermuda Hundred, Upper Hundred (Curles), and Digges Hundred on both sides of the James and the lower Appomattox River. This became Charles City County in 1634 (McCartney 2007:55-58).

Landowners of European (or in some cases African) descent settled these lands under the headright system, whereby colonial residents were allotted 50 acres of land for "personal adventure" if they paid for their own transatlantic passage or were

granted an equivalent acreage for funding the voyage of another settler (Davis 1923:259; Eltis, et al. 2008; Heywood and Thornton 2007:282-283; Horn 1994; Horn and Morgan 2005; Horn 1979; Jordan 1968:75; McCartney and Walsh 2003:55; Menard 1988; Nugent 1992:xxiv-xxv; Rountree 1990:56, 82-83; Vaughan 1995:130-133; Virginia Writers' Project 1994:12-13). Colonial court records documenting such land patents often list the immigrants for whom headrights were issued by name, allowing historical archaeologists in many cases to connect specific tracts of land to African and European individuals (most often servants indentured or otherwise obligated to work on the patentee's land).

Documentary evidence (reviewed for each of the selected archaeological sites below) demonstrates the context of colonial settlement and traces known residents of the Upper James associated with previously excavated assemblages. All sites selected were populated by people of African descent, in addition to European colonists with connections to Anglo-Indian trade and/or Anglo-Indian warfare. Further evidence for political, social, and economic intimacies that crossed ethnic lines is considered in Chapters Four and Five.

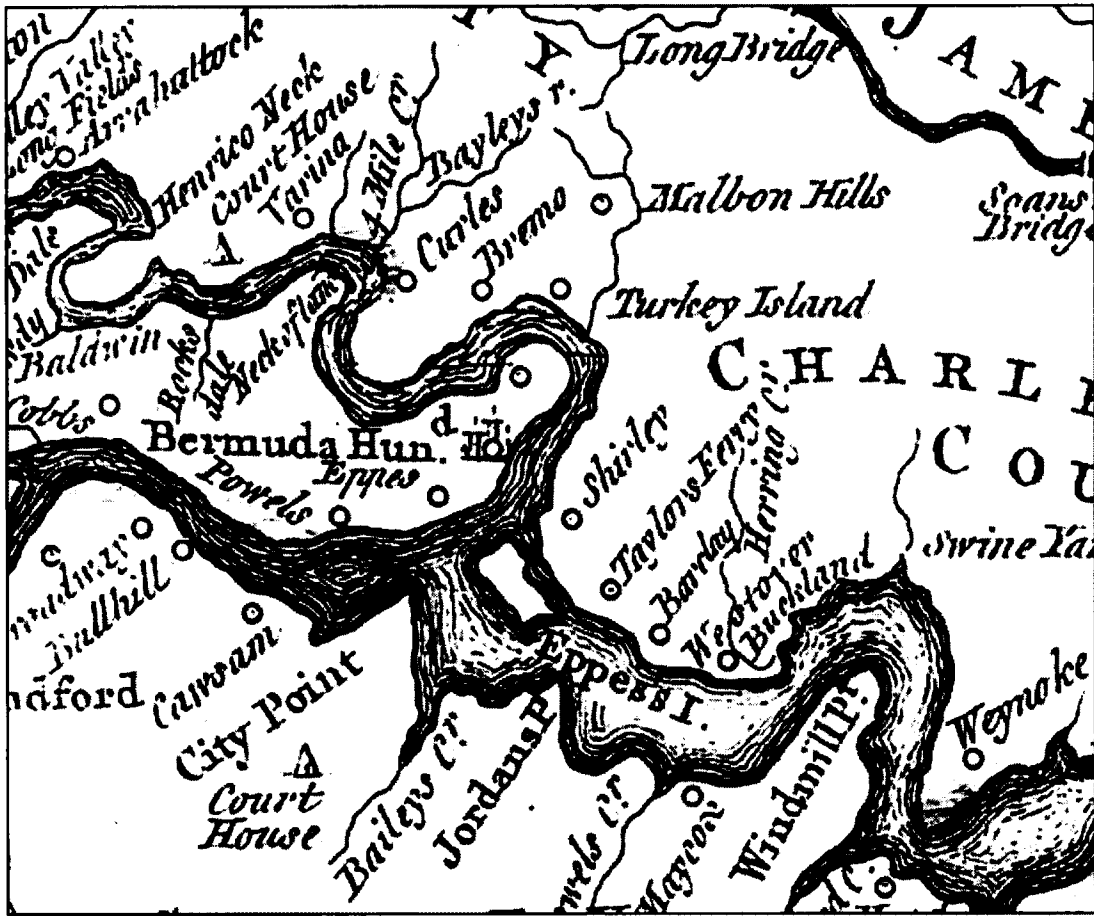


Figure 4. Detail of Upper James colonial settlements from a map drafted by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751, first published four years later (Fry and Jefferson 2000 [1755]). Locations of 17th-century settlements include Henrico, Bermuda Hundred, Curles [Neck], City Point, Eppes Island, Jordan's Point [Journey], Shirley [Hundred], and Maycox [Point].

Site Selection

Four previously excavated Upper James River sites in addition to City Point were selected for comparative study on the basis of their associations with European settlers, African forced emigrants, and neighboring Algonquian-speaking communities. Two primary criteria were used to select appropriate site assemblages. Firstly, the assemblages must relate to archaeological contexts that fall within the established temporal range of the project (Fig. 3) without “contamination” from later

Site Name	Site No.	Dates Occupied	Curator/ Location	Excavators	Excavation Dates	Key References
City Point	44PG102	c.1635-1660	NPS Fort Lee, Petersburg	Lone Tree; WMCAR	2006-2007	(Clark 1942; Dorman 1992; Horning 2004; Moore, et al. 2007; Rosentel and Kastl 2006; Steele 2005)
Curles Neck	44HE0388	c.1630-1654	VCU/VDHR Richmond	VCU	1984-1998	(Brown 1998; Harris, et al. 1966; Mouer 1988, 1994, 1994 [1988], 1997, 1998b, n.d.)
Walter Aston Site	44CC178	c.1635-1660	VDHR Richmond	Virginia Research Center for Archaeology	1983-1984	(Emerson 1988; Luckenbach and Kiser 2006; McCartney 1989)
Flowerdew Hundred	44PG64; 44PG65	c.1619-1650	UVA Charlottesville	Southside Historical Sites	1972-1978; 1970s-1986	(Barka 1976; Deetz 1993; Deetz and Singleton 1996; Hodges 2003)

Table 1. List of sites contributing to comparative study. Chronologies are based on reported *terminus post quem* dates in conjunction with documented settlement dates.

periods (as, for example, in the case of excavations restricted to plowzone contexts or surface collection). Secondly, the presence of people from different regions engaging in frequent contact within the selected sites and given time period (as a result of cohabitation, war, and/or economic collaborations surrounding trade and labor arrangements) must be clearly demonstrable through available primary documents. Purported archaeological evidence of the presence of non-European residents within colonial sites was deemed insufficient for the purposes of this study, in order to avoid the problematic assumption that certain groups of artifacts may be consistently linked to certain groups of people. Consultation of documentary evidence of cultural and religious associations also allows the consideration of emic descriptions of identity (albeit biased descriptions generally positioned from an English viewpoint), rather than following the imposition of modern etic racial categories which may be anachronistic for 17th-century Virginia. This thesis seeks not to prove archaeologically that there were multicultural communities within the Virginia colony, but rather to consider how communities that were certainly ethnically diverse, as demonstrated by primary records, negotiated rapidly shifting boundaries of status and identity through the use of material culture which drew upon multiple social traditions.

Following the above criteria, the following James River sites were selected for comparative study with City Point (44PG102): the Walter Aston Site (44CC178), Curles Neck (44HE0388), and Flowerdew Hundred (Sites 44PG6 and 44PG65) (see Fig. 1, Table 1). An overview of site histories, the backgrounds of documented residents, and the archaeological excavations associated with these assemblages

follows below. Research into these sites included collections-based study, along with review of available site photographs, artifact inventories, field maps and notes, unpublished reports, and associated primary documentation. Located at the western fringes of English colonial settlement, these five sites form the core of this study. In addition, secondary histories, artifact inventories, and draft reports for Basse's Choice (44IW13), and Mathews Manor (44NN18/90WS) on the lower James River were also consulted. Jordan's Journey, also mentioned in the chapters to follow, is another contemporary site on the Upper James River that was not selected for assemblage comparison, but for which secondary literature was reviewed. A brief discussion of this site and the reasons for its omission from the comparative study are outlined below.

City Point c. 1635-1660

At the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers in Hopewell (see Figs. 1 and 4), Virginia, City Point has been managed by the National Park Service since 1979 as "Grant's Headquarters at City Point," one of four federal properties that comprise Petersburg National Battlefield. Though the current historical interpretation of the area tends to focus upon its Civil War history and archaeology, City Point has a rich archaeological record beginning in the PaleoIndian period, with substantial deposits associated with Late Woodland and early colonial settlements (see Blades 1988; Blades, et al. 2008; Campana 1989; Moore, et al. 2009; Orr 1985; Rosentel and Kastl 2006; Sikes 2010; Steele 2005).

The earliest documentary evidence relating to this area on the Upper James is found within the narratives of Jamestown colonists Gabriel Archer, George Percy, and William Strachey, who traveled along the river between 1607 and 1611, reporting an Appamattuck Indian community led by the *werowansqua* Opossunoquonuske at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers (considered in further detail in Chapter Four) (Archer 1998 [c1607]:112-113; Horning 2004:21-23; Percy 1998 [1612]:93; Smith 2007 [1624]-b:6-7; Strachey 1849 [1612]:56). This Appamattuck settlement was destroyed by the English during the first Anglo-Powhatan War, in the context of the 1611 settlement of Henrico. Following these events of violence, Bermuda Hundred was founded on the north side of the James River nearby, and surrounded with a two-mile palisade (Horning 2004:34; Rountree 1990:58; Smith 2007 [1624]-a:422).

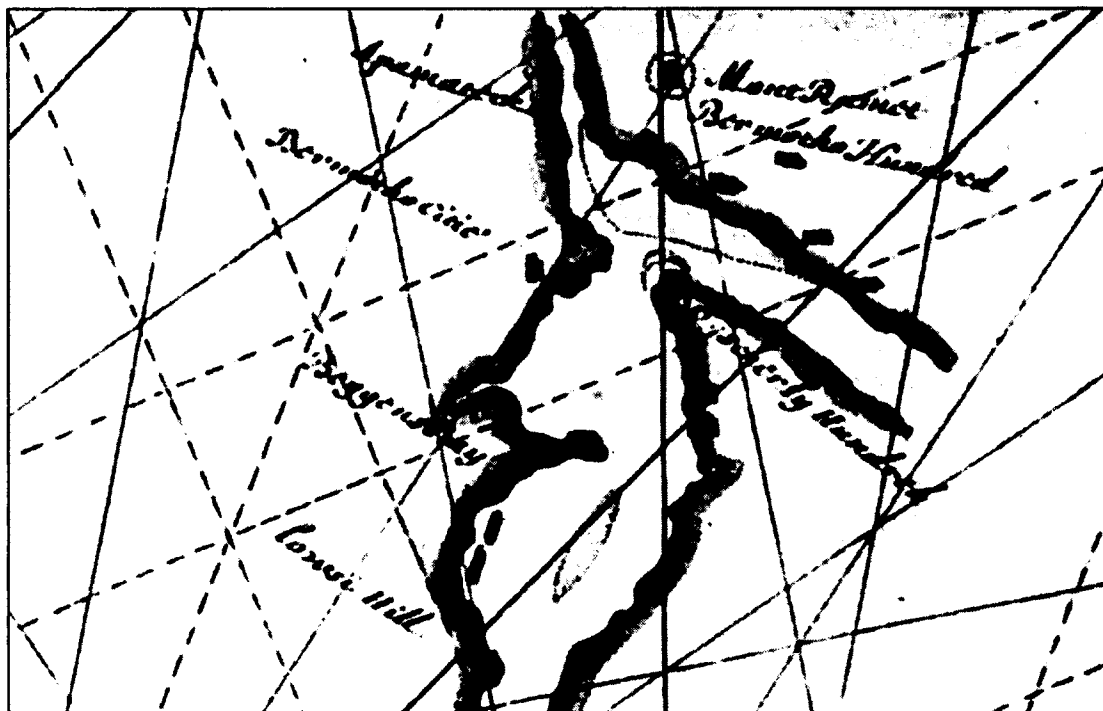


Figure 5. Detail of the Upper James from a map drafted by Johannes Vingboons, looking west (Vingboons 2000 [c. 1617]).

In 1613, Bermuda City, later renamed Charles City, was established somewhere in the vicinity of City Point. Ralph Hamor (1998 [1614]:825-826) described Bermuda City as “being the year before the habitation of the Appamatucks,” but by the time of his writing a “most hopeful habitation” (from an English perspective) that was “the nearest adjoining to Henrico.” One early map by a Dutch cartographer of the James River (Fig. 5) suggests that “Bermotho Citie” (probably Bermuda City) was based at City Point itself (Horning 2004:49-50; Vingboons 2000 [c. 1617]). Little is known of this short-lived attempt at urban development beyond Jamestown. Bermuda/Charles City was destroyed in 1622 during the Powhatan coordinated military attacks on colonial settlements, and appears to have been unoccupied until 1635, when the first private settlement of the area took place (see the List of the Living and Dead transcribed in Hotten 1983:169-199; and 1624/5 Muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:3-71). Capt. Francis Eppes’ land patent for 1,700 acres in that year included City Point and Eppes Island. It listed the names of 34 individuals for whom he claimed 50-acre headrights.

Captain Frances Eppes, (Epes), 1700 acs. In Co. of Chas., 26 Aug. 1635, p. 280. E. upon Bayly his Cr., S. into the maine land, W. upon Cason [Causey?] his Cr. Up Appamattuck Riv. & N. upon the maine river.

50 acs. For his per. Adv. & 1650 acs. For trans. Of 3 sons: Jon. Epes, Fr. Epes, Tho. Epes & 30 servts: Jon. Long, Jon. Baker, Tho. Warden, Jon. Joyce, Tho. Foanes, Tho. Cropp, Rich. Stayle, Rich. Huett, Geo. Addams, Sarah Hickmore, Thomas Pattison, Anth. Box, Jonath. Ellison, Barth. Swinborne, Silvester Atkins, Robt. Fossett, Ja. Rowland, Ann Turner, Geo. Archer, High [Hugh] James, Jon. Nowells, Bashaw, Juliana, Andrea, Maydelina, Cessent, Negroes, Rich. Litchfeild, Edward Ames, Susan Mills, James Long.

NOTE; Surrendered and renewed by Sir Georg Harvey. Rich Kemp, Secr. (Patent Book One:280, Nugent 1992:31)

In 1638, this patent by Eppes was reissued (Patent Book One: 537, Nugent 1992:84). Slight changes were made to the list of names which appear in the same order, and “James Long” was altered to “Jane Long” (Moore, et al. 2009:35). This version of the patent also omits the word “Negroes,” but separates “Cesent” (spelling changed) and “Richard Litchfeild” with a semicolon instead of a comma as between all other names, and adds the phrase “in the Spanish fregat 1629” after “Jane Long.” As at least two servants whose names precede the semicolon are known to have arrived earlier in 1623 (see below), it is most likely that only the four servants listed after Cessent’s name arrived at the later date aboard the unnamed frigate.¹⁰

From the 1635/1638 patent, it is clear that four headrights were claimed by Capt. Francis Eppes for his “personal adventure” and the transportation of his sons (listed from eldest to youngest) John, Francis, and Thomas to the colony. The remaining people listed were indentured servants, including 23 men and two women bearing English names, as well as two men and three women who were among the first people of African descent to arrive on the banks of the upper James River—those described as “Negroes,” and listed by a single name only (Clark 1942:69; Dorman 1992:102; Horning 2004:44).

The Iberian saints’ names of the three African or Afro-Caribbean women: Juliana, Andrea, and Maydelina (amended to Magdilina in 1638) suggest Luso-African origins. Linda Heywood and John Thornton have found that while few of the names recorded for Virginians of African descent prior to 1660 (such as those listed

¹⁰ Martha McCartney (2007) appears to have reached the same conclusion. See her entries for Richard Litchfeild, Edward Ames, Susan Mills, and Jane Long. Most of the other servants from Eppes’ 1638 patent do not appear in her biographical dictionary, but see entries for John Joyce, Thomas Warden, and John Baker for comparison, which do not mention the frigate voyage.

in Capt. Francis Eppes' patent) were identifiably Central African in origin, roughly 25% of them were Iberian (as would be expected for a colony where the majority of Africans arrived from partially Catholicized Portuguese Angola). John Pedro and Antonio Johnson (introduced in Chapter 2) are examples of this. The remaining three quarters of African names compiled by Heywood and Thornton were English, but most of these had Iberian equivalents (e.g. John or Ann, but not William or Sarah). Portuguese saints' names were customarily given upon Portuguese or Luso-African Catholic baptism in Angola and Ndongo, and appear frequently in Virginia, as well as on plantations in Barbados and other Caribbean colonies who supplied Virginia with enslaved laborers (Heywood and Thornton 2007:272-284; Jordan 1968:73).

Heywood and Thornton (2007:276) propose that "Bashaw" may have been a variation of the Portuguese or Luso-African baptismal name "Sebastião" that should also be interpreted as evidence of West Central African origins. However, the name Bashaw could also point to origins in North Africa. Various spelled, the term 'bashaw', 'basha', or 'pasha' entered into Arabic and English usage from a common Turkish root. It was used as a title of respect in 17th-century diplomatic correspondence between English officials and North African elite leaders.¹¹ 'Bashaw' also had a second, derisive connotation in English – that of a proud and haughty man.¹² It is not possible to know for certain whether City Point's Bashaw chose his own name, requiring the English to follow the title of address to which he was accustomed, or whether the English called him by a name of their choosing, but the

¹¹This is evident in letters curated by the British National Archives, London (e.g. PRO SP 71/1: 2 February 1607, Mustafa Basha of Algiers and Moratter Rais, general at sea, to James I).

¹²See entries for "bashaw" and "pasha" in the *Oxford English Dictionary* and Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

frequency of Portuguese names among people of African descent in Virginia strongly suggests that the later English practice of denying enslaved Africans the use of their natal names was not yet common. The absence until the 18th century of the cruel irony of regal politically-themed names of power imposed upon enslaved men and women (e.g. “Caesar” and “Queenie”) further supports an interpretation in which either Bashaw used a baptismal name acquired in the vicinity of Angola or Ndongo, or a title of address from Muslim North Africa. Regardless of the origin of his name, it is likely that some colonial residents (whether of African or European descent) would have been familiar with its Turkish and North African connotations of high rank.¹³

Of the servants listed in the Eppes patent, only a few may be confidently identified in other documents.¹⁴ Thomas Warden and John Baker appear in the 1624/5 muster, a colonial census required in the wake of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War of 1622, as “Inhabitation of the Easterne Shore over the Baye.” They are listed in “Cap^t William Epes his Muster.” William was the elder brother of Capt. Francis Eppes, and is documented in this census as having arrived to the colony aboard the vessel

¹³ John Smith, for instance, was clearly familiar with the term, having written in 1603 of how he “slew the Bashaw of Nalbrits in Cambia” (Arber 1910:866). There were also people of English origin in the Virginia colony who used Bashaw as a surname, including a family for whom Hugh Lee claimed headrights in 1654 for land in Northumberland Co. (Patent Book 3:28, transcribed in Nugent 1992:242). Other men named Bashaw and described as “Negro” include an African forced emigrant listed in Symons Symons’ later 1655 patent on the south side of the James in Charles City County near Powell’s Creek (east of Jordan’s Journey). As Symons claimed his headright, this is probably not the same man (Patent Book One:377, transcribed in Nugent 1992:316). A third Bashaw of African origin or ancestry is listed as tithable in Surry County by Benjamin Harris in 1680, by William Thompson in 1682, and by John Thompson in 1684 (*Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly* Nov 1984: 47, 48, 51, 55; Feb 1985: 51,44, 48).

¹⁴ The names of both John Elison and Sarah Hickmore appear as in the colony’s 1624 census (in Archer’s Hope and James City, respectively) (Boyer 1979:25, 27); however, both are documented as free and married. These are therefore almost certainly other English immigrants of the same name, rather than servants indentured to the Eppes family. Similarly, John Nowell was recorded arriving to the colony as a passenger aboard the Margaret and John and living on Mulberry Island by January of 1625. However, he was listed as a household head (McCartney 2007:518).

William and Thomas. In the list that follows of 13 “servants” then living within his household are “John Baker age 20” and “Thomas Warden age 24.” Both of them are noted as having arrived in Virginia aboard *Ann* in 1623. Upon their arrival, Minutes of the Virginia Council (MCGC) recorded the oaths of supremacy and allegiance sworn by all passengers, revealing that Baker was a skilled joiner from London, and Warden had been a husbandman from Ely in Hampshire. It may have been Capt. Francis Eppes who paid their passage,¹⁵ but whether or not they remained with William or were transferred to Francis’ property at City Point during the settlement of the Upper James is unclear. It is likely regardless of his residence, however, that Baker’s training and carpentry skills were prevailed upon in constructing buildings on Francis’ lands, including City Point (Boyer 1979:63, 71; Coldham 1987:68; Dorman 1992:101-102; Horning 2004:44; McCartney 2007:103, 720; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:6; 1624/5 muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:68; Moore, et al. 2009:34).

John Joyce (or Joyse) is the only other early Eppes servant to appear elsewhere in primary documentation. In an August 6-7, 1626 court record (discussed in further detail in Chapter Five), after his failed attempt to escape bonded labor on Eppes lands, Joyce is recorded as accusing Capt. Francis Eppes of mistreating him and depriving him of food. However, the court disagreed. Pronouncing him “stubborn” and of an “ill disposition,” he was sentenced to be “severely whipped” by receiving “thirty stripes.” He was then ordered to be returned to Eppes to serve the remainder of his time plus an additional six months, followed by five years’ time or

¹⁵ Capt. William Eppes apparently also claimed headrights for Thomas Warden and John Baker (or “Barker”) for 450 acres on the Eastern shore in 1626, regardless of his brother Francis’ identical claim (Patent Book One: 49, Nugent 1992:7).

else “as [the Governor and Council] shall otherwise determine” laboring in general service to the colony (Clark 1942:67-68; McCartney 2007:435; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:105; Moore, et al. 2009:34).

In 1653, Capt. Francis Eppes Eppes expanded his landholdings by claiming additional headrights for 280 acres:

Col. Francis Eppes, Esqr., one of the Councill of State, 280 acs. Chas. City Co. on S. side of James Riv. & S. side of Appomattock Riv., 23 Jan. 1653, p. 219. Bounded Sly. on Capt. Batts, Nly. on the heads of Walter Brooke, Natha. Tatum & John Bakers land & Ely. On his own 1700 acs. Trans. of 6 pers: Thomas Mather, Thomas Riplye, Fra. Price, William Johnson, Thomas Price, Avis Jealy (Patent Book Three:219, Nugent 1992:281).

It should be noted that this parcel of land, described as bordered to its north by both the James and Appomattox rivers must include the point of land at their junction, which is the precise location of the WMCAR excavations within Site 44PG102.

Documentary research revealed no further information on the six new indentured servants associated with Francis Eppes; however, this document may be evidence that joiner John Baker, known from the previous patent, had completed his indenture and gone on to become Eppes’ landholding neighbor. A modest patent of 50 acres was filed under his name in 1636 for the transportation of one servant named John Baldwin (Patent Book One: 352, Nugent 1992:40). If this was the same John Baker, he would not have been the only formerly landless servant to hold property in the area. His neighbor Nathaniel Tatum (or Tattam) had arrived in Virginia in 1619 as a 14-year old boy aboard *George*. The ship’s passenger list noted he was one of “some [vagrant] boys and wenches that were appointed to go to Virginia.” These children and adolescents had been committed to London’s Bridewell Royal Hospital (and

house of correction) after "running wild in the streets" and "sleeping under stalls" (Coldham 1987:12; McCartney 1989:20; 2007:682-683; Meyer and Dorman 1987:16; Patent Book 1:579, Nugent 1992:93).¹⁶

Land patents are the documents most informative of City Points' laboring and unlanded residents; however, the other records provide more detail for the activities of landed men, such as Capt. Francis Eppes (or Epes), his sons, and his brothers William and Peter (see Clark 1942:67-71; Dorman 1992:101-108; Horning 2004:43-45). William, Francis, and Peter had been born in Kent, England, and as the younger sons of a minor gentry family would not have inherited land in England (Dorman 1992:17-45; Moore, et al. 2009:33). It is unclear when precisely Francis arrived in the colony. He may have made the voyage with his brother William aboard *William and Thomas* (no passenger list survives), but he was not included in either the 1623/4 List of the Living and Dead following the events of 1622 or the later 1624/5 muster. A number of households are documented on nearby Eppes Island (then "Shirley Hundred Island"), but the 1625 lists do not include Capt. Francis Eppes there or elsewhere (see the List of the Living and Dead transcribed in Hotten 1983:169-199; and 1624/5 Muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:3-71).¹⁷

By 1625, however, Eppes was certainly in Virginia, as he served on the General Assembly, representing Shirley Hundred, and engaged in frequent acts of violence against local Powhatan communities by commanding militia regiments at the

¹⁶ By the time of the 1624/5 muster, Tatum was listed as living alone in West and Shirley Hundred (McCartney 1989:20; 2007:682-683; 1624/5 Muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:16).

¹⁷ The original List of the Living and Dead and 1624/5 Muster are maintained in the British National Archives (PRO CO 1/3). It should be noted, however, that both of these documents are known to be incomplete, failing to name other colonists present in the colony at the time (see Dorman 1992:101, footnote 2).

rank of Captain (discussed further in Chapter Four).¹⁸ Eppes may or may not have resided at City Point during this time. His wife “Marie” or Mary appears in the baptismal record of their son Thomas filed in London in 1630, and only later as a colonist in the 1634/5 will of Thomas Pawlette (another resident of Charles City, at Shirley Hundred), as the recipient of a bible and 20 shillings for the purchase of a mourning ring. John Frederick Dorman suggests that Capt. Francis Eppes may have traveled to England for Thomas’ birth and then returned to the colony with Mary, using his wife’s headright for lands patented on Eppes Island (for which no record remains, but Eppes’ landholdings are mentioned in Walter Aston’s 1638 patent for Causey’s Care, see below) (Clark 1942:70; Dorman 1992:103; McCartney 2007:281; Nugent 1992:154-155; Tyler 1896:152). Alternatively, Martha McCartney (1989:24) proposes that Francis Eppes’s English first wife may have died, following which he possibly married a widow (of Capt. Isaac Madison) named Mary who was already present in the colony. McCartney suggests that Mary Eppes’ land, inherited from Madison, became the family’s Eppes Island property.

After a three year absence from primary documents, possibly reflecting an absence from the colony, Eppes represented Shirley Hundred again in 1631/2, this time as a member of the House of Burgesses. He later represented Charles City (then including City Point and Eppes Island), also as a burgess, in 1639/40 and 1645/6 (Journals of the House of Burgesses reprinted in McIlwaine 1915:front matter, 56).

¹⁸ Eppes was present in 1625 to witness a dispute between [Grivel] Pooly (minister for Flowerdew Hundred, Chaplin’s Choice, Jordan’s Journey, and Shirley Hundred) and [Thomas] Pawlette (of West and Shirley Hundred), recorded in the Minutes of the Council and General Court (McCartney 2007:540, 566; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:87). He also signed a petition to the King included in the *Journals of the House of Burgesses* (1631/2 Petition of the House of Burgesses to the Privy Council transcribed in McIlwaine 1915:44). See also his signature in the General Assembly, *William & Mary Quarterly* (second series) 7 (1927: 130-131).

This geographic shift in public office may or may not reflect a change in residence, as Eppes' Charles City political appointments are the first to post-date his 1635 patent. The 1653 land patent is the last mention of Capt. Francis Eppes during his lifetime. He died sometime between that date and September of 1674, when his son and heir Lt. Col. John Epes claimed his own tract of land (Patent Book Six:203, Clark 1942:71-72; Dorman 1992:103).

Archeological excavations producing material evidence that is contemporary with these primary documentary sources and associated with the plantation of Capt. Francis Eppes have been conducted by two cultural resource management firms: Lone Tree Archaeology and Environmental and the WMCAR. In 2004, within an effort to stabilize erosion along the northern bluffs following Hurricane Isabel, Lone Tree Archeology undertook a Phase I shovel test survey of all areas within 50 feet of the bluff north and east of Appomattox Manor, and reported significant archeological resources virtually uninterrupted throughout the areas affected by erosion. Additional limited Phase II test units along with a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey by Bruce Bevan revealed portions of a large anomaly within the stratigraphy, which upon excavation appeared to be mid 17th-century feature fill (Bevan 1983; Rosentel and Kastl 2006). In 2007, the WMCAR extended this excavation to confirm the GPR data, revealing the boundaries of a series of borrow pits roughly 8.5 x 8.5 meters (or 28 x 28 feet) in area, which appeared to have been mined for clay in the early to mid-17th century, and then filled with midden layers c. 1635-1660 (see Figs. 6-9) (Moore, et al. 2009).

From 2008-2009, I directed a limited survey and assessment of the immediate area surrounding the WMCAR's borrow pits in the aim of identifying the location of an early 17th-century structure strongly implied by destruction debris filling the lower layers of the pits' stratified fill. With several volunteers and twelve undergraduate students in my ANTH 350 special topics course at The College of William & Mary, this project placed 32 1.5-ft² shovel test pits in Appomattox Manor's north yard at 25-foot intervals, followed by two 3-ft² test units in areas of high colonial artifact concentration. Features uncovered in the test units included the remains of a 19th-century square brick well, postholes likely indicating a 19th-century fenceline, and a portion of an unidentified historic feature that may or may not date to the 17th century. Assemblages from these excavations did not contribute to this study, as the vast majority of artifacts generated were from plowzone contexts or from 19th-century features, and none came from proveniences clearly deposited within study period (Sikes 2010).

I had direct access to City Point 44PG102 assemblages, site records, field notes, maps, and photographs generated by both Lone Tree Archaeology and the WMCAR from 2007 to 2009, as well as physical access to all features mapped and excavated by the WMCAR as a member of their field crew. For the purposes of this study, artifacts from plowzone, from 18th-century uppermost deposits within the



Figure 6. Overall excavation area photograph showing Feature S-1 bisected (WMCAR). North is to the right.

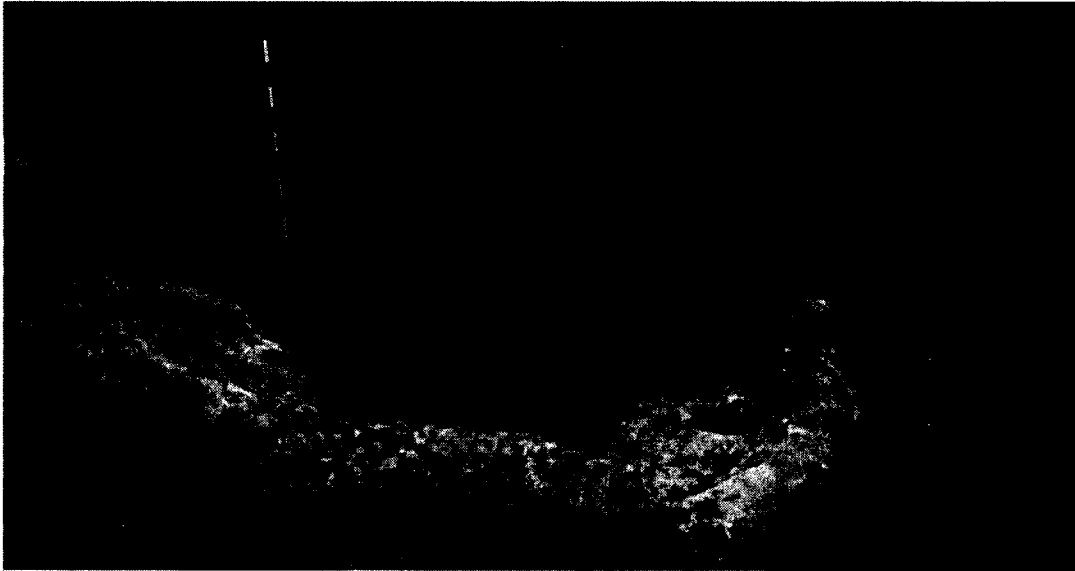


Figure 7. Profile photograph of the stratigraphy of Feature S-1's bisected borrow pits and remaining fill, facing south (WMCAR).

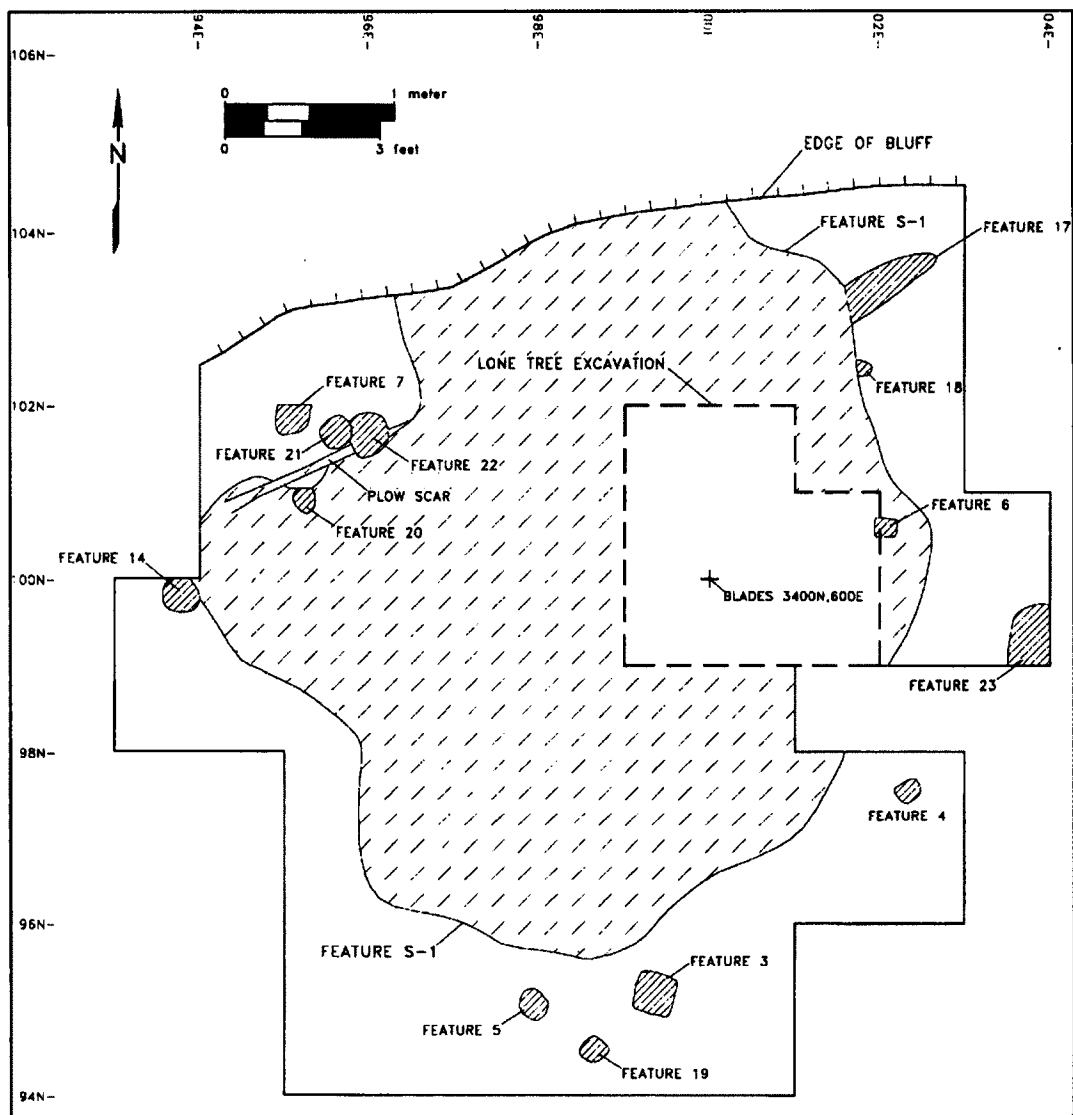


Figure 8. Plan view of Feature S-1 and the area of excavation (Moore, et al. 2009:44, Fig. 12).

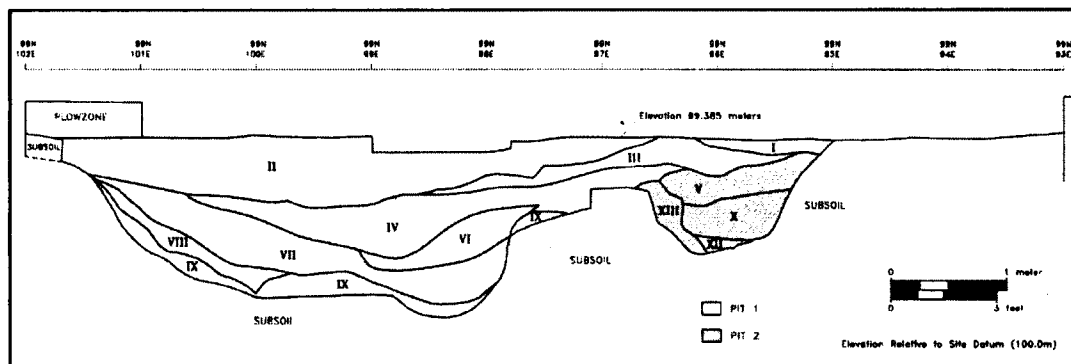


Figure 9. Profile drawing of excavated layers within Feature S-1, facing south (Moore, et al. 2009:48, Fig. 15).

borrow pit depression, and from feature contexts unassociated with the 17th-century fill of the borrow pits that were also generated by the WMCAR are not considered (in accordance with the selection criteria outlined above).

Approximately half of the feature fill contained within these pits was excavated by the WMCAR, who treated the entire stratigraphic series postdating the borrow pit cuts as “Feature S-1,” within which cultural deposits were distinguished by Roman numeral labels (Fig. 9). (The southern half was not immediately threatened by erosion or by the planned bluff stabilization, and was left intact.) Cultural strata underlying an episode of 18th-century fill (layers I and II) included layers of brick rubble, ash, burned wood, and other architectural destruction debris (layers III, IV, and VI), interpreted as dating to the third quarter of the 17th century. These destruction layers in turn overlay midden deposits containing a variety of artifacts with *terminus post quem* dates in the 1650s and earlier (Appendix A), along with a substantial faunal assemblage (Table 2) (Moore, et al. 2009).¹⁹

Artifacts retrieved from the borrow pits of Feature S-1 included an abundance of architectural items (1124 artifacts from the borrow pits as a whole, or 532 artifacts below level II), which made up roughly 41% of the borrow pit assemblage. These materials included wrought iron nails (n=1,108) and a wrought spike, scrap metal (n=10), handmade (and under-fired) bricks (a total weight of 202,500g), 17th-century window hardware (a pintle, hinge, and shutter dog), and fragments of daub

¹⁹ Two presumed intrusive artifacts catalogued within the lower fill of Feature S-1 included single piece of 19th-century colorless glass and a reed pipe fragment.

	LIII	LIV	LV	LVII	LVIII	LX	LXII	LXIII	LXIV	Tot.
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cattle)	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cattle), cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Bovidae family (cattle/sheep/ goats), cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (pig)	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Odocoileus</i> <i>virginianus</i> (deer)	1	16	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	32
Ruminantia suborder	0	16	7	4	3	1	2	0	10	43
Ruminantia, small to med.	0	4	6	0	0	8	0	2	0	20
Artiodactyla order	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Mammal, large	1	29	11	72	1	12	1	6	6	139
Mammal, medium to large	8	102	37	26	18	6	1	1	18	217
Mammal, medium	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Mephitinae family (skunk)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (squirrel)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Talipidae family (mole)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bird, large	0	3	4	0	0	16	1	4	1	29
Bird, medium to large	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Bird, small to medium	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bird	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Lepisosteus</i> sp. (gar)	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Fish	0	5	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	16
<i>Terrapene</i> sp. (box turtle)	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Turtle	0	12	41	9	4	19	0	5	5	95
Turtle, large	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table 2. Number of Individual Specimens, Feature S-1 17th-century proveniences (faunal analysis by Elizabeth Monroe, courtesy of the WMCAR, adapted from Moore, et al. 2007:87).

(weighing 7,975.5).²⁰ Signs of intentional burning and discard suggested the demolition of a building (possibly in preparation for new construction). Manual labor related not only to demolition and construction, but also to agricultural activities was evidenced by tools including two saw blade fragments, two large hoe blades suitable for tobacco cultivation, a maddock, an axe head, and a file (Appendix A, Moore, et al. 2009). Servants Thomas Mather, Thomas Riplye, Fra[ncis] Price, William Johnson, Thomas Price, and Avis Jealy (for whom headrights were claimed in 1653) may have been the laborers who used tools similar to these to excavate the borrow pits for its raw clay and then filled them by disposing of waste from the previous two to three decades.

The *terminus post quem* dates of the feature fill strata place colonial activities in this area of City Point contemporary with Capt. Francis Eppes' 1653 patent of new lands. They are also consistent with Brooke Blades' suggestion, based on artifacts recovered from excavations adjacent to features associated with a later (*c.* 1680) Virginia House at City Point, that occupation of the area began prior to 1650 (Blades 1988; Moore, et al. 2009:102-103). However, most of the material disposed of within the pits (below the destruction layers) dates to the 1630s, and may reflect some or all off the servants listed in the 1635/1638 patent. As the archaeological evidence indicates that at least one structure at City Point was demolished by *c.* 1660, it is clear that a building stood nearby that was most likely constructed during joiner John Baker's lifetime, and probably with the aid of his expertise (Moore, et al. 2009:34))

²⁰ Brick and daub were weighed in the field and discarded without artifact counts in accordance with City Point's collection policies.

Ceramic tobacco pipes (n=151) recovered from 44PG102's borrow pits represent the personal possessions of City Point residents. This pipe assemblage was dominated by locally made Chesapeake pipes (n=106), but also included imported mass-produced molded white ball clay pipes (n=44). Chesapeake pipe bowls in 17th-century contexts decorated with the initials "SH" and "IE" (or "JE" in Latin script, discussed in detail in Chapter Five) strongly suggest ownership by servants Sarah Hickmore and Jonath[an] Ellison, listed in the 1635/1638 patent. Two possible pipe wasters, a possible fragment of kiln furniture, and several brick bats/wasters may be remnants of attempted brick-making and/or other pipe production nearby (Moore, et al. 2009; Sikes 2008).

Case bottle glass fragments (n=150), a spoon and knife, and a variety of ceramics (n=96) dominated by coarse earthenwares (n=71) attest to food and beverage storage and service (see Appendix A). The majority of European-style ceramics were imported coarse earthenwares, such as North Devon (gravel-tempered n=14, plain n=1, and sgraffito n=2), tin-enameled wares (n=11), red borderware (n=7), and North Midlands (also known as Staffordshire) slipwares (n=2). Other ceramics included three fragments of coarseware manufactured at Jamestown and a sherd of Chinese porcelain. Identifiable vessel types represented included plates (n=4), dishes (n=3), pipkins (n=2), a milkpan, (n=1), a storage jar (n=1), and a mug (n=1). Where vessel types could not be determined, some sherds were large enough to be classified as hollowwares (n=12) or flatwares (n=2). As a whole, these patterns emphasize food preparation and storage over food service.

Pottery consistent with Native Virginian traditions (n=4,574) included simple stamped, fabric impressed, cord marked, and net impressed varieties. Even accounting for the fact that much of this Native ceramic assemblage is made up of clearly redeposited precolonial pottery types, these ceramics overwhelmingly outnumber European-style wares in the borrow pits (n=96), a pattern discussed in further detail in the next chapter. Other evidence of Native activity or influence included predominately quartzite lithic artifacts found in abundance (n=12,503), including numerous projectile points and incomplete hafted bifaces (n=93), and cores (n=40) and primary flakes (n=24) demonstrate lithic production on site (Appendix A, Moore, et al. 2009). Identifiable projectile points were dominated by redeposited types representing the Paleoindian through Middle Woodland (including an incomplete Clovis point). Yadkin Triangular (n=6), Caraway (n=4), Clarksville (n=7), and Late Woodland Triangular (n=1) quartzite hafted bifaces were among a minority of formal tools diagnostic or potentially diagnostic of the Late Woodland and/or early colonial periods. Chronological evidence of Native influence at Capt. Francis Eppes' City Point, provided by diagnostic formal lithic tool types and identifiable pottery types is considered in further detail in Chapter Four.

Walter Aston Site c.1635-1660

Capt. Francis Eppes' lands on Eppes Island bordered those of Walter Aston. The Walter Aston Site (Site 44CC178), named for its owner, is located on Eppes Island at the juncture of the James and Appomattox rivers, within plain view of the Eppes lands at City Point (Fig. 1). Surviving colonial records for this site are sparse, as it

lies within the portion of colonial Charles City County that (unlike City Point) was not divided to form Prince George County in 1702. Modern Charles City County lost the majority of its colonial accounts during the Civil War, during which they were sent to Richmond for safekeeping and consequently burned following the Union siege of the city in the Evacuation Fire of 1865. Surviving documents include deeds, wills, and court orders from the period 1655-1665, yielding a brief glimpse into the lives of 44CC178's residents in the final years relating to these assemblages, as well as the 1623/4 census and 1624/5 muster, and land patents from the 1620s and 1630s, which appear to predate colonial occupation in the excavated areas.

Martha McCartney (1989) has traced the chain of title to link 44CC178 to its 17th-century colonial landowners. Two hundred acres in the area of the site and abutting land claimed by the Virginia Company were first received by Nathaniel Causey (or Cawsie/Cawsey) in 1620 . He was entitled to this allotment as an "Ancient Planter," who had arrived in the area at his own expense prior to the departure of Sir Thomas Dale (Nugent 1992:xxviii), but the land apparently remained unoccupied. In 1623-24 , he represented Jordan's Journey in the General Assembly (Papers of the General Assembly of 1623/24 in McIlwaine 1915:21-44). In the following year, Causey and his wife Thomasine were listed as living at Jordan's Journey with 5 servants in the 1624/5 muster (see transcription in Meyer and Dorman 1987:20).

Three patents under the name of Walter Aston (or Ashton) establish that by 1634, Causey's heir John had sold the land to Aston, and that by 1646, Aston was living very near to the 200-acre Causey tract on 500 additional acres he patented in

1638 (McCartney 1989:28-33; Patent Book One: 578, Patent Book Two:12, 78, Nugent 1992:154-155, 165).

Walter Ashton, Gent., 590 acs. Chas. Citty Co., 26 July 1638, p. 578. Between land of Sherly hundred & land he purchased of Nathaniell Causey, Sly. upon Watkins his Cr., Wly. upon the head of land of Sherly hundred. Due for the per. adv. of himself & his wife Warbowe Ashton & trans. of 10 pers: James Jefferson, William Ward, Thomas Sheild, Richard Williams, Jon. Williams, Wm. Johnes, John Hobbs, John Esquire, Jon. Roberts, John Macey (Patent Book One, Nugent 1992:93).

Walter Aston, Gent., 250 acs. Chas. Citty Co., p. 12. W. on the great river. E. on the plantation of Causeys Care, S. on land of Capt. Epps (in the island) & N. on land of Robert Martyn. Granted by order of court 15 Oct. 1641 & alsoe due for trans. of 5 pers: John Baily, John Bull, Hen. Bradshall, Eliza. Vaughan, Judith Settle. (By Wm. Berkley.) (Patent Book Two, Nugent 1992:154-155).

Walter Aston, Gent., 1,040 acs. Charles City Co', Aug. 12, 1646, Page 78. 200 acs. near Sherley Hundred, S. upon a cr. formerly called Wattkins Cr., E. upon Hugh Coxe, dec'd. & W. upon land where sd. Aston now lives. 500 acs. upon Wattkins Cr., W. upon Sherlye Hundred & E. upon land formerly belonging to Natha. Causesey, but now in possession of sd. Aston; 250 acs. on the great river, E. on Causeys plantation, S. upon Capt. Epps' land in the island & N. on land of Robert Partin. 200 acs. by patent dated Dec. 10, 1620 unto Natha. Cassey & due Aston by purchase from John Cassey by bill of sale Feb. 7, 1634; 590 acs. by patent for the per. adv. of himself & his wife Warbowe & trans. of 10 pers. 250 acs. the residue for trans. of 5 pers (Patent Book Two, Nugent 1992:165).

Causey's (later Aston's) land was referred to in land patents as "Cawsie's Care" or "Cawsey's Cleare" (Patent Book One:525, Patent Book Two:12, 78, Nugent 1992:81-82, 154-155, 165), and the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology's excavation of 44CC178 from 1983-1984 sometimes followed suit in calling the site Causey's Care, though the assemblages produced appear to postdate Causey's tenure.

Water Aston had served as a burgess to the General Assembly alongside Capt. Francis Eppes prior to acquiring this land (representing Shirley Hundred) as early as 1629. By 1632, he was described as residing at “Causeys Cleare.” Aston eventually served (as did Eppes) in the local militia and engaged in warfare against neighboring Algonquian-speaking Virginia Indians as well as “strange” Native groups who entered the area (discussed further in Chapter Four). Aston attained the rank of Lt. Col. by 1655. Aston was also associated with his neighbor Francis Eppes socially, as he is listed alongside him in the wills of mutual friends Thomas Pawlette and George Menify (Clark 1942:276-277; Hening 1809:147, 154, 168, 178, 202; McCartney 1989:1-4, 24, 28-31, 36, 69; Petition of the House of Burgesses to the Privy Council transcribed in McIlwaine 1915:56; see Pawlette's will in Tyler 1896; see Menify's will in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1907:421-422).

Walter “Ashton’s” 1638 patent for 590 acres at Charles City County lists headrights for the transportation of 10 men to the colony, in addition to Aston’s first wife, Warbowe. Aston claimed additional acreage for passage paid on behalf of three men and two women in his 1641 patent. All of the people for whom Aston claimed headrights bore English given and surnames, and it is unclear whether any of them can be linked to other events.²¹ Among possible connections, William Ward (Warde) may be the Yorkshire man detained at London’s Bridewell (hospital and prison) in

²¹ There are several records for servants bearing names listed in the Aston patents, but they are either clearly or probably not the same people. Among unlikely possibilities, a September 19, 1625 MCGC record establishes that there was a servant named John Hobbs who attempted to escape his (probably forced) transport to Virginia, and was returned to the ship *Elizabeth*, eventually becoming a servant of [Abraham?] Peirse. One of three William Wards is similarly listed as a servant in another household (that of Edward Blaney). There is also a Richard Williams who also used the surname Mussell, imprisoned in Newgate and then sent to Virginia in 1622 following an outbreak of epidemic infection in the prison (MCGC transcribed in Coldham 1987:30; McCartney 2007:392, 719, 750; McIlwaine 1924:71).

January of 1620, and “kept for Virginia” (Coldham 1987:17; see also McCartney 2007:719). John Williams similarly may or may not have been a former inmate of Bridewell, ordered sent to Virginia on August 10, 1622 after living as a vagrant in the area of London’s Lime Street (Coldham 1987:29; see also McCartney 2007:750).

From court orders, other details of people laboring on Aston lands emerge. A servant named Michael Chapman is known from court orders that extended his term of service to Walter Aston’s widow Hannah in 1657, but little more is revealed of this man elsewhere (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658:105, abstracted in Fleet 1941a:82; McCartney 1989:45). Given his youth and the absence of a headright claimed for his name, he was probably born in the colony, possibly at or near Eppes Island.

Aston’s workforce eventually included at least two Irish servants, and at least one person of African descent (McCartney 1989:33-34, 44-49). In 1656, the year of Walter Aston’s death,²² Aston’s second wife Hannah was declared exempt from paying any further taxes upon an unnamed “old negro man” (Charles City County Court Orders 1655-1658:65 abstracted in Fleet 1941a:50). Four years later, Charles City county justices ordered Walter Hind, a servant of Hannah Aston, to make up time owed by completing a seven-year indenture, citing a 1653 act outlining terms of service which applied solely to Irish servants (Hening 1809:411; McCartney 1989:47).

²² There is no will or probate record for the first Walter Aston (1607-1656) in Charles City County records or among colonial wills filed in London at the British National Archives, although Charles City County does have a record of the receipt of Aston’s will (Charles City County Court Orders 1655-1658:59, Fleet 1941a:45). Aston was buried in nearby Westover Parish Church Cemetery, where his gravestone remains. His epitaph reads: “Here Lyeth interred the body of Leftenant Colonel Walter Aston who died the 6th April 1656. He was Aged 49 years And Lived in this country 28 years.” This would have made him 21 years old upon his arrival to Virginia (in 1628), as Martha McCartney (1989:27, 44) has noted.

It is ordered that Walter Hind servt to mrs Hanna Aston shall according to the act for Irish servts serve continue and complete the full tearme of six years from the time of ariveall, and make good the time neglected (Charles City County Court Orders 1658-1661: 223 abstracted in Fleet 1941b:63).

Martha McCartney suggests that Hind may also be the “Walter Heines” that Walter Aston (the second, son of the first Walter Aston) took to court in 1666. The reason for the suit is not mentioned, but Heines was ordered to pay compensation to both Aston and his step-brother Capt. Edward Hill (a fine totaling over a thousand pounds of tobacco and a cowhide or equivalent value), implying continued tensions between this Irish servant and the English Aston family (Charles City County Orders 1664-1665:619 abstracted in Fleet 1941c:57 ; McCartney 1989:47-48).²³ Another surviving mention of Irish residency at 44CC178 demonstrates positive relations between English master and Irish servant. Water Aston’s (the second’s) 1667 will (transcribed in William Byrd’s title book) left a sow to his “Irish boy” named Edward (Johnston 1942:259; McCartney 2007:49; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1916:68).

²³ Hannah Aston had remarried Col. Edward Hill of Shirley Hundred.

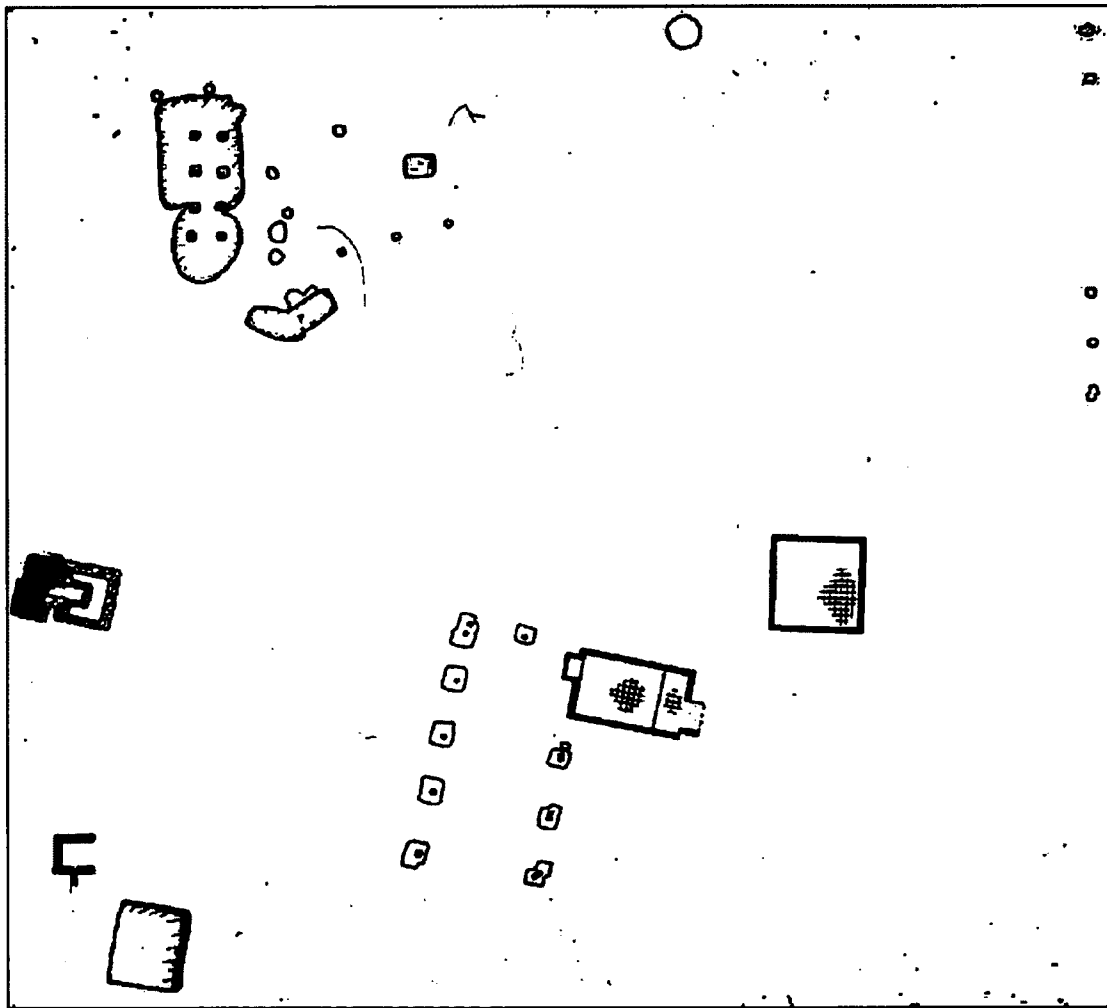


Figure 10. Site plan of 44CC178 (VDHR).

Seven buildings dating to Aston's tenure were excavated by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology at 44CC178 (Fig. 10), including a domestic 1 ½ or 2-story farmhouse approximately 20 by 40 ft (Fig. 11), a building interpreted as a brewery, and at least one possible warehouse. Archaeological contexts include deposits associated with cellar fill, builders' trenches, and postholes/postmolds. Two buildings contained artifacts associated with gunsmithing. Features also included a

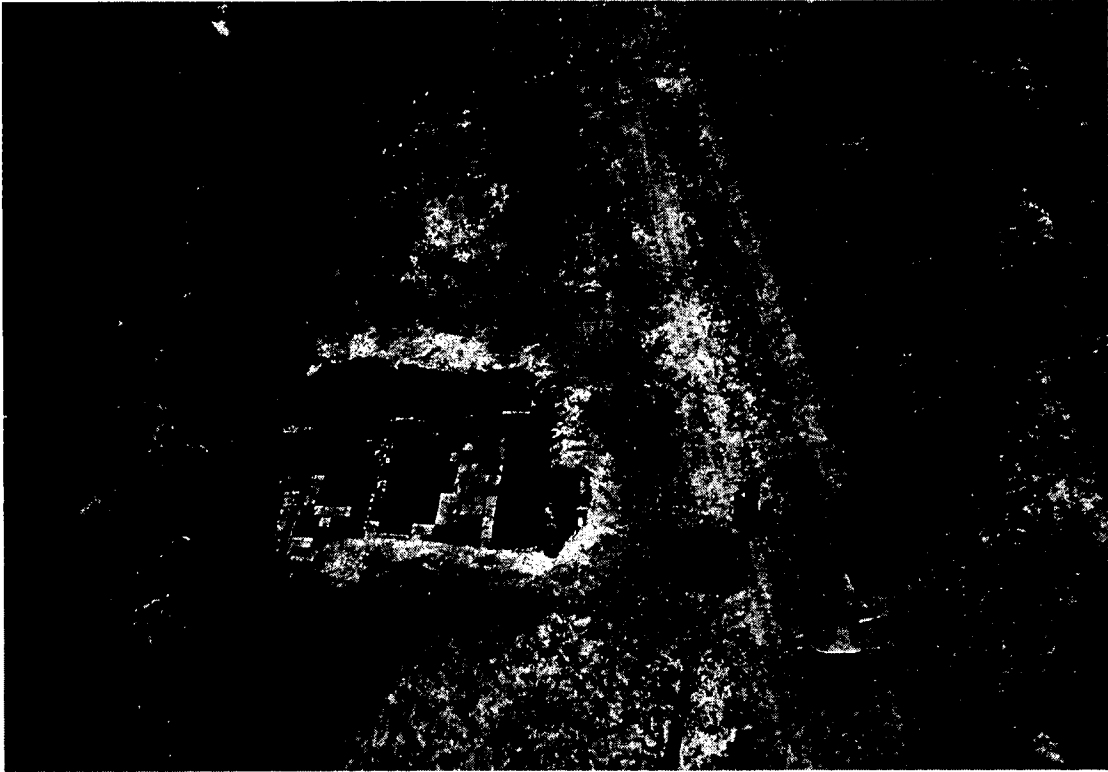


Figure 11. Excavated features at 44CC178 (the Aston dwelling) (VDHR).

cobblestone kiln used to dry grain,²⁴ and several midden contexts (Martha McCartney 1989:40-43, 49-50; Nicholas Lucketti, personal communication).

The Walter Aston Site 44CC178 was excavated as a threatened site in a limited time period (Nick Lucketti, personal communication). No site report currently exists for this site, but a digital artifact catalog was made available to me by the WMCAR, who created the assemblage database. Provenience numbers were accessible within the artifact inventory, but stratigraphic descriptions beyond distinctions between surface collection and excavated contexts were not available. In addition, field maps of the excavation were accessible at the James River Institute for Archaeology, and slide photography of the 1983-1984 excavations was accessible at

²⁴ Taft Kiser interpreted this as a blacksmithing kiln; however, Nick Lucketti and Martha McCartney agree that it was used for drying grain (Nick Lucketti, personal communication).

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) along with the artifact assemblages.

Agricultural and carpentry tools, including 15 axes, 10 saw blades and blade fragments, 3 chisels, and 41 hoe blades and blade fragments, and the remnants of two spades and a shovel provide evidence of substantial labor performed by servants indentured on Walter Aston's land at 44CC178. As at City Point, Walter Aston Site assemblages (Appendix B) are dominated by architectural materials reflecting construction and destruction events. Brick, wrought nails, sheet metal and metal straps, daub, mortar, tile, hinges, window pane glass, and window leads and pintles are represented in abundance, along with pieces of architectural slate. Items such as a fireplace finial and poker, and 18 brass curtain rings provide evidence of interior furnishings at the Aston dwelling, while 15 keys and 35 lock parts attest to the need for privacy or security.

Site 44CC178 assemblages give insights into the daily lives of its inhabitants as well as into the built landscape. Items related to grooming, clothing, and personal adornment included aglets, beads, 2 belt buckles, straight pins, 3 buttons, 9 bone combs, 15 mirror fragments, and a cuff link. Frequent treatment of illness is also evident in 44CC178's material remains. Assemblages include 18 glass pharmaceutical vials, 10 Delftware ointment pots and pot sherds, and 116 Delftware drug jars or jar sherds.

The Walter Aston site also produced numerous personal items related to leisure, including Chesapeake pipe fragments (n=1236) and white ball clay pipe fragments (n=4673). Initialed pipes include two "WA" bowls, probably personalized

for Walter Aston (or his son), and a pipe bowl inscribed “IC” (Latin script “JC”) that may have been intended for John Cocke, the godson and nephew of the first Walter Aston (Luckenbach and Kiser 2006:169-170; McCartney 1989:48, 50; Sikes 2008:95).²⁵ Three mouth harps testify to 17th-century folk music, and a rare 17th-century book clasp also appears in the site inventory.

Artifacts related to food and beverage storage, preparation, and service were also well represented at 44CC178. Merida olive jar sherds are the remains of large ceramic shipping containers that may have been used to import and to store not only olives and olive oil, but also wine or a variety of foodstuffs including capers, beans, chick peas, and lard (Goggin 1960). Beverages such as beer and wine were shipped and stored in case bottles and wine bottles that entered the site assemblage. Other containers for beverages include Westerwald (“Rhenish Grey”) stoneware jugs, Saintonge bottles, Frechen (or Rhenish Brown) Bellarmine or “Bartmann” bottles, Staffordshire jars, and Saintonge and Iberian costrels, which would have been strapped to the belts of 44CC178’s residents to provide them with drink while traveling. Liquids were served on the site from at least one coarse earthenware pitcher made at Jamestown, in pewter tankards, or in the case of tea, in Chinese porcelain tea bowls.

Coarse earthenware pipkins manufactured downriver at Jamestown and Martin’s Hundred along with iron cauldrons were used to prepare food on site.

²⁵ Another 44CC178 Chesapeake pipe bowl is inscribed with the letters DK. It is identical to a pipe from a c. 1640 context in Newfoundland. The initials and the second pipe’s Newfoundland provenience are associated with Sir David Kirke and his residence at Ferryland. The second pipe was probably shipped from the Upper James River, demonstrating undocumented communication between Kirke and the residents of James River plantations (Luckenbach and Kiser 2006:169-170; Sikes 2008:95).

Milkpans to separate cream from milk were imported from the North Midlands of England, but pans manufactured locally downriver at Martin's Hundred and Jamestown were also found within the site assemblage. Delftware dishes and plates may have been used for elite food service, or for display within the Aston home. Utensils recovered from the site included 26 iron knife fragments, a ladle and skimmer, 1 iron fork, and 18 pewter spoons. Sherds from ceramic cooking and storage vessels consistent with Native Virginian traditions were also present at 44CC178 but numbered relatively very few (n=129). These included simple stamped, fabric impressed, and cord marked varieties tempered with shell, gravel, or quartz.

Although no features consistent with Virginia Indian occupation were observed during the excavation of the site (Nick Locketti, personal communication), quartzite projectile points, lithic other bifaces, scrapers, cores, flakes, and debitage were present in addition to the pottery mentioned above. Diagnostic formal lithic tool types and identifiable pottery types at 44CC178 are discussed further in Chapter 4, which considers the evidence of Native influence on Upper James colonial settlements.

Curles Neck c.1630-1654

Named for the meandering bends of the upper James River, Curles Neck lies northwest of City Point and Eppes Island, above the fork where the Appomattox tributary joins its stream (Fig. 1). During initial colonial development of the vicinity under Sir Thomas Dale, this area was known as Neck-of-Land (see "Curles" and "Neck-of-Land" on the Fry-Jefferson map of 1751, Fig. 4). The site is best known as

the home of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. during Bacon's Rebellion of 1676; however from the 1630s through the 1650s, it fell under the ownership of Captain Thomas Harris (Fry and Jefferson 2000 [1755]; Harris, et al. 1966:13-17; McCartney 2007:58; Mouer 1985, 1987, 1988, 1997, 1998a, b, n.d.; Tyler 1906:216, 222).²⁶

Harris had been born the third son of Sir William Harris and Alyce Smythe in 1586 in Essex, northeast of London (Harris, et al. 1966:11). He emigrated from southeast England aboard *Prosperous* (along with Sir Thomas Dale), and by 1623/4, Thomas Harris and "his Wife Harris" are recorded as living at Neck-of-land (1623/4 List of the Living and the Dead transcribed in Hotten 2003 [1874]:170; Meyer and Dorman 1987:354). In 1624/5, the colonial muster records Thomas Harris, still living in "Neck-of-Land in the Corporation of Charles Cittie," as being "aged 38 yeares" and having arrived to the colony aboard. His name is accompanied by that of his 23-year old wife Adria (or Adry), who had arrived separately in *Marmaduke* in 1621, in addition to a seven-year-old relative named Ann Woodlase and a 15-year-old servant named Elizabeth (1624/5 Muster transcribed in Harris, et al. 1966:12; Meyer and Dorman 1987:8-10). Ann Woodlase was probably Ann Woodley, listed after the Harrises in the 1623/4 List of the Living and the Dead. John Frederick Dorman suggests she was the daughter of Capt. John Woodliffe/Woodley who patented land in Charles City/Bermuda Hundred near Jordan's Journey in the 1630s and 1640s (Meyer and Dorman 1987:706). Thomas, Adria, Ann, and Elizabeth were documented as residing in two houses with a boat at their disposal, raising cattle and

²⁶ See also National Register of Historic Places, Curles Neck Farm, Henrico County, Virginia, National Register #09001222; and VDHR File # 043-0035 under the name Curles Neck Plantation. Nathaniel Bacon acquired title to the land in 1674 (Mouer 1987:15; n.d.:1; Tyler 1906:222).

poultry, and armed with 3 “peeces fixt” (snaphuance or wheel-lock firearms) (see McCartney 1989:41-42; Noël Hume 1969:212-213).

Between 1636 and 1638, three patents were issued to Capt. Thomas Harris for a tract of land called Longfield. Descriptions of the property make clear that this land was Curles, as it was bounded to the south and east by Bremono plantation (see Fig. 4).²⁷ Acreage varying between 700 and 750, later expanded to 820,²⁸ was granted to Harris, issued to him in return for the transportation of 13 people to the colony in addition to himself and Adria, including seven men and a woman bearing English names and “a man & a woman” described as “Negroes” (Harris, et al. 1966:13-17; Meyer and Dorman 1987:355; Mouer 1994 [1988]:36; 1998b:11; Patent Book One:337, 438, 615, Nugent, et al. 1934:37, 60, 101).

Thomas Harris, 820 acs. Commonly known by the name of Long feild [sic], Henrico Co., 25 Feb. 1638, p. 615. With Sw. & marsh, beg. At a little Cr. Over against Capt. Martin, N. on the back side of the Sw., E. S. E. into the woods towards Bremono, W. N. W. on the maine river. 100 acs. for his own per. adv., 100 acs. for the per. adv. of his first wife Adry Harris, as being Ancient Planters, & 620 acs. for the trans. Of 13 pers: William Purnell, John Godfrye, John Searne, Thomas Kemp, Richard Mascoll, Nath. Moore, John Edwards, Ann Ridley, William Jones, Thomas Morgan, William Jones, 2 Negroes—a man & a woman. (Patent Book One:615, Nugent, et al. 1934:101).

With minor changes in spelling, the same 13 names appeared in 1635, listed in the same order, for 750 acs. bordering the land of Edward Gurganey (Gurganey),

²⁷ Bremono has also been located through archaeological survey at Curles Neck Plantation by VCU under Dan Mouer’s direction. “Undisturbed foundations” were observed; however, test excavations were not pursued there (Mouer 1985:5). See also National Register of Historic Places, Curles Neck Farm, Henrico County, Virginia, National Register #09001222; and VDHR File # 043-0035 under the name Curles Neck Plantation.

²⁸ Four hundred acres of this land had first been patented by Edward Gurganey, and was bequeathed to Thomas Harris by Gurganey’s widow Ann (Patent Book One: 438, McCartney 2007:367-368; Nugent 1992:60).

located in “Digs his hundred.” This was apparently a different piece of property. Whether it was ever settled, and whether the people listed resided there or at Longfield is unclear (Patent Book One:304, McCartney 2007:367-368; Nugent, et al. 1934:33).

The fact that the man and woman of African descent claimed as headrights first for Digges Hundred in 1635 and then for Longfield from 1636-1638 remain unnamed (whereas nearby City Point’s contemporary 1635 patent lists first names for African and/or Afro-Caribbean servants) suggests that perhaps their names were especially unfamiliar, possibly because they were non-European and therefore difficult to pronounce and spell. Alternatively, they may have been unnamed because they met with early prejudice that City Point’s African forced emigrants eluded (though whether due to non-Christian religion or due to region of origin cannot be determined). A 1637 patent for land in James City County issued to Capt. Henry Browne, Esquire may support the former hypothesis, as it lists “Mingo a Negroe”²⁹ in the midst of English names, followed by “ Franc. a Negroe, Fr. a Negroe, Anth. a Negro, Alexander a Negro, Jon. a Negro,” but then also “twoe women Negroes” who remain unnamed (Patent Book One:441, Nugent 1992:61). Whether the two women’s names were not provided, while the names of men with Portuguese or English names were given was due to gender or to the familiarity of European names versus African names is unclear.

²⁹ Mingo was a common name for people of African descent on Caribbean plantations as early as the 1640s. It has been linked to Bantu speakers in West and West Central Africa; however, alternatively it may be a diminutive of Domingo (“Sunday” in Portuguese and Spanish) (Handler and Jacoby 1996:699, footnote 694). If so, it may be consistent with the Akan (West African) practice of giving children day-names (see Decamp 1967). In either case, the name Domingo (common on the European continent) may have been reasonably familiar to and easily pronounced by 17th-century English speakers.

Those emigrants who were listed by name on Harris' patent are also largely untraceable, with the possible exception of William Jones. There were several men named William Jones documented as residing in the colony in the 1620s. Of those who were likely serving under indenture, one man was claimed for 50 acres patented by Capt. William Eppes, and another man of that name was listed as a servant of Abraham Peirse's at Flowerdew Hundred in the 1624/5 muster.³⁰ A third candidate remains as a possible match for one or both of the men named in Harris' 1635 patent. This William Jones arrived with Nathaniel Tatum as part of the group vagrant children and adolescents rounded up in London in 1619 (introduced above) who were subsequently deported to Virginia (Coldham 1987:12; McCartney 2007:432).

Thomas Harris served as a burgess in 1623/4, 1639, and 1647 (Journals of the House of Burgesses transcribed in McIlwaine 1915:26, 39, 42; Mouer 1993c; Tyler 1915:252). During his residence at Curles from the 1630s to 1650s, he was active in the local militia, at the rank of lieutenant and later captain-major, and served in the parish vestry. In 1654, Thomas Harris died and left his land to his son William, who built a new residence on the new Harris land on Turkey Island and sold Longfield to Roger Green by the late 1650s (Harris, et al. 1966:22-25; Hening 1809:128-129; McCartney 2007:367-368; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:11; Mouer 1993c:2; 1994 [1988]:36). Longfield sold several times between 1655 and 1674, trading hands through a number of landowners as a quarter for servants along with their tenant overseer. Thomas Ballard was the last owner of Longfield before

³⁰ William Jones of Flowerdew Hundred (Peirse's Hundred) was documented as arriving in 1623 on the vessel *Southampton*, and is therefore not the William Jones previously held at Bridewell with Nathaniel Tatum.

Nathaniel Bacon's purchase and renovation of the property (Henrico County Orders 1694-1701:3, 435-436; Harris, et al. 1966:22-25; Mouer 1994 [1988]:36).

There is little documentation of the Harris household servants following Thomas Harris' initial headright claims; however, later documents may be a continuation of precedents set within his tenure. It is certain that his daughter Mary Harris Ligon's household on the southern side of the James in Henrico included Native servants or slaves by 1702/3, as she bequeathed to her son-in-law Thomas Farrar "my Indian boy, Robin, being in lieu of an Indian boy given to his wife, [also named] Mary Ligon, by her father, which Indian I desire that Thomas Farrar would be so pleased to give unto my grandson, Thomas Farrar Jr., to enjoy after me" (Henrico County Deeds & Wills 1697-1704:365-366; Harris, et al. 1966:20). An inventory at Curles Neck of the household of Nathaniel Bacon's widow in 1678 after the Harris' tenure also presents a picture of the area's demography that may have been typical of estates owned by men engaged in Anglo-Indian trade (as Nathaniel Bacon was) in the third quarter of the 17th century. Bacon's probate lists only non-English residents under the heading "Servants." These included a "smith: being a Dutch man: named peter." In addition there were "5 Negroes," including Peter (age 40), Hector (age 25), Jackey (a man, age 32), a blind man named Tom (age "about 40"), Kate (age 30), and Kate's "mollato" [sic] daughter (age 1). "Indian" servants included Joan (aged about 40), a "boy called Tom about 16" years of age, nine-year old Dick, and two unnamed boys aged about four and five years (Henrico County Deeds & Wills 1677 - 1692:450-456; see also Mouer 1998b:5).

Features related to an early 17th-century dwelling associated with the Harris occupation at Curles Neck (Site 44HE0388) were discovered by L. Daniel Mouer in 1987, interrupted by and underlying the remains of an 18th- and 19th century brick kitchen, constructed during the later Randolph family ownership of Curles Plantation. The Harris House cellar was excavated as a Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) annual field school from 1993-1996, as part of a broader series of surveys and excavations at Curles that took place from 1983-1997 (Brown 1998:88-89; Mouer 1998b:10). It consisted of part of a brick-lined cellar (roughly 18 by 24 ft), a central chimney base, and a beehive-shaped, mud-plastered bread oven of brick and cobble stones at one corner of the house (Figs. 12 and 13). The support for the house's 1 ½ storey superstructure was unusual, consisting of "half-timbered" construction in which posts-in-ground were sunken in holes in the cellar (though not at the gable end of the structure, which may have been entirely of brick), and the walls (plastered on



Figure 12. Curles Neck Harris House hearth and cellar floor (VDHR).

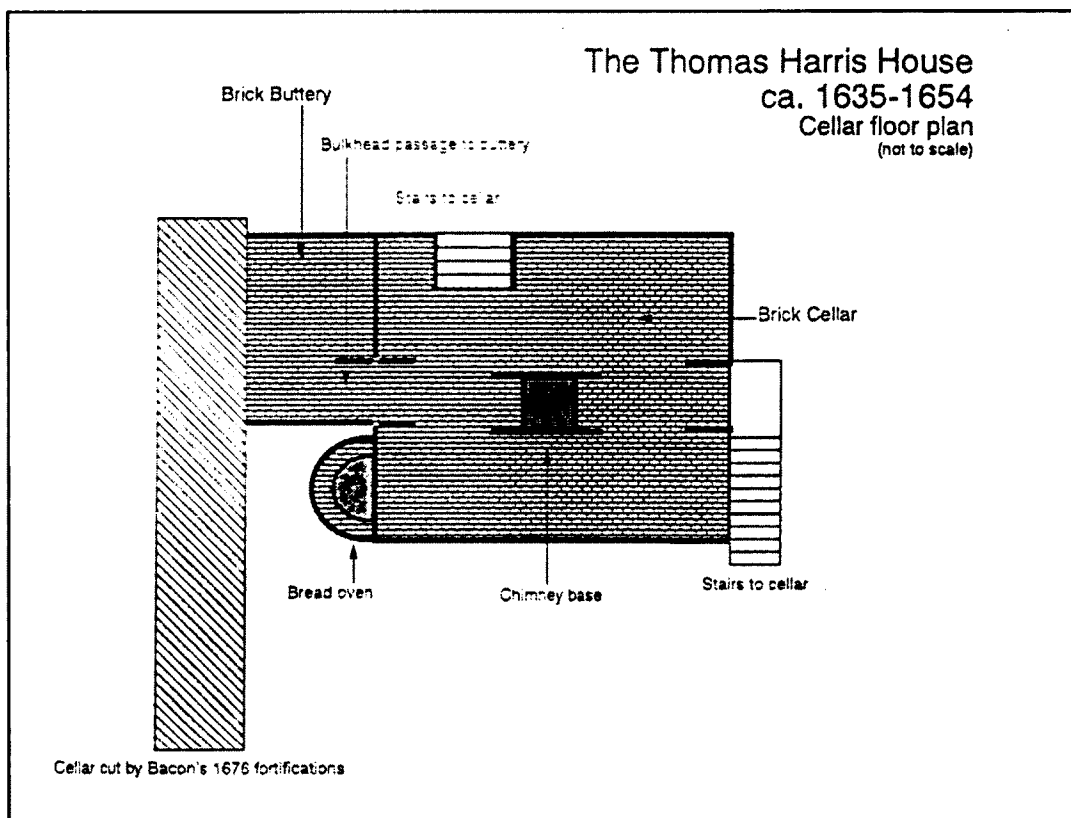


Figure 13. Curles Neck Harris House cellar floor plan (Mouer 1994:2).

the interior) were filled with brick nogging instead of the usual wattle and daub. The cellar was filled with the remnants of whole burned beams and destruction layers of brick rubble and ash beneath more than two feet of silt and sand washed in by a series of hard rains. Mouer therefore interpreted the house as having been burned, following which the cellar stood open for a significant length of time. As he also noted very few domestic artifacts in the cellar, he interprets the Harris House as abandoned prior to its destruction by fire (Brown 1998:87-89; Mouer 1993b:2; 1993c:2-3).

No final report exists for these excavations, though two publications and a series of brief progress reports disseminated in VCU Archaeological Research Center newsletters have summarized some of the documentation relevant to the site, as well

as the architectural features it produced (see Table 1). Incomplete field notes, site maps, annual feature catalogs, incomplete site Harris Matrices, site photographs, and artifact photographs and drawings are curated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and were made accessible to me during my collections-based research. An incomplete artifact inventory for the site was once available, however it was created in digital form in the 1990s and has since been corrupted. It is now unreadable (Jolene Smith, personal communication).

VDHR collections include 270 Hollinger boxes of materials from VCU's excavations of Curles Neck. These were inconsistently organized. Most contained bags of artifacts (usually labeled by "E.U." or excavation unit numbers), organized by material and artifact type (e.g. ceramics, coarse earthenwares), and within those categories by provenience (E.U.) numbers. Some artifact bags contained catalog cards with provenience descriptions, northings and eastings, and excavation dates, but usually only if the artifacts had been removed from the assemblage for study and/or display (and many were not returned to the collection). Some boxes contained artifacts of various E.U. numbers and materials that had probably been on display or set aside for study previously.

I was unable to find any description of the site's methodology and numbering system within the site records curated by VDHR; however, it appeared from an examination of feature catalogs and labeled artifacts that natural (and possibly cultural) strata within excavation units were designated by "E.U." numbers (e.g. E.U. 9000), while features were labeled with these numbers in addition to "F" followed by two digits designating the year of excavation and a catalog number (e.g. F93-11 being

the eleventh feature recorded in 1993). Because E.U. numbers were assigned chronologically and boxes were most often organized by E.U. ranges, this meant that features related to the Harris occupation but dug in different E.U.s and different years were scattered throughout the collection. I was able to locate and catalog only 394 artifacts from features clearly related through field records and VCU newsletters to the Harris House at 44HE388. These are listed along with provenience descriptions in Appendices C and D. This small catalog is certainly incomplete, and contains a few clearly intrusive 18th- and 19th-century materials that may represent my misunderstanding of VCU feature catalogs and field notes or contamination from the overlying Randolph kitchen contexts.

My examination of materials housed at VDHR in comparison to published finds, along with drawings and photographs from the Harris House excavation leads me to conclude that many of 44HE388's Chesapeake pipes and Native ceramics may be housed in an estimated 80 additional boxes were inaccessible to me during collections-based research. These are stored in an untended and locked warehouse off of the VCU campus, with no known inventory (Bernard Means, personal communication). There are no ceramics associated Native traditions within VDHR's collections related to the Harris household. Reported Chesapeake finds are also absent. For instance, though VCU newsletters report and illustrate Chesapeake pipe bowls inscribed with the initials "WH" and "IH" (JH), found within the Harris cellar fill and belonging to William Harris and Joane Harris (Fig 14) (Mouer 1993c:3; 1994:1; 1998b:11, fig. 13), these artifacts were not found within VDHR collections, and may have been among the artifacts pulled for display without being returned.

The incomplete Harris House assemblage housed at VDHR does contain white ball clay pipe stems and bowls in addition to Chesapeake pipe fragments. Identifiable ceramic vessels included delft dishes and drug jars, Iberian olive jars, and Westerwald jugs, along with North Devon milkpan sherds. Other sherds included Saintonge, North Midlands slipwares, Chinese porcelain, and Frechen stoneware. Seventeenth-century clothing was represented by an aglet, a shoe buckle, and 30 brass straight pins. Glass artifacts included the remains of pharmaceutical vials and wine bottles. Although Native ceramics were entirely absent from the assemblage, lithic (mainly quartzite) debitage, cores, bifaces, scrapers, flakes, and a single Late Archaic Savannah River type projectile point were present.

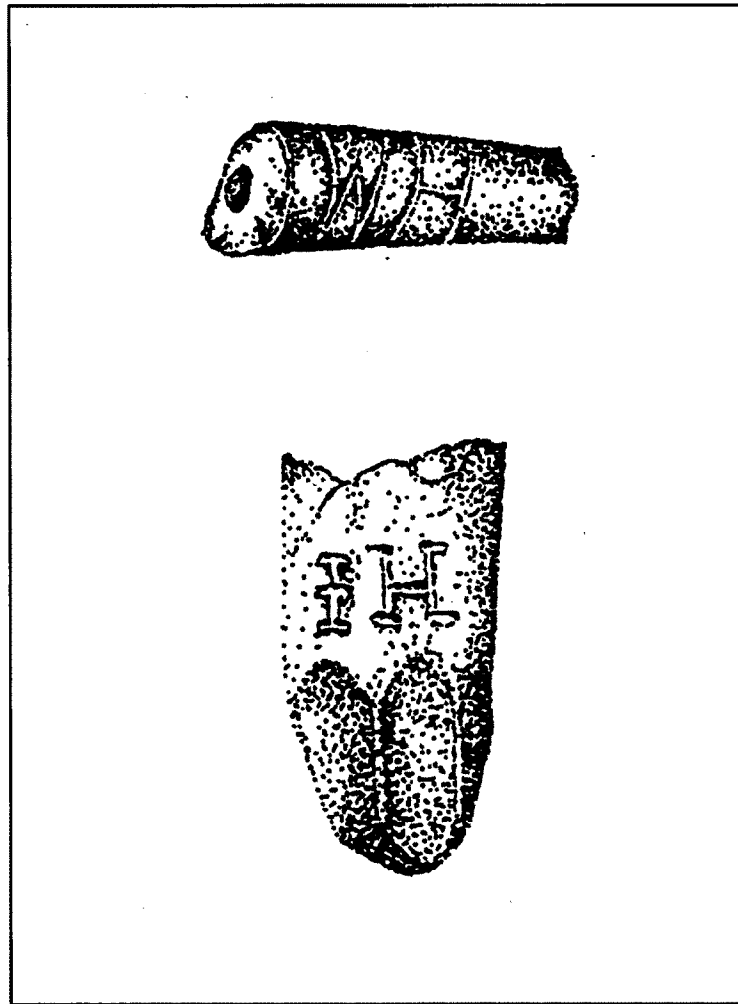


Figure 14. Chesapeake pipes associated with the Harris occupation (Mouer 1994:1).

Flowerdew Hundred c.1619-1650

Two sites of interest to this study are found at Flowerdew Hundred, located on the south side of the upper James River, in Prince George County (Fig. 1). Flowerdew Hundred was an early upper James River settlement, well-established by 1619. Sir George Yeardley, the governor of the colony, a military veteran of war in the Low Countries, and Virginia's wealthiest colonist, had amassed 1,000 acres there by that date. He named his land for the family of his new bride, Temperance Flowerdew, whose brother Stanley appears to have owned the land prior to Yeardley, beginning in

1617. Of the colonial settlements attacked by Powhatan warriors in 1622, Flowerdew fared among the best, losing only six of its residents. Shortly after the attacks, Yeardley sold his plantation complex to merchant-planter Abraham Peirse, the second wealthiest man in the colony and a militia captain, at which time the land became known as "Peirse's Hundred" (Barka 1976, 1993; Coldham 1987:37-39, 50-51; Deetz 1993; Hodges 2003; Kingsbury 1906a:229; 1933:103, 162, 301; Markell 1990; McCartney 2007:62, 771-775; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:157; Patent Book One:49, 395, 484, Nugent 1992:7, 50, 72).

The consolidation of colonists at defensible plantations following the Uprising may have contributed to Flowerdew Hundred's relatively high population, including the highest number of servants anywhere in the colony. The muster of January 1624/5 records the presence of 57 people on the plantation living among 12 dwelling houses, 3 storehouses, 4 tobacco houses, a windmill, and substantial herds of livestock (Barka 1976:3-4, 64-65; Deetz 1993:20-23, 45-48; McCartney and Walsh 2003:36; 1624/5 Muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:22-24). Over half of these people were servants, most of whom arrived to the colony aboard *Southampton* in 1623, who ranged in age from 19 to 50. Others were free men, some with wives and children who were probably Peirse's tenants, with the exception of Grivell Pooley, noted as being a minister. Seven of the servants listed were of African descent (described simply as "Negro" men, women, and a "young child," without names). James Deetz (1993:22; see also McCartney 2007:548) has noted that some or all of the six adults of African descent likely entered Flowerdew Hundred's workforce in 1619 after forced emigration aboard *White Lion* and/or *Treasurer*, since both George Yeardley

and Abraham Peirse were documented as purchasing 15 of the “20 and odd Negroes” these vessels carried. In John Rolfe’s letter describing the arrival of these first African newcomers, they are once again unnamed (John Rolfe to Sir Edwin Sandys 1619/20, transcribed in Kingsbury 1933:241).

One of the unnamed African men in the 1624/5 muster of Peirse’s Hundred may have been John Phillips. Martha McCartney and Lorena Walsh have linked the following court record to a servant of African descent at Peirse Hundred:

It is ordered that John Phillips & Joan White for their offence in comitting fornication, whereby the said Joan hath had a bastard, shall be wipped at y^e Post at James Citty & receive 40 stripes a piece. And further that Mr. [Abraham] Persey doe take such course as they may be seperated and not suffered to come together (MCGC October 11, 1627, transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:155).

McCartney and Walsh suggest that John Phillips was probably “John Phillip A negro Christened in England 12 yeers since,” who had been called to testify as a witness in the General Court in late November of 1624 (MCGC transcribed in McCartney and Walsh 2003:33; McIlwaine 1924:33) Assuming that Joan White was not of African descent, McCartney and Walsh note that this sentence is not inconsistent with contemporary punishments for the crime of fornication. It is one of several court records from the early years of the colony that demonstrates that illicit sexual relations between African and European servants were not punished more harshly than illicit sexual relations between European servants.

However if racial prejudice was truly absent, at least in its later form, the question once again arises why six adults of African descent remained unnamed “Negroes” at Flowerdew Hundred, while a contemporary General Court record and a

1635 land patent at City Point name African servants (the former doing so without specifying skin color). If, as Deetz and McCartney suggest, some or all of these people were among those earliest forced émigrés to arrive in Virginia from the region of Angola in 1619, Linda Heywood and John Thornton's (2007) research suggests many of them would have been Christian, like John Phillips, therefore avoiding prejudice on religious grounds. And like him, many or most West Central Africans had Portuguese baptismal names or English equivalents which would have made their names familiar and easily recorded. Such inconsistency in the way that African names were recorded or omitted on the upper James may be due to their non-English status. In a study of names and name omission for non-English people listed in both the 1623/4 census and the 1624/5 muster, McCartney and Walsh (2003:41-42) note that individuals of Italian, Polish, Dutch, French, Irish, and Persian are similarly inconsistently recorded—alternately listed by name followed by a description of ethnicity or simply by ethnicity, e.g. “the Persian,” “a French man,” or “a foreigner.” Some men, such as “Mr. Vincencio the Italian” were named in one document, but not in the other.

Of the servants who are named within the 1624/5 muster, several may be located in other documents. Anthony Pagitt (or Pagett) was representing Flowerdew Hundred as a burgess by 1629. Likewise, William Allen was free of servitude by the same year and serving as a burgess alongside Pagitt, but on behalf of nearby Shirley Hundred (Journals of the House of Burgesses, transcribed in Hening 1809:138; McCartney 2007:82, 530). John Upton was freed shortly after the 1624/5 muster, having paid Peirse for his remaining term of service. By 1629, he was a married

landowner on the lower James, representing Isle of Wight as a burgess. Eight years later, he led his local militia in an attack at the rank of Captain against Virginia Indians (Journals of the House of Burgesses, transcribed in Hening 1809:149, 169, 187, 203; McCartney 2007:708-709; Patent Book One:210, 471, 482, Nugent 1992:25, 69, 71-72). John Bates went on to marry a woman named Elizabeth as a landowner in Middle Plantation (which would later become Williamsburg) by 1655. He was “discharged from the countrey and county leavyes” (taxes) by York County Court at the age of 62 when he was too elderly to work, and died four years later naming four children in his will (Coldham 1987:50; McCartney 2007:119; Meyer and Dorman 1987:101-102; Patent Book Three:377, Nugent 1992:316). William Garret, still in servitude, appeared in General Court in 1627 in response to accusations of “lewd behavior” with “Katheraine Lemon his fellow servant.” Since Abraham Peirse had already punished him and the court did not “find sufficient proof,” no further sentence was pronounced (McCartney 2007:320-321; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:154).

Of the free residents of Flowerdew Hundred, Rev. Grivell Pooley went on to be spurned by Cisley Jordan (widow of Samuel) of Jordan’s Journey, who first promised him her hand in marriage and then retracted her promise while cohabitating with William Farrar. The Minister Pooley responded in 1623 by suing her for breach of contract and immoral behavior, but eventually released Cisley from the failed engagement in 1625. In his next court appearance the following year, Pooley testified in favor of Capt. Francis Eppes against the character of John Joyce of City Point (introduced above) (Clark 1942:67-68; McCartney 2007:566; MCGC transcribed in

McIlwaine 1924:41-42, 89, 105, 165, 189, 192). The court concluded: “it appeareth by the testimony of Grevell Pooly, minister, and Symon Sturgis [who was accusing Joyce of theft]: The said John Joyse had no just cause (either by correction, want of victual, or any other cause) whereof he hath complained, but that this act of his [running away and complaining of mistreatment] hath proceeded from a stubborn and ill disposition of himself, and not by any just occasion offered by his master” (MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:105).

Among many archaeological sites excavated at Flowerdew Hundred over the past several decades are two which appear to be contemporary with Abraham Peirse’s servants and tenants, and have substantial deposits which may be clearly isolated from later 17th-century through 20th-century material remains. The Stone House Foundation Site 44PG64 at Flowerdew Hundred, excavated by Southside Historical Sites under the direction of Norman Barka, predates 1650 (as inferred from the absence of wine bottle glass), and may predate 1640 (based on pipe stem bore diameters). The site consisted of a stone foundation outlining a domestic structure, 41½ ft x 24 ½ ft, with an H-shaped double hearth. The 17th-century occupational ground surface was disturbed by plowing, so that no middens remained to be excavated. However, artifacts were recovered from the builder’s trench surrounding the building, as well as from a possible kiln or roofing tile storage area, 3 human burials, and a series of postholes and molds within a boundary fence (Barka 1976:6-8, 56; Carson, et al. 1981:182).

Excavation at Flowerdew Hundred’s Site 44PG65 was also begun by Norman Barka and Southside Historical Sites, and was completed by Charles Hodges as a

College of William and Mary master's thesis project. The remains of three structures were explored archaeologically at 44PG65. Structure 1 was a 37 x 16 ft earthfast structure with an attached lean-to shed which appears to have served as a garrison house or barracks, and possibly as a byre. An associated well house which post-dated the Uprising was used to wash ceramics linked to dairying activities, and a nearby shed served as a buttery. Hodges concludes that this complex may have been used as early as Stanley Flowerdew's tenure, and by 1623 probably housed a sergeant as well as some of Yeardley's tenants, servants, or Indian allies. Structure 2, a 32 x 16 ft earthfast building, appears to have been a public granary, storehouse, and/or magazine where corn and/or tobacco collected as rent from farmers and tenants may have been stockpiled. Finally, Structure 3 is interpreted by Hodges as an administrative headquarters which consisted of a groundsill-laid wooden building surrounding a double hearth of cobblestone and brick. An associated kitchen midden yielded substantial quantities of fish bones (Carson, et al. 1981:181; Hodges 2003:212-221).

Flowerdew Hundred Foundation curates assemblages and field records from several decades of excavation. The assemblages for 44PG64 and 44PG65 are recorded per artifact in a card catalog. As no digital database currently exists, quantitative queries and comparisons are not possible for these sites at this time. These limitations meant that I examined a sample of artifacts from the Flowerdew Hundred assemblages that were easily located and of interest. They did not constitute a representative sample of the collections for 44PG64 and 44PG65 as a whole. Among these, I was able to review most of the ceramics manufactured according to

Native traditions, and most of the complete or nearly complete Chesapeake pipe bowls. Some partial printed inventories are also available, along with all field maps, feature catalogs, and field notes. My review of these sites concentrated mainly on spatial patterning of features evident in field maps.

Other Sites: Jordan's Journey, Mathews Manor, and Basse's Choice

Three other James River sites, for which assemblages were not reviewed in person, are mentioned comparatively in this study following a review of secondary literature. These include Jordan's Journey, Mathews Manor, and Basse's Choice. Of these, Jordan's Journey, located on the southern side of the James River in Prince George County (see Figs. 1 and 4), provides the best comparison with other upper James sites. Initially settled by Samuel Jordan and his wife (introduced above) in the 1620s, Jordan's Journey was home to 55 people by the 1624/5 muster (1624/5 muster transcribed in Dorman 1992:16-20; McCartney 2007:59-60). In 1647, Edward Bland, who was engaged in Anglo-Indian trade, obtained a patent for land east of Jordan's Point. Sites 44PG302 and 44PG151 may or may not be related to his household and/or tenants as it is not known whether the Bland family actually resided at Jordan's Journey (McCartney 2011:89-95). Jordan's Journey resident and merchant George Potter probably obtained at least one Indian servant in 1657, when he was given permission to do so in court; however, this is near the end of the study period proposed for this project. Ultimately, although archaeological excavations have revealed numerous features and artifacts associated with Native occupation, there is no clear documentation of Indian or African residency within the Jordan plantations

that may be directly linked to contexts temporally isolated within the study period. For this reason, Jordan's journey did not satisfy the above described selection criteria. Jordan's Journey features, site plans, and assemblages are published in a number of reports, an online database (The Digital Archaeological Record, Jordan's Journey 44PG302, ID 6063), and a recent archaeological and historical overview compiled by Martha McCartney (Bowen 1996; McCartney 1987, 2011; McLearen and Mouer 1993; Morgan, et al. 1995; Mouer, et al. 1992).

Mathews Manor (also known as Denbigh Plantation, Site 44NN18, or Colonial Williamsburg Foundation site number 90WS) was named for 17th-century landowner Capt. Samuel Mathews, who immigrated to the colony around 1619 (Noël Hume 1965, 1966). This site is situated in present-day Newport News (formerly Warwick County), on the north side of lower James River (Fig. 1). A report of the colony in 1647 indicated that Denbigh Plantation was the site of the largest community of African forced emigrants anywhere in the colony (McCartney and Walsh 2003:55). Forty African servants were recorded by Dutch merchant mariner David Pietersen de Vries as residing at Mathews Manor in an 1649 travel account (Farrar 1949; McCartney, et al. 2000:237; McCartney and Walsh 2003:55; Noël Hume 1965:9-10; 1966:832). It is evident that European servants worked alongside people of African descent at Denbigh and had frequent interactions, both cooperative and combative, with resident Virginia Indians. Mathews is documented as having employed English servants and received Virginia Company tenants. He was also given a license for Anglo-Indian trade (Farrar 1949; Noël Hume 1965; Virginia Council 1908:3; 1919).

Capt. Samuel Mathews married Frances Piersey, the second wife and widow of Flowerdew Hundred's Abraham Piersey, sometime after she appeared in court to produce an inventory of her late husband's estate in 1627/8. By the time Abraham Piersey's estate was finally settled in 1639, Frances had died the year prior. While Piersey's daughter Mary is recorded as having assumed the administration of his vast estate which she eventually inherited (Cabell 1915:122; Cook 1935:299; Virginia Council 1921:426-427; William and Mary Quarterly 1900), it is interesting to speculate that Frances may have taken some of Flowerdew Hundred's 15 or more servants with her to Mathews Manor while the Piersey estate was in limbo.

Assemblages excavated from 44NN18 between 1963 and 1968 by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research under the direction of Ivor Noël Hume are associated with Mathews' Denbigh plantation manor house (51ft by roughly 21ft). This structure appears to have been severely damaged by fire toward the end of its use-life, perhaps around the time that Mathews left the colony. Other excavated features included an ice house, several discrete middens, a possible dairy filled with architectural debris, multiple boundary ditches, and a series of midden-filled shallow depressions interpreted as hog wallows with *terminus post quem* dates between 1620 and 1640 (Emerson 1988:26; Noël Hume 1965, 1966). No final report is available for this site, though an artifact catalog was made available to me for study by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Basse's Choice (44IW13) is also located on the lower James, to the south of the river (Fig. 1). Eleanor Breen (1997, 1998) has argued convincingly that the assemblages from 1989-1990 excavation by VDHR and the Virginia Company

Foundation support documentary evidence of intimate Anglo-Indian relations within a household of mixed heritage. Nathaniel Basse patented 300 acres of land within which this site is situated in 1626. In 1638, his son John married a Christian Nansemond woman (Breen 1997:20-23; McCartney 2007:118-119). Site 44IW13 consists of a post-in-ground hall-and-parlor house (18 x 28 ft), another small earthfast structure (10 x 9 ½ ft), postholes related to a shed (5 ½ x 12 or 16 ft), postholes related to a fence line or another small shed, several ditch features, a small pit and its fill, and a ravine filled with midden layers (Bedell 1990:9-16). A description of Basse's Choice features was available to me in a Virginia Company Foundation draft report (Bedell 1990), as well as in Breen's (1997) reproduction of site plans and printed "prehistoric" inventory of Native pottery sherds and lithics from the site.

Discussion of Collection and Documentary Bias

The completeness, accessibility, and organization of the comparative collections under study pose significant barriers to a systematic regional study. Of the assemblages related to City Point, Walter Aston Site, Curles Neck, and Flowerdew Hundred, only the first two excavations are fully and completely catalogued in digital databases and/or spreadsheets that may be queried and quantitatively analyzed. The catalogues for Curles Neck consist of incomplete copies of handwritten records and an unreadable (corrupted) file on floppy disk. In addition, the collection is currently split between curatorial facilities at VDHR and an uninventoried and inaccessible warehouse at VCU. The VDHR collections to which I had access do not appear to contain the majority of the site's Chesapeake pipes and Native ceramics (at least for

proveniences associated with the Harris House occupation). This presents a strong bias against the possible presence of Native women at the site. Flowerdew Hundred collections are fully catalogued, but likewise lack a database that may be queried or analyzed for quantitative patterns. Because the existing card catalogs are organized by object numbers, assemblage patterns at the level of provenience are also obscured. By contrast, my presence at City Point excavations led me to understand the features and site formation processes to an extent that access to field notes, photographs, and maps (many produced by field school students) could not possibly deliver for contemporary comparative sites. Curles Neck field records represent over a decade of excavations, and are not currently organized by date or by type of field record form. Further, site methods related to record-keeping (e.g. how features were named, or how forms were structured) changed frequently over time and I was unable to locate a summary of methodology or changes in methodology. The consequences to this dissertation project of this variety in the organization and accessibility of these sites' data to this project were profound. City Point collections, fully catalogued, accessible, and queryable, are discussed at length both in terms of broad patterns and at the level of unusual and/or notable finds. My examination of other sites is necessary subjective, opportunistic, and highly selective, with less structure to the overall patterns observed than might be desirable.

Documentary bias also skews the interpretations reflected in this study, though the biases from site to site are far more consistent than those affecting archaeological collections. The above review of documented residents of James River plantations from c. 1619-1660 presents a demographic picture of colonial settlements

that is overwhelmingly European, with rare glimpses into the lives of small minorities of West Central African (and perhaps also West African) servants. Landed men of wealth (e.g. Capt. Francis Eppes, Walter Aston, Capt. Thomas Harris, Abraham Peirse, and George Yeardley) are easily followed through emigration, marriage, and the course of their social, economic, and political engagements, while those indentured or otherwise obligated to labor on their lands are most often untraceable. This is particularly true in the case of Africans, whose frequent anonymity prevents the rare events that were recorded in their lives from being linked. Female servants are also rarely traceable, given that marriages resulted in changes to their surnames, and often the omission of their first names in colonial records as well. When servants can be associated with other documents beyond musters and censuses, it is most often in the context of becoming free landowners themselves (as in the case of City Point's John Baker or Flowerdew Hundred's John Bates), or serving in public office (as in the case of Flowerdew's Anthony Pagitt). Those who appear elsewhere while under indenture or under threat of forced labor do so most often in the context of court appearances (as in the cases of John Phillips, Nathaniel Tatum, William Jones, and John Joyce), which may paint particularly unsympathetic portraits of defendants of lower socioeconomic status.

Native Virginians are most often referenced in the context of warfare, political diplomacy, and trade, rather than as residents or frequent visitors to lands claimed by English men. However, it must be noted that 17th-century documentation is very heavily biased against acknowledged Native American plantation residence (Breen 1997:5). Though Indian servants, sometimes bound out to English households after

capture during warfare, are known (through isolated court records and colonial legislation) to have resided on colonial plantations during the period in question (Chaplin 2005; Coombs 2011:256; McCartney and Walsh 2003:51, 63-64; Rountree 1990:73-74, 95, 97-99), they cannot be expected to appear in specific land patents connected to archaeological sites, which list only *transatlantic* emigrants (both forced and voluntary) for whom headrights were claimed. Colonial censuses and musters are also skewed against the documentation of Indian colonial residence, as they were recorded in response to warfare between Powhatan Indians and British colonists, when Indian plantation residence (or the acknowledgement of it) was least likely. For instance, the 1624/5 muster does not list any Indian residents on the Upper James under the headings for Neck-of-Land, West and Shirley Hundred, Jordan's Journey, Chaplin's Choice, or Peirse's Hundred (see McCartney 2007:20; 1624/5 muster transcribed in Meyer and Dorman 1987:8-24). Even if the animosities of warfare had been absent in the presence of Indian residents, Native people may simply not have counted in the minds of census-takers, who were, after all, counting colonists. However, court records, archaeological assemblages, and pictorial maps reviewed in the chapters to follow belie the apparent absence of Native people within colonial plantation communities. Moreover, they demonstrate their influence upon the behavior of colonial creoles.

Chapter Four: Evidence of Native Influence

Early Anglo-Powhatan relations at sites along the James River were typified by frequent and varied interethnic interactions revolving around the exchange of trade items, the etiquette related to diplomatic negotiations, joint military expeditions, violent conflict, servitude and slavery, and the sharing of knowledge related to geography and to local food production in a new climate by fishing, hunting, and cultivation of Native crops. All of these processes brought Virginia Indian ideas, practices, and material items into contact with colonial residents of European and African descent (Hatfield 2004:8-38; King, et al. 2006:63; Mrozowski 2010:29; Rountree and Turner 2002:128-130; Waselkov 2006:435). Colonial maps, archaeological assemblages, and a deeper review of documentary evidence reveal some of the ways in which upper James newcomers were dependent upon Indian residents of Tsenacommacah.

Inherited Geography

At the time of the arrival of the English to Jamestown, Powhatan Indian villages and hamlets were found almost exclusively along waterways, and their settlements were dispersed, rather than nucleated,³¹ often spanning both banks of a river or creek (Horning 2004:23; Hulton 1984:27; Rountree 1990:105; Rountree and Turner

³¹ Archaeological evidence and documentary descriptions support this assertion, although historical maps (such as those of Tindall and John White, Figs. 15 and 16), generally imply nucleated settlements, representing Indian communities with points or icons of buildings, as English maps would represent English towns. The drawings of John White at Roanoke in 1585 may accurately reflect variation in Algonquian Indian settlements. His illustration of the “towne of Pomeiock” depicts a nucleated village surrounded by a protective palisade, while the settlement of Secotan is shown as a series of buildings interspersed with corn fields and communal areas on the outskirts of a forest (See the drawings of John White reproduced in Hulton 1984:62, 66, Plates 32, 36).

2002:82; Smith 2000 [1624]; Turner and Opperman 1993). Colonists settling the upper James, as elsewhere in the Chesapeake, built directly overtop of previously Powhatan sites. This served the practical purpose of saving the labor involved in clearing land of tree growth. It also created mimetic settlement patterns, in which colonial plantations mimicked earlier Powhatan geography by visibly replacing the oval-shaped dwellings of Protohistoric Virginia Indian villages, built of slender saplings covered with reed mats or hides, with English-style hall-and-parlor houses. English colonists in Virginia favored the riverfront acreage of rivers, which provided fertile planting grounds and convenient access to shipping and encouraged dispersed and sprawling plantations rather than the development of urban centers more common to Europe (Clayton 1947[1688]:11; Edwards and Brown 1993; Fischer 1989:247-250; Hatfield 2005b:151; Kelly 1979). The upper James in colonial Virginia therefore resembled Late Woodland *Tsenacommacah* much more closely than it did southeastern England in terms of the character and placement of settlements, as well as the transportation routes that connected them. This emphasis on riverine settlement and travel led English perceptions to be shaped by Native ideas, prompting John Clayton later in the 17th century to express his understanding of Virginia's geography through a concept borrowed from a Native informant. In his words:

The heads of the [river] branches interfere and lock within another, which *I think is best expressed after the Manner that an Indian explained himself once to me...* he clapt the Fingers of one Hand 'twixt those of the other, crying, they meet thus; the Branches of different Rivers rising ...No Country in the World can be more curiously watered (Clayton 1947[1688]:11).

Evidence for Native riverine settlement patterns along the upper James at the outset of colonization includes the narratives of Jamestown colonists Gabriel Archer, George Percy, and William Strachey that establish the presence of an Appamattuck settlement (introduced in Chapter Three) in the vicinity of later City Point, Curles Neck, and the Walter Aston site on the Upper James until 1611 (Archer 1998 [c1607]:112-113; Percy 1998 [1612]:93; Strachey 1849 [1612]:56). These descriptions are complemented by cartographic evidence of Powhatan village locations (Horning 2004:21-23; Moore, et al. 2009:26-28). Robert Tindall's 1608 map depicts the *mussaran*, or "small village" of the "Queene of Mattica" (Queen of the Appamattuck, the *werowansqua* Opossunoquonuske) directly across the river from City Point (Strachey 1998 [c.1612]:622; Tindall 2000 [1608]) (Fig. 15). John Smith's map (Smith 2000 [1624]) agrees with Tindall in the placement of a Native settlement centered on the north side of the lower Appomattox River, however, he indicates an "ordinary house" in this location, with the more politically prominent Appamattuck "king's" (*werowance*'s or *werowansqua*'s) house located further upriver (Fig. 16). Because Powhatan Indian settlements generally straddled both banks of a river, it is quite possible that the settlement depicted by Tindall and Smith and described by Jamestown colonists also extended to City Point (Horning 2004:21-24; Rountree 1990:105; Rountree and Turner 2002:82). Further east, Smith's map also indicates that at the time of Jamestown's founding, another "ordinary" Indian village stood in the vicinity of land later claimed by Samuel Jordan as Jordan's Journey. He also placed a Weyanoke "king's" village at or near the site that would later become Walter Aston's 44CC178 on the north side of the James below its junction with the

Appomattox River, where West and Shirley Hundred (including Eppes Island) was eventually settled (Fig. 16) (McCartney 1989:5; Smith 2000 [1624]; Vingboons 2000 [c. 1617]).³²

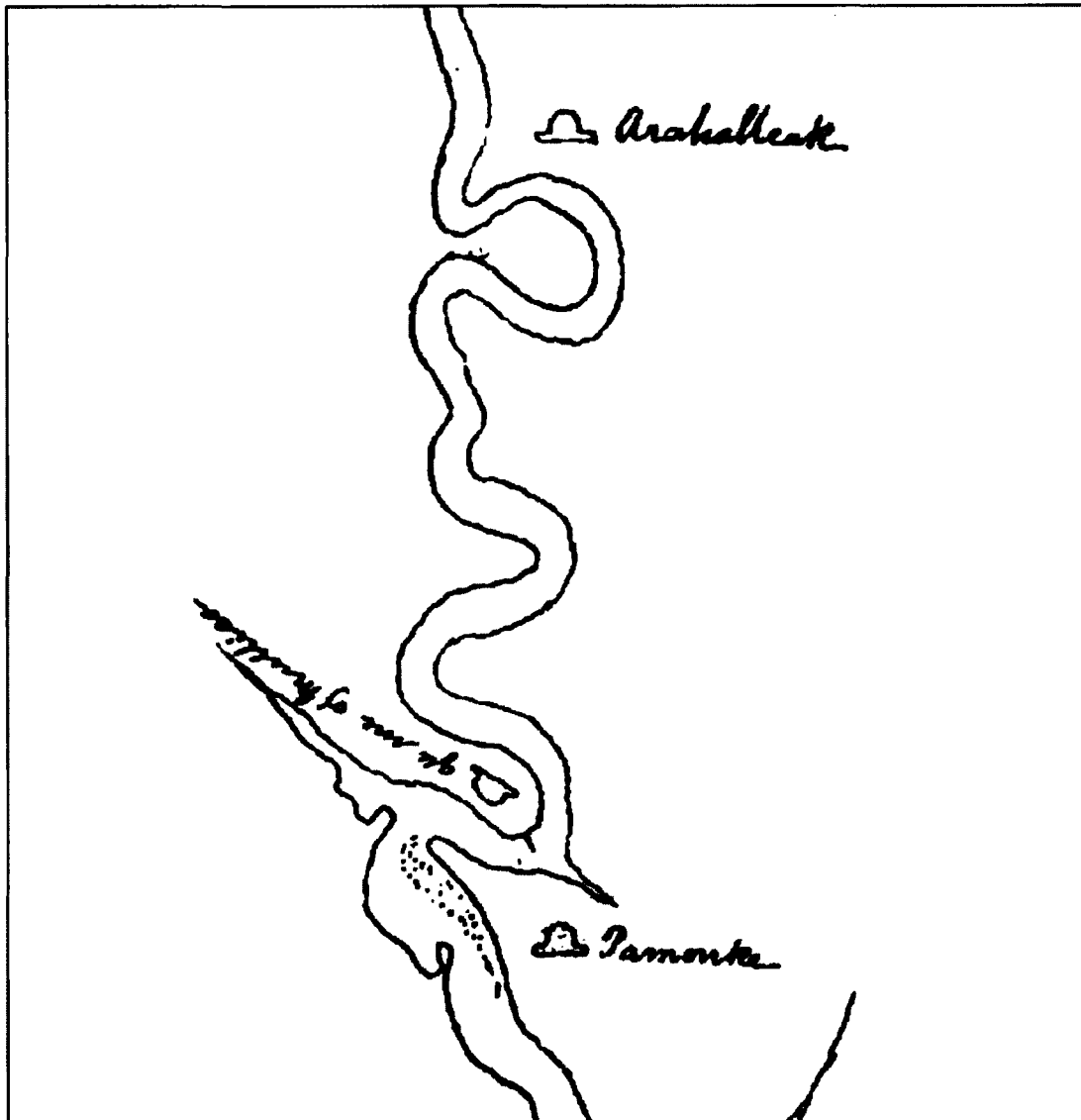


Figure 15. Detail of the Upper James from Robert Tindall's (1608) "Draught of Virginia," as transcribed by Alexander Brown (1890), looking west.

³² Tindall's (2000 [1608]) map (Fig. 15), however, disagrees, placing the Pamunkey in roughly this location, or perhaps slightly north. Documentary sources, however, are consistent with Smith's and Vingboon's maps in casting doubt on Tindall's label.



Figure 16. Detail of Powhatan villages on the Upper James from Capt. John Smith's "Map of Virginia" (1624 [1608]), looking west (map legend inset).

A poem entitled "Good Newes from Virginia," written during the war launched by the 1622 Powhatan attacks, supports this cartographic evidence of Appamattuck and Weyanoke presence on the upper James. Among other acts of violent English retaliation against Virginia Indians, it praises Capt. [William] Powell's battles for causing the "Kings of Waynoke [Weyanoke], Pipskoe, and Apummatockes [Appamattuck]" to flee from "Charles his Towne" (Moore, et al. 2009:32; William and Mary Quarterly 1948:355). However, as Capt. Nathaniel

Butler, Governor of Bermuda, described the colony to the Virginia Company in 1623 after his visit to Virginia, the Weyanoke and Appamattuck had not fled the area permanently. He reported that he “found the Antient Planters of Henrico and Charles Citty wholly quitted and lefte to the spoile of the Indians.” At least some of these returning Indians were Weyanoke, as in 1626 one of them was captured by Francis Eppes’ brother William (McIlwaine 1934:51,116; Hotten 1980:208). Butler also indicated his disapproval of the riverine locations of English settlements according to Powhatan norms: “I found the Plantacons generally seated upon meer Salt Marishes full of infectious Boggs and muddy Creeks and Lakes” (Hotten 1980:208; Kingsbury 1906b:374; McCartney 1989:18; McIlwaine 1924:51, 116).

Regardless of their locations upon mere marshes, archaeological excavations at Curles Neck (at least at 44HE388) and the Walter Aston Site did not demonstrate an occupational sequence including the Late Woodland or Protohistoric periods that would imply English occupation of recently abandoned Indian hamlets. Dan Mouer did report finding a Late Woodland or possibly post-contact Appamattuck Indian settlement during his initial survey of multiple sites at Curles Neck, which demonstrated undisturbed stratigraphy from c. 1200 BC – AD 1500 or later (based on the presence of Gaston ceramics) (Mouer 1985). However, his excavations of 44HE388 as of 1987 had uncovered no evidence of Virginia Indian occupation at Curles Neck prior to colonial settlement, possibly because later features effaced those of the earlier Woodland period (Mouer 1987:14; 1990a). As Native features continued to be absent from later field notes and progress reports, it must be assumed that 1990s excavations did not disprove this early observation. Likewise, excavations

of the Walter Aston site did not uncover features related to a Late Woodland occupation (Nick Lucchetti, personal communication). However, the absence of evidence of mimicry at 44CC178 and 44HE388 is in contrast to excavations at City Point, Flowerdew Hundred, and Jordan's Journey, which do support a view of James River colonial plantations as following Appamattuck and Weyanoke precedents.

Audrey Horning (2004:23) and WMCAR archaeologists (Moore, et al. 2009:26; Stuck, et al. 1997:187) have pointed out that several excavations at City Point and in its immediate vicinity have unearthed material remains that predate the 1630s-1660 Eppes deposits (excavated by WMCAR in 2007), supporting cartographic and documentary evidence of Appamatuck occupation. Precolonial components of sites 44PG102 and 44PG381 have produced Late Woodland and Protohistoric ceramics, including Townsend, Gaston, and Potomac Creek wares (Fesler 1993; Lewes, et al. 2003; Stuck, et al. 1997). At 44PG102, undisturbed Late Woodland deposits containing these ceramic types were excavated near a hearth feature that is possibly associated with their use. At 44PG381, Late Woodland stratigraphy and features were somewhat more disturbed; however, shell-tempered Townsend series and simple-stamped Gaston sherds were associated with the remnants of small postholes indicating at least two elliptical structures. Together, these excavations provide evidence of Native occupation immediately prior to the arrival of the Eppes family and servants c. 1635, and possibly in association with a dispersed settlement spanning the Appomattox River under Opossunoquonuske's leadership by 1608.

As at Bermuda/Charles City, which exploited previously Appamattuck land, Flowerdew Hundred settlements were “patterned loosely after prior [Weyanoke or Appamattuck] Indian hamlets and planting fields” (Hodges 2003:79). Archaeological evidence from Flowerdew Hundred’s 44PG65 and 44PG 64 indicates the presence of Late Woodland or Protohistoric features and artifacts.³³ Within feature catalogs and field maps for Site 44PG64, feature 1E is catalogued as a “burned area” with “Indian artifacts.” This may be the same feature described in an unlabeled field sketch (unfortunately lacking any grid locations or provenience information), which depicts an elliptical area (8 ½ x 5 ft) of mottled dark brown loam containing “much fire-cracked rock and burned Gaston-like pottery.” If so, this feature may represent the interior living surface of a Native dwelling for which postholes were unobservable amidst the mottled soil. In addition, two features at 44PG64 (numbered 59 and 60) were interpreted as probable Virginia Indian hearths, along with a pit feature (17), and a small shell midden (feature 5) containing Rappahannock fabric impressed pottery, a type of Late Woodland Townsend ware that continued to be used during the early colonial period (Blaker 1950, 1963; McNamara 1985).

At Site 44PG65, feature catalogs and field drawings include small postholes consistent with Native Virginian construction, forming two broad arcs interpreted as a Late Woodland or contact-period palisade (feature 432), an elliptical structure (feature 316, 10 x 15 ft) interpreted as a dwelling, and a small circular structure

³³ Unfortunately, because artifacts are card-catalogued at Flowerdew Hundred by object number, and artifact summaries, where available, do not include provenience designations, it is not possible in most cases to connect artifacts to feature descriptions. Nevertheless, field maps, feature descriptions, and known artifact patterns support Hodges’ assertion that Flowerdew’s 1620s colonial community followed Weanoke precedents on the landscape.

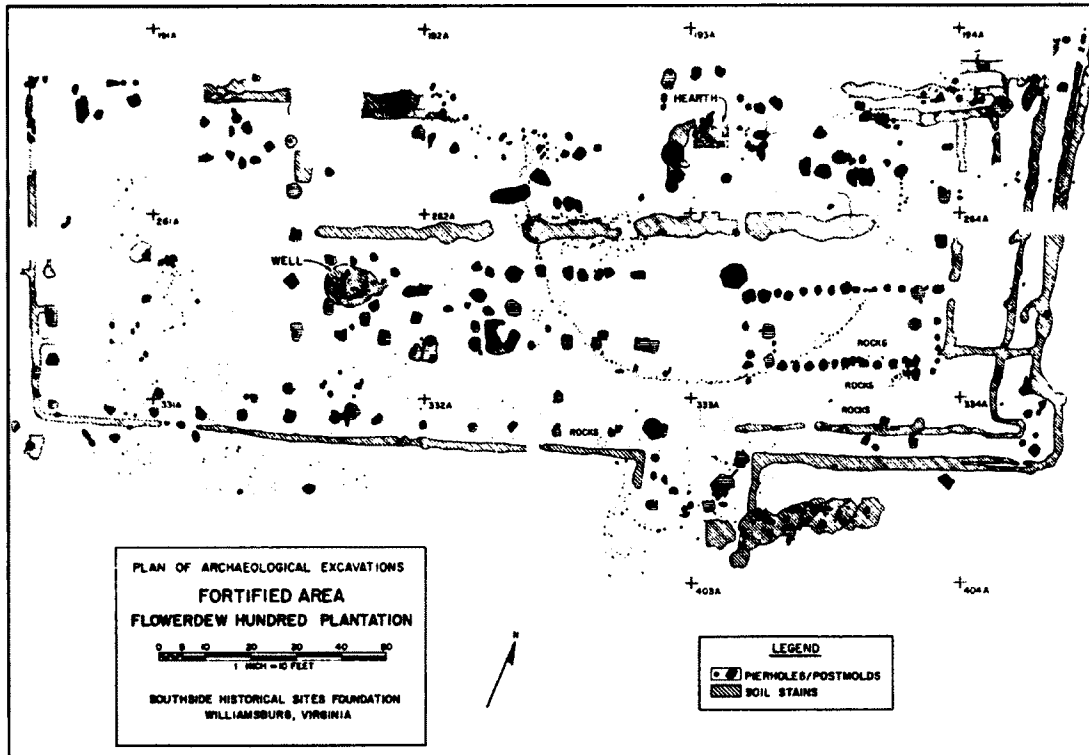


Figure 17. Postholes interpreted as a Late Woodland palisade within 44PG65's colonial compound, c. 1619-1626 (courtesy of Flowerdeew Hundred Foundation).

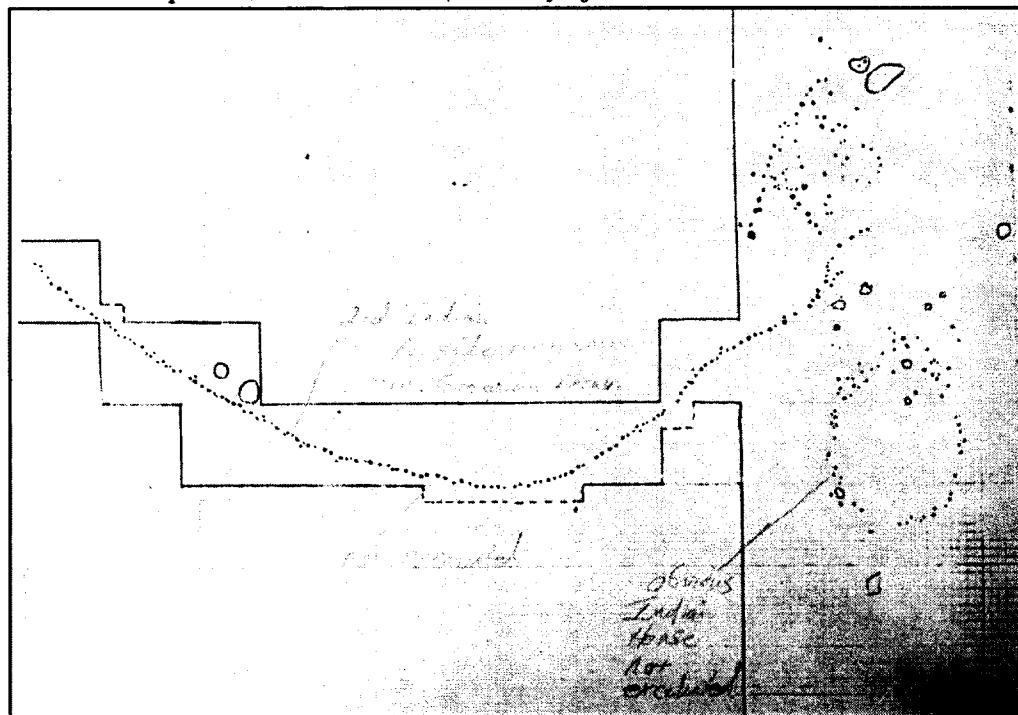


Figure 18. Postholes of a second Weyanoke palisade and a small structure. Field notes indicate that Native-style features were not excavated (courtesy of Flowerdeew Hundred Foundation).

(feature 317, described in the feature catalog as roughly 5 ft in diameter) (see Figs. 17 and 18). These underlay a colonial compound fortified with a post-and-rail palisade surrounded by defensive ditches. Within this bawn were features related to three main structures, including a cross passage manor house with a central hearth and a southern entrance aligned to the bawn gate, a storehouse to its southeast, and a servants' quarter (adjacent to a well and possible buttery) to its southwest. Because features related to presumably precolonial Indian occupation were recorded, but were not excavated, absolute dates for the palisade, elliptical dwelling, and small circular hut have not been determined, leaving open the question of whether a Native settlement immediately preceded colonial settlement or predated it by a significant period of time. Radiocarbon samples appear not to have been collected. Eight features were catalogued in Southside Historical Sites field records as Native hearths or possible hearths (three of which were noted as containing fire-cracked rock and lithic flakes), however, charcoal samples are not recorded as being taken. Whether or not colonists who settled Flowerdew Hundred ever viewed Weyanoke buildings standing on the site, it is noteworthy that both settlements were palisaded (see Hodges 2003:79), so that Native Virginians traveling the upper James River in the 1620s may have viewed the fortified compound at Flowerdew's 44PG65 as a distorted echo of the previous palisaded village that stood before it.

A second bawn settlement was erected on the James further west, at Jordan's Journey (44PG302) (McCartney 2011:63-65; McLearn and Mouer 1993; Morgan, et al. 1995; Mouer, et al. 1992). Eleven earthfast structures, constructed of wattle and daub, stood within the compound palisade at Jordan's Journey. As at Flowerdew

Hundred, smaller postholes recorded at the site in elliptical arrangements reveal that colonial structures replaced at least ten earlier Native buildings. Only one of these buildings was excavated (McLearen and Mouer 1993:11).

Riverine Transportation

Riverine settlement patterns adopted by the English from the Powhatan meant that *Tsenacommacah*'s transportation networks were also inherited and mimicked. Powhatan east/west trade networks within *Tsenacommacah* had involved traders' paths that paralleled waterways, suggesting that trade downstream was probably accomplished primarily by boat, whereas travel upstream would have been accomplished on foot. Watercraft and navigable routes, along with the people and objects they transported, were integral components of the social context surrounding trade, diplomacy, warfare, exchanges of geographic knowledge, and exchanges of labor among Virginia's diverse residents (Hatfield 2004:9-10, 13, 19-20; 2005b:139-140).³⁴ Existing documentary and pictorial sources of evidence for 17th-century maritime technology in the colony suggest that watercraft and travel by river shaped interethnic encounters by enabling and constraining perceptions of and movements through the colonial landscape. Further, these sources make clear that Native traditions influenced European methods of transportation within collaborative, non-violent Anglo-Indian relations, regardless of the often poor representation of interethnic cooperation in colonial records.

³⁴ From the outset of European colonization, initial encounters between Europeans and Indigenous people often occurred by water in watercraft. (see Dellino-Musgrave 2006:20-22). For instance, Columbus' account of his 1492-93 voyage describes Taino seafarers in dugout canoes fashioned from logs, and Caribs paddling pirogues (McKusick 1960:6).

Both Strachey and his fellow colonist John Smith noted of Powhatan communities that “their fishing is much in boats” (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:143; Strachey 1849 [1612]:75), and beyond contributions to subsistence, encounters by watercraft fostered maritime trade:

Seaven boats full of these Massawomekes wee encountered at the head of the Bay; shoes, Targets, Baskets, Swords, Tobacco pipes, Platters, Bowes, and Arrowes, and every thing shewed, they much exceeded them of our parts (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:146).

The boats of Algonquian-speakers traveling settled waterways were primarily dugout canoes. Thomas Harriot, the failed Roanoke colony’s appointed scientist and ethnographer in 1585, had described in admiring detail how such vessels were created with the aid of controlled fires used to burn a tree trunk, which was then hollowed with shell scrapers (Fig. 19):

The manner of makinge their boates in Virginia is verye wonderfull. For wheras they want Instruments of yron, or other like unto ours, yet they knowe howe to make them as handsomelye, to saile with whear they lifte in their Rivers, and to fishe with all, as ours. First they choose some longe, and thicke tree, according to the bignes of the boate which they would frame, and make a fyre on the grownd abowt the Roote therof, kindlinge the f[l]ame by little, and little with drie mosse of trees, and chipps of woode that the flame should not mounte opp to highe, and burne to muche of the lengte of the tree. When yt is almost burnt thorough, and readye to fall they make a new fyre, which they suffer to burne until the tree fall of yt owne accord. Then burninge of[f] the top, and bowghs of the tree in such wyse that the bode of the same may Retayne his just lengthe, they raise yt upon po[s]tes laid over cross wise upon forked posts, at such a reasonable heigthe as they may handsomlye worke uppo[n] yt. Then take they of[f] the barke with certayne shells: th[e]y reserve the innermost parte of the lennke for the nethermost parte of the boate. On the other side they make a fyre accordinge to the lengthe of the bodye of the tree, savinge at both the endes. That which they thinke is sufficientlye burned they quenche and scrape away with shells, and makinge a new fyre they burne yt agayne, and soe they continne somtymes burninge and sometimes scrapinge, until the boate have sufficient bothowmes (Thomas Harriot cited in Hulton 1984:118).

A generation later, upon the successful resettlement of Virginia at Jamestown by the Virginia Company, colonists Capt. John Smith, William Strachey, and Henry Norwood all observed the same methods for dugout canoes or “quintans” in use in the Chesapeake and southern New England (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:143; Norwood 1947[1649]; Strachey 1849 [1612]:75). From the frequency of their brief mention in English documents, these vessels appear to have been central to Anglo-Indian diplomacy and interethnic trade (see Ralph Lane, Gabriel Archer, and George Weymouth in Quinn, et al. 1979:297, 353, 369-370, 372-375, 385-386, 388).



Figure 19. Theodore de Bry's 1588 lithograph "The Manner of Makinge Their Boates" (Hulton 1984:118, fig. 116).

Smith's fellow Jamestown colonist William Strachey described Powhatan boats or “quintans” as “very shapefull, made of one piece of timber” (Strachey 1849 [1612]:68). Like Harriot, Strachey and Smith were interested in the novel methods of

boat construction they encountered, and give every reason to believe that Harriot's observations of Algonquian Indian boats further south were also applicable to the Powhatan on the James and other rivers of the Chesapeake:

These [boats] they make of one tree by burning and scratching away the coales with stones and shells, till they have made it in forme of a Trough. Some of them are an elne [about 45 inches] deepe, and fortie or fiftie foote in length, and some will beare 40 men, but the most ordinary are smaller, and will beare 10, 20, or 30 according to their bignesse (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:143; cf. Strachey 1849 [1612]:75).

Evidence of the transference of dugout canoes from Algonquian-speaking Indian communities to British colonial plantations may be found upon maps. A small illustration on Augustine Herrman's 1670 map of the Chesapeake shows seven men in European hats and long sleeves who are described as having a different style of rowing a dugout canoe (Herrman 2000 [1673]). He notes: "An Indian Canoe made out of a Tree with their Battles or Oares with the manner of Rowing over the Rivers" (Fig. 20). Herrman most likely chose to point out the manner of rowing because dugout canoes were paddled (facing the boat's bow with a vertical stroke of the blade), rather than rowed (facing the stern with two oars swept laterally), a method of propulsion that met with comment from most British observers. As Jamestown

colonist William Strachey wrote, “Instead of oares, they use paddles and sticks, which they will rowe faster then [sic] we in our barges” (Strachey 1849 [1612]:75).³⁵

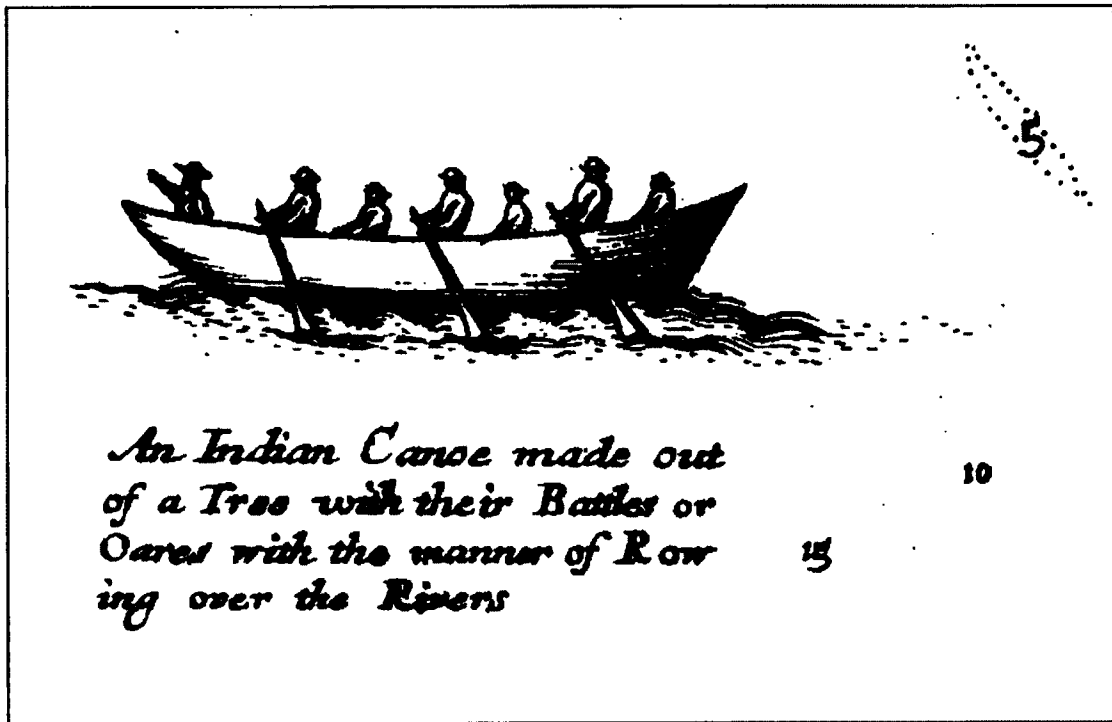


Figure 20. Detail from “Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670,” by Augustine Herrman (Herrman 2000 [1673]).

Herrman’s illustration and note implies that either European settlers had relinquished their rowboats in favor of paddled dugout canoes, and/or that Indian guides in dugout canoes were dressing in European attire. In either case, it is pictorial

³⁵ Strachey’s sticks probably referred to long “setting” poles (see Adney and Chapelle 1964:8). In addition to paddles, both pictorial and documentary evidence suggest that dugouts were also punted along river bottoms with poles (see John White’s Plate 43 reproduced in Hulton 1984:73). Henry Norwood may have been referring to this process when he wrote that “The manner of [the canoe’s] being put into motion is very particular; the laborers with long booms place their feet on the starboard and larboard sides of the boat, and with this fickle footing do they heave it forward” (Norwood 1947[1649]:31). In describing his first journey in a dugout canoe piloted by his Indian hosts on route to “an honest [Native] fisherman’s house,” Norwood recounted traveling over waters so shallow that he could comfortably gather oysters and eat them along the way: “The tide was going out, and the water was very shoal, which gave occasion to anyone that had a knife, to treat himself with oysters all the way” (Norwood 1947[1649]:32).

evidence of the adoption of maritime knowledge and material culture across ethnic boundaries, and of European dependence upon cooperation with Native communities in navigating Tsenacommacah's waterways. Herrman illustrated his map from his own experiences in mapping the Chesapeake, which had involved the use of Indian guides (Herrman 1910 [1659]).

Documents attest to landowners on the upper James being involved in similar excursions. In 1641, Walter Aston (of Site 44CC178) was one of four men granted permission from the House of Burgesses to "undertake the discovery of a newe River or unknowne land bearinge west southerlye from Appommattock River," and further, if necessary, "to Employ more than twoe or three men in the s'd Discoverie" (Hening 1809:239; McCartney 1989:33-34; 2011:85). Such hired men may well have been Native guides, and Aston's petition to explore "from Appommattock River" implies the use of watercraft, probably including canoes for shoal waters. Almost certainly an Algonquian and/or Souian interpreter would have been among them, as the purpose of this venture was to establish Indian trade connections and identify new sources of profit. Maj. William Harris (son of Capt. Thomas Harris) of Curles Neck's 44HE388 also participated (if only briefly)³⁶ in a 1670 expedition of discovery that employed five Susquehannock guides, as part of John Lederer's venture west and south (into present-day North Carolina) out of Fort Charles (Cunz 1942; Mouer 1993c:3).

Augustine Herrman explicitly mentioned Native guides on another area of his map of the Chesapeake colonies, noting that the Susquehannock River's many branches "full of falls" were "not Navigable but with great danger *by Indian Canoos by Indian Pilots*" (Fig. 21) (Herrman 2000 [1673]). This statement acknowledges the

³⁶ Harris abandoned Lederer along with twenty other men after only a few days.

importance to English settlers not only of Indian geographic knowledge beyond the fall lines of colonial frontiers, but of Indian methods of navigating the maritime landscape to British colonial exploration, expansion, and westerly trade. Travel accounts provide further evidence of these patterns of dependence in the Chesapeake. A visitor to Maryland in 1635 traveling north of the Patuxent River noted: “There dwell the *Susquehanocks*, upon a River that is not navigable to our Boates, by reason of Sholes and Rockes, but they passe it in *canoes*” (Anonymous 1976 [1635]).

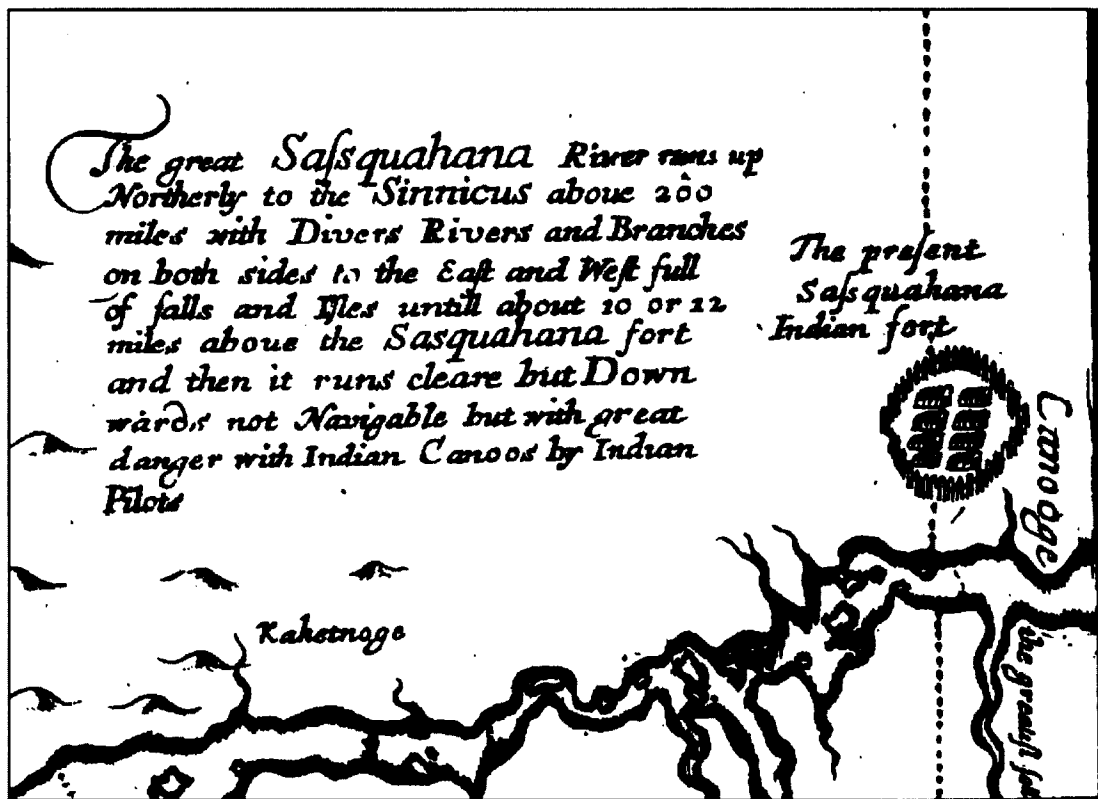


Figure 21 Map detail noting the use of Indian guides and watercraft in shoal areas known by Algonquian place-names (Herrman 2000 [1670]).

This anonymous traveler and Augustine Herrman were noting the unique strengths of Native watercraft. Indian navigators in dugout canoes may have been

reluctant to embark offshore,³⁷ but European ships and many boats would have been unable to travel further west than the fall line of the James River. This zone marked the point at which Virginia's major artery of communication became too narrow, shallow, or prone to rapids to accommodate European ships. Even shallow drafted sailing vessels would have been unable to make satisfactory headway while tacking against prevailing westerly or southwesterly headwinds in narrower channels that had numerous islands, as they could not sail directly into the wind or within about 20 to 30 degrees on either side of it. Moreover, dugout canoes were better suited to the shallows. As Capt. Nathaniel Butler reported to the Virginia Company in 1623 of the difficulties of using European Ships and boats in launching and landing cargoes to plantations sited on *Tsenacommacah*/Virginia's rivers and creeks:

I found the shores and sides of those pts of the mayne River wher our Plantacons are settled every wher soe shallow as no Boate can approach the Shores Soe that besides the dificulty daunger and spoyle of goods in ye Landinge of them, the [poore] people are forced to a continuall wadinge and wettinge of themselvs and that in the prime of winter when the Ships commonly arrive (Kingsbury 1906b).

The premise that Indian dugouts and European ships were each restricted in their range of movement is borne out by an examination of 17th-century pictorial maps, which depict large square-rigged vessels appropriate for transatlantic crossings restricted to coastal areas and open waters, smaller fore-and-aft rigged pinnaces and

³⁷ Dugout canoes and European ships intended for transatlantic travel would each have had distinct advantages and disadvantages. Powhatan navigators were guided by the sun, stars, and landmarks, whereas European mariners also relied upon compasses, sundials, quadrants, cross-staffs and astrolabes. Du Tertre noted of 17th-century Carib seafarers that "They have no compasses, magnets, or sundials. Therefore, *they do not go far from land*, they steer at night by the stars and by day from the course of the sun" (Du Tertre cited in McKusick 1960:6, my emphasis). In addition, dugout canoes without a v-shaped keel to cut through open waves would have been unstable offshore. For these reasons, Powhatan Indians likely focused upon inland and coastal areas.

shallops located along broad reaches of river mouths, and Indian canoes throughout the Chesapeake's waterways (see maps by John White, Theodore de Bry, John Smith, Ralph Hall, and Augustine Herrman in Stephenson and McKee 2000:26, 27, 29, 32, 35-38). The fall lines of rivers (such as those of the upper James) might therefore be seen as a zone of intense maritime interethnic contact, where European settlers were more dependent upon Anglo-Indian relations, where European pinnaces and rowboats met Indian canoes, and where Indigenous people had more influence over the actions of neighboring colonists. This has important implications for our understanding of 17th-century Virginia, not only reinforcing the perception of the upper James River sites as the locations of interethnic cooperation and conflict, but suggesting that maritime geography as it related to culturally-specific technological traditions may have determined to some extent whether a given area was politically dominated by Native or by colonial communities.

Anglo-Indian Warfare

The often ruthless struggle for political dominance of *Tsenacommacah*/Virginia consumes the 17th-century government records that make up the majority of surviving colonial documents. Perhaps the most thoroughly documented interethnic encounters, Anglo-Indian military engagements involved English landowners of the upper James (and the men in their militias) in frequent acts of violence. On July 4, 1627, Capt. (then Ensign) Francis Eppes of City Point was ordered to attack the Appamattuck, who had been recorded by Robert Tindall, John Smith, and Johannes Vingboons as living in the areas where Eppes' colonial plantations at City Point would soon be

patented (Figs. 5, 15, 16) (Clark 1942:68; Smith 2000 [1624]; Tindall 2000 [1608]; Vingboons 2000 [c. 1617]). Thomas Harris of Curles Neck was directed to act as Lt. Osborne's second in an attack upon the Weyanokes.

At this Court it was thought fitt that we should draw out partyes fro' all our plantations & goe uppon the Indians & cutt downe their corne, and further that we should sett uppon them all in one day viz., the first of August next. The plantations of the Neck of land & the Colledge to goe uppon the Tanx Powhatans both the Shirley-Hundred, Jourdaines Journey, Chaplaine's Choise & Persey's Hundred uppon the Townes of ye Wlianoacks & ye Appomatucks... Left [Lieutenant] Thomas Osborne in chiefe, Tho: Harris seconde for Appomattuckes & ye Weianokes, Ensigne Epes & Mr Pawlet & to make choise of their seconds... (MCGC transcribed in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1920:101-102).

Similarly, it was decided at the same meeting that Samuel Mathews would lead attacks against the Nansemonds further east on the lower James. WMCAR excavations at City Point's 44PG102 recovered canister shot, a sword belt clasp, gunflints, and the remains of two firearms (including a snaphaunce, Fig. 22) that are probably related to the military activities of Capt. Francis Eppes' and the male servants indentured to him (Moore, et al. 2009). At Mathews Manor, 2 gunflints, cannon shot, the remnants of a gun lock and gun stock hardware, and pieces of two sword guards attest to Mathews' actions against the Nansemonds.

After Opechancanough's coordinated attacks of 1644, Thomas Harris of Longfield at Curles Neck was appointed commandant of Fort Charles at the James River Fall line,³⁸ one of three checkpoints erected to prevent unpermitted Indian from traveling through areas settled by the English (Mouer 1993c:2). Thomas Harris' son William, who set out to explore the western and southern frontiers with Lederer

³⁸ The very fact that the English felt it necessary to erect a fort at the fall line to monitor Indian traffic demonstrates that Native people were frequently in the area and made regular contact with colonists.

trusting five Native guides, also participated in frequent Anglo-Indian battles. He served with Col. Francis Eppes (Capt. Francis Eppes' son) as a sheriff and major in the militia. Both were killed in a 1678 Chickahominy ambush (Mouer 1985:4). Curles Neck's small and incomplete Harris House assemblage contains a single piece of shot to add to the evidence of the Harrises' involvement in Anglo-Indian warfare.

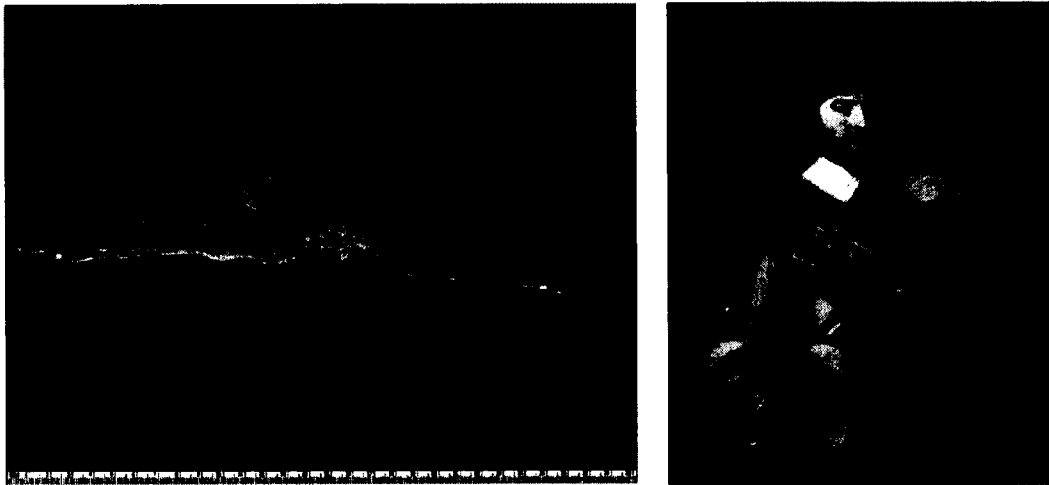


Figure 22. 1610s snaphaunce recovered from City Point 44PG102 (left, WMCAR) and 1644 portrait of Abraham Stanyan (artist unknown) with a similar firearm (Moore et al. 2009: 83-83, figs. 49-50).

On Eppes Island by 1655, Walter Aston had been placed in charge of the militia regiment on the north side of the James River, from Turkey Island Creek to Westover, and oversaw the stocking of military supplies (powder and shot) (Charles City Court Orders 1655-1658:2, 21, Fleet 1941a:3, 16). Martha McCartney (1989:41-43, 51) has proposed that Aston's landholdings at 44CC178 on Eppes Island may have been used for storage of munitions and weapon repair. Two of the seven buildings represented by features at the site are associated with artifact assemblages that reflect gunsmithing. Bridle bits, harness tacks, spurs, and other horse furniture in the site's artifact catalog (Appendix C) relate to the transportation of 44CC178's elite

residents, as well as to Aston's military leadership. Fifty-one remnants of firearms (including nine snaphaunce parts from weapons similar to that pictured in Fig. 22), along with sword parts, gunflints, shot, and musket balls also attest to the militia involvement of Aston and his household, probably in the context of Anglo-Indian warfare.

It is tempting to view documentary and archaeological evidence of interethnic violence as merely representative of division and animosity; however military actions punctuated or even involved daily intimate interactions of interethnic collaboration, interdependence, and trust. At a Charles City meeting of the militia dated July 25, 1656, the following report was penned:

Whereas there are certaine *Intelligences brought to us by the King of Weynoke* of severall strange Indians w'ch are come from the Northwards to the head of James river w'ch he calls Mastehooks, who (as he Conceives) come to fight the Richohockans by some Certaine Intelligence he hath *from some of his owne Indians*, As also Peter Lee haveing given notice to Major [Abraham] Wood of certaine Indians who have killed severall hogs in the upper parts, upon w'ch notice Major Wood sending out to discover what Indians they were he found by Confident Intelligence that there had beene severall strange Indians upon the head of Swift Creeke, w'ch reports of a suddaine Invasion intended by strange Indians w'ch Conduce much to the Disturbance and feares of these frontier Counties; ffor preven'con whereof therefore, and securing themselves and others in case any such unexpected warr should breake forth, We the Militia above me'coned Do order that there be forthw'th prest out of Coll Hills comp' at Marins Brandon 15 men, out of Capt Peibils his comp' 20, out of Capt Tyes comp. 10 out of Capt [Francis] Epes his comp 10. and out of Maj Woods comp' 6 men all to be in readinesse at an howers warning w'th the South side of James river. And for the north side 50 men be raised and in readinesse at an howers warning w'th armes powder and shott as aformed. [aformentioned] And that any one of the Militia shall have power to Comand the sd fiftie where any enemy shall appeare to assault (my emphases, Charles City Court Orders 1655-1658: 61, Fleet 1941a:47).

This document notes a mid-century alliance and formal diplomatic communication between elite Weyanokes and English settlers occupying their former lands on upper James. In specifying “strange Indians” versus a Weyanoke *werowance*’s “owne Indians,” this court record also makes clear that colonists did not feel universally threatened by Native people. It implies a measure of trust of their familiar Weyanoke neighbors that accompanied a shared fear of outsiders.

The Dependence of Newcomers

Evidence of Anglo-Powhatan economic collaboration related to hunting and the European adoption of Indian foodways is evident in the archaeological record from the outset of colonization. Archaeologists of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) have increasingly considered the ways in which Native contributions are evident within James Fort. Excavations of the initial settlement there have revealed large quantities of deer bones among the faunal remains (Kelso and Straube 2008:19; Rountree and Turner 2002:128), likely representing animals that were sold or given to the English by Native hunters (as hunting was a gentleman’s leisurely pastime in England, not an occupation to provide daily meals). Additionally, the presence of projectile points used for hunting that are potentially contemporary with the colonial period (68% of over 200) and associated debitage of identical stone suggest lithic tool production according to Native technology within the fort (Kelso 2006:88, 111-113; Kelso and Straube 2008:1, 10; Rountree and Turner 2002:128-130). Thousands of utilitarian Native ceramics, unassociated with any prior occupation of the site, also have been found within the fort, including mendable

sherds from nearly complete Roanoke type vessels. Kelso, along with Helen Rountree and Randolph Turner therefore conclude that these materials reflect the activities of Powhatan women bearing food for the colonists with the aid of Native hunters and farmers, as well as the production of arrows and other stone tools within the fort for a variety of tasks including hunting and food preparation (Breen 1997:17; Kelso 2006:88, 111-113; Mouer 1993a:115; Rountree and Turner 2002:128-130).

Later faunal and paleoethnobotanical assemblages from the Chesapeake region as a whole suggest that Indigenous food sources were common and were not unique to Jamestown, but that they complemented rather than replaced European food sources. Local wildlife contributed up to 40% of bone within assemblages dating to the early to mid seventeenth century, but percentages varied widely by site (Metz, et al. 1998:79; Miller 1988). At City Point, local cultivated corn, along with wild hickory nuts, turkey, deer, and squirrel contributed to seventeenth-century diets (Moore, et al. 2009:86-87, 103-104). At Jordan's Journey 44PG302, venison within the diet was also present, but represented only 7% of mammal meat bones (versus 46% beef, 12% pork, and 3% mutton or goat). Faunal assemblages from both sites may also reflect Native assistance in procuring food from the river. At both Jordan's Journey and City Point, fish (including freshwater and brackish species such as gar, pickerel, perch, bluegills, and catfish, as well as freshwater mollusks) and waterfowl (such as geese, ducks, and swans) were among the local wild species featured prominently in early colonial deposits in significant proportions (see Appendix B) (Bowen 1996; McCartney 2011:80; Moore, et al. 2009:86-88, 103-104).

On the lower James at Basse's Choice, Nathaniel Basse's son John later wrote of his youth that "young John faired tolerable, hunting and fishing with his red skin peers" (Basse cited in Breen 1997:22), suggesting that at least some colonists' children may have grown up learning Powhatan subsistence skills and spending time on the rivers with Native neighbors. Jamestown's William Strachey described various methods of Powhatan fishing—angling (line fishing), spearfishing, and trapping fish—all from dugout canoes (see Fig. 21). While Powhatan men were reportedly the fishers within Native communities (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:105, 142, 144-145; Rountree 1998; Strachey 1849 [1612]:111, 175-176), Native women provided the thread for fishing lines attached to bone hooks, and for nets, which they spun from a local grass, or from deer sinew. Such lines were also attached to spears for spear fishing (John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:143). As late as 1656, John Hammond wrote that English settlers on James River plantations regularly relied upon Native Virginians, hired to construct weirs, providing fish for English tables (Hammond 1947[1656]:13). Virginia Indian weirs for trapping fish were constructed of reeds and twigs, and in some cases appear to have spanned creeks or rivers (see Fig. 23).

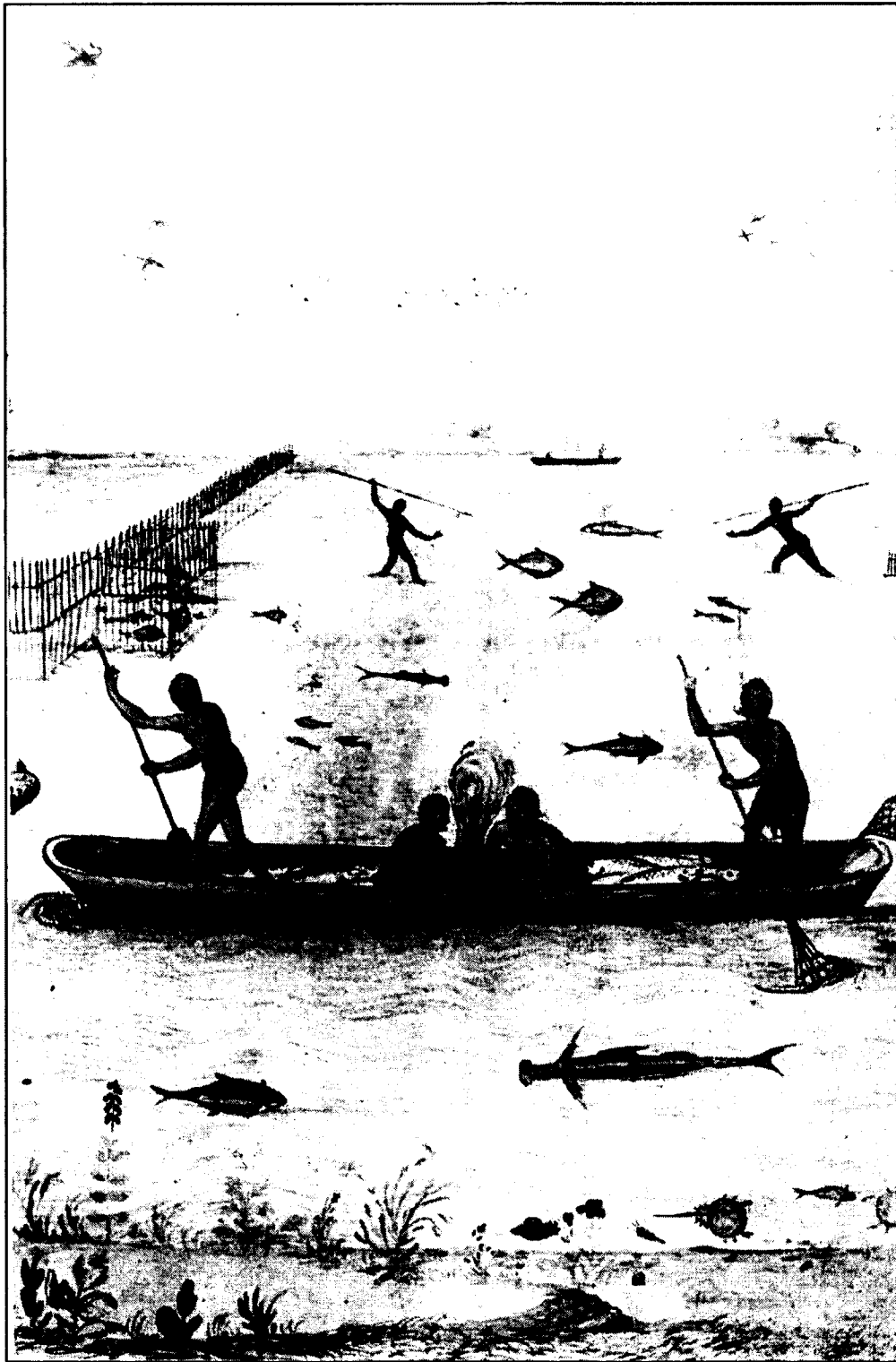


Figure 23. "The Manner of Their Fishing," by John White in 1585 at Roanoke, showing two dugout canoes, a fishing weir, and two men spearfishing (Hulton 1984:73, plate 43).

On the upper James at Flowerdew Hundred, Sir George Yeardley is documented as having regularly employed “musket-toting” Indian hunters at Bermuda City as early as *c.* 1615-17, who also served as guides and interpreters (Deetz 1993:19-20; Hodges 2003:1-3, 219-220).³⁹ Few records survive from the 1630s and 1640s, but later court records establish that this practice was still common on the upper James in Charles City from 1655 to 1658.

Capt David Peibils is hereby tolerated and permitted to reteine and keep an Indian according to the rules and prescriptions of the Law in that Case provided (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658: 60, Fleet 1941a:46).

Mr. John Dibdall allowed to keep an Indian according to law (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658: 65, Fleet 1941a:49).

Capt Thomas Stegge is hereby tolerated allowed and permitted to reteine keepe and imploy an Indian according to the Lawes to that purpose (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658: 69, Fleet 1941a:55).

Lieut. John Banister allowed to have an Indian in his service. also Capt. Dan'l Lewellin the same. Also Major Abra Wood two Indians. Also Capt Robt Wynne an Indian (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658: 72, Fleet 1941a:58)

One entry was more specific about the purpose of employing Native

Virginians:

The Co'rt doth hereby tolerate permitt and allow Capt Wm Rothwell to enterteine keepe and imploy an Indian, according to act of

³⁹ There were also labor arrangements that involved English colonists employed by Powhatan elites, most of which almost certainly remain undocumented as they would not have required permission from or documentation of payment by English courts. An exception is the employment of Robert Fisher of Jordan's Journey, who in 1624 is documented as having spent five weeks building a house for paramount chief Opechancanough (McCartney 2011:49).

Assembly to destroy wolves and do other service, And Ord'r that he enter into bond of 1000 lb tobbo that no damage detrim't wrong trespasse be Done or occasioned to any English people or their estates by any Indian so by him entertained or imployed (my emphasis, Charles City County Orders 1655-1658:14, Fleet 1941a:10)

Although no surviving records firmly establish Walter Aston's or Francis Eppes' retention of Indian hunters, it is likely that these men did employ Native bowmen because on December 3, 1655, tithes were collected in Charles City County to be paid for services rendered by, among other men, Walter Aston of 44CC178 and William Thomas "of Jordons [Journey]," for the hunting of wolves (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658:22, Fleet 1941a:17). The next year on October 27, 1656, Walter Aston, Capt. Francis Eppes ("Epes") and his son Thomas of City Point, and their neighbor Nathaniel Tatum, Jr. ("Tatham"), were each paid similarly for one wolf a piece (Charles City County Orders 1655-1658: 71, Fleet 1941a:57-58). The widespread use of Indian bowmen employed by English landowners to exterminate wolves is well documented in the colony of Virginia as a whole (Lapham 2004; Rountree 1990:96, 145).

Anglo-Indian collaborative hunting and trade on the upper James also extended to beaver. Chesapeake beavers were hunted and their furs sold for a lucrative trade that flourished from c. 1630 through the 1650s (Fausz 1988; Fausz 1985; Potter 2006:244). Documentary evidence for the upper James includes a 1659 court record from Charles City that reveals that William Short owed merchant James Crewes "thirtie one good large Beaver skins in season" in addition to 705 pounds of tobacco as the result of a lawsuit judged in Crewes' favor (Charles City Court Orders 1655-1658:54, Fleet 1941a:41).

While neither Capt. Francis Eppes nor any member of his household at City Point is directly evidenced by primary documents as retaining Indian bowmen, selling skins or furs, or applying for Indian trade licenses, WMCAR archaeologists have pointed out that he was politically associated with English men known to be deeply involved in the Anglo-Powhatan fur trade. He served in the House of Burgesses with Abraham Wood, and on the Virginia Council in 1652 with Samuel Mathews, Col. William Claiborne, and a member of the Yeardley family, all of whom were involved in Indian trade of deer and beaver skins.⁴⁰ In addition, his son, also named Francis Eppes (c.1628-1678), operated a store at nearby Bermuda Hundred that supplied goods to deerskin traders operating in the region (Fausz 1989:98; McCartney 2007:205-206, 759; Moore, et al. 2009:36).

In addition to these indirect documentary hints at interethnic trade connections at City Point, substantial archaeological evidence points strongly to the Eppes plantation's involvement in collaborative interethnic economic arrangements surrounding the Anglo-Indian fur and hide trade. WMCAR archaeologists have noted that Site 44PG102 was well positioned to engage in the trade with Native communities to the southwest, as it lies near the terminus of a well-traveled Indigenous trade route, the Cunnecock Trail. In addition, our excavations at City Point revealed patterns in the faunal assemblage of Site 44PG102's Feature S-1 that implicate the Eppes lands in the processing of hunted deer, and the tanning of their

⁴⁰ On the lower James, Samuel Mathews of Mathews Manor was granted "sole trade" with Indian agents in the nearby bay off Old Point Comfort 1629/30, and David Pieterse de Vries (the Dutch visitor to Mathews Manor, introduced in Chapter 3) described an industry of weavers, flaxmakers, shoemakers, and tanners at Mathews Manor. Archaeological evidence from Site 44NN18 (CWF site number 90WS) has also been interpreted by Noel Hume as indicating that hides may have been tanned on site (Farrar 1949; Noël Hume 1965; Virginia Council 1908:3).

hides. Elizabeth Monroe's faunal analysis demonstrated that of the identifiable minority of mammal bones within the borrow pit stratigraphy, deer bones numbered 32, exceeded only by cattle (n=38) (Appendix B) (Moore, et al. 2009:86-87, 103-104). The presence of deer antler within the assemblage further suggested that whole animals were being butchered on site. The vast majority of mammal bones (n=586) from City Point's 17th-century borrow pit fill were unidentifiable, due to their fragmented nature, and classified as medium to large. Most exhibited badly weathered surfaces, but of those specimens which were well-preserved, 13 included cut and chop marks consistent with butchery. This is consistent with Barnett Pavao-Zuckerman's recent (2011) identification of distinct faunal assemblage signatures on Spanish colonial mission sites in Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico, where tallow and tanned hides were documented as being produced by Native labor. She has linked highly fragmented assemblages which demonstrate blunt-force butcher marks, a low frequency of burning, and an unusually high proportion of unidentifiable mammal bone with the rendering of bone grease for tallow used in tanning hides.

In addition to high proportions of fragmented large mammal bone, deer bone, and antler among the faunal remains recovered from the colonial deposits, WMCAR excavations at City Point produced, as Pavao-Zuckerman's published assemblage patterns also predict, a bone hide scraper made from a deer metacarpal (Fig. 24). Given this evidence of butchery, tallow processing, and tanning on the Eppes lands, excavations at City Point may be among the sites to successfully demonstrate that Anglo-Indian trade involved English labor arrangements with Native people that took

place within the bounds of colonial plantations, regardless of generally poor documentary representation of Native residency and regular visitation.

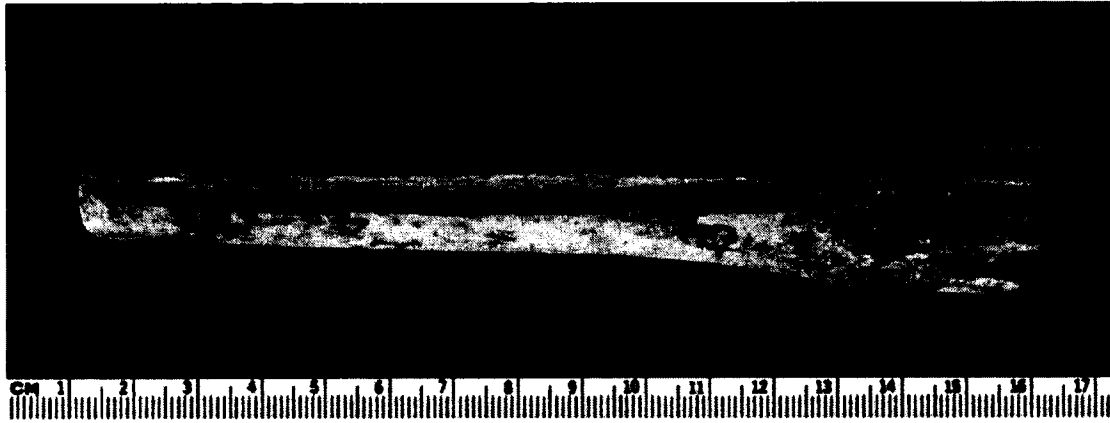


Figure 24. Deer metacarpal hide scraper recovered from City Point 44PG102 (WMCAR).

Sexual Relations and Gendered Divisions of Labor

City Point's hide scraper indicates not only that the processing of raw hides took place using tools traditional to precolonial *Tsenacommacah*, but also that this labor was performed on the site rather than in Native villages. Further, the scraping and tanning of hides was most likely accomplished by Native women since these tasks were gender-specific within Powhatan society (Moore, et al. 2009:93, 103-104; Rountree 1998:15). A single bone awl recovered from the site's 17th-century deposits also supports an interpretation in which Native women's labor is represented during the colonial Eppes occupation. This begs the question: Did Powhatan men hunt Virginian forests for Eppes and other colonists of the upper James while Powhatan women remained on colonial plantations to process skins and furs?

Following Kathleen Deagan's (1983, 1996) model for teasing patterns of interethnic marriage and gendered household divisions of labor from Spanish colonial assemblages, we might consider whether Native women were contributing to predominantly male early colonial settlement through an examination of artifacts related to tasks performed by women among Europeans and Virginia Indians alike. Indian labor, both free and enslaved, was present in all British colonies (Chaplin 2005), but is poorly documented in comparison to Spanish colonies. Nevertheless, the demographics of the Virginia colony support the hypothesis that Native women and their labor particularly should be expected within colonial settlements.

Relationships between resident English or African men and neighboring Appamattuck or Weyanoke Indian women are a reasonable expectation for early colonial James River sites given that sex ratios for seventeenth-century Virginia varied between 4:1 and 6:1 in favor of men (Fischer 1989:229; Greene 1988:10; Menard 1988:129; Mouer 1993a:113). A review of site specific sex ratios on the upper James in the 1630s and 1640s supports these statistics cited for the colony as a whole. Males outnumbered females at Flowerdew Hundred (Peirse's Hundred) in 1624/5 by 50 to 13 (nearly 5:1), and most men were under the age of 30 (Barka 1976:64). In the list of unmarried servants' names on Capt. Francis Eppes 1635 patent for land at City Point, men outnumbered women by 5:1. At Curles Neck in 1638, the ratio of men to women slightly exceeded this (as two of 13 servants were female), and the Walter Aston site demonstrates the highest gender imbalance. All 10 servants listed in 1638 were male, and three years later only two out of 17 servants associated with Aston were women (for a ratio of more than 7:1). Were most upper James male

servants along with young single men like Nathaniel Tatum (recorded as living alone at the age of 20 in 1625) truly celibate? Were households like that of John Basse and his Nansemond wife Elizabeth at Basse's Choice more common than the documentary would suggest?

Voluntary or coerced sustained sexual relationships involving cohabitation, but not necessarily marriage, between Native women and colonial creole men are worthy of consideration as a means by which material culture and its associated prestige value negotiated ethnic boundaries (Chaplin 2005; King, et al. 2006:63). John Smith's writings describe sexual encounters between English men and Powhatan women in the context of Powhatan customs of hospitality, which included greeting male visitors with "a woman fresh painted red with Pocones and oile, to be his bedfellow" (Smith cited in Williamson 2003:213). However, nonconsensual sexual relations were also certainly present on the upper James. Among English settlers, court records in 1627 record multiple instances of rape in the area of Shirley Hundred. Thomas Hale, a servant of Richard Biggs, was convicted of raping four girls, for which he was eventually executed. Two of his victims, seven- and ten-year-old girls, were sentenced to 40 lashes. Similarly Charles Masey was convicted of raping seven-year-old Dorothy Harris, for which Masey was sentenced to a whipping, and to serving as Hale's executioner (McCartney 1989:25; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:149-150).⁴¹ Thomas Harris of Curles Neck was also accused of forcing (English) women into sex (McCartney 2007:368). Richard Taylor reported to the Governor and Council that according to Joane Vincent, seven out of

⁴¹ Dorothy's mother was ordered to punish her daughter, but whether for being raped or remaining silent about it is unclear.

fourteen women in their church “were Thomas Harris his whoores. And further ... Thomas Harris made faste the doore and would have layne [with] a woman in the Plantacione against her will” (MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:96). Non-English women and girls may have been at even higher risk of sexual violence, and those who were Native particularly (as outsiders to the colony) would have been without the benefit of English prosecution on their behalf leading to documentation.

Several patterns within Virginia’s early colonial archaeological assemblages suggest possible evidence of interethnic cohabitation or domestic labor arrangements involving the transfer of material culture and social practices across ethnic lines. The documentary record reveals that “Indian bowls” appear in significant quantities in some Chesapeake colonial room-by-room probate inventories after c. 1641 in addition to European ceramics (Davidson 2004; King, et al. 2006; King and Blanton 2004). Julia King et al. (2006:64) report that their contexts often indicate their use in milk houses, suggesting their use in food preparation and/or storage. This was a task delegated to women in both Powhatan and English cultural traditions, and the production of hand-built, coiled and smoothed pottery was also a female task among the Powhatan (Rountree 1998; Strachey 1849 [1612]:111-112).⁴² In addition, thousands of artifacts consistent with Native ceramic technologies have been found within seventeenth-century contexts at Jamestown Fort, unassociated with any prior occupation of the site. These were found in close association with mendable

⁴² Thomas Davidson (2004:248) adds that 14 “Indian bowls” in the probate inventory of George Leatham of Somerset County, MD are explicitly described as “Indian milk bowls, supporting the view that they were Indian in origin, but were used in European dairy traditions foreign to Native Americans. It is up for debate whether this phrase describes colonowares, as Davidson suggests, or Native ceramics such as Gaston and Roanoke wares.

fragments of complete or nearly complete vessels, demonstrating their primary contexts of deposition (Kelso 2006:88, 111-113; Kelso and Straube 2008:46-47).

At City Point 44PG102, the possible presence and labor contributions of Native women on Eppes lands is implied by the fact that, while 44% of Native pot sherds recovered from several filled clay borrow pits are clearly redeposited, dating to the Early or Middle Woodland periods (*c.* 1200–500 BC and *c.* 500 BC – AD 900, respectively), the remaining majority (*n*=2,635) were diagnostic of the Late Woodland (*c.* AD 900–1600) or Protohistoric periods. The bulk of the Native ceramic assemblage consisted of Townsend or Townsend-like sherds. These ceramics for food preparation, storage, and service far outnumbered imported European utilitarian cooking and storage vessel fragments (*n*= 70).⁴³ In addition, simple-stamped Roanoke type and Gaston or Gaston-like pottery represented over 11% of the City Point's identifiable Late Woodland ceramics (Moore, et al. 2009:96, 104).

Native shell-tempered and fabric-impressed Townsend ceramics are commonly interpreted as dating to the Late Woodland or Protohistoric periods, but Margaret Blaker (1950, 1963) originally proposed the type as extending into the colonial period. Their long timeframe of manufacture and use (*c.* AD 900 through the protohistoric or early colonial period) prevents their use as precise diagnostic artifacts; however, reported dates as late as AD 1590±120 on the Rappahannock River (MacCord 1965; McLearen and Mouer 1993:104-105) demonstrate their use in the protohistoric period and possibly into the 17th century. Roanoke and Gaston or

⁴³ The relative paucity of utilitarian food storage containers and non-elite food service items on early colonial sites has often been attributed to 17th-century use of pewter and wooden vessels, which do not often survive archaeologically; however Native pottery that is possibly contemporary presents an alternative explanation for colonial food storage.

Gaston-like pottery were definitely in use in Native communities during the seventeenth century. Gaston ceramics (tempered with crushed quartz and usually simple-stamped on James River sites) were initially dated to AD 1741±200 at the site for which they are named, and appear to have been most common during the late 16th-century (Coe 1964:100-101, 118; Davis 1987; McLearen and Mouer 1993:93). Shell-tempered and simple-stamped Roanoke ceramics were also defined by Margaret Blaker (1952; see also Evans 1955; Harrington 1948) and originally proposed as falling within the 14th-16th centuries, but more recent sites demonstrate that they may be common on post-contact sites as well (Gardner 1990:49-50; McLearen and Mouer 1993:104).

At Jordan's Journey 44PG302, Gaston sherds (n=794) were the majority of identifiable Native ware types unearthed by L. Daniel Mouer and Virginia Commonwealth University from 1990-1991. Along with significant quantities of Gaston sherds, Roanoke type (n=113) and fabric-impressed Townsend ceramics (n=143) were also recovered (McLearen and Mouer 1993:90-91). A few of these artifacts were retrieved from Late Woodland contexts and colonial postholes, establishing their presence on the site prior to colonial development; however, the vast majority were recovered from postmolds or from 1620s deposits filling the abandoned cellar of Structure 15 and a nearby pit feature within the fortified compound of 44PG302, suggesting their use within colonial creole households (King, et al. 2006:66; McCartney 2011:65; McLearen and Mouer 1993; Mouer, et al. 1992).

Contrary to many site interpretations which segregate "prehistoric" materials from colonial deposits without allowing for the possibility that Native people were

active members of colonial communities (see Gallivan 2004; Hart 2004),⁴⁴ WMCAR archaeologists conclude that the high numbers of local Native-style sherds from utilitarian cooking and food storage vessels may suggest a continued Appamattuck presence at City Point, rather than a preceding precolonial settlement (Moore, et al. 2009:104). Likewise, Mouer and VCU Archaeological Research Center staff have suggested that Jordan's Journey's archaeology reflects Anglo-Powhatan interactions (McLearen and Mouer 1993; Mouer 1990b, 1993a; Mouer, et al. 1992). When considered in conjunction with City Point's faunal assemblage patterns, and Native bone tools including an awl and hide scraper, potentially contemporary Native ceramics are all the more convincing of the frequent presence of Native people (the majority of whom were most likely women).

Colonial Pluralism

Material, documentary, and cartographic sources of evidence for interethnic relations on early upper James colonial plantations suggest that collaboration and conflict coexisted in domestic, political, and economic social settings. Relations between residents of *Tsenacommacah*/Virginia of African, European, and Native Virginian descent were fraught with violence and forced labor while simultaneously including the sharing of ideas and values in the context of subsistence-related tasks, political alliances, joint military endeavors, expeditions of discovery, trade, and sexual

⁴⁴In order to reconstruct non-European histories of material culture usage and meaning that are poorly documented, this study seeks to respond to the criticisms of American archaeologists who increasingly stress the need to reconnect "historical" and "prehistoric" archaeologies in order to bring to light Native contributions to the colonial period (Gallivan 2004; for Australian parallels, see Harrison and Williamson 2004; Hart 2004; Horning 2008; King and Blanton 2004:194; Lightfoot 1995; Silliman 2005) by considering all possibly contemporaneous features and artifacts solely by provenience, without segregating them into "prehistoric" (including early colonial Native) and "historic" (European excluding Native) categories.

partnerships. Within these contexts, the knowledge and values of Virginia Indians should not be ignored as a source of influence and inspiration within colonial plantations.

Chapter Five: Mimetic Patterns of Prestige

The evidence reviewed in the previous chapter has established a variety of social contexts in which Native Virginians participated in the daily lives of colonists. Indian guides were responsible for introducing European explorers to the geography of North America. The routes they chose, the watercraft they used, and the ways in which they interpreted their surroundings for newcomers determined the places to which Europeans did and did not have access. Native perceptions, opinions, and political motivations influenced the importance associated with each new location as it was marked on a colonial map (see Barr 2011; Hatfield 2003, 2004; Waselkov 2006). Indian men were also regularly employed by upper James colonists to hunt deer, wolves, and beavers. At some upper James plantations including City Point, Native women also may have been employed in domestic labor (such as food preparation), as well as hide processing and tanning, or engaged in sexual partnerships that may or may not have been consensual. Further, frequent Anglo-Indian military conflicts and alliances also involved interethnic encounters in which the use of material culture may have been critical to signaling strength, power, and competence to rule in a manner socially acceptable across ethnic lines.

This chapter considers the consequences of these interethnic collaborations and conflicts to the alternate readings and reappropriations of the upper James River's colonial material culture. It explores the multivocality of some of the objects and buildings involved in these cross-cultural interactions. As evidenced by archaeological, documentary, cartographic, and pictorial sources, were Euro-colonial perceptions of value and prestige influenced by Native and African ideas and

practices? Did colonial material culture privilege objects, buildings, and foods that were familiar to Europeans, West Africans, West Central Africans, and Native Virginians alike? Were the crops and objects commodified for distribution in European markets those that were associated with Native expressions of power and status?

The Material Culture of Colonial Diplomacy

Documentary historical scholarship by Marcy Norton (2006, 2008) and Ross Jamieson (2001) suggests that this was indeed the case in Spanish colonies. Many colonial commodities, notably tobacco and cacao, along with the traditional Native American accoutrements deemed appropriate for their consumption—snuffboxes, chocolate cups, and chocolate pots—were embraced by continental European consumers largely due to the esteem long awarded them by peoples indigenous to Mesoamerica. Prestige values were impressed firstly upon creole settlers within the context of interethnic sexual relationships and domestic partnerships, labor arrangements, and political negotiations, and secondly upon European metropolises. Luxuries that symbolized worldly connections to exotic lands were then distributed widely and profitably throughout Europe and its expanding colonial ventures.

As Norton demonstrates, both chocolate and tobacco had been regularly traded over long distances in their regions of origin prior to Spanish colonization. Both were also initially described by colonial travelers as unappealing and distasteful to Europeans, sampled only in order to accommodate local social expectations of behavior in situations of diplomatic hospitality. For instance, Spanish colonial

reactions to (unsweetened or lightly sweetened) chocolate initially resulted in primary documents describing cacao as bitter and comparing it to excrement; however the social and political context of chocolate service required its consumption in order to demonstrate elite social competence in Aztec society (Norton 2008:7, 669). Chocolate beverages among the Aztec in New Spain were consumed by nobles, wealthy merchants, and accomplished warriors. These frothy red or brown caffeinated drinks indicated refinement within Aztec social conventions and played central roles within religious and political rituals. Aztec political etiquette therefore virtually required successful European diplomats, missionaries, and traders in Mesoamerica to be skilled in the consumption of chocolate using socially appropriate vessels. Similarly, the practice of smoking tobacco was an indication of elite status and well-mannered formality. It was prerequisite to the initiation of trade negotiations throughout the Spanish colonies, and European colonists may have also conformed to local practice out of a desire to be perceived as members of the elite rather than as individuals of lower social standing (Jamieson 2001; Norton 2006, 2008).⁴⁵

As Norton and Jamieson demonstrate, Spanish colonists appear to have adopted Native cultivars and the material culture associated with them mimetically, in order to successfully communicate high social status and political competence *prior* to incorporating them within large-scale systems of production and transatlantic capitalist trade. Further, the eventual demand generated for these items abroad stemmed from the need of European colonists to satisfy the social requirements of

⁴⁵ Norton acknowledges that both tobacco and chocolate contain addictive substances that may provide alternative chemical and biological explanations for their adoption by European colonists; however she demonstrates that this is insufficient to explain their initial popularity because it does not explain how these substances came into use in the first place, or how initially negative reactions to them were overcome.

colonized ethnic groups, rather than from any pre-existing European social values or physical needs. Eventually the prestige attached to these American items spread to social etiquette on the European continent. Can similar patterns of European colonial mimesis of Native goods associated with hospitality, elite status, and diplomacy be demonstrated archaeologically for early British colonial Virginia?

Powhatan Prestige Items Along the James

Just as Native women serving as wives, concubines, and servants in Spanish colonial households likely encouraged colonial chocolate consumption within MesoAmerican domestic settings through their roles as hostesses and chocolatiers (Norton 2008), Native Virginian women, implied archaeologically through Chesapeake food storage vessels, City Point's evidence of hide tanning, and by the demography of predominantly male James River plantations, must have reacted in approval or disapproval to European manners and displays of status. Native Virginian and African servants and visitors also may have played prominent roles in prompting British settlers in the Chesapeake to adopt their foodways, agricultural practices, and social etiquette.

According to English colonists of Jamestown, objects valued highly by the Powhatan when received in trade or presented as gifts included copper, beads, tobacco, and smoking pipes (Archer 1998 [c1607]:106; John Smith's Map of Virginia transcribed in Barbour 1986:164; Percy 1998 [1612]:92-93; Potter 2006:219; Strachey 1998 [c.1612]:606-607). Early colonial accounts describe offerings of tobacco among the Powhatan, used to placate the gods, to calm stormy waters, and to

greet arriving parties of traders or negotiators and initiate formal political or economic transactions (see, for example, Archer 1998 [c.1607]; Harriot 1946 [1588]:246; Percy 1998 [1612]:93, 98-99; Smith 1998 [1608]:163; Strachey 1849 [1612]:89, 93-94; Uttamatokkin 1998 [c.1617]:883; White 1998 [c.1613]). At or near the land that would later become City Point, Gabriel Archer described such an exchange at the Appamattuck village that would later be burned to the ground during the campaign to settle Henrico:

May 26. Tuesday, we ... went ashore at a place I call "Queen Apumatec's Bower" ... through a plain low ground prepared for seed, part whereof had been lately crop'd; and ascending a pretty hill, we saw the queene [Opossunoquonuske] of this country coming in selfsame fashion of state as Pawatah or Arahatec, *yea, rather with more majesty*. She had an usher before her who brought her to the matt prepared under a fair mulberry tree, where she sat down by herself with a staid countenance. *She would permit none to stand or sit near her*. She is a fat, lusty, manly woman; she had *much copper about her neck, a crownet of copper upon her head*; she had long black hair, which hanged loose down her back to her middle, which only part was covered with a deer's skin, and else all naked; she had her women attending on her adorned much like herself, save *they wanted the copper*. *Here we had our accustomed cates, tobacco, and welcome. Our captain presented her with gifts liberally...* (my emphases, Archer 1998 [c.1607]:112).

Bioarchaeological evidence of precolonial Algonquian-speaking Indian smoking etiquette prior to the influence of European mercantile capitalist trade complements these documentary descriptions of tobacco used to welcome traders and emissaries. The precolonial distributions of both tobacco pipes as grave goods in Native burial contexts suggest that tobacco consumption was restricted primarily to adult men and elites. Likewise, the demography of tubercular lesions on skeletal remains within precolonial burial populations suggests that habitual smokers were

elite males, probably acting in the context of political or religious leadership (Nassaney 2004).

Status communicated through copper and beads took the form of personal adornment, as demonstrated by Archer's description of Opossunoquonuske's "crownlet" and necklaces. George Percy also reported copper earspools and necklaces along with chains of pearl beads decorating the bodies of elite werowances and werowansquas (or "kings") (Percy 1998 [1612]:92-93). At least some of these *roanoke* and *peak* shell beads may have been manufactured on the Eastern Shore and transferred upriver to werowances further inland aboard dugout canoes (Rountree and Davidson 1997:48-51; Woodard 2008:207).

As is generally true of polygynous societies, most married Powhatan men had only one wife, but those of higher status and wealth might have multiple wives, and there was therefore a relationship between the size of a man's family and the number of prestige goods to which he had access. As Buck Woodard (2008:56) has observed, Jamestown colonist Henry Spelman's descriptions of Powhatan marriage ceremonies indicate customary payments of bridewealth in beads and in copper.

The custom of the country is to have many wives, and to buy them, so that *he which have most copper and beads may have most wives* ... The ceremony is thus: The parents brings [sic] their daughter between them... At her coming to him, her father or chief friends joins the hands together; and then the father or chief friend of the man bringeth a long string of beads, and measuring his arm's length thereof, doth break it over the hands of those that are to be married, while their hands be joined together; and gives it unto the woman's father or him that brings her. And so with much mirth and feasting they go together (my emphasis, Spelman 1998:488).

Copper and beads therefore may not only have signaled wealth and political success, but also sexual prowess and fertility. Similarly, tobacco and pipes were unevenly distributed among Powhatan men. Jamestown colonist William Strachey wrote: “We observe that those [male] Indians which have one, two, or more women, take much [tobacco in "pipes of earth"], —but such as yet have no appropriate woman take little or none at all” (Strachey 1849 [1612]:122).

As at Jamestown at the outset of colonization, mid-century assemblages from the upper James demonstrate that Powhatan demand based on traditional prestige values, such as copper and beads, fueled the Anglo-Indian trade. Artifacts recovered from George Yeardley’s Fort at Flowerdew Hundred (Site 44PG65) included items such as glass beads, copper scrap, and an associated crucible (Hodges 2003:73). Mouth harps or Jew’s harps found there and at Mathews Manor were also probably intended for exchange with Native traders. Glass beads typical of the 1660s were also found at Curles Neck; though recovered from secondary 18th- and 19th-century deposits related to the Randolph mansion contained (Mouer 1985:4).⁴⁶

However beyond merely satisfying demand in trade, English settlers also incorporated Powhatan practices into the government and economy of Virginia. John Smith had listed along with beads, copper, and pearl, “skinnes, deare, turkies, wild beasts, and corne” among the items paid by Algonquian-speaking commoners to Powhatan werowances as tribute (John Smith quoted in Potter 2006:217), and Jamestown colonist William Strachey further reported that eight tenths of all produce raised in Powhatan fields was paid in tribute to Wahunsonocock (Strachey 1849

⁴⁶ Dan Mouer has interpreted these of evidence of Nathaniel Bacon’s activities, as he was licensed in Indian trade.

[1612]). The 17th-century Virginian colonial practice of making payments in grain, skins, and furs could be seen as a continuation of these Powhatan precedents. When William Short paid James Crewes in tobacco and “thirtie one good large Beaver skins in season” (Charles City Court Orders 1655-1658:54, Fleet 1941a:41), he was measuring value in flora and fauna native to the Americas in terms that Powhatan subjects would have recognized. As early as the Virginia Company period under Sir Thomas Dale’s administration, farmers had been required to contribute two acres of corn per male household member to the common store (McCartney 2011:22). From 1622-1632, George Yeardley at Flowerdew Hundred required “boote” corn to be paid by Indian communities conquered in battle, and “trade” corn to be paid by his Powhatan Indian allies. Further, “rent” corn was collected, as at all English plantations, from tenant farmers. One tenth of what they raised was paid in church tithes. Charles Hodges suggests that these surpluses were stored in Structure 2 at Flowerdew Hundred’s 44PG65, used as a public granary and storehouse of corn and tobacco (Hodges 2003:73, 212-214). Precolonial Algonquian-speaking villages had included similar buildings for similar purposes (Spelman 1998).

Colonial Points of Convergence

This thesis proposes not only that colonial mimetic practices involved precolonial inspiration, but also that the material culture that defines colonial assemblages as unique is that which was flexible and multivocal enough to speak effectively to many audiences simultaneously. Material and spatial forms that were recognizably linked to multiple traditions, predating colonization and integrating separate ethnic customs,

may have been particularly successful at bridging the gaps in cross-cultural understandings. I refer to these material items, Bhabha's (1994) "double articulations," as "points of convergence," which were similar in form, but were associated with culturally specific ideas.

Beads, typical of colonial assemblages, represent one such point of convergence among West and West Central Africans, Native Virginians, and Europeans. By its earliest documentation in the context of European trade in 1602, the bead trade in West Africa had long been well established. Archaeological excavations evidence the use beads of exotic stone, glass, bone, and metal beginning as early as c. AD 800. Glass beads were manufactured (as at Yoruban Ile-Ife in present day Nigeria) or imported (e.g. from Venetian manufacturers of Catholic rosary or *pater noster* beads) and traded as objects of prestige symbolizing wealth and elite status, along both trans-Saharan and transatlantic trade routes. (Fage 1962; Marees 1987; Ogundiran 2002; Thornton 1992:52, 230). Liza Gijanto's excavations of middens at a British Royal African Company village and trading factory at Juffure on the Gambia River in Senegal have demonstrated that Mandinka, Luso-African, and Woolof village residents there left high concentrations of beads in areas associated with feasting and other public displays of wealth and status, suggesting that beads on the Gambia were wearable wealth in displays of prestige that paralleled those of *Tsenacommacah's* Powhatans. However, while Powhatan beads were reportedly given in bridewealth to a woman's male relatives, Gijanto's cites 17th-century primary documents penned by European male observers that indicate that in present-day Senegal, women themselves wore beaded hairpieces and other personal

adornment that signaled the success and wealth of their husbands (Gijanto 2011), so that expressions of elite status as they overlapped with gender may have differed significantly from Native Virginians.

Further south and east, Pieter de Marees' 1602 account of his travels in present-day coastal Benin described beads as signifiers of gender and status. He documented 16 elaborate geometric patterns created of beads woven into braided hairstyles that were specific to social rank and sex (Marees 1987; Ogundiran 2002:433-436; Thornton 1992:230) Ogundiran's research in 17th-century West Africa in the area of Benin and Nigeria further indicates that beads were used not only as symbols of wealth, but also as signs of political office. Permission to use certain beads (e.g. blue glass and deep red stone) was granted (or denied) to men and women of authority by members of royalty. Ogundiran has characterized these customs as akin to European sumptuary laws, and yet they differed profoundly in that the beads themselves were reportedly believed to contain the force of monarchical power and will, able to translate orders into action (Ogundiran 2002:433-436).

In West Central Africa, where the majority of Virginia's forced emigrants originated, contemporary European illustrations show that beaded necklaces, hair adornments, and armbands were used for personal adornment as among West Africans and Powhatan Indians (Fig. 25). Portuguese descriptions of Kongo in 1608 further report that beaded rosaries were worn and used by Luso-Africans (Heywood and Thornton 2007:170-171). In this use of beads as tools of prayer, they overlapped with 17th-century Catholic Europeans.



Figure 25. Mbundu blacksmith in the company of beaded onlookers. Watercolor produced in 17th-century Angola by Italian Padre Giovanni Antonio Cavzzi da Montecuccolo (Heywood and Thornton 2007:51, fig. 1).

Trade beads were such successful mediators among multiple European, African, and Native American ethnicities that employed them as prestige goods for various purposes that they are broadly associated with colonial sites in general. By

contrast, locally-produced Chesapeake pipes of buff to brown clays are points of convergence restricted to the tidewater regions of the Virginia and Maryland colonies during the 17th century. Embellished with intricately incised designs of inlaid white clay, they provide abundant evidence to demonstrate interethnic dialogues (Agbe-Davies 2004a, b; Deetz 1993:91-102; Emerson 1988; Henry 1979; Mouer 1993a:128-146; Mouer, et al. 1999).

The impact of Virginia Algonquian practices related to diplomatic and religious etiquette upon European trade and social customs is evident in the central role that all pipes, the tobacco they contained, and the practice of smoking them played in the colony's economic development, labor relations, and habits of everyday life (Agbe-Davies 2004a; Deetz 1993; Middleton 1953; Mouer 1993a:126-128). This American crop had initially entered into British trade from Caribbean Indian sources, transported aboard Dutch and English privateers and merchant ships (C. T. 1615:3-4; Norton 2008:150-156). However, the custom of smoking from clay pipes, rather than from cigars (as did the Spanish after encounters with Caribbean Arawak smokers) or sniffing snuff (as in the South American highlands), stemmed specifically from English encounters with Algonquian-speaking Native communities on the eastern mainland of North America (Deetz 1993:4; Norton 2008:171; Vince and Peacey 2006:13). The fact that pipes were adopted *after* the initial introduction of tobacco and only then did British smoking become widespread implies that encounters with Virginia Indian pipes as symbols of status and authority were particularly impressive, and that it was the social context of their use that mattered, rather than the addictive properties of nicotine. However, smoking and its related material culture mimicked,

but distorted existing Powhatan conventions relating tobacco and pipes to male power and diplomacy. For example, British factory manufacture of mold-made elbow pipes, in Virginia as well as in England, initially followed Algonquian precedents in form (Deetz 1993:4; Norton 2008:171; Vince and Peacey 2006:13), but churned them out in unprecedented quantity, diluting their value as limited elite possessions.

The colony's regional Chesapeake pipe bowls were not factory made in batches of identical products, but instead formed by hand or by mold, and decorated by hand individually. They exhibit a variety of mimetic decorative themes that draw upon Indian, European, and African ideas. As Mathew Emerson (1988, 1999) has explored, the Adinkra symbols found on cloth, pottery, and wood among Akan peoples of West Africa include geometric patterns and symbols that resemble both the makers' marks stamped on European white ball clay pipes and the designs incised on Chesapeake pipes (Prussin 1980:61). However, I do not propose, as Emerson did, that this necessarily indicates African authorship, but rather that African members of the pipes' audience would have held these cultural traditions in their interpretive lexicon.

L. Daniel Mouer et al. (1993a) describe the running deer motif as particularly well-suited to the 17th-century Chesapeake's multicultural population since European traditions involving heraldic depictions of stags were combined with precolonial deer symbolism in Powhatan myth and art. The writings of Samuel Purchas indicate that deer were associated with fertility, and Margaret Holmes Williamson has proposed based on this source and others that the Powhatan associated deer with fire, change, the color white, and life (Purchas 1625; Williamson 2003:240; Woodard 2008:133). Emerson adds that at least one Chesapeake "running deer" pipe appears to depict a

quadruped with horns, rather than antlers, suggesting an Afro-Powhatan motif, incorporating memories of savannah gazelles (Deetz 1993:99; Emerson 1988:Figure 40c; Mouer 1993a:132-136). Such multivocality and a flexibility in meaning may have fueled the popularity of particular iconographic themes like the running deer on Chesapeake pipes, likely conjuring a variety of social connotations in the minds of the people who viewed them, depending on the mythologies associated with them. While the pipes and their themes as signifiers would have been held in common, the meanings signified would have been culturally specific, potentially contributing to alternate readings across ethnic lines (Sikes 2008).

Pipes decorated with the “running deer” theme are most heavily concentrated among sites in Maryland along the Potomac River, and were not observed within the collections of the five sites under study. Along the James River, a star motif is far more common on Chesapeake pipe bowls (Luckenbach and Kiser 2006; Sikes 2008). Stars inscribed on Chesapeake pipes always include a star on the bowl facing the smoker.⁴⁷ Most stars consist of eight rouletted points, of various widths and line patterns, though some stars on pipes exhibit as few as four or as many as thirteen points. I have argued previously (Sikes 2008) that star-motif pipes referenced a variety of culturally specific mythologies and practices attached to constellations, their directionality, and their seasonality, closely linked to religious festivals, plantings, and harvests. Stars are common, perhaps universal, icons, but their connotations are not.

The star motif also represents a continuation of precolonial iconography, as evidenced by the precedent of a star-motif tobacco pipe from a Pennsylvania

⁴⁷ More rarely, they exhibit a second star on the opposite side of the bowl.

Susquehannock context predating the mid 16th-century (Kent 1984:148-149; Mouer 1993a:128; Mouer, et al. 1999:98-100). Following colonization, a c. 1640 burial of ten Native individuals in a shallow pit at Potomac Creek (44ST2) in Stafford County, Virginia included among the grave goods a shell gorget drilled with a rouletted star pattern (Potter 2006:230), demonstrating that Native iconography continued to incorporate similar motifs revolving around stippled stars.

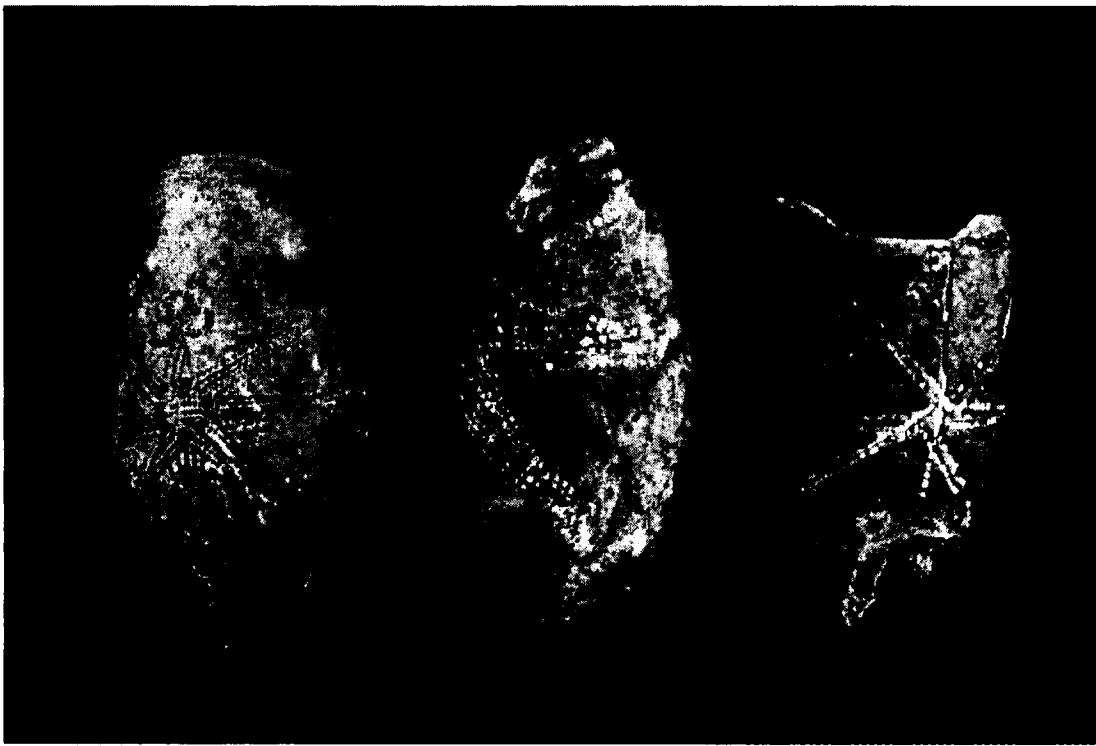


Figure 26. Star-motif Chesapeake pipe bowls from feature fill associated with the Harris household, Curles Neck 44HE388 (VDHR).

Star-motif pipes (Fig. 26) appear to be most common on the upper James, and were present at all of the sites under study. At the Walter Aston Site, they represent approximately 54% of the site's Chesapeake pipe bowl assemblage (Sikes 2008:77). At City Point, over two thirds of the site's 151 clay pipe fragments from colonial

contexts were locally produced Chesapeake pipes. Out of 26 bowls or bowl fragments among these, all of the identifiable decorated local pipe sherds are associated with this theme (Moore, et al. 2009:78).⁴⁸

“Star-and-panel” pipe bowls, with a star facing the smoker opposite a rectangular cartouche containing personal initials, make up the vast majority of star-motif pipes in upper James River assemblages. As mentioned in Chapter Three, in some instances these initials can be linked to documented landowners (e.g. “WA” for Walter Aston at 44CC178, or “JH” and “WH” for Joane and William Harris at Curles Neck 44HE388). In other cases, initials are associated with servants listed as headrights (e.g. “JE” and “SH,” possibly indicating City Point’s Jonathan Ellison and Sarah Hickmore) (Figs. 27 and 28). These personalized star pipes provide evidence that English indentured servants were following Native precedents of behavior, but that the standards of etiquette and social context related to tobacco and smoking had changed considerably.

When male *and female* laborers like Sarah Hickmore at City Point lit their pipes as they toiled, or perhaps in a moment of leisure at the close of the day, they did so within a new social context, producing new meanings from old practices and distorting Native traditional social norms and gender hierarchies. Tobacco was now commonly found in European and colonial taverns alongside alcohol, where many people used it regardless of ethnicity, social standing, or gender. African uses of

⁴⁸ Comparable statistics cannot be given for Flowerdew Hundred or Curles Neck. Flowerdew Hundred’s assemblages cannot be queried, and artifact information (including information on the locations of their storage) is card-catalogued by object number. Curles Neck 44HE388 incomplete assemblages at VDHR include few Chesapeake pipes, and none can be linked to proveniences associated with the Harris household. However, selected artifacts were illustrated and/or photographed and labeled by provenience or described in progress reports, allowing the presence of star-motif pipe fragments within Harris household features to be verified.

tobacco were also probably more perfunctory than sacred. In 16th- and 17th-century Kongo, tobacco was commonly used as an appetite suppressant, smoked and chewed by male and female workers as they labored (Heywood and Thornton 2007:215-217).

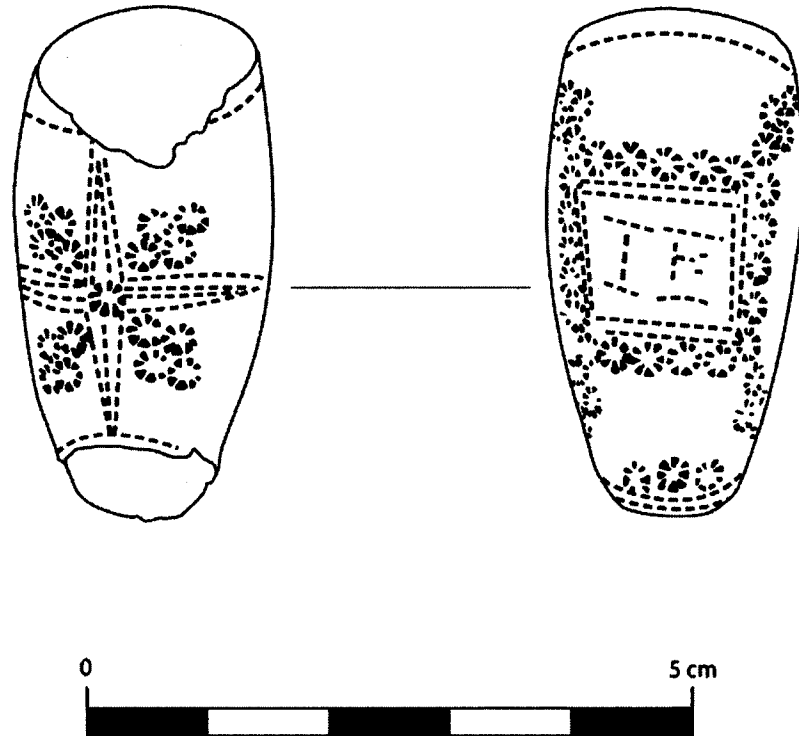


Figure 27. Pipe bowl from City Point 44PG102 with the initials “IE” (or Latin “JE”), possibly belonging to John Ellison, or alternatively John Eppes (Sikes 2008:80, Fig. 4).

As a result of new attitudes and behaviors involving tobacco and pipes and the increasing availability of both, tobacco use among Algonquian speakers appears to have changed, at least in the case of the Narragansett in New England, so that women

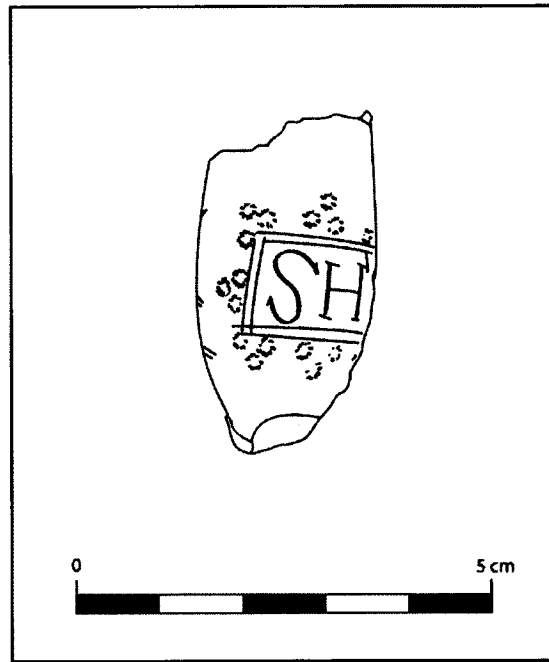


Figure 28. Pipe bowl from City Point 44PG102 with the initials “SH,” probably indicating Sarah Hickmore (Sikes 2008:80, Fig. 5).

and children were increasingly included within a community of habitual smokers. This is evident in a dramatic rise in the incidence of tubercular lesions associated with smoke inhalation found on the skeletal remains of Native women and children relative to men over the course of the 17th century. Michael Nassaney (2004) has suggested that gendered hierarchies within Algonquian-speaking Native communities shifted as a result of the sheer quantity and of tobacco and mass-produced pipes, along with the casual practice of social smoking introduced by Europeans within colonial communities. Formerly precious pipes traditionally used to display seriousness of purpose and male and/or elite status had become ubiquitous through mass-production in European factories and global distribution. In addition, their new African and European uses rendered them ambiguous in their meaning as symbols of

high standing and authority, leaving a traditional religious and political symbol necessarily altered.

Not all star-and-panel pipes contain initials within their panels. Other star-motif pipe bowls are decorated with a star facing the smoker and a ship or boat on the opposite side (see Emerson 1988: 262, fig. 163; Sikes 2008: 88, fig. 13). Two pipes in this pattern display European sailing vessels and their stars exhibit similarities with 8-point compass roses, likely connecting watercraft with European methods of measurement and navigation used to guide them (Sikes 2008). Another two star pipes retrieved from the lower James River were decorated with possible depictions of dugout canoes (Emerson 1988: 260, figs. 143, 147), one of which may include an indication of an on-board fire used to attract fish at night, a practice illustrated by John White and corroborated in later colonial Virginian documents (Fig. 29) (see John White's "Indians Fishing" in Hulton 1984:73, plate 43; Rountree 1989:32-35).

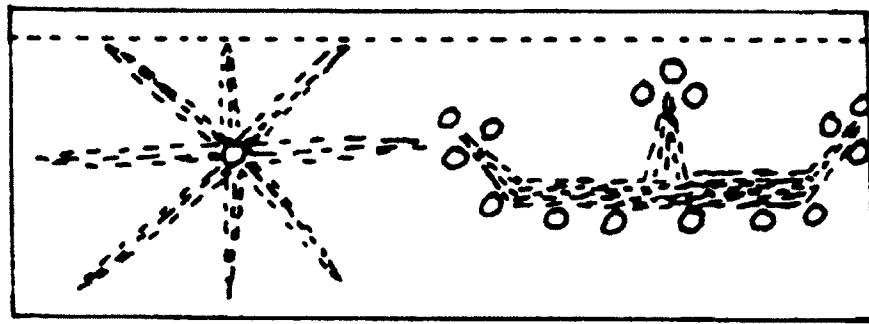


Figure 29. A possible canoe depicted on a Chesapeake star pipe bowl from Kingsmill, illustration by Matthew Emerson (1988: 260, figs. 143, 147).

Dugout canoes illustrated on Chesapeake pipes represent yet another point of convergence involving Powhatan precedents related to prestige. Given the amount of time and labor invested in their construction, dugout canoes were probably valuable possessions in *Tsenacommacah*. Prior to the introduction of metal tools, Virginia's dugout canoes would have taken years to make in some cases (Greenhill 1976:139; McKusick 1960:6). However, just as Spanish colonists initially disdained chocolate and tobacco, British settlers of Virginia often described Native watercraft in unflattering terms. For instance Henry Norwood compared Indian dugouts to "pig-troughs" in 1649 (Norwood 1947[1649]:31; see also Harriot cited in Hulton 1984:118; John Smith cited in Kupperman 1988:143; Strachey 1849 [1612]:75).⁴⁹ And just as Spanish colonists engaged in social smoking and chocolate consumption despite their reservations, European settlers of *Tsenacommacah*/Virginia adopted

⁴⁹ Norwood was a royalist member of the English gentry who fled to Virginia to escape the turmoil of the interregnum wars in which England, Scotland, and Ireland were deeply embroiled in 1649.

canoes regardless of their negative attitudes, using them to navigate the James and other Chesapeake rivers (see Figs. 20 and 21 in the previous chapter).⁵⁰

Whereas John Joyse, servant to Ensigne Francis Epps having lately run away from his master, who carried with him two snaphuance pieces with powder and shot, *together with a canoe*, which in like manner he stole from Symon Sturgus... (Clark 1942:67-68, my emphasis; MCGC transcribed in McIlwaine 1924:105).

In 1626, John Joyce (or Joyse), the servant for whom Capt. Francis Eppes claimed a headright when he patented his lands at City Point (44PG102, see Chapter Three) chose an Indian-style dugout to transport him to freedom in his unsuccessful attempt to escape the bonds of indenture, protected by “snaphuance pieces” that may have included the firearm retrieved from City Point’s Feature S-1, or one similar to it (see Fig. 22 in the previous chapter). The canoe Joyce used to flee was owned by English landowner Simon Sturgus, and presumably saw frequent use by the residents of his plantation.

⁵⁰ Very few dugout canoes have been recovered in Virginia, though a number of them have been excavated and conserved elsewhere in North America, particularly in Florida (e.g. Bullen and Brooks 1967; Neill 1953; Purdy 1991; Wheeler, et al. 2003). One example associated with the early colonial period has been recorded archaeologically and interpreted as demonstrating Anglo-Powhatan collaboration. Three fragments of the same dugout canoe were recovered from the James River near Jamestown in the early 1960s and recorded by Ben McCary (1964). They are now housed in the Mariners’ Museum of Newport News. The bow shows scars from burning consistent with traditional Native construction techniques, while the stern and midsection bear adze marks indicating the use of European metal tools. Problematically, the vessel was assigned a date of c. 1630 based not on dendrochronological or radiocarbon analysis, but rather upon the assumption that a vessel created by traditional Native methods *and* by European tools must have been constructed prior to the Anglo-Powhatan war of 1644 which prompted the displacement of so many Powhatan communities. Ben McCary interpreted the boat’s construction as the result of two separate phases—first its traditional construction by fire by an Indian boatwright, and then its modification by adze to produce thinner walls by a colonist. However, the combination of techniques may represent a single act of mimesis where knowledge was shared across cultures in the context of riverine travel; there is no evidence that either technique was restricted to members of a particular ethnicity. To the contrary, material, cartographic, and documentary evidence suggest that maritime practices and material culture frequently crossed ethnic boundaries. Two dugout canoes have been excavated more recently in Virginia. One is attributed to the Nansemond and is currently curated by Isle of Wight museum. The second is under the management of the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond (Waugaman and Moretti-Langholtz 2000).

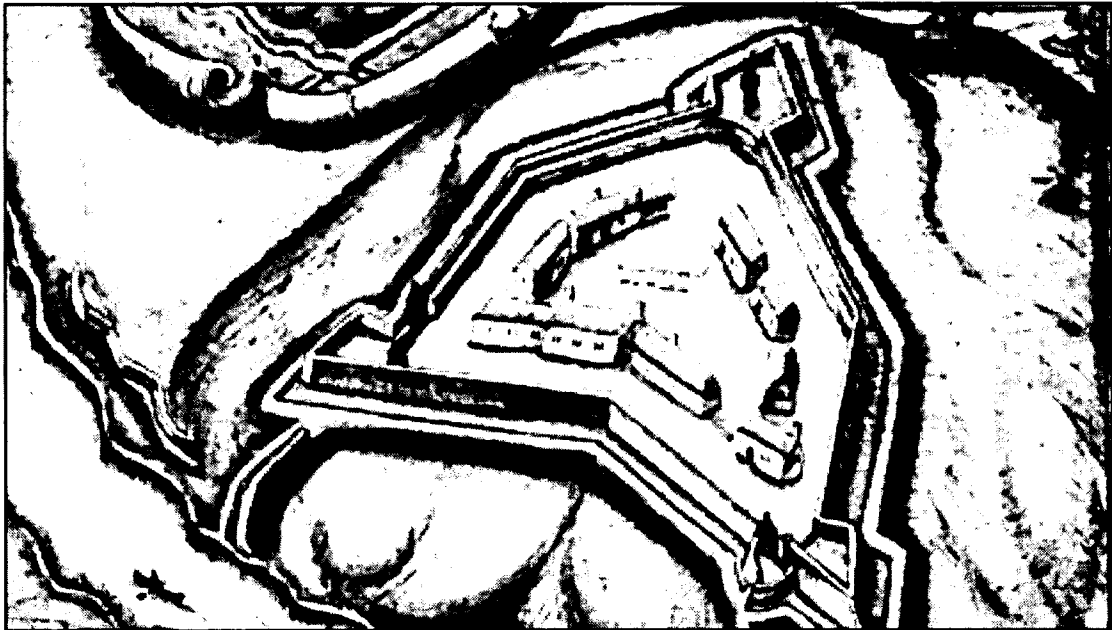


Figure 30. A paddled dugout canoe (lower left) on the Map of the fort at Armagh and the Third Blackwater. Ireland, c. 1601, by Richard Bartlett (detail).

Many Irish servants may have shared a knowledge of dugout canoes with Native Virginians, as pictorial maps of British plantations in Ulster attest (Fig. 30). Joyce was not described as being Irish in court records, a normal practice for non-English defendants in 17th-century Virginia; however his surname raises the possibility that the hostility between Joyce and English landowners, evident in the description of Joyce's personality (see Chapter Three), may have been influenced by Irish birth in the context of ethnic tensions following British colonization of Munster

and Ulster in Ireland, and leading up to the Wars of Three Kingdoms.⁵¹ Irish servants often faced extended periods of indenture in English colonial courts of Virginia, as Joyce later did.⁵²

Frequently employing watercraft, servants of European and African descent are documented as running away in mixed company (McCartney and Walsh 2003:44-45, 47).⁵³ Waterways were the fastest routes to freedom, and canoes in the Native tradition were more versatile along the river narrows and creeks than European small craft in western shoal waters and the rapids of rivers near their fall lines and beyond. European sailing pinnaces required additional crew and favorable winds or time-consuming tacking maneuvers, and English rowboats necessitated space to extend their oars laterally. By contrast, dugout canoes were narrow and maneuverable with vertically extended paddles in restricted waterways. They also may have been

⁵¹ The possibility of Irish connections at the Eppes plantation is supported by Francis' brother William Eppes (older by more than a decade) presence at the British defeat of Irish and Spanish troops in Cork, Ireland on December 27, 1601 (see footnote 20 in Dorman 1992:35). Joyce was and is a Norman name introduced to Ireland via Wales in the 12th century. It is also found in France and England, but is most common in Ireland (see entry for "Joyce" in Hanks and Hodges 1988). If John Joyce was born in Ireland, his surname would suggest that he was Anglophone and descended from Anglo-Norman settlers, referred to in 17th-century Gaelic Ireland as the "Old English." From 1639 to 1651, religious and political clashes led Scotland, Ireland, and England into a series of military conflicts, including the Irish Rebellion of 1641, the Cromwellian Conquest of Ireland in 1649, and the English Civil Wars (1642-1651) under the Commonwealth (1649-1660). Within WMCAR assemblages from Feature S-1 at City Point's 44PG102, a continued Irish military connection is evidenced by the seal embossed on a sword clasp, which features the (reversed) flag of Oliver Cromwell's Admiralty of the Fleet. This flag combined the English cross of St. George with a harp of Ireland and was flown between 1649 and 1651, suggesting that an elite resident of the Eppes lands may have served as naval officer under the Commonwealth government (Moore, et al. 2009:83, 85).

⁵² Hannah Aston's Irish servant, Walter Hind or Heines (see Chapter Three), ordered in a Charles City County court to complete a 6-year term of indenture and make up time he was accused of neglecting is one example of this, connected to the Walter Aston site 44CC178 (McCartney 1989:47).

⁵³ For example, in 1640, William Peirce complained to the Governor's Council that six of his indentured servants had attempted escape in his sloop, bound for New Netherlands, but were captured in the Elizabeth River. Along with his vessel, they had stolen powder, shot and guns, and then met with another servant of African descent, who labored on the lands of a man named Reignolds (McCartney and Walsh 2003:44-45, 47). This African man, whose Portuguese baptismal name Emanuel indicates he was probably from Angola, Kongo, or Ndongo, was responsible for stealing a small skiff which they used on their journey.

preferred for escapes by servants because their resemblance to driftwood logs would have made them easy to hide by overturning them.

Africans seeking to escape forced labor may have been very skilled with a paddle in handling dugout canoes. Dugout canoes created with similar construction methods had been used prior to colonization not only by Native Virginians and Irish servants, but also by forced emigrants from West Africa and Central Africa. Notably, dugouts were not in use in England during the 17th century (Bolster 1997; McCaughan 1983:164-165; Smith 1627 [1970]; Smith 1970; Wood 1975).

In West Africa, dugout canoes were used for trade and transportation along coasts, rivers, and lagoons (Bolster 1997; Law 1989:209-210; 2011:2-3; Smith 1627 [1970]; Wood 1975; Worger 2010:24).⁵⁴ As in the Americas, these boats were hollowed from logs by carefully burning and carving tree trunks (Smith 1970:520), and when finished were propelled by paddles or punted, rather than being rowed in the European fashion, as noted by Dutch factor William Bosman:

A sort of Boats called *Canoas*....Instead of Oars [the canoemen] use a sort of Paddles made like a Spade, having a Handle about the same length; with which paddling they keep the *Canoa* a very swift Course (Bosman cited in Bolster 1997:47-48).

Though the presence of sharp and finely crafted metal knives and tools in West Africa would have reduced the amount of time needed to shape a dugout hull, they were

⁵⁴ Despite many similarities with their American counterparts, West African canoes sometimes incorporated superstructures that set them apart, such as decked bow or midships areas, sometimes described as “forecastles” by European contemporaries (probably enclosed cabins). These sheltered decks allowed their crews to sleep aboard if necessary (Smith 1970).

nevertheless products of a considerable amount of time and labor (Greenhill 1976:139; Northrup 2007:181).

West African canoes could be longer than the dugouts of Virginia, ranging in size from boats small enough to be managed by a single paddler in coastal trade to elaborate vessels over 80 feet in length and seating 100-120 people, intended for calm riverine waters. Men of this region used canoes to transport livestock, produce, and fish, among other goods along rivers. Canoes of this region also transported warriors and even served occasionally as platforms for naval battle. European traders in the Bight of Benin and on the Gold Coast frequently employed canoe-men to communicate with the shore at Popo, Whydah, Arda, Badagry, and Lagos (Smith 1970). Seventeenth-century Dutch traveler Peiter de Marees commented of these regions that “their rowers and pilots... are hardie enough, and never are sick, by reason of their daily using to the seas” (de Marees cited in Smith 1970:516), and traders at Mina were described as “the fittest and most experienced men to manage and paddle canoes over the bars and breakings” (Smith 1970:517). Beyond practical functions, canoes in present-day Benin also performed religious and ceremonial roles. In Dahomey, canoes were used in funerals, as the soul was believed to cross over a body of water to reach the underworld of the dead (*Kutomen*) (Law 2011).

Elsewhere on the West African coast, residents of Senegambia were reported to be skilled in fishing some five leagues offshore in the smaller to midsize dugout canoes and were described by European observers as “expert and able swimmers” (Smith 1970:516), unlike most of their own mariners. In addition to fishing on the open ocean, dugouts were also used in this area for trade along the Gambia River

(Malloy 1983). In Sierra Leone, England's first slave-trader John Hawkins reported in the 16th century that the dugout canoes there were elaborately carved and painted (Smith 1970:518). Along with the labor and time invested shaping the hulls of these boats, this additional artistry suggests that they may have served to express the power and wealth of their owners, serving as prestige items.

Little research has been published on the watercraft employed by residents of 17th-century Ngola, Kongo, and Ndongo in West Central Africa, however it is most likely that they too used dugout canoes among their watercraft. European seamen reported being unable to negotiate high surf in their ships' rowboats and were consequently dependent upon local pilots to unburden and restock their cargoes in Loango (north of Angola), as they were in West Africa (Bolster 1997:48). Certainly, coastal Kongolese and Mbundu communities would have been familiar with dugout canoes, as the extensive maritime trading networks of the Gold Coast reached as far south as Angola in the 17th century, according to French witness Jean Barbot (Smith 1970:522). Most of the forced émigrés who arrived directly from Africa to the Virginia colony would therefore have recognized the canoes of *Tsenacommacah*, and those who had fished in coastal areas or raised crops or livestock along African riverbanks may have also been proficient in their use. While European ships may have held negative associations with the middle passage, enslavement, and forced exile, Virginian dugout canoes may have been welcome reminders of home and familiar activities to African residents of colonial Virginia.

Similarly, constructions on land may have served as points of convergence referencing the architectural traditions of multiple homelands. Connections have been

drawn previously between the 17th-century colonial housing of the Chesapeake and the family compounds consisting of wattle-and-daub buildings with earthen floors and chimneys that would have been common in the West African homelands of some forced emigrants (McCartney and Walsh 2003:34; Walsh 1997:19-20), as at Jordan's Journey. Wattle-and daub housing was also common on the Gold Coast and in the villages of enslaved Afro-Caribbeans by the 18th century (Atkinson 1950:233; Chapman 1991; Posnansky 1999:23, 37; Prussin 1974), and, at least in the 19th century, Angolan villages typically consisted of houses made of wattle and daub walls covered by thatch, with three rooms (a central hall, a bedroom for parents and nursing children, and a bedroom for older children) (Chatelain 1897:23). Irish immigrants to colonial plantations would also have recognized these building techniques. Wattle construction was acommon in 16th- and 17th-century housing and fencing in Ulster and Munster (O'Connor 2002; Robinson 2000:29; St. George 1990:242), the areas of Ireland affected by British plantation which were most likely to contribute emigrants to the Virginia colony.

Points of Dissent

Although material forms may have often overlapped among different cultural traditions, this thesis argues that they referenced profoundly divergent ideas, motivations, and customs. One striking example of the ways in which varied cultural expectations of behavior conflicted with dramatic consequences on the Upper James is to be found in its early documentary record. Three weeks before Queen Opossunoquonuske's Appamattuck village in the vicinity of City Point was attacked

and burned by Sir Thomas Gates's party in retaliation, the English expedition to found Henrico received an invitation to feast with the Appamattuck while in the midst of searching for iron and other mineral resources in the area. Following this, 14 of the colonists were killed. As William Strachey described this encounter, Opossunoquonuske never intended to feed the English. He described this event as a "treacherous massacre which she practiced upon 14 of our men, whom she caused her people to invite up into her town to feast and make merry, entreating our men beforehand to leave their arms in their boat because they said how their women would be afraid else of their pieces" (Strachey 1998 [c.1612]:622). However, George Percy's account more intriguingly hints that the English may have offended Algonquian etiquette by their manner of quickly entering Appamattuck houses and indulging their appetites. As George Percy described the encounter, "Our men, *forgetting their subtleties*, like greedy fools accepted thereof, more esteeming of a little food than their own lives and safety" (my emphasis, Percy 1998 [1612]:511). The phrase "their subtleties" may be an allusion to Powhatan decorum surrounding buildings and food service, recognized, but not fully respected by the English, which stipulated that visitors must be greeted outside their villages prior to partaking of rituals of hospitality (see Egloff and Woodward 2006:60; Williamson 2003:124). Was this an instance where alternate readings of intention and diplomatic etiquette proved fatal? It is not possible to reconstruct Opossunoquonuske's motivations for her actions, or to understand precisely when and how often the English failed to act appropriately by Powhatan standards. However, it is certain that within the many sustained interethnic intimacies of colonial life, cross-cultural failures to faithfully

replicate the required etiquette associated with both foreign and familiar material culture must have occurred. Points of convergence such as tobacco pipes, beads, canoes, payments of corn, and furs offered the perception that signs shared in common could be trusted to communicate the same ideas and nuances, but this sense of shared values must have proved as often false as true.

Chapter Six: Discussion

Models of colonialism that characterize so-called “peripheries” as dependent victims of trade where the flow of colonial ideas is unidirectional have long faced harsh criticism (e.g. Dietler 2005:58-59; Gosden 2004:7-18; Jamieson 2001:273; Kohl 1987; Lightfoot and Martinez 1995; O'Brien 1982; Schortman and Urban 1998; Stein 1998; Stoler and Cooper 1997). A lack of attention to Indigenous agency coupled with an overwhelming emphasis upon European control of the structure and terms of labor and trade is most often cited, but perhaps most critically from the viewpoint of archaeologists, we are only beginning to explore why *certain* goods with Indigenous precolonial histories were commodified for colonial trade within locally specific circumstances (Norton 2008:661).

As Igor Kopytoff (1986:380) has suggested: “What is significant about the adoption of alien objects—as of alien ideas—is not the fact that they are adopted, but the way they are culturally redefined and put to use.” Commodities in colonial situations were produced and employed in circumstances of ethnic pluralism. They were continually recontextualized and reappropriated according to the variable perceptions and motives of people who used them in innovative new social surroundings (Gosden 2004:20; Johnson 1996:210; Orser 1996:116; Thomas 1991). This provided opportunities for the reconfiguration of power through the devaluation, reinforcement, or corruption of prestige goods and cultural landscapes.

Mimesis and Its Consequences

Mercantile trade relations viewed from a Native perspective involved not only the introduction of novel European goods and the mass-production of objects in unprecedented quantities, but also the commodification of existing goods central to Native ideologies (Gosden and Knowles 2001). Like Jeremy Prestholdt (2008:13), I am interested in how imported material symbols affected the original producers of those symbols, creating “performances of similarity” across ethnic boundaries at the very points in the histories of interethnic relations that the boundaries of identity become contested, consequential, and even dangerous. We might reverse Prestholdt’s (2008:148) question that asks how colonizers reacted to the mimesis of their material culture to consider colonial mimetic processes from a Virginia Algonquian perspective. What happened when colonial distortions of Native objects and landscapes of power subverted the Powhatan meanings that had once been attached to them? What happened when objects of Powhatan prestige were commodified and globally circulated?

For Native Virginians exposed to European imitations of Native prestige goods, the arrival of European exchange goods within a system of nascent capitalism consisted of an influx of novel items (such as iron and copper kettles, nails, and firearms). It also entailed unprecedented quantities of familiar objects (such as beads and copper used to indicate social standing through personal adornment). How did such processes of economic exchange and material mimicry affect Native experiences of colonial capitalism?

The commodification of prestige goods appears to have had far-reaching consequences. Seth Mallios and Shane Emmet (2004) have previously drawn attention to the rapid devaluation of copper among Algonquian-speaking Indians of the Chesapeake following the British settlement of Jamestown. Precolonial copper had been central to Native expressions of status and spirituality within vast Indigenous trade networks, until European traders saturated the copper supply by importing vast quantities of scrap materials from British wire and buckle manufacturers (Hudgins 2004), replacing Monacan traders to the west as a source of ore for the Powhatan. This ultimately reduced copper demand in the Virginia colony by rendering the metal so abundant as to be socially meaningless. John Smith lamented this: ““Those at fort so glutted the Salvages with their commodities as they became regarded not.” “[What now] ‘could not be had for a pound of copper... before was sold for an ounce’” (Barbour 1986: 211, 215 cited in Mallios and Emmett 2004).

However, copper was not the only item central to Indian cultural values that suffered devaluation as a result of sustained European contact. Colonial capitalism brought with it a system of monocrop agriculture in which forests were clear cut in order to raise tobacco in abundance as a staple export, where it had formerly been interplanted with other necessary crops in smaller Native fields and gardens. The availability of smoking pipes also changed radically as a supply of mass-produced pipes from English and Dutch ceramic industries challenged the worth of locally handmade and decorated pipes by introducing inexpensive alternative aesthetic forms to colonial smokers.

The rise of tobacco as a commodity is often explained as an English colonial economic solution to the threat of imperial Spain (Norton and Studnicki-Gizbert 2007:257). However, unlike corn and other Native food crops, which, though novel, could conceivably fit into preexisting European foodways, there was no European social precedent or physical need for the ritual of smoking tobacco (Johnson 1996:184). The creation of demand for such an “unproven” commodity prompted Charles I in 1627 to describe the Virginia colony in a letter to its Governor as a plantation “wholly built upon smoke” (Charles I cited in Norton and Studnicki-Gizbert 2007:251). It is only through an understanding of peripheral influence driving European mimesis of pipes and smoking behavior that the success of the tobacco economy becomes comprehensible.

Indian practices related to labor and subsistence were also commodified and reoriented to colonial plantations. Physical and documentary evidence of Native employment or forced labor in the context of hunting deer, beaver, and wolves, along with hide production on 17th-century upper James plantations including City Point is cause for reflection upon the ways in which Native lifestyles may have been altered substantially. Were Native men more often away from their villages, engaged not only in hunting for the subsistence of their families, but also for skins to sell? Were Native women resident, temporarily or permanently, within colonial plantations associated with Anglo-Indian trade? Did additional labor for the purposes of profit decrease the amount of time that Native Virginians spent in leisure?

Archaeological evidence suggests that, at least in some areas of the Chesapeake, the sweeping changes to Native communities wrought by the appearance

of European settlers and the commodities they traded were met with some resistance. Excavations of seventeenth-century Native communities north of the James River at Posey (located in Charles County, MD) and Camden (Caroline County, VA) have demonstrated that Indian communities there remained within areas of colonization throughout the century. European imported goods, including copper of European origin, are present in both assemblages, attesting to Anglo-Indian trade. However, these site assemblages as a whole demonstrate clearly that Native cultural traditions were preferred. European ceramics and mass-manufactured white ball clay pipes were present in small proportions at both sites but were largely rejected in favor of locally produced pipes and Native ceramic traditions. Metal tools reached greater proportions relative to lithic tools but similarly failed to compete with or replace them as the dominant technology. Unlike contemporary colonial settlements which demonstrate mixed ethnic traditions related to subsistence, faunal assemblages and pollen samples demonstrate that the residents of these Native sites did not incorporate European foods or engage in European methods of agriculture (Galke 2004; King, et al. 2006:68-72).

For Powhatan Indians and their Algonquian-speaking descendants, the arrival of capitalism was more than the introduction of novel European items in voluminous quantities; more importantly, it spurred social distortions of familiar objects, plants, and landscapes as processes of interethnic mimicry altered the symbolism behind human actions within diverse colonial communities. As such material echoes reverberated across ethnic lines, the social consequences of the ways in which objects were alternately read and reinvented may have impacted the construction of labor

obligations, gender roles, and interethnic relations. For Europeans, colonial expansion resulted in the proliferation of exotic new goods and social rituals associated with “peripheral” origins. Tobacco and its associated material culture and rituals of use provide an example of how a fascination with colonial peripheries launched profitable ventures in Europe. The explosion of European pipemaking industries and the tobacco trade between Virginia and Europe might be seen as the creation of European demand for a product that was neither necessary to sustenance nor traditional to European exhibitions of wealth and power. Instead, the economic value of tobacco was derived from the prestige it was accorded *outside* of European influence; its worth was grounded in Native American social etiquette and ideology and its acceptance by colonial creoles. Advertisements for colonial commodities in European cities, along with instructional literature related to their use, strongly emphasized stereotypical connections to colonial regions of origin. Virginian tobacco was usually accompanied throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by a picture of a Native American man in traditional dress (Bickham 2008:72-73, 87) just as chocolate was often illustrated alongside a Mesoamerican man (Jamieson 2001:269).

Changing Geographic Associations

Colonial mimetic processes were also inscribed upon the landscape, as it too was commodified in the midst of migrations and relocations on a broad scale.

Colonization involves dispossession of land by assault, not solely at the barrel of a gun, but also at the tip of a pen. Bureaucratic administration allowed European

colonizers to draft plans of space and place in order to convert “wilderness” to possession (Klein 1995; Mrozowski 1999a, b). To quote Stephen Mrozowski, “maps allowed the underwriters of colonial conquest to measure their progress and calculate their gain” (Mrozowski 1999a:154). Cartographers produced powerful abstract representations of Virginian land that could be bought and sold. Native lands were categorized as *res nullius*, literally “empty space.” It was “unimproved,” wild land in need of the imposition of order through the use of a pen and a map. Virginia’s colonists may have inherited the boundaries of Powhatan geographies, but their conceptions of land were radically different.

Newcomers also left their mark by changing the place-names of the Virginia landscape and referencing their homelands. Early African forced emigrants to Virginia with clear connections to West Central Africa include Antonio or Anthony Johnson (see Chapter 2), who may have taken his name from Saint Anthony of Lisbon upon Catholic baptism. Johnson arrived in Virginia sometime prior to 1621 as a servant. Upon the completion of their terms of service, Johnson and his wife Mary (who was also of African descent) began to patent large tracts of land on the Eastern Shore (Davis 1923:259, 278; Heywood and Thornton 2007:282-283; Jordan 1968:75; McCartney and Walsh 2003:55; Vaughan 1995:130-133; Virginia Writers' Project 1994:12-13). There, a community of freedpeople of African ancestry was established, resisting European systems of forced labor and supporting one another by adopting African or Afro-Caribbean children and giving them financial assistance upon the completion of indenture terms (Heywood and Thornton 2007: 246; McCartney and Walsh 2003; Virginia Writers' Project 1994:12). That memories of a West Central

African homeland persisted within this community of forced expatriates, particularly among Anthony and Mary Johnson's descendants, is evidenced by the fact that the Johnsons' son, John, purchased 44 acres in Sussex County in 1667, which he called by the name of "Angola Neck," as noted in his 1688 will (Heywood and Thornton 2007:283).

April Hatfield (2004) suggests that the imposition of colonial place-names upon previously Algonquian territories evidences a shift in political control. In the context of British settlement, the Powhatan River became the James River and the Pamunkey River was renamed the York, advertising British ownership and power. Conversely, the retention of Algonquian names (e.g. the Rappahannock River did not change to the suggested "Queen's River" and the Potomac River was not renamed Elizabeth River as attempted by the English) signaled Native control of those regions (Hatfield 2004:9). Alongside archaeological and documentary evidence of This prompts the question: did the loss of regional ties with which tribal names or political leaders were associated weaken the symbols of group unity or power?

People and places seem to have shared names frequently under Algonquian custom, though it is unclear whether people were named for places or whether the reverse was more common (Gallivan, et al. 2011:17; Williamson 2003:56-57; Woodard 2007). Wahunsonocock shared his political title "Powhatan" with the town of his birth. In turn, the people he led were known (at least to the English) by this place-name as well. There is also some evidence that the Pamunkey leader Opechancanough's name was also related to Powhatan geographies. For instance, Jamestown colonist William Strachey referred to Pamunkey Neck as

“Opechancanough,” and also stated that the werowance was called by various names denoting “his diverse places” (Strachey cited in Williamson 2003:57). This custom that may have seemed familiar to members of the English nobility, whose lands often served as titles in lieu of surnames. However among Virginia Indians even collective groups of people, such as the Mattaponis, Chickahominies, Powhatans, Pamunkeys, and Rappahannocks shared their names with rivers and/or villages within the Tidewater.

Recommendations for Future Research

It is not my intention here to offer a complete set of conclusions, but rather to propose new directions in the examination of colonial interethnic interactions that refrain from the tendency to champion the agency of European merchants, investors, and consumers while casting non-European participants within colonial production in secondary and reactive roles. Interpretive methods that continue to connect precolonial and colonial archaeological records, highlighting peripheral perspectives, may offer fresh insight into the interethnic colonial entanglements that were so pivotal to the development of the modern world.

The questions explored in this dissertation surrounding Native residency and labor within 17th-century plantations might be furthered by employing methodology which does not segregate artifacts into “prehistoric” and “historic” categories, either in the field or in the lab, particularly for colonial and Native historic sites (see Galke 2004; Hart 2004). Archaeologists excavating colonial sites should not employ excavation strategies (as at Flowerdew Hundred’s 44PG65) that fail to investigate

features because they are assumed to be precolonial based on plan view alone, without evidence from absolute dates or artifact *terminus post quem* dates. Rather, the possibility of Native presence within early colonial plantations should be given serious consideration by excavating all features possibly contemporary with the time period under study until they are proven anachronous. Artifacts from colonial sites would also benefit from catalog organization that allows “prehistoric” and historic materials to coexist within the same database, though this admittedly raises challenges due to radically different conventions and needs for their description.

With permission and funding to employ destructive absolute dating methods, the hypothesis that Native residents within colonial plantations have been previously disregarded by archaeologists might be tested more rigorously. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating of samples from City Point’s bone awl and hide scraper might further support, or alternatively refute, the idea that Native women regularly contributed labor to Capt. Francis Eppes’ lands. In addition, AMS radiocarbon dating could be used to provide absolute dates for shell extracted from representative samples of shell-tempered Townsend-like and Roanoke-like wares, including sherds from City Point and other 17th-century Upper James sites.

Conclusions

The politically “dominant” ethnic group is never initially clear. Dominance, in the form of political and economic power, must be negotiated, in part through objects, clothing, buildings, technology, and control of geography and movements through it. Processes of material repetition across ethnic lines may be motivated by the need to

express power in order to *achieve* dominance in the first place. As Huggan (1997:98) points out, mimicry applies to a *recognizable* object, “enhancing its usability while draining its force.” While later colonial hierarchies may prompt resistance by mocking the symbols of power (mimicry), earlier colonial performances of power may have sought simply to establish it, and in doing so, to establish a recognizable material language of status that could consistently communicate it.

The second and third generations of Virginia’s emigrants and Native people alike inhabited Homi Bhabha’s (2004 [1994]) “third space” of colonial ambiguity. Natal geographies no longer corresponded neatly with social identity. An Englishman might be native to the Powhatan River as easily as a woman who described herself as Powhatan. A resident of Angola Neck might identify himself as an Angolan living in exile, though he was born in Virginia. A Weyanoke man of elite status might be a treated as a foreigner in the very lands his grandmother had tilled, vowing allegiance to an English king. They occupied a third space that was neither Old World, nor Indigenous, and yet both simultaneously.

Appendix A: City Point 44PG102 Feature S-1 Artifact Assemblage

(Courtesy of the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Detable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 01	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						3
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Levanna	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Endscraper	Quartz						1
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						18
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Blade-like Flake		Quartzite						7
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Bipolar Flake		Quartz						2
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						5
TU 01	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						1
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							2
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							2
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered					simple stamped		1
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grog Tempered							1
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked/Incised	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Grit Tempered							2
TU 01	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Grit Tempered							2
TU 01	L III	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain stem					1
TU 01	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				17
TU 01	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				13
TU 01	L III	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material Construction Materials					Wood		charred	4.5	
TU 01	L III	Architectural	Materials				Brick	Hand Made			4000	
TU 04	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						19
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						75
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						4
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						30
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						3
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						4

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartz						1
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						2
TU 04	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz						2
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							5
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							5
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed Simple	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Stamped/Incised	Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							5
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Shell							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				7
TU 04	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				3
TU 04	L III	Arms and Military	Firearm Construction Materials				Gun barrel	Ferrous		fowling piece/musket, heat-exposed		1
TU 04	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				1246.2	
TU 04	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made		13837.4 g	13837.4	
TU 04	L III	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Unsorted bone	Wood			75.3	
TU 04	L III	Faunal/Floral	Bone							1-burned		14
TU 07	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						7
TU 07	L III	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Lamoka	Complete	Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 07	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						34
TU 07	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						45
TU 07	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 07	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						2
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							6
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							3
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU 07	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							3
TU 07	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 07	L III	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material Construction Materials				Strapping	Ferrous				1
TU 07	L III	Architectural					Daub				68.2	
TU 09	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						7
TU 09	L III	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						44
TU 09	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						28
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							4
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							5
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed Simple	Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Stamped/Punctate	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							7
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 09	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							3
TU 09	L III	Smoking	Pipes				Reed pipe stem			Ohio-made?		1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 09	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				1943.4	
TU 09	L III	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 09	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			3300	
TU 09	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					1150	
TU 11	L III	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						10
TU 11	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						27
TU 11	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						23
TU 11	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						5
TU 11	L III	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised/Puctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							2
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							4
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L III	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded								1
TU 11	L III	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Scrap metal	Ferrous				1
TU 11	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				200.3	
TU 11	L III	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					1
TU 11	L III	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made		10000 g	10000	
TU 01	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						93
TU 01	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						1
TU 01	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						1
TU 01	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU 01	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 01	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 01	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain bowl			whole		1
TU 01	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green	?		1
TU 01	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				47
TU 01	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				19
TU 01	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			3-burned		9
TU 01	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 01	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware				Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		Red Border ware, slipped		1
TU 01	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass				Unidentifiable glassware		Green			1
TU 01	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				165.2	
TU 01	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			2100	
TU 03	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						31
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Caraway	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentifiable	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Midsection Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartz						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Other Formal Tool	Adze	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Concave Edge	Quartzite						2
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Core	Lamellar		Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Core	Prismatic		Quartzite						1
TU 03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						1

Prov. 1 TU	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						332
03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						240
03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Unidentified Chert						2
03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						28
03	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						15
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							3
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							7
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							15
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							3
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							3
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised/Puctate	Sand Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							17
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							23
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							35
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							24
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							2
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand/Grit Tempered							4

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							9
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							4
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							9
TU 03	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Base	Red Border ware, slipped		1
TU 03	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware				Plate	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	Rim	blue		1
TU 03	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, marked stem		7/64	indeterminate partial mark on heel		1
TU 03	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain bowl			burned		2
TU 03	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				78.9	
TU 03	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green			11
TU 03	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Neck	green		2
TU 03	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass				Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	Green	17th c.		4
TU 03	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					Copper Alloy		clasp/buckle with Cromwellian arms, p. 1649; 1 7/16" x 7/8"		1
TU 03	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				110
TU 03	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				54
TU 03	L IV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Saw	Ferrous				2
TU 03	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Strapping	Ferrous				1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 03	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items				Unidentified	Composite		ferrous/copper alloy padlock, hasp-like		1
TU 03	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					Ferrous				1
TU 03	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			34-bumed		88
TU 03	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made		33000 g	33000	
TU 03	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material				15100 g	15100	
TU 04	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						11
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						22
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						2
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						4
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						2
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartz						1
TU 04	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage Informal	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz						1
TU 04	L IV	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed Simple	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Stamped/Incised	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							2
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							2
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Grog/Sand							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Tempered							1
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							2
TU 04	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, mark/dec. bowl			"IE" stamaker pipe, stamped, rouletted/ decorated, whole		1
TU 04	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				34
TU 04	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				5
TU 04	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Scrap metal	Ferrous		flat		2
TU 04	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware				Padlock	Ferrous		plate?		1
TU 04	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				347.5	
TU 04	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Floral				Seed pit			peach pit with seed, charred		2
TU 04	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			3-burned		10
TU 04	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			6500	
TU 07	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						10
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Yadkin Triangular	Proximal	Quartzite						1
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Proximal	Quartzite						2
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	>50% Complete	Quartzite				tip		1
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Core Informal	Tabular		Quartzite						1
TU 07	L IV	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone		Quartzite						2
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						1
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						184
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Jasper						1
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						96
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						12
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						15
TU 07	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Crystalline Quartz						1
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							9
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							12

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							10
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							6
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							3
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							16
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							21
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							4
TU 07	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, decorated bowl			rouletted		1
TU 07	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				23.7	
TU 07	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				26
TU 07	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				12
TU 07	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			13 - burned		31
TU 07	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items				Wire	Copper Alloy		woven, clothing-related?		10
TU 07	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			6300	
TU 07	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					3600	
TU 09	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						4
TU 09	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						2
TU 09	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				75	
TU 09	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU 17	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						19

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						17
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						2
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						7
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						1
TU	L IV	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Basalt						1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green			2
TU	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass				Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	Green	flat		1
TU	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				31
TU	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				12
TU	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				165.2	
TU	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			3862.7	
TU	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Unsorted bone	Wood		charred	85.8	
TU	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone							4-bumed		6
TU	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						10
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 1	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						76

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 19	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						62
TU 19	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						14
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							7
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							9
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							13
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							2
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							3
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							4
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Tempered							2
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							2
TU 19	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 19	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, plain bowl			Dutch funnel?, 2nd half 17th c.		2
TU 19	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass				Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	Green	17th c.		2
TU 19	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 19	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 19	L IV	Ams and Military	Ammunition/Artillery				Shot	Lead				1
TU 19	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			2 - burned		12
TU 20	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, plain stem		7/64			2
TU 20	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1-burned		4
TU 20	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						13
TU 20	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Clarksville	Complete	Quartz						1
TU 20	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartz						1
TU 20	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						47
TU 20	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						51
TU 20	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						3

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 20	L IV	Groundstone	Informal Groundstone	Hammerstone	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							9
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							3
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog Tempered							3
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Pebble Tempered	Unidentified Material						1
TU 20	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock								900	
TU 21	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain stem			1 - fragment		4
TU 21	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				19
TU 21	L IV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				5
TU 21	L IV	Domestic Activities	Misc. Items				Andiron	Ferrous		finial?		1
TU 21	L IV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Axe	Ferrous				1
TU 21	L IV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Mattock	Ferrous		complete		1
TU 21	L IV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				1608.7	
TU 21	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					49

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Dateable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 21	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware				Cup	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	Handle	manganese stipple; mends to FS1 (TU7) II		1
TU 21	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, plain bowl					1
TU 21	L IV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, decorated bowl			stamaker, rouletted star and panel, stamped rosettes		1
TU 21	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Bottle	Colored glass	Dark Green			6
TU 21	L IV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass				Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	Green	17th c. freshwater mussel		1
TU 21	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk				12.6	
TU 21	L IV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						13
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Levanna Savannah River Cluster	>50% Complete	Quartz						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						2
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Other Formal Tool	Sidescraper	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Other Formal Tool	Sidescraper	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 4	Complete Proximal	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Midsection	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Core	Lamellar		Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						157
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						47
TU 21	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							9
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							28
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							2
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							8

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							10
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							13
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							17
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							4
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							3
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed/Punctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							10
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Tempered Sand/Grit							3
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							10
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grog Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered							4
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 23	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Bottle	Colored glass	Dark Green			3
TU 23	L IV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green			1
TU 23	L IV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Hoe	Ferrous		narrow, blade half freshwater mussel		1
TU 23	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk				3.1	

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object Unsorted bone	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L IV	Faunal/Floral	Bone									5
23	L IV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Complete	Quartzite						1
23	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						48
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						18
23	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU	L IV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						2
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							9
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							1
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
23	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L IV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
01	L IX	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						1
TU	L IX	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						1
01	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						2
TU	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered Sand/Grit							2
01	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							1
TU	L IX	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						3
17	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 17	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						3
TU 17	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 17	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						15
TU 21	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						11
TU 21	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						1
TU 21	L IX	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical Sand/Grit Tempered	Quartz						4
TU 21	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed								1
TU 21	L IX	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L IX	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain bowl					1
TU 21	L IX	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					1000	
TU 04	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						83
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 4	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						2
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Tabular		Quartzite						2
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Bipolar		Quartz						1
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						201
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						3
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						54
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						6
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						8
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						7
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartz						3
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz						1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							12
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							14
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							8
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked/Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					incised, punctate		1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							14
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							14
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered					pierced		
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							20
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							18
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							4
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered					fabric-impressed		1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							21
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							9
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							3
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							6
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							2

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Debatable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Indeterminate							3
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Guilford	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Midsection	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L V	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Straight Edge	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked/Punctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed/Punctate	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered							4
TU 04	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							2
TU 04	L V	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, decorated bowl			stamaker, rouletted star		1
TU 04	L V	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 04	L V	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				209.3	
TU 04	L V	Architectural	Construction Materials				Tile	Earthenware			41.5	
TU 04	L V	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					Earthenware		pipemaking waste/kiln furniture?	1.4	1
TU 04	L V	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					45
TU 04	L V	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			5 - burned freshwater mussel	13.3	
TU 04	L V	Faunal/Floral	Bone Construction Materials				Fish bone			scale		1
TU 04	L V	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			5100	
TU 04	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					5700	
TU 07	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						18
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Tabular		Quartzite						1
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						151
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						103
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						8
TU 07	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						16
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							22
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised/Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							5
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					Incised/punctate		2
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							16
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							26
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							2
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							8
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							11
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							7
TU 07	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L V	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	20	
TU 07	L V	Faunal/Floral	Bone							2-burned		30
TU 07	L V	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made				100
TU 07	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material						4800

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 09	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						49
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Quartz						1
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Other Formal Tool	Hafted Bifacial Endscraper	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						278
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						260
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						6
TU 09	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						7
TU 09	L V	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 09	L V	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Misc./Unid. Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							5
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							19
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							17
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							3
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							5
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed/Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							13
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					fabric-impressed		1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							16
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							6
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							25
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							2
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							28
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							11
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							2
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							4
TU 09	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L V	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU 09	L V	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	39.1	
TU 09	L V	Faunal/Floral	Bone Construction Materials							2-burned		32
TU 09	L V	Architectural					Brick	Hand Made			100	
TU 09	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					7950	
TU 11	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						35
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Midsection	Quartzite						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Utilized Flake	Convex Edge Denticulated Edge	Quartzite						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Utilized Flake	Edge	Quartz						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Tabular		Quartzite						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Core	Bipolar		Quartzite						1
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						140
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						2
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						74
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						5
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						14
TU 11	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartz						3

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Dateable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						1
TU	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz						1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							2
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					cord marked		1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							10
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							5
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							16
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							3
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							16
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							5
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							6
TU	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Punctate	Shell Tempered							1
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							3
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed Palmer Corner- Notched	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	LV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered							1
TU 11	LV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU 11	LV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				3
TU 11	LV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware					Wrought		brad		1
TU 11	LV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware				Padlock	Ferrous		tumbler snaphaunce pistol (missing steel) w/side plate and belt hook, pivoting safety?; c. 1610s?		1
TU 11	LV	Arms and Military	Firearm				Gun lock Unsorted bone	Ferrous				1
TU 11	LV	Faunal/Floral	Bone							7 - burned		27
TU 11	LV	Industrial/Commercial	Pottery					Earthenware		pipemaking waste? freshwater mussel		1
TU 11	LV	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk				45.5	
TU 11	LV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick Red clay pipe, plain bowl Unsorted bone	Hand Made			200	
TU 21	LV	Smoking	Pipes									1
TU 21	LV	Faunal/Floral	Bone									1
TU 23	LV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Bottle	Colored glass	Dark Green			1
TU 23	LV	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware				Tumbler	Colorless glass		polygonal, late 19th/20th c., intrusive?		1
TU 23	LV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				3
TU 23	LV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 23	LV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Clinker				39.3	
TU 23	LV	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			freshwater mussel	7.9	

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object Unsorted bone	Dateable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU												
23	L V	Faunal/Floral	Bone									2
TU												
23	L V	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						6
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Kirk Corner-Notched	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU					Misc./Unid. Fragment							
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3		Quartzite						1
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Unidentified Chert						1
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						62
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						25
TU												
23	L V	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							5
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							2
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							10
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							2
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							2
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							4
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							6
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU												
23	L V	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU												
04	L V, X CU	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						6
TU												
04	L V, X CU	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						4
TU												
04	L V, X CU	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU												
04	L V, X CU	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 01	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						10
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Late Woodland Triangular	Proximal Fragment	Quartz						1
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 1	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						2
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						50
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						34
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						3
TU 01	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						1
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							7
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							6
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							2
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							5
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							2
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							5
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							8
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							6
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							7
TU 01	L VI	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, decorated bowl			rouletted		2
TU 01	L VI	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, decorated bowl		6/64	rouletted		1
TU 01	L VI	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				1311.8	
TU 01	L VI	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items				Andiron	Ferrous				1
TU 01	L VI	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				59

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 01	L VI	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				15
TU 01	L VI	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Scrap metal	Ferrous				1
TU 01	L VI	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			burned charred, plug-like, 3/8" diameter		1
TU 01	L VI	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					Wood				2
TU 01	L VI	Groundstone	Formal Groundstone	Gorget fragment	Misc./Unid. Fragment	Unidentified Material						1
TU 01	L VI	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made		49700 g	49700	
TU 01	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					4800	
TU 03	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						4
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Guilford	Complete	Quartz						1
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Lamoka	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 1	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						86
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						54
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						4
TU 03	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						10
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							3
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							4
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							5
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							5
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							6
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered					fabric-impressed		1
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							3
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Grog/Sand							2

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							2
TU 03	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Unidentified	CE: Iberian		Seville		1
TU 03	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		orange body, brown glaze, mends to F S-1 (TU 1) VII		1
TU 03	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green			4
TU 03	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Neck	green		2
TU 03	L VI	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU 03	L VI	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made		21000 g	21000	
TU 03	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					4500	
TU 04	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						8
TU 04	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						7
TU 04	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 04	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L VI	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU 04	L VI	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			7500	
TU 17	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						14
TU 17	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						7
TU 17	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						7
TU 17	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							3
TU 17	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							2

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 17	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		Red Border ware, slipped		2
TU 17	L VI	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green	?		1
TU 17	L VI	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 17	L VI	Architectural	Nails				Nail					
TU 17	L VI	Arms and Military	Firearm Construction Materials				Fragment(s)	Wrought				4
TU 17	L VI	Architectural					Gunflint	Spall	Grey			2
TU 21	L VI	Architectural					Brick	Hand Made			2000	
TU 21	L VI	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						1
TU 21	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						4
TU 21	L VI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						1
TU 21	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked/Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed								1
TU 21	L VI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 01	L VII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 01	L VII	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						2
TU 01	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						24
TU 01	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						31
TU 01	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						5
TU 01	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartz						1
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							4
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							4
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							2
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							5
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU 01	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					cord-marked		1
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Grit Tempered							1
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							11
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							30
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							2
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							9
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							5
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							15
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog/Grit Tempered							1
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							10
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
03	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
03	L VII	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				3
TU	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1- burned		14
03	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material				10500 g	10500	
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L VII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			4.8	
TU 17	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						104
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Yadkin Triangular	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Guilford Savannah River Cluster	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		Distal Fragment	Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Utilized Flake	Convex Edge	Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Concave Edge	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Unidentified Chert						3
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						192
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						5
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						47
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						5
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						29
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						8
TU 17	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz						3
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							5
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					cord-marked		1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered					fabric-impressed		1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							3
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							10

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							26
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							3
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							13
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							16
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Punctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Tempered Sand/Grit							4
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							7
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Tempered Sand/Grit							2
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Grog/Sand							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Tempered Grog/Sand							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Grog/Sand							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							2
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered Grog/Grit							5
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Indeterminate							4
TU 17	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VII	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		Red Border ware, slipped		3
TU 17	L VII	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage				Unidentified	CE: Iberian				1
TU 17	L VII	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware				Plate	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	Base	monochrome blue		2
TU 17	L VII	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, plain stem		6/64			1
TU 17	L VII	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain stem					1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 17	L VII	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Container				Case bottle	Colored glass	Green			12
TU 17	L VII	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils				Knife/knife part	Ferrous		blade with tang		1
TU 17	L VII	Architectural	Other Fasteners				Spike	Wrought		6 1/4" length		1
TU 17	L VII	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				4
TU 17	L VII	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Unidentified	Ferrous		indeterminate object fragments		3
TU 17	L VII	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Spade	Ferrous		nosing, 7 1/4" x 9"		1
TU 17	L VII	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Scrap metal	Ferrous				12
TU 17	L VII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				9.2	
TU 17	L VII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick Unsorted bone	Hand Made			3511.7	
TU 17	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unidentified	Ferrous		curry comb-like		64
TU 17	L VII	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items			Unidentified Material					1900	
TU 17	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock									
TU 18	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						5
TU 18	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					1
TU 18	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					600	
TU 19	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						23
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Clovis Cluster	>50% Complete	Unidentified Chert						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Prismatic Blade		Unidentified Chert						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Prismatic Blade		Quartzite						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						244
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						143
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Crystalline Quartz						1
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						8
TU 19	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						9
TU 19	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							6

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Dateable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							5
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							14
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							15
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							22
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered					scraped interior		1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped Fabric Impressed/Incised	Grit Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							9
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							5
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grog Tempered Grog/Sand							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Grog/Grit							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 19	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
TU 19	L VII	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain bowl					1
TU 19	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					4
TU 19	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					3400	
TU 20	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					32
TU 20	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						3
TU 20	L VII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Levanna	Proximal Fragment	Quartz						1
TU 20	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						15
TU 20	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						29
TU 20	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							5
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							7
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							4
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grog Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grog Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grog Tempered							2
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grog/Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Grog/Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	0.4	
TU	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone							1 - burned		8
TU	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						6
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						42
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Unidentified Chert						1
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						26
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised/Puctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							6
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							3
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grog Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grog Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grog Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							5
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					500	
TU	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			freshwater mussel	4.3	

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object Unsorted bone	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L VII	Faunal/Floral	Bone									1
23	L VII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						4
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						2
23	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						15
TU	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						7
23	L VII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered							2
23	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							2
23	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU	L VII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
23	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						14
TU	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Quartzite						1
01	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						72
TU	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						52
01	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						8
TU	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						7
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Unid. Fragment	Unidentifiable	Indeterminate							1
TU	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							7
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							4
TU	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							3
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							2
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							5
TU	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							8
TU	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							4
01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU 01	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 01	L VIII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				7	
TU 01	L VIII	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU 01	L VIII	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought		thin, curved corner		2
TU 01	L VIII	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Sheet metal Unsorted bone	Ferrous				1
TU 01	L VIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			300	6
TU 01	L VIII	Architectural	Materials			Unidentified Material					2400	
TU 01	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock									
TU 03	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						16
TU 03	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite				distal		1
TU 03	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						235
TU 03	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						323
TU 03	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						13
TU 03	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage Informal	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						13
TU 03	L VIII	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							12
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							19
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							24
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							2
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							12
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Grit Tempered							8
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							10
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							14

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered					1-interior punctate		3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							5
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							4
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							14
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit					punctate		1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Tempered Sand/Grit							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							9
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							7
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
TU 03	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
TU 03	L VIII	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain bowl					1
TU 03	L VIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone Construction Materials				Unsorted bone			1 - burned		21
TU 03	L VIII	Architectural					Brick	Hand Made			215	
TU 03	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					9690	
TU 17	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						9
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment Proximal	Quartz						1
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Fragment	Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Fossiliferous						3

Prov. 1 17	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material Chert	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Jasper						1
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						54
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						10
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						1
TU 17	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						4
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							4
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							4
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							4
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							6
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							6
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 17	L VIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone Informal				Unsorted bone			2-bumed		4
TU 17	L VIII	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone		Quartzite						2
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							4
TU 17	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 17	L VIII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			511.6	
TU 17	L VIII	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				4.5	
TU 17	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					3100	
TU 18	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						2

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 18	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						2
TU 18	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						12
TU 18	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						2
TU 18	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1
TU 18	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 18	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Incised/Puctate	Grit Tempered							1
TU 18	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU 18	L VIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					500	
TU 21	L VIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1 - burned		4
TU 21	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						26
TU 21	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						7
TU 21	L VIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Jasper						1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							2
TU 21	L VIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Indeterminate							1
TU 04	L X	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						3
TU 04	L X	Flaked Stone	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Concave Edge	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						85
TU 04	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						29
TU 04	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						3
TU 04	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						7

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Modified	Awl							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							6
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed/Incised	Sand Tempered							4
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							9
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							12
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							6
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Tempered Sand/Grit							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered Sand/Grit							6
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							7
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							3
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L X	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 04	L X	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			freshwater mussel	15.7	
TU 04	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Mammal bone			deer antler		5
TU 04	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1 - burned		33
TU 07	L X	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						7
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						2
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Unidentified Chert						1
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						68

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						111
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						7
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						8
TU 07	L X	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						2
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							4
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							6
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							8
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							8
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							15
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							4
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							7
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							2
TU 07	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							10
TU 07	L X	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 07	L X	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	32.5	
TU 07	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone							1-burned		21
TU 09	L X	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						14
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						97
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						1
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						117

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						8
TU 09	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage Informal	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						2
TU 09	L X	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							5
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							13
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							18
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							5
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							2
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched Fabric	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Impressed/Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							6
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							10
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							8
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							5
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							4
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							8
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grog Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Grog Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							5
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Pebble Tempered							1
TU 09	L X	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			freshwater mussel	79.4	

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 09	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			3 - burned		24
TU 09	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Fish bone			scale		1
TU 11	L X	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Orient Cluster	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 11	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						22
TU 11	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						5
TU 11	L X	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						7
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered							1
TU 11	L X	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd Construction Materials	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							3
TU 11	L X	Architectural	Architectural Materials				Daub			freshwater mussel	15.9	
TU 11	L X	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone				6.4	
TU 11	L X	Faunal/Floral	Bone									5
TU 04	L XI	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						3
TU 04	L XI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L XI	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Tempered					freshwater mussel		1
TU 04	L XI	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk				2.2	
TU 04	L XII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						4
TU 04	L XII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L XII	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 04	L XII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						25
TU 04	L XII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						16
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							5

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							7
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							2
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							8
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							5
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							2
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							2
TU 04	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd Construction Materials	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							3
TU 04	L XII	Architectural	Materials				Brick	Hand Made			85.1	
TU 04	L XII	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	13.6	
TU 04	L XII	Faunal/Floral	Bone							1 - burned		4
TU 11	L XII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						6
TU 11	L XII	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						3
TU 11	L XII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						3
TU 11	L XII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						4
TU 11	L XII	Flaked Stone	Debitage Informal	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						4
TU 11	L XII	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone		Quartzite						1
TU 11	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 11	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							4
TU 11	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L XII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd Construction Materials	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
TU 11	L XII	Architectural	Materials				Daub				43.1	
TU 11	L XII	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk			freshwater mussel	8.9	

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object Unsorted bone	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L XII	Faunal/Floral	Bone									2
TU	L XIII	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						5
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						4
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						4
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Unidentifiable	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						21
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartz						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						27
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						3
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							2
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed								1
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							2
TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Other Formal Tool	Endscraper	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Core	Tabular	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule		Quartzite						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						89
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						118
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						1
TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
09 TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage Informal	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						4
09 TU	L XIII	Groundstone	Groundstone	Hammerstone		Quartzite						1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							9
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							12
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							7
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							8
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							7
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							6
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered Sand/Grit Tempered							1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							6
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							6
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Shell Tempered							1
09 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							4
09 TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	5.3	
09 TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone									19
09 TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Fish bone			scale		2
11 TU	L XIII	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						3
11 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
11 TU	L XIII	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd Construction Materials	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
11 TU	L XIII	Architectural	Materials				Daub Unsorted bone				3.6	
11 TU	L XIII	Faunal/Floral	Bone							1 - burned		2
03 TU	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						27
03 TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Rhyolite						1
03 TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Piscataway	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
03 TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							5
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							3
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							13
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							23
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered							3
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							2
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							1
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							4
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell and Grit Tempered							1
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell and Grit Tempered							4
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell and Grit Tempered							6
TU	L XIV	Architectural	Nails				Nail(s)	Wrought				1
TU	L XIV	Faunal/Floral	Shell				Mollusk Unsorted bone			freshwater mussel	0.5	
TU	L XIV	Faunal/Floral	Bone Construction Materials							6 - burned		26
TU	L XIV	Architectural					Brick	Hand Made			460	
TU	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					4800	
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartzite						1
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						42
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						71
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartz						3
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						3
TU	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						4
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							3
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							4
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Punctate	Sand Tempered							1
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 07	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							6
TU 07	L XIV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick	Hand Made			100	
TU 07	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					700	
TU 19	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						7
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 1	Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Core	Random		Quartz						1
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Biface	Stage 3	Distal Fragment	Quartzite						1
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Core	Tabular		Quartzite						1
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						34
TU 19	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						46
TU 19	L XIV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Hoe	Ferrous		narrow		1
TU 19	L XIV	Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools				Spade	Ferrous		nosing		1
TU 19	L XIV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1-bumed		9
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							2
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							6
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Sand Tempered							2
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							12
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Grit Tempered							2
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Grit Tempered							3
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							2
TU 19	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 19	L XIV	Smoking	Pipes				White clay pipe, plain stem		7/64			1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU 19	L XIV	Smoking	Pipes				Red clay pipe, plain stem					2
TU 19	L XIV	Architectural	Nails				Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought				1
TU 19	L XIV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Strapping	Ferrous				1
TU 20	L XIV	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material				Scrap metal	Ferrous				1
TU 20	L XIV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone					4
TU 20	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Quartzite						2
TU 20	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Lamoka	>50% Complete	Quartzite						1
TU 20	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						37
TU 20	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						10
TU 20	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Cortical	Quartzite						1
TU 20	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite						3
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Incised	Sand Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Plain	Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							2
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand/Grit Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grog Tempered							1
TU 20	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered							1
TU 21	L XIV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Daub				14	
TU 21	L XIV	Faunal/Floral	Bone				Unsorted bone			1-burned		3
TU 21	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2ndary/Thinning Flake		Quartzite						54
TU 21	L XIV	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake		Quartzite						30
TU 21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered							1

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Group Code	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Object	Detable Attribute	Descriptor	Comment	Weight	Quant.
TU												4
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Sand Tempered							
TU												2
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Simple Stamped	Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	Notched	Grit Tempered					cordmarked		
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand/Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Ceramic Vessel	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell and Grit Tempered							
TU												1
21	L XIV	Architectural	Construction Materials				Brick				300	
TU												
21	L XIV	Other Stone	Fire-Cracked Rock			Unidentified Material					3600	

Appendix B: Walter Aston 44CC178 Artifact Assemblage

(Courtesy of the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
001	44CC178-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown	Base	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Plate	Delftware	Base	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Rhenish, Hapsburg eagle medallion	1	Jug	Stoneware		H
001	44CC178-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white, c.1640s	1	Plate	Delftware	Base	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle		Neck	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
001	44CC178-SUR	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pintle	Iron		H
001	44CC178-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
001	44CC178-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
001	44CC178-SUR	Smoking	Pipes	stamped *s, rouletted Xs	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
001	44CC178-SUR	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Chamber Pot	Stoneware: Rhenish	Base	H
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Smoking	Pipes	relief "WC" on heel	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Gloucester, foot fragment	1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Greensprings	2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	jar and pan sprig-molded, 1 w/rosettes, c. 1680s	3		CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jar	Stoneware: Rhenish CE: Stafford. Mottled Glazed		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Unidentified			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Prep/Consumption	Utensils		1	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Architectural	Nails		13	Nail(s)			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Smoking	Pipes	unmeasurable	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	flint fragments	2				H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	unglazed	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic			Unsorted Bone			H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Bellamine medallion	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Gloucester-like	1	Jar	CE: Local	Rim	H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Gloucester-like	1	Pan	CE: Local	Rim	H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	or crucible?, coarse sand temper	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white - SC	3	Punchbowl	Delftware		H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Neck	H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle		Neck	H
004	SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
004	SURFACE	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
004	SURFACE	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
004	SURFACE	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	T, SC	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
004	SURFACE	Arms and Military	Armor	breastplate or tasset - SC	1		Iron		H
004	SURFACE	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
004	SURFACE	General Activities	Tools	blade, broad, eye missing	1	Hoe			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		4/64	H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	(?)M, star rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked & Dec. Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	WA, star rouletted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Marked & Dec. Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	WE - SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	crude handmade - SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	faceted, w/spur - SC	2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	heeless, rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	junction, rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	min. # = 1	2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
004	SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	star motif	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
004	SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
004	SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band, SC	1		Iron		H
004	SURFACE	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		14	Unsorted Bone			H
005	F01	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
005	F01	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic	min # = 1	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
006	F01W	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Local	Rim	H
006	F01W	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
006	F01W	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Bone	Handle	H
006	F01W	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass		Blue-green	H
006	F01W	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
006	F01W	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
006	F01W	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	woven cloth - SC	1				H
006	F01W	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		2	Unsorted Bone			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Bottle	Coarse Earthenware	Neck	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Cauldron	CE: North Devon	Handle	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown	Handle	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Costrel	CE: Iberian	Handle	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Local	Base	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Rim	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1-w/medallion	2	Bottle			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	mouth - SC	1	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	marley	1	Plate	Delftware		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	(text reads "frags", but no number)	1	Case Bottle			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails		33	Nail(s)			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry Hand/Maintenance	hilt - SC	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
007	F02 SURFACE	General Activities	Tools	blade, SC	1	Axe	Iron		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	hand-carved heels - SC	2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	nails attached	1	Strap	Iron		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1	Spur	Iron		H
007	F02 SURFACE	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		23	Unsorted Bone			H
007	F02 SURFACE	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Local	Rim	H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		11	Pan	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1-w/medallion	3	Bottle			H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	grey fabric, green glaze	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware CE: Stafford. Mottled Glazed		H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Unidentified			H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	lobed, French faience	1	Dish	Delftware		H
008	F02A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	min # - 1 base	19	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
008	F02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
008	F02A	Architectural	Nails		32	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
008	F02A	Architectural	Nails		74	Nail(s)			H
008	F02A	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
008	F02A	Architectural	Construction Materials	1 3/4" thick	1	Brick			H
008	F02A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
008	F02A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	teeth	3	Comb	Bone		H
008	F02A	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	5	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	four leaf clover on heel	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Stem			H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	hand-molded w/ heel	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 2	7	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 3	5	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
008	F02A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted and stamped	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
008	F02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	land snail	1				H
008	F02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
008	F02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		11	Unsorted Bone			H
008	F02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
008	F02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
008	F02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	walnut	1	Nut			H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Local	Rim	H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		6	Pan	CE: Staffordshire		H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	bottle and hollowware inc. Jamestown & Martin's Hundred	4		Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		5	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 1 neck	13	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
009	F02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	?	1	Spoon	Pewter		H
009	F02B	Architectural	Nails		116	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
009	F02B	Architectural	Nails		194	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
009	F02B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	shank and eye	1	Key	Iron		H
009	F02B	Furniture	Lighting Devices	SC	1	Scissors Snuffer	Iron		H
009	F02B	Arms and Military	Firearm	English	16	Gunflint	Flint Debitage		H
009	F02B	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
009	F02B	Arms and Military	Firearm	gun battery - S	1		Iron		H
009	F02B	Clothing	Apparel	w/flax thread	1	Aglet	Brass		H
009	F02B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes		20	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 1 bowl	13	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 3 bowls	22	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, running deer motif	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
009	F02B	Smoking	Pipes	stamped and rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
009	F02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
009	F02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Strap	Iron		H
009	F02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred wood	1		Wood		H
009	F02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Hollowware	Delftware		H
009	F02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		3	Unidentified	Delftware		H
009	F02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		91	Unsorted Bone			H
009	F02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	land snail	1	Shell			H
009	F02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, 6 + 10 fragments	16	Mollusk			H
009	F02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	shell fragments	6	Nut			H
009	F02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	walnut	1	Nut			H
010	F02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
010	F02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
010	F02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
010	F02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
010	F02C	Architectural	Nails		35	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
010	F02C	Architectural	Nails		84	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
010	F02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		17	Daub			H
010	F02C	Architectural	Construction Materials	4 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2"	1	Brick			H
010	F02C	Ams and Military	Firearm	English grey	4	Gunflint	Flint Debitage		H
010	F02C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenance	polychrome	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
010	F02C	General Activities	Tools	eye and part of blade	1	Hoe	Iron		H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, filled w/white	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
010	F02C	Smoking	Pipes	w/heel (min #)	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
010	F02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	diamond-shaped, w/nail	1	Washer	Iron		H
010	F02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1-w/sleeve at end	2	Strap	Iron		H
010	F02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	2-w/silver threads attached	14	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
010	F02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	misc. thin fragments	3	Strap	Iron		H
010	F02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	unidentified, small	1	Ring	Brass		H
010	F02C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		12	Unsorted Bone			H
010	F02C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey CE: Stafford. Mottled		H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Hollowware	Glazed Rhenish Brown		H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jamestown/Martin's Hundred?, misc.	2	Bottle	Stoneware		H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		7		CE: Local		H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	2	Plate	Delftware		H
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white, like 44YO67/4C	1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
011	F02D	Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group Prep/Consumption	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
011	F02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	20	Case Bottle			H
011	F02D	Architectural	Nails		66	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
011	F02D	Architectural	Nails		155	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
011	F02D	Architectural	Construction Materials		11	Daub			H
011	F02D	Arms and Military	Firearm	grey	7	Gunflint	Flint Debitage		H
011	F02D	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Bird Shot	Lead		H
011	F02D	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
011	F02D	Clothing	Fasteners Pharmaceutical		1	Aglet	Brass		H
011	F02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Contain.	pale grey	1	Vial	Colored Glass		H
011	F02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
011	F02D	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	SC	1	Axe	Iron		H
011	F02D	General Activities	Tools	eye and part of blade	1	Hoe	Iron		H
011	F02D	General Activities	Fishing	?	1	Fishhook	Iron		H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes		15	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes		21	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes	heels	2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes	heels w/ X design	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes	incised rim	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
011	F02D	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
011	F02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
011	F02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified, gun-like?	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
011	F02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred wood sample	1		Wood		H
011	F02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	fireplace - SC	1	Shovel	Iron		H
011	F02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		119	Unsorted Bone			H
011	F02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell		1	Eggshell			H
011	F02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil, spiral	1	Shell			H
011	F02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clamfragments	12	Mollusk			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
011	F02D	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster, fragments	7	Mollusk			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
012	F02A-D BALK	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	?, no glaze	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
012	F02A-D BALK	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Architectural	Nails		27	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
012	F02A-D BALK	Architectural	Nails		50	Nail(s)			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes	faceted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 2 w/heels	8	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 4	8	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		11	Unsorted Bone			H
012	F02A-D BALK	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, 3 + 1 fragment	4	Mollusk			H
013	F02/3	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
013	F02/3	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering	1	Strap	Iron		H
013	F02/3	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pounce pot rose, SC	1		Brass		H
013	F02/3	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Items Ceramic	soil sample	1				H
014	F02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Staffordshire Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
014	F02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	Bellamine medallion, chevron	1	Bottle			H
014	F02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Neck	H
014	F02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		13	Case Bottle			H
014	F02E	Prep/Consumption	Metal Tableware		1	Tankard	Pewter	Handle	H
014	F02E	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
014	F02E	Architectural	Nails		30	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
014	F02E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	frag. plate, working parts attached	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
014	F02E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate, workingparts attached	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
014	F02E	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Plaster			H
014	F02E	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
014	F02E	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
014	F02E	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
014	F02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Strap	Iron		H
014	F02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	lock plates?	8	Sheet metal	Iron		H
014	F02E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		9	Unsorted Bone			H
014	F02E	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
015	F02F	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
015	F02F	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
015	F02F	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
015	F02F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
015	F02F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
015	F02F	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
015	F02F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
015	F02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
015	F02F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
016	F02H	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic	heel marked 'Lb'?, SC	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl		9/64	H
017	F02/01B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown	Base	H
017	F02/01B	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
017	F02/01B	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
017	F02/01B	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
017	F02/01B	Furniture	Hardware	bail	1	Handles/Pulls	Iron		H
017	F02/01B	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
017	F02/01B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
017	F02/01B	Smoking	Pipes	heeled, min # =1	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl		7/64	H
017	F02/01B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		12	Unsorted Bone			H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	?	4	Unidentified	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Spanish	1	Costrel	Coarse Earthenware		H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	inc. pan and misc.	11	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Pitcher	CE: Jamestown	Handle	H
018	F02/01C	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	?, mottled glaze-like	2	Unidentified	CE: Staffordshire		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
018	F02/01C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, fluted	1	Dish	Delftware		H
018	F02/01C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	w/medallion	1	Jug	Rhenish Grey		H
018	F02/01C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		15	Case Bottle			H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Nails		65	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Nails		91	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Mortar			H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Brick			H
018	F02/01C	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
018	F02/01C	Arms and Military	Firearm	1-possible gunflint	8		Flint Debitage		H
018	F02/01C	Clothing	Apparel	fragment	1	Aglet	Brass		H
018	F02/01C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
018	F02/01C	Domestic Activities	General Storage	fragment, w/attachment rivets	1	Barrel Hoop	Iron		H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes		21	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	agate, stamped & rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	angular, w/heel	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	facetted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	heeled, crude	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 2	21	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted fragments	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
018	F02/01C	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted stamotif	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
018	F02/01C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	shovel blade?	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
018	F02/01C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	light green	1		Colored Glass	Rim	H
018	F02/01C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		130	Unsorted Bone			H
018	F02/01C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clamfragments	32	Mollusk			H
018	F02/01C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clams, intact valves	30	Mollusk			H
018	F02/01C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
018	F02/01C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	walnut, halves	2	Nut			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
019	F02/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
019	F02/02A	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)			H
019	F02/02A	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
019	F02/02A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
019	F02/02A	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
020	F02/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		3	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
020	F02/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	reeded, looks late	1	Jug	Rhenish Grey	Rim	H
020	F02/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	18th c.?	2	Wine Bottle			H
020	F02/02B	Architectural	Nails		27	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
020	F02/02B	Architectural	Nails		29	Nail(s)			H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes		15	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes	bowl heel, faceted bowl	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 1	4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
020	F02/02B	Smoking	Pipes	stamped and rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
020	F02/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		12	Unsorted Bone			H
021	F02/02C	Architectural	Nails		18	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
021	F02/02C	Architectural	Nails		33	Nail(s)			H
021	F02/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
021	F02/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
021	F02/02C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
021	F02/02C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
021	F02/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
021	F02/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
021	F02/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
022	F02/02D	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
022	F02/02D	Architectural	Nails		22	Nail(s)			H
022	F02/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	fired clay?	1	Daub			H
022	F02/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Strap	Iron		H
022	F02/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
023	F02/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Venetian, spiral twisted ring, SC	1				H
023	F02/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	min # 1 base, 1 neck	8	Case Bottle			H
023	F02/02E	Architectural	Nails		55	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
023	F02/02E	Architectural	Nails		131	Nail(s)			H
023	F02/02E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	fragment w/terminal	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	fragment?	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	or burned clay	7	Daub			H
023	F02/02E	Personal Items	Currency	SC	1	Jetton	Brass		H
023	F02/02E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
023	F02/02E	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	chopping tool, SC	1		Iron		H
023	F02/02E	General Activities	Tools	sleeve	1	Shovel	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes	SC min # = 5, bowls w/heels, c 1645-65	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
023	F02/02E	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Staple	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		9	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		15	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	L-shaped shankw/eye at one end	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	chalk?	1				H
023	F02/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
023	F02/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		26	Unsorted Bone			H
023	F02/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	in soil sample	1	Seed/Pit			H
024	F02/02F	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
024	F02/02F	Architectural	Nails		27	Nail(s)	Wrought		H
024	F02/02F	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	fragment?	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
024	F02/02F	Architectural	Construction Materials		12	Daub			H
024	F02/02F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
024	F02/02F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
024	F02/02F	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
024	F02/02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
024	F02/02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
024	F02/02F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
025	F02/02G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
025	F02/02G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	fired rock	1				H
026	F02/02J	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
026	F02/02J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
026	F02/02J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
026	F02/02J	Smoking	Pipes	(no SHD given)	4	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
026	F02/02J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	SC	2	Strap	Brass		H
026	F02/02J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	book, SC	1	Hinge	Brass		H
026	F02/02J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
027	F02/02L	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
027	F02/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1-diamond-shaped, washer?	2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
027	F02/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Fe oxide w/linen/silver cloth, SC	1				H
027	F02/02L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Neck	H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		4	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Eng., rim/base/body; other ves.	8	Bottle	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	rim	5	Pipkin	Coarse Earthenware Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	bottle & misc.	3				H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	jar & misc., see text	11		CE: Local		H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	mottled glaze	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	mottled glaze	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Hollowware	Rhenish Grey	Base	H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	English?, micaceous buff fabric	1	Mug	Coarse Earthenware	Handle	H
028	F02/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	carved fragment	1	Unidentified	Bone	Handle	H
028	F02/03A	Architectural	Window Glass	?	1	Pane Glass			H
028	F02/03A	Architectural	Nails		54	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
028	F02/03A	Architectural	Nails		141	Nail(s)			H
028	F02/03A	Architectural	Construction Materials		13	Daub			H
028	F02/03A	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
028	F02/03A	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphaunce pan, SC	1		Iron		H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		23	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		30	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		30	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes		31	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
028	F02/03A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	or nail?, square shank, lead head	1	Bolt	Iron		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Brass		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	box frags?, round base/square sides	3	Sheet metal	Iron		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	misc. fragments	4	Strap	Iron		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten	1	Scrap Metal	Lead		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	w/lug bolt	1	Strap	Iron		H
028	F02/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	drug jar/hollowware/misc.	6		Delftware		H
028	F02/03A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		109	Unsorted Bone			H
028	F02/03A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
029	F02/03B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
029	F02/03B	Architectural	Nails		28	Nail(s)			H
029	F02/03B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Key	Iron		H
029	F02/03B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	?, triangular terminal end	1	Hinge	Iron		H
029	F02/03B	Personal Items	Currency		1	Jetton	Brass		H
029	F02/03B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
029	F02/03B	General Activities	Tools	1-blade, 1-eye	2	Hoe	Iron		H
029	F02/03B	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
029	F02/03B	Smoking	Pipes	SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
029	F02/03B	Smoking	Pipes	heeled, markedw/sunburst, min #	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
029	F02/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
029	F02/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
029	F02/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
029	F02/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Brass		H
029	F02/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		114	Unsorted Bone			H
029	F02/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
029	F02/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	44	Mollusk			H
030	F02/03C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
030	F02/03C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Midlands purple	1	Jar	CE: Staffordshire		H
030	F02/03C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	red body, greycore, rim and body	3	Jar	CE: Local		H
030	F02/03C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Plate	Delftware	Base	H
030	F02/03C	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
030	F02/03C	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
030	F02/03C	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
030	F02/03C	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Daub			H
030	F02/03C	Clothing	Apparel		2	Aglet	Brass		H
030	F02/03C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
030	F02/03C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		3	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
030	F02/03C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	polychrome	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
030	F02/03C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
030	F02/03C	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
030	F02/03C	Smoking	Pipes		21	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
030	F02/03C	Smoking	Pipes		27	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
030	F02/03C	Smoking	Pipes		31	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
030	F02/03C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		13	Unsorted Bone			H
031	F02/03E	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
031	F02/03E	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphaunce battery	1		Iron		H
031	F02/03E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		2	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
031	F02/03E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
032	F02/03J	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
032	F02/03J	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
032	F02/03J	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	eye and shank,web missing	1	Key	Iron		H
032	F02/03J	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
032	F02/03J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
032	F02/03J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
032	F02/03J	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
032	F02/03J	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
032	F02/03J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
032	F02/03J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
032	F02/03J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
033	F02/03/1A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
033	F02/03/1A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
033	F02/03/1A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Hollowware	CE: Staffordshire		H
033	F02/03/1A	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Hollowware	Rhenish Grey	Base	H
033	F02/03/1A	Architectural	Nails		32	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
033	F02/03/1A	Architectural	Nails		59	Nail(s)			H
033	F02/03/1A	Architectural	Construction Materials		10	Daub			H
033	F02/03/1A	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
033	F02/03/1A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes		34	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes		48	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes	facetted w/portion of heel	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 1 bowl	3	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
033	F02/03/1A	Smoking	Pipes	w/part of rouletted star	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
033	F02/03/1A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	?	1	Cotter pin	Lead		H
033	F02/03/1A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
033	F02/03/1A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	phial or tableglass	3	Unidentified	Colorless Glass		H
033	F02/03/1A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		81	Unsorted Bone			H
033	F02/03/1A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
033	F02/03/1A	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster fragments	8	Mollusk			H
034	F02/03/1B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Hollowware	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
034	F02/03/1B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
034	F02/03/1B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		4	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
034	F02/03/1B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware	Base	H
034	F02/03/1B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	min # = 1 neck	2	Case Bottle			H
034	F02/03/1B	Architectural	Nails		39	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
034	F02/03/1B	Architectural	Nails		110	Nail(s)			H
034	F02/03/1B	Architectural	Construction Materials		22	Daub			H
034	F02/03/1B	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	?, buckle, strap, figure 8	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
034	F02/03/1B	Clothing	Apparel	fragment	1	Aglet	Brass		H
034	F02/03/1B	Personal Items	Currency Hand/Maintenance	SC	1	Coin/Token	Brass		H
034	F02/03/1B	General Activities	Tools	eye	1	Hoe	Iron		H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes		69	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes		79	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes		99	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes	1-heeled, 1-heeless	2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes	faceted bowl, waster, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
034	F02/03/1B	Smoking	Pipes	min # = 3 bowls	2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
034	F02/03/1B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
034	F02/03/1B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		5	Sheet metal	Brass		H
034	F02/03/1B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tube fragment	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
034	F02/03/1B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap handle	1		Iron		H
034	F02/03/1B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		2	Hollowware	Delftware		H
034	F02/03/1B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		192	Unsorted Bone			H
034	F02/03/1B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	4	Mollusk			H
034	F02/03/1B	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster, halves and fragments	120	Mollusk			H
035	F02/03/1C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	refined	1	Castrol	CE: Iberian	Handle	H
035	F02/03/1C	Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	leg	1	Cauldron	Iron		H

Con- text	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
035	F02/03/1C	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
035	F02/03/1C	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)			H
035	F02/03/1C	Architectural	Construction Materials		13	Daub			H
035	F02/03/1C	Arms and Military	Firearm	possible "Kings Touch", copper, SC, see text	1	Gunflint	Flint Debitage		H
035	F02/03/1C	Personal Items	Currency		1	Token			H
035	F02/03/1C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
035	F02/03/1C	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
035	F02/03/1C	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
035	F02/03/1C	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
035	F02/03/1C	Smoking	Pipes	min=2, 1 w/heel 1 w/spur, site- made?	4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
035	F02/03/1C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
035	F02/03/1C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
035	F02/03/1C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		36	Unsorted Bone			H
035	F02/03/1C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
035	F02/03/1C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	33	Mollusk			H
036	F02/03/1D	Architectural	Nails	broken in two	1	Nail(s)			H
036	F02/03/1D	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Daub			H
036	F02/03/1D	Personal Items	Currency	SC	1	Jetton	Brass		H
036	F02/03/1D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
036	F02/03/1D	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
037	F02/03/2A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Hollowware	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
037	F02/03/2A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
037	F02/03/2A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	Midlands purple, low-fired	1	Jar	CE: Staffordshire	Rim	H
037	F02/03/2A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	marley	1	Plate	Delftware		H
037	F02/03/2A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
037	F02/03/2A	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
037	F02/03/2A	Architectural	Nails		55	Nail(s)			H
037	F02/03/2A	Architectural	Construction Materials	or low-fired brick	12	Daub			H
037	F02/03/2A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.		3	Vial	Colored Glass	Base	H
037	F02/03/2A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
037	F02/03/2A	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class Hand/Maintenance	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
037	F02/03/2A	General Activities	Tools	eye	1	Hoe	Iron		H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes		37	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes		38	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes	facetted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes	min # bowls w/heels = 12	42	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
037	F02/03/2A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted star	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
037	F02/03/2A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	link	1		Iron		H
037	F02/03/2A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	notched, SC	1	Bolt	Iron		H
037	F02/03/2A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		77	Unsorted Bone			H
037	F02/03/2A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	9	Mollusk			H
038	F02/03/2C	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	burned	2	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
038	F02/03/2C	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)			H
038	F02/03/2C	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
038	F02/03/2C	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
038	F02/03/2C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
038	F02/03/2C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
038	F02/03/2C	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
038	F02/03/2C	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
038	F02/03/2C	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
038	F02/03/2C	Smoking	Pipes	facetted, bit end	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
038	F02/03/2C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut	1	Scrap Metal	Lead		H
038	F02/03/2C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		6	Unidentified	Delftware		H
038	F02/03/2C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		26	Unsorted Bone			H
038	F02/03/2C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	3	Mollusk			H
038	F02/03/2C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
038	F02/03/2C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
039	F02/03/2D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Jar	CE: Local		H
039	F02/03/2D	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
039	F02/03/2D	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
039	F02/03/2D	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
039	F02/03/2D	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
039	F02/03/2D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	slivers & glazefragments	4	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
039	F02/03/2D	Domestic Activities	Sewing	fragments	5	Straight Pin	Brass		H
039	F02/03/2D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
039	F02/03/2D	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
039	F02/03/2D	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
039	F02/03/2D	Smoking	Pipes		21	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
039	F02/03/2D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
039	F02/03/2D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		18	Unsorted Bone			H
039	F02/03/2D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	4	Mollusk			H
040	F02/03/2F	Arms and Military	Firearm		1	Gunflint	Flint Debitage		H
040	F02/03/2F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
040	F02/03/2F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
041	F06	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
042	F03J	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-3 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/4"	2	Brick			H
043	F06A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Local		H
043	F06A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	min # = 1 neck	16	Case Bottle			H
043	F06A	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
043	F06A	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
043	F06A	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	butterfly, half	1	Hinge	Iron		H
043	F06A	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
043	F06A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	aqua-blue	1	Vial	Colored Glass		H
043	F06A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
043	F06A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
043	F06A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
043	F06A	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
043	F06A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
043	F06A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	small wire w/tapered ends	1	Staple	Iron		H
043	F06A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap-end	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
043	F06A	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone		47	Unsorted Bone			H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jar	CE: Local	Base	H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jug	Coarse Earthenware Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	inc. neck and handle	5	Bottle			H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	jar rim and body; misc.	9		CE: Jamestown		H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Plate	Delftware		H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	min # = 1 base, 2 necks	40	Case Bottle			H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption Food	Metal Cookingware	with foot	1	Cauldron	Iron	Base	H
044	F06B	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	tin-pltd, ovalbowl, Tudor rose mrk	1	Spoon	Brass		H
044	F06B	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
044	F06B	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
044	F06B	Architectural	Nails		52	Nail(s)			H
044	F06B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	ward	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
044	F06B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-w/angular edge	6	Brick			H
044	F06B	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar/plastersample	4				H
044	F06B	Architectural	Construction Materials	paving, fragments	2	Tile			H
044	F06B	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphaunce, SC	1	Sideplate	Iron		H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
044	F06B	Smoking	Pipes		21	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
044	F06B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	pot	1	Hook	Iron		H
044	F06B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	spit dog, SC	1		Iron		H
044	F06B	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone	& uncounted cowmetatarsal	125	Unsorted Bone			H
045	F06D	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
045	F06D	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
045	F06D	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
045	F06D	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
045	F06D	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
046	F06/02A	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
046	F06/02A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
046	F06/02A	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)			H
046	F06/02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	shank	1		Iron		H
046	F06/02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	w/2 attachmt nails, no quant. given		Sheet metal	Iron		H
046	F06/02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
047	F06/03A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Ceramic				Rhenish Brown		
047	F06/03A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	w/portion of mask	1	Bottle	Stoneware		H
047	F06/03A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
047	F06/03A	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
047	F06/03A	Smoking	Pipes	w/heel, c. 1640-1660	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
047	F06/03A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		20	Unsorted Bone			H
048	F06/06A	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
048	F06/06A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
049	F06/06B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
049	F06/06B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
049	F06/06B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
049	F06/06B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	repair, circular disc, see text	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
049	F06/06B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
049	F06/06B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
049	F06/06B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Ceramic						
050	F06/07B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		7	Case Bottle			H
050	F06/07B	Architectural	Nails		6	Nail(s)			H
050	F06/07B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	hasp or lock tumbler	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
050	F06/07B	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	eye and blade/fragment	1	Hoe	Iron		H
050	F06/07B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
050	F06/07B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
050	F06/07B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
050	F06/07B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Ceramic						
051	F06/08	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
051	F06/08	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
051	F06/08	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
051	F06/08	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
051	F06/08	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
052	F06/08C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
052	F06/08C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1/2 base	19	Case Bottle			H
052	F06/08C	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
052	F06/08C	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)			H
052	F06/08C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
052	F06/08C	Architectural	Construction Materials Hand/Maintenance		1	Daub			H
052	F06/08C	General Activities	Tools	broad, blade	1	Hoe	Iron		H
052	F06/08C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
052	F06/08C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	pot, SC	1	Hook	Iron		H
052	F06/08C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		110	Unsorted Bone			H
052	F06/08C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, 2-complete, 1-fragment	3	Mollusk			H
052	F06/08C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	walnut?	1	Nut			H
053	F06/08D	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
053	F06/08D	Smoking	Pipes	*SB*, SC	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl		7/64	H
053	F06/08D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
053	F06/08D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	?, pitcher/bottle base, ext. glaze	10		CE: Local		H
053	F06/08D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		9	Unsorted Bone			H
053	F06/08D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
054	F06/08E	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	frags., strap w/hook eye on end	2	Unidentified	Iron		H
054	F06/08E	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
054	F06/08E	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
054	F06/08E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
054	F06/08E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
054	F06/08E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
054	F06/08E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
054	F06/08E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	3	Mollusk			H
055	F06/08F	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
055	F06/08F	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
055	F06/08F	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
055	F06/08F	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-5 1/8"x4"x2", w/hooof prints	2	Brick			H
055	F06/08F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
055	F06/08F	Smoking	Pipes	c. 1620-1660	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
055	F06/08F	Smoking	Pipes	fragment	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
055	F06/08F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		4	Sheet metal	Iron		H
055	F06/08F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	strap/band fragments	2		Iron		H
055	F06/08F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		8	Unsorted Bone			H
055	F06/08F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell		1	Eggshell			H
055	F06/08F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	3	Mollusk			H
056	F06/08G	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Neck	H
056	F06/08G	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)			H
056	F06/08G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
056	F06/08G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
056	F06/08G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
056	F06/08G	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
056	F06/08G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		26	Unsorted Bone			H
056	F06/08G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	charcoal sample	1				H
057	F06/08H	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
057	F06/08H	Architectural	Nails		23	Nail(s)			H
057	F06/08H	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery Hand/Maintenance		3	Musket Ball	Lead		H
057	F06/08H	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	blade fragment, SC	1	Saw	Iron		H
057	F06/08H	General Activities	Tools	flat, edged, plane blade?, SC	1		Iron		H
057	F06/08H	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
057	F06/08H	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
057	F06/08H	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
057	F06/08H	Smoking	Pipes		7	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
057	F06/08H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
057	F06/08H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample bags	2				H
057	F06/08H	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
058	F06/08K	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
058	F06/08K	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
058	F06/08K	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-8 3/8" x 4 1/8" x 2"	3	Brick			H
058	F06/08K	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
058	F06/08K	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
058	F06/08K	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
059	F06/08J	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
059	F06/08J	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)			H
059	F06/08J	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings	SC	1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
059	F06/08J	Smoking	Pipes	1-heeless, plain; 1-faceted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
059	F06/08J	Smoking	Pipes	heeled pipe, c.1645-1665	2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
059	F06/08J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	clothing, SC	1	Hook	Iron		H
059	F06/08J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		17	Unsorted Bone			H
059	F06/08J	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic		1	Eggshell			H
060	F06/08L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
060	F06/08L	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
060	F06/08L	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
060	F06/08L	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)			H
060	F06/08L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
060	F06/08L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
060	F06/08L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or iron oxide or bog iron	4	Sheet metal	Iron		H
060	F06/08L	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		9	Unsorted Bone			H
061	F06/11A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		2	Pan	CE: Local		H
061	F06/11A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
061	F06/11A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	2 bases	5	Case Bottle			H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Nails		34	Nail(s)			H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	strap fragment	1	Hinge	Iron		H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Construction Materials	4 3/4" x 4" x 2"	1	Brick			H
061	F06/11A	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	3	Tile			H
061	F06/11A	Smoking	Pipes	c. 1645-1665	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
061	F06/11A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	2 attached sections (1 set)	2	Cotter pin	Iron		H
061	F06/11A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1 finished rolled edge, armor?	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
061	F06/11A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
061	F06/11A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	land snail	2	Shell			H
062	F06/11B	Food	Ceramic		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
062	F06/11B	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	?	1	Jar			H
062	F06/11B	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
062	F06/11B	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
062	F06/11B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	12", terminal & crossbar missing	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
062	F06/11B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-1 1/8", 1-7/8" thick	2	Tile			H
062	F06/11B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-4 3/4"x4"x2 1/4" & shaped edge	2	Brick			H
062	F06/11B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
062	F06/11B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	sickle-shaped handle?, 18", SC	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
062	F06/11B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		26	Unsorted Bone			H
063	F06/11C	Food	Ceramic		3	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
063	F06/11C	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	?	3	Jar			H
063	F06/11C	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
063	F06/11C	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
063	F06/11C	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	2	Tile			H
063	F06/11C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
063	F06/11C	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
063	F06/11C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
063	F06/11C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	peel, SC	1		Iron		H
063	F06/11C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		40	Unsorted Bone			H
064	F06/11D	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
064	F06/11D	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
065	F06/11E	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
065	F06/11E	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
066	F06/12A	Food	Ceramic		15	Pan	CE: Local		H
066	F06/12A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	vessel base	15	Pan			H
066	F06/12A	Food	Ceramic		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
066	F06/12A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	blue/white	1	Unidentified			H
066	F06/12A	Food	Ceramic		1	Case Bottle			H
066	F06/12A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
066	F06/12A	Architectural	Nails		6	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
066	F06/12A	Architectural	Nails		20	Nail(s)			H
066	F06/12A	Architectural	Construction Materials	1" thick	1	Tile			H
066	F06/12A	Architectural	Construction Materials	or daub	4	Brick			H
066	F06/12A	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Brick			H
066	F06/12A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
066	F06/12A	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
066	F06/12A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
066	F06/12A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	bog iron?	3	Scrap Metal			H
066	F06/12A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	working part	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
066	F06/12A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		16	Unsorted Bone			H
066	F06/12A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
067	F06/12B	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
067	F06/12B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
068	F06/12C	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Unidentified	Bone	Handle	H
068	F06/12C	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
068	F06/12C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
068	F06/12C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
068	F06/12C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tube, tapers to point, 1 5/8" length	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
068	F06/12C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		10	Unsorted Bone			H
069	F06/13A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	rat-tail handle terminal	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
069	F06/13A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
069	F06/13A	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
069	F06/13A	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)			H
069	F06/13A	Architectural	Construction Materials	shaped edge remaining, 2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
069	F06/13A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
069	F06/13A	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
069	F06/13A	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
069	F06/13A	Smoking	Pipes	asterisk	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
069	F06/13A	Smoking	Pipes	moldmade, heelless	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
069	F06/13A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	plates, see text	2		Iron		H
069	F06/13A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	inc. crushed marrow fragments	40	Unsorted Bone			H
069	F06/13A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
070	F06/13B	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Hollowware	CE: Local		H
070	F06/13B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	29	Case Bottle			H
070	F06/13B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
070	F06/13B	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
070	F06/13B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Mortar			H
070	F06/13B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
070	F06/13B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		41	Unsorted Bone			H
070	F06/13B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
071	F06/13D	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
072	F06/14B	Architectural	Window Glass	?	1	Pane Glass			H
072	F06/14B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
072	F06/14B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
072	F06/14B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
072	F06/14B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
072	F06/14B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		4	Unsorted Bone			H
073	F06/17A	Architectural Food	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
074	F06/17B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
074	F06/17B	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
074	F06/17B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
074	F06/17B	Architectural	Construction Materials	or tile	1	Brick			H
074	F06/17B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
074	F06/17B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, white-filled star, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
074	F06/17B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss, non-cultural	1				H
074	F06/17B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		40	Unsorted Bone			H
075	F06/18A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	2	Plate	Delftware		H
075	F06/18A	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	2	Case Bottle			H
075	F06/18A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
075	F06/18A	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)			H
075	F06/18A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
075	F06/18A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus scrap	6	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
075	F06/18A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster scrap	1	Mollusk			H
076	F06/18B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rod/shank frags, 1 1/2"-3 1/2" lg.	3		Iron		H
077	F06/34A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
077	F06/34A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
078	F06/36A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
078	F06/36A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	1-blue/white	2	Plate	Delftware		H
078	F06/36A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	no glaze	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
078	F06/36A	Architectural	Window Glass	?	1	Pane Glass			H
078	F06/36A	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
078	F06/36A	Architectural	Nails		24	Nail(s)			H
078	F06/36A	Architectural	Construction Materials Hand/Maintenance	brick/tile, seetext	19				H
078	F06/36A	General Activities	Tools	9 1/4" wide, 7" deep, SC	1	Hoe	Iron		H
078	F06/36A	General Activities	Tools	?, SC	1	Wedge	Iron		H
078	F06/36A	General Activities	Tools	trowel?, SC	1		Iron		H
078	F06/36A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
078	F06/36A	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
078	F06/36A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, white-filled	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
078	F06/36A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band fragment	1		Iron		H
078	F06/36A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	object, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
078	F06/36A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	silver	1		Wood		H
078	F06/36A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
078	F06/36A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	land snail	1	Shell			H
079	F06/36B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
079	F06/36B	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
079	F06/36B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
079	F06/36B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1 1/8" thick	1	Tile			H
079	F06/36B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Basin	Delftware	Rim	H
079	F06/36B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	?	1	Basin	Delftware		H
079	F06/36B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
079	F06/36B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
079	F06/36B	Smoking	Pipes	faceted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
079	F06/36B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	1-tusk	2	Unsorted Bone			H
080	F06/36C	Food	Ceramic	?	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
080	F06/36C	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	?	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
080	F06/36C	Food	Ceramic	see text	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
080	F06/36C	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	see text	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
080	F06/36C	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
080	F06/36C	Architectural	Nails		26	Nail(s)			H
080	F06/36C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	keeper?	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
080	F06/36C	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	1	Daub			H
080	F06/36C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Sprue	Lead		H
080	F06/36C	Clothing	Jewelry/Ornamentation	small, round, SC	1	Bead	Colored Glass	Blue	H
080	F06/36C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		1	Basin	Delftware	Rim	H
080	F06/36C	General Activities	Tools	gouge, SC	1		Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
080	F06/36C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
080	F06/36C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
080	F06/36C	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
080	F06/36C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Staple	Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering, thin	1	Strap	Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	thin band fragment	1		Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	axe pole fragment	1		Iron		H
080	F06/36C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample, 1-6" x 6" bag	1				H
080	F06/36C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		8	Unsorted Bone			H
080	F06/36C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
081	F06/36D	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
081	F06/36D	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
081	F06/36D	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
081	F06/36D	Smoking	Pipes	inscribed W, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Stem			H
081	F06/36D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	diamond-shaped washer?	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
081	F06/36D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	silver	1		Wood		H
082	F06/37C	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
082	F06/37C	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
082	F06/37C	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-1 3/8" thick, 2-1 1/8" thick	3	Tile			H
082	F06/37C	Architectural	Construction Materials	10"x10"x1 1/4", bevelled sides	1	Tile			H
082	F06/37C	Architectural	Construction Materials	?, cobble slice 6 3/4" lg, 7/8" thck	1	Flooring Material			H
082	F06/37C	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	poker?, SC	1		Iron		H
082	F06/37C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
083	F06/37E	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
083	F06/37E	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)			H
083	F06/37E	Smoking	Pipes	"EL", SC	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
083	F06/37E	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, (no hinge)	1	Mollusk			H
084	F06/37G	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
084	F06/37G	Architectural	Nails	terminal	1	Hinge	Iron		H
084	F06/37G	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
085	F06/37H	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
085	F06/37H	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
085	F06/37H	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
086	F06/39C	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
086	F06/39C	Architectural	Nails		15	Nail(s)			H
086	F06/39C	Smoking	Pipes	"EI", SC, see text	1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
086	F06/39C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
087	F07	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
088	F07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		39	Case Bottle			H
088	F07B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
088	F07B	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
088	F07B	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Tile			H
088	F07B	Architectural	Construction Materials	3 1/2" x 4" x 2"	1	Brick			H
088	F07B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
088	F07B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
088	F07B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H
089	F08B	Architectural	Nails		6	Nail(s)			H
089	F08B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
089	F08B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
089	F08B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Cotter pin	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
089	F08B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		4	Unsorted Bone			H
090	F09B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1-w/portion of medallion	2	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
090	F09B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
090	F09B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	?, mold-made	1	Porringer	Delftware	Handle	H
090	F09B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	ewer, base/bodyw/medallion, SC	3		Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
090	F09B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650-1660	1	Wine Bottle			H
090	F09B	Architectural	Nails		140	Nail(s)			H
090	F09B	Architectural	Nails		150	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
090	F09B	Architectural	Nails	conglomerates	9	Nail(s)			H
090	F09B	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Brick			H
090	F09B	Architectural	Construction Materials		22	Daub			H
090	F09B	Clothing	Fasteners	sleeve, connected by iron link, SC	2	Button	Lead		H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes		14	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes		20	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes	preform fragment?, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes	quantifiable, rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
090	F09B	Smoking	Pipes	w/rouletted star	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
090	F09B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	silver	1		Wood		H
090	F09B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate scrap	1				H
090	F09B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		113	Unsorted Bone			H
091	F10	Architectural	Construction Materials	c. 1 1/8" - 1 1/4" thick	4	Tile			H
091	F10	Architectural Food	Construction Materials	inverted V-shaped edge	2	Brick			H
092	F10A	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Base	H
092	F10A	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1/2 base, 1-neck, SC	55	Wine Bottle			H
092	F10A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
092	F10A	Furniture	Hardware	?	1	Handles/Pulls	Iron	Handle	H
092	F10A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	shoulder	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
092	F10A	General Activities	Agricult/Horticulture	boss, SC	1	Harness Tack	Brass		H
092	F10A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
092	F10A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
092	F10A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	wide & flat top	1	Staple	Iron		H
092	F10A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rod, O-section,curled ends	1		Iron		H
093	F10B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
093	F10B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck, c. 1650-1660, SC	6	Wine Bottle			H
093	F10B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
093	F10B	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
093	F10B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1 1/8" - 1 3/8" thick	9	Tile			H
093	F10B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-overfired, 1-squished edge	2	Brick			H
093	F10B	Architectural	Construction Materials	complete, 8 1/2"x3 3/4"x 2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
093	F10B	Architectural	Construction Materials	complete, 8 7/8"x4"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
093	F10B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		4	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
093	F10B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rod w/gouge-likend, curved, 7 5/8"	1		Iron		H
093	F10B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	micaceous stone, shale?	1				H
093	F10B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate scrap	4				H
094	F11B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	18th c.?	2	Plate	Chinese Porcelain	Base	H
094	F11B	Architectural Food	Nails Ceramic	or fragments	9	Nail(s)			H
095	F13B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Local		H
095	F13B	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
095	F13B	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
095	F13B	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
095	F13B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-1 7/8" thick,1-2 1/8" thick	2	Brick			H
095	F13B	Architectural	Construction Materials	4" wide x 2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
095	F13B	Architectural	Construction Materials	fire-burned, quartzite	1	Cobble			H
095	F13B	Architectural	Construction Materials	quartzite, w/charred wood attchd.	3	Cobble			H
095	F13B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	7" length	1	Strap	Iron		H
095	F13B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items Ceramic	charred samplebag	1		Wood Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
096	F14 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
096	F14 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		4	Unidentified	CE: Local		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
096	F14 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		11	Case Bottle			H
096	F14 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Tile			H
096	F14 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	2" thick	1	Brick			H
096	F14 SURFACE	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
096	F14 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
096	F14 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
096	F14 SURFACE	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		11	Unsorted Bone			H
097	F14B	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
097	F14B	Unassigned Material	Utensils	see text	1	Unidentified	Iron	Handle	H
098	F14C	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
098	F14C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
098	F14C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
099	F14D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	1	Dish	Delftware	Rim	H
099	F14D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
099	F14D	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
099	F14D	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
099	F14D	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
099	F14D	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		4	Unsorted Bone			H
100	F14E	Medicinal/Hygiene Food	Grooming/Hygiene Ceramic		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Pan	CE: Local Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Unidentified			H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC inc. ewer medn, dble-headed eagle	1	Dish	Delftware		H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		3	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
101	F14/02A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	4 bases, 1 neck	26	Case Bottle			H
101	F14/02A	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
101	F14/02A	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)			H
101	F14/02A	Architectural	Construction Materials		9	Tile			H
101	F14/02A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
101	F14/02A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
101	F14/02A	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
101	F14/02A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
101	F14/02A	Smoking	*Pipes	see text	1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
101	F14/02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band	1		Iron		H
101	F14/02A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	hoe/shovel blade	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
101	F14/02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		20	Unsorted Bone			H
101	F14/02A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
102	F14/02B	Food	Ceramic		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Pan	CE: Dutch	Rim	H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	1-SC	2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Morgan Jones?, SC	1	Jar	CE: Local	Base	H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch	Base	H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Cup	Delftware	Rim	H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
102	F14/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	2 bases, 1 neck	8	Case Bottle			H
102	F14/02B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
102	F14/02B	Architectural	Nails		18	Nail(s)			H
102	F14/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
102	F14/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-6 3/16" x 5 5/8" x 1 1/4"	22	Tile			H
102	F14/02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
102	F14/02B	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
102	F14/02B	Smoking	Pipes	initials on stem?	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Stem			H
102	F14/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
102	F14/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut	1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
102	F14/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate fragment	1				H
102	F14/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		4	Unsorted Bone			H
102	F14/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	4	Mollusk			H
103	F14/02C	Food	Ceramic		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
103	F14/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
103	F14/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	rouletted	1	Jar	CE: Dutch	Rim	H
103	F14/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	French faience, scalloped, SC	1	Plate	Delftware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
103	F14/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
103	F14/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	4 bases, 3 necks - SC	127	Case Bottle			H
103	F14/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	intentionally cut?	1	Cauldron	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade & shanksection, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Nails		74	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Nails		77	Nail(s)			H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate, SC	2	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Brick			H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick/tile rubble	15				H
103	F14/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	2	Tile			H
103	F14/02C	Furniture	Hardware		1	Handles/Pulls	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
103	F14/02C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
103	F14/02C	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
103	F14/02C	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
103	F14/02C	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Utensils	hook on end, orpot hook frag?	1		Iron	Handle	H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	box, SC	1	Hasp	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1		Wood		H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1-w/rolled edge	12	Sheet metal	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	blade fragment	1		Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragment	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	clothing pressfragment, SC	1				H
103	F14/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	inc. drug jar fragments	5		Delftware		H
103	F14/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		68	Unsorted Bone			H
103	F14/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
104	F14/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
104	F14/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	head of Elizabethan figure, SC	1	Bottle	Saintonge Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
104	F14/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	w/medallion, SC	1	Bottle			H
104	F14/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Case Bottle			H
104	F14/02D	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
104	F14/02D	Architectural	Nails		29	Nail(s)			H
104	F14/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
104	F14/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	spallings	3	Tile			H
104	F14/02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Ointment Pot	Delftware	Base	H
104	F14/02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
104	F14/02D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
104	F14/02D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
104	F14/02D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
104	F14/02D	Smoking	Pipes	bowl w/heel, c.1645-1665	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
104	F14/02D	Smoking	Pipes	inc. bowl frags. w/rouletted design	6	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
104	F14/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	sandstone slabfragment	1				H
104	F14/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		15	Unsorted Bone			H
105	F14/02E	Food	Ceramic		4	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	inc. Jamestown, pan & misc.	12		CE: Local		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	mottled, SC	1	Jar	CE: Staffordshire		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	see text	10		CE: Dutch		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	8	Dish	Delftware		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white, SC	1	Dish	Delftware	Base	H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	see text	3		Rhenish Grey		H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	11 bases, 17 necks (12-SC)	541	Case Bottle			H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650, SC	13	Wine Bottle			H
105	F14/02E	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	w/silver inlaidhandle, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
105	F14/02E	Architectural	Nails		58	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
105	F14/02E	Architectural	Nails		98	Nail(s)			H
105	F14/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials		9	Daub			H
105	F14/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-anglr side, 4 1/4"x4"x2 3/16"	4	Brick			H
105	F14/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	fragments	42	Tile			H
105	F14/02E	Arms and Military	Armor	?, end	1	Hinge	Iron		H
105	F14/02E	Personal Items	Currency	SC	1	Jetton	Brass		H
105	F14/02E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
105	F14/02E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Ointment Pot	Delftware	Base	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes		26	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes	(unid. type) star motif, SC	1	Other Pipe Bowl			H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
105	F14/02E	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted & stamped	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	misc. strap & band fragments	4		Iron		H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	small clay sample	1				H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tasset remains?, 2-w/brass tacks	14	Sheet metal	Iron		H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	cap. unid., SC	1		Lead		H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred, bag sample	1		Wood		H
105	F14/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	12		Delftware		H
105	F14/02E	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		92	Unsorted Bone			H
105	F14/02E	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
106	F14/03A	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
106	F14/03A	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
106	F14/03A	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Brick			H
106	F14/03A	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
106	F14/03A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
106	F14/03A	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
106	F14/03A	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
106	F14/03A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
106	F14/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
106	F14/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1	Scissors	Iron	Handle	H
106	F14/03A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
106	F14/03A	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		10	Unsorted Bone			H
106	F14/03A	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Hollowware	Stoneware: Beauvais Rhenish Brown		H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Bellamine mask fragment, SC	1	Bottle	Stoneware		H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Midlands mottled glaze?	1	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	brazier, SC	1		CE: Martin's Hundred	Handle	H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	butter	6	Pot	CE: North Devon		H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	coarse red bodygm int glaze, SC	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
107	F14/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	9	Case Bottle			H
107	F14/03B	Architectural	Nails		20	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
107	F14/03B	Architectural	Nails		86	Nail(s)			H
107	F14/03B	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick/tile	15				H
107	F14/03B	Architectural	Construction Materials	fired?	1	Daub			H
107	F14/03B	Personal Items	Currency		1	Jetton	Brass		H
107	F14/03B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
107	F14/03B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	6	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes		8	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes		17	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes		28	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
107	F14/03B	Smoking	Pipes	facetted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Strap	Iron		H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	1		Wood		H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	small strap iron	1		Iron		H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	tube, goffering iron holder?, SC	1		Iron		H
107	F14/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	3		Coarse Earthenware		H
107	F14/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	see text	125	Unsorted Bone			H
107	F14/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
107	F14/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, nice size collection	43	Mollusk			H
108	F14/03C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic	tooth	1	Unsorted Bone			H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		3	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Costrel	Saintonge		H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	1	Dish	Delftware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Wine Bottle			H
109	F14/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 2 necks	26	Case Bottle			H
109	F14/03E	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
109	F14/03E	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
109	F14/03E	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
109	F14/03E	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	1	Brick			H
109	F14/03E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
109	F14/03E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	very small	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
109	F14/03E	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic	plus numeroussilvers	13	Unsorted Bone	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
110	SURFACE F14/04	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
110	SURFACE F14/04	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
110	SURFACE F14/04	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
110	SURFACE F14/04	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Ceramics/Glass Ceramic	see text	1		Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
111	F14/04A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
111	F14/04A	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		3	Bottle	Rhenish Grey		H
111	F14/04A	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Jug			H
111	F14/04A	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
111	F14/04A	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650	1	Wine Bottle		Base	H
111	F14/04A	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
111	F14/04A	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
111	F14/04A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
111	F14/04A	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
111	F14/04A	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
111	F14/04A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
111	F14/04A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
111	F14/04A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
112	F14/04B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
112	F14/04B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
112	F14/04B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
112	F14/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Carter's Grove?thumb-imprssd. pad	1	Jar	CE: Local		H
112	F14/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Wine Bottle			H
112	F14/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 2 necks	31	Case Bottle			H
112	F14/04B	Architectural	Nails	individual frags., most w/heads	32	Nail(s)			H
112	F14/04B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Brick			H
112	F14/04B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Tile			H
112	F14/04B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
112	F14/04B	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
112	F14/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	strap, 6 3/4" length, very fragile	1	Hook	Iron		H
112	F14/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
112	F14/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk sample	1				H
112	F14/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	sample w/paint	1		Wood		H
112	F14/04B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic	plus spalled fragments	5	Unsorted Bone			H
113	F14/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
113	F14/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, very spalled	30	Milk Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
113	F14/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	or skillet	1	Pan	CE: Dutch	Rim	H
113	F14/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
113	F14/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	3 bases, 2 necks	129	Case Bottle			H
113	F14/04C	Architectural	Nails	with/without heads	15	Nail(s)			H
113	F14/04C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	(N.D.)	5	Tumed Lead			H
113	F14/04C	Architectural	Construction Materials		9	Tile			H
113	F14/04C	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	or ball, localclay	1	Marble			H
113	F14/04C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	plus glaze fragments, blue/white	5	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
113	F14/04C	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	c. 8 3/4" length	1	Hoe	Iron		H
113	F14/04C	General Activities	Tools	fireplace?, SC	1		Iron	Handle	H
113	F14/04C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
113	F14/04C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone	(tooth in manyfragments)	2	Unsorted Bone			H
114	F14/04D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle		Neck	H
114	F14/04D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		6	Case Bottle			H
114	F14/04D	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
114	F14/04D	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Tile			H
114	F14/04D	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic	quantifiable, w/heel, c. 1640-60	1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	?	2	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	2	Dish	Delftware		H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	2 bases, 1 neck-SC	30	Case Bottle			H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	SC	1	Wine Bottle		Neck	H
115	F14/04E	Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	?, iron	1	Cauldron	Cast		H
115	F14/04E	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
115	F14/04E	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Tile			H
115	F14/04E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
115	F14/04E	Smoking	Pipes	quantifiable, w/heel, c.1640-60	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
115	F14/04E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
115	F14/04E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3"x5"bag	1		Wood		H
115	F14/04E	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	plus spalled fragments	23	Unsorted Bone			H
116	F14/04F	Architectural	Nails	inc. shanks	7	Nail(s)			H
116	F14/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials	?	3	Daub			H
116	F14/04F	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
116	F14/04F	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
116	F14/04F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
116	F14/04F	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
116	F14/04F	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted w/deer, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
116	F14/04F	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	plus numerous spalled fragments	31	Unsorted Bone			H
116	F14/04F	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
117	F14/05	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Hollowware	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
117	F14/05	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
117	F14/05	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
117	F14/05	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	blade?, see text	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
117	F14/05	Smoking	Pipes	heel marked TS, SC	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
117	F14/05	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
118	F14/05A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
118	F14/05A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Dish	Delftware	Base	H
118	F14/05A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
118	F14/05A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 3 necks, SC	86	Case Bottle			H
118	F14/05A	Architectural	Nails	inc. shanks/fragments	63	Nail(s)			H
118	F14/05A	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-7/8" thick	3	Tile			H
118	F14/05A	Architectural	Construction Materials	over-fired	2	Brick			H
118	F14/05A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
118	F14/05A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
118	F14/05A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
118	F14/05A	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
118	F14/05A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
118	F14/05A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	L-shaped fragment	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
118	F14/05A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap w/ tang	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
118	F14/05A	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		8	Unsorted Bone			H
118	F14/05A	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell		1	Nut			H
118	F14/05A	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
119	F14/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
119	F14/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	4	Dish	Delftware		H
119	F14/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	2 bases; 2 necks-SC	89	Case Bottle			H
119	F14/05B	Architectural	Nails		27	Nail(s)			H
119	F14/05B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	foliated H-section	1	Hinge	Iron		H
119	F14/05B	Architectural	Construction Materials	2 1/8" thick, rubbed corners	1	Brick			H
119	F14/05B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
119	F14/05B	General Activities	Tools	6 3/4" length	1	Axe	Iron		H
119	F14/05B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
119	F14/05B	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
119	F14/05B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	1		Wood		H
119	F14/05B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	curved plate, see text	1		Iron		H
119	F14/05B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
119	F14/05B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	plus numerous spalled splinters	74	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
120	F14/05C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	2 necks, SC	6	Case Bottle			H
120	F14/05C	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
120	F14/05C	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
120	F14/05C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
120	F14/05C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus numerous splinters	10	Unsorted Bone			H
121	F15	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	1	Brick			H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Architectural	Construction Materials	w/leaf & grass impressions	4	Daub			H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	SC	1	Sprue	Lead		H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
122	BACKDIRT F16	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
122	BACKDIRT	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H
123	F16A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	? (that type of clay)	1	Unidentified	CE: Staffordshire		H
123	F16A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	3	Jar	Saintonge		H
123	F16A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	fragment, see text	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
123	F16A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
123	F16A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Base	H
123	F16A	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
123	F16A	Architectural	Nails		21	Nail(s)			H
123	F16A	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Daub			H
123	F16A	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	?, SC	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
123	F16A	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Iron		H
123	F16A	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
123	F16A	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
123	F16A	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
123	F16A	Smoking	Pipes	3 quantifiable bowls, c. 1620-60	11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
123	F16A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	SC	1	Washer	Iron		H
123	F16A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	iron ore sample	1	Mineral			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
123	F16A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	see text	4	Sheet metal	Iron		H
123	F16A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		2	Unidentified	Delftware		H
123	F16A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H
123	F16A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	3	Costrel	Saintonge		H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch	Rim	H
124	F16C	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	4	Unidentified	Bone	Handle	H
124	F16C	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
124	F16C	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
124	F16C	Architectural	Nails		28	Nail(s)			H
124	F16C	Architectural	Construction Materials Hand/Maintenance		41	Daub			H
124	F16C	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	complete, but worn edge?	1	Hoe	Iron		H
124	F16C	General Activities	Tools	eye	1	Hoe	Iron		H
124	F16C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
124	F16C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
124	F16C	Smoking	Pipes		12	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
124	F16C	Smoking	Pipes		16	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
124	F16C	Smoking	Pipes		17	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	spring mechanism?, 3 3/4" length	1		Iron		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	3 1/2" length	1	Strap	Iron		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	1		Wood		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	clay blob fragments, fired	3				H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten blob	1		Lead		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	2	Sheet metal	Brass		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	shank fragment	1		Iron		H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	soil sample, bag	1				H
124	F16C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unid., broken frag., 3" length	1		Iron		H
124	F16C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		18	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
124	F16C	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	freshwater clam	4	Mollusk			H
125	F16D	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	rim & body, green glaze, SC	9	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
125	F16D	Architectural	Nails		6	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
125	F16D	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)			H
125	F16D	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
125	F16D	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Triggerguard	Iron		H
125	F16D	Arms and Military	Firearm	snapaunce main spring, SC	1		Iron		H
125	F16D	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	blade frag., SC, see text	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
125	F16D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
125	F16D	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
125	F16D	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
125	F16D	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
125	F16D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Wire	Iron		H
125	F16D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample bag	1		Wood		H
125	F16D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	soil sample	1				H
125	F16D	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	3-Canada goose, SC	11	Unsorted Bone			H
125	F16D	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
125	F16D	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	com cob, SC	1				H
126	F16E	Architectural	Nails	2-w/heads	4	Nail(s)			H
126	F16E	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
126	F16E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
126	F16E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
126	F16E	Unassigned Material	Pipes	1 quantifiable bowl, c. 1620-80	1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
126	F16E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
126	F16E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	ferule?, see text	1		Brass		H
126	F16E	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	1-Canada goose-SC	6	Unsorted Bone			H
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	wine-SC	5	Cup	Chinese Porcelain		H
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Architectural	Nails	inc. shanks	8	Nail(s)			H
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		109	Shot	Lead		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic		4	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
128	F16/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	?	3	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
128	F16/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Costrel	Saintonge		H
128	F16/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	form of woman'shead, SC	1	Costrel	Saintonge	Handle	H
128	F16/02B	Architectural	Nails	and fragments	19	Nail(s)			H
128	F16/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
128	F16/02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl		9/64	H
128	F16/02B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
128	F16/02B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
128	F16/02B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
128	F16/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	bog iron	2	Mineral			H
128	F16/02B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		23	Unsorted Bone			H
128	F16/02B	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	freshwater clam	3	Mollusk			H
129	F16/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
129	F16/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		10	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
129	F16/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Cup	Delftware	Handle	H
129	F16/02C	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	48	Nail(s)			H
129	F16/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Daub			H
129	F16/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	spring, SC	1	Gun Lock Mechanism	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	wheel lock, SC	1	Sideplate	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	blade fragment, see text	1		Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Personal Items	Currency Hand/Maintenace	SC	1	Jetton	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	General Activities	Tools	blade broken, c. 5" x 4 3/4"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
129	F16/02C	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
129	F16/02C	Smoking	Pipes		24	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
129	F16/02C	Smoking	Pipes		29	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
129	F16/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
129	F16/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	3		Wood		H
129	F16/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut strips	2		Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
129	F16/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	peg, SC	1		Bone		H
129	F16/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	inc. turtle	95	Unsorted Bone			H
129	F16/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	10	Mollusk			H
130	F16/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	7	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
130	F16/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	wine, SC	2	Cup	Chinese Porcelain		H
130	F16/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	Architectural	Nails Hand/Maintenance	inc. fragments	26	Nail(s)			H
130	F16/02D	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	blade, used as wedge?, SC	1	Axe	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	fragment	1	Axe	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	w/eye & blade section, 5 1/4" lgth.	1	Axe	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	w/eye & blade section, see text	1	Hoe	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
130	F16/02D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
130	F16/02D	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
130	F16/02D	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
130	F16/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	w/attachmt hole, bent, c. 1 1/2"x3/4"	1	Strap	Iron		H
130	F16/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone Ceramic		1	Unsorted Bone			H
131	F16/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze	2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
131	F16/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	wine, SC	3	Cup	Chinese Porcelain		H
131	F16/02E	Architectural	Nails		23	Nail(s)			H
131	F16/02E	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
131	F16/02E	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
131	F16/02E	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
131	F16/02E	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
131	F16/02E	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
131	F16/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1 3/4"x1", evidence of attachmt nail	1	Strap	Iron		H
131	F16/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
131	F16/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragments, see text	2	Strap	Iron		H
131	F16/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	motten	1		Lead		H
131	F16/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone Ceramic		2	Unsorted Bone			H
132	F17B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, see text	1	Pan	CE: Staffordshire		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
132	F17B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Unidentified	Saintonge		H
132	F17B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	inc. Jtown & CG?, pan rims/misc.	7		CE: Local		H
132	F17B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Case Bottle			H
132	F17B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1-attached to nail	25	Wine Bottle			H
132	F17B	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre	inc. fragments	19	Nail(s)			H
132	F17B	Architectural	Architectural	SC	1	Hasp	Iron		H
132	F17B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
132	F17B	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick/tile	5				H
132	F17B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
132	F17B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
132	F17B	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
132	F17B	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
132	F17B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, close to bowl junction	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
132	F17B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
132	F17B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragment	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
132	F17B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	water cobble	1				H
132	F17B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		19	Unsorted Bone			H
133	F17C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
133	F17C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	(Jamestown-type) see text	21		CE: Local		H
133	F17C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		10	Case Bottle			H
133	F17C	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
133	F17C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
133	F17C	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	4	Brick			H
133	F17C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	polychrome	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
133	F17C	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
133	F17C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
133	F17C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Pewter		H
133	F17C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Unidentified	Iron		H
133	F17C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
133	F17C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		36	Unsorted Bone			H
133	F17C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
134	F17D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	(Jamestown-type) see text	14		CE: Local		H
134	F17D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	18	Case Bottle			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Window Glass	intrusive?	1	Pane Glass			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Nails		18	Nail(s)			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Construction Materials		7	Plaster			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Construction Materials	*unidentified brick glaze frag.*	1	Brick			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Construction Materials	2 1/2" thick	1	Brick			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Construction Materials	point-shaped edge, 2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
134	F17D	Architectural	Construction Materials	rounded edge, 2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
134	F17D	Furniture	Hardware	2" x 3/4"	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
134	F17D	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenance		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
134	F17D	General Activities	Tools	blade, 10" x 5 1/2"	1	Hoe			H
134	F17D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
134	F17D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
134	F17D	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
134	F17D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	8		Wood		H
134	F17D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	glazed pebble	1				H
134	F17D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	river cobble	1				H
134	F17D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	(c. 36)	36	Unsorted Bone			H
134	F17D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	2	Mollusk			H
134	F17D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	oyster	10	Mollusk			H
135	F17E	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
135	F17E	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	3	Brick			H
135	F17E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
136	F17F	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
136	F17F	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick +/- or daub rubble	5				H
136	F17F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
136	F17F	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic	tooth	1	Unsorted Bone			H
137	F17G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	(Jamestown-type) rim and body	3	Pan	CE: Local		H
137	F17G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Hollowware	Saintonge		H
137	F17G	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	7	Nail(s)			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
137	F17G	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	1	Plaster			H
137	F17G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
137	F17G	Smoking	Pipes	see text	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
137	F17G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus numerousspal fragments	4	Unsorted Bone			H
138	F17J	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
138	F17J	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	2	Brick			H
138	F17J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
138	F17J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
139	F17/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, (mottled glaze-type)	1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown	Base	H
139	F17/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, SC	2	Hollowware	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
139	F17/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
139	F17/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	miscellaneous	4	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
139	F17/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base; 1 neck-SC	54	Case Bottle			H
139	F17/02B	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
139	F17/02B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	bolt, 7 1/2" length	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
139	F17/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick slag	1				H
139	F17/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	3	Brick			H
139	F17/02B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
139	F17/02B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
139	F17/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
140	F17/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
140	F17/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
140	F17/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	mottled glaze,SC	1	Jar	CE: Staffordshire	Base	H
140	F17/02C	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
140	F17/02C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
140	F17/02C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
140	F17/02C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
140	F17/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	calcined flintodule	1				H
140	F17/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		8	Unsorted Bone			H
140	F17/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
141	F17/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Jar	CE: Local		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
141	F17/02D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
141	F17/02D	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	27	Nail(s)			H
141	F17/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	brick "slag"	5				H
141	F17/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	3	Brick			H
141	F17/02D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
141	F17/02D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
141	F17/02D	Smoking	Pipes	1-moldmade	3	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
141	F17/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fired clay	9				H
141	F17/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
141	F17/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		3	Unsorted Bone			H
142	F17/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Pipkin	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
142	F17/02E	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	2	Pipkin	CE: Jamestown		H
142	F17/02E	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	4	Nail(s)			H
142	F17/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	4 1/4" x 3 1/4" x 2 3/8"	1	Brick			H
142	F17/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	2	Mortar			H
142	F17/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	4	Brick			H
142	F17/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
142	F17/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		12	Unsorted Bone			H
142	F17/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
143	F17/02F	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Pitcher	CE: Jamestown		H
144	F14/02F	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	SC	1	Case Bottle			H
144	F14/02F	Architectural	Nails		5	Nail(s)			H
144	F14/02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
144	F14/02F	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		33	Unsorted Bone			H
145	F17/03A	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
145	F17/03A	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
145	F17/03A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		1	Unsorted Bone			H
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Pan	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Pipkin	CE: Jamestown		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
146	F17/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	plus flaking fragments	8	Case Bottle			H
146	F17/03B	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	32	Nail(s)			H
146	F17/03B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Comb	Bone		H
146	F17/03B	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
146	F17/03B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
146	F17/03B	Smoking	Pipes	c. 1620-1660	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
146	F17/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut strips	2	Sheet metal	Brass		H
146	F17/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H
146	F17/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil scallop fragment?	1	Shell			H
146	F17/03B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	4	Mollusk			H
147	F17/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	("Jamestown?")	1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
147	F17/03C	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
147	F17/03C	Architectural	Construction Materials	plaster/mortarsample, 3"x5" bag	1				H
147	F17/03C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
147	F17/03C	Smoking	Pipes	facetted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
147	F17/03C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		3	Unsorted Bone			H
148	F17/03D	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	jar/pan/cookingpot, all-SC	5		CE: Jamestown		H
148	F17/03D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
148	F17/03D	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	18	Nail(s)			H
148	F17/03D	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar/plastersample, 3"x5" bag	1				H
148	F17/03D	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
148	F17/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
148	F17/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	calcined flint	1				H
148	F17/03D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
149	F17/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
149	F17/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Pipkin	CE: Jamestown		H
149	F17/03E	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	mottled-glaze type	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
149	F17/03E	Architectural	Nails		11	Nail(s)			H
149	F17/03E	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-2 1/4" wide	2	Brick			H
149	F17/03E	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar/plastersamples	3				H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
149	F17/03E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
149	F17/03E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred, 6" x 6" bag	1		Wood		H
149	F17/03E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		41	Unsorted Bone			H
149	F17/03E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil scallop	1	Shell			H
149	F17/03E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
150	F17/03F	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
150	F17/03F	Architectural	Construction Materials	see text	4	Brick			H
150	F17/03F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	(not specified)	1	Shell			H
151	F17/03G	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
151	F17/03G	Architectural	Construction Materials	3 1/2" x 4 3/8" x 2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
151	F17/03G	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, in fragments	4	Mortar			H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		3	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Pan	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	over-fired, SC	1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Pitcher	CE: Jamestown		H
152	F17/04B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
152	F17/04B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
152	F17/04B	Architectural	Construction Materials	w/FCR adhering	1	Mortar			H
152	F17/04B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
152	F17/04B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
152	F17/04B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted staron bowl frag.	2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
152	F17/04B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		33	Unsorted Bone			H
152	F17/04B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster (1-w/hinge)	4	Mollusk			H
153	F17/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		3	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
153	F17/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Hollowware	Saintonge		H
153	F17/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green & brown glazes, SC	5	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
153	F17/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
153	F17/04C	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
153	F17/04C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	21	Nail(s)			H
153	F17/04C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	small strap end	1	Hinge	Iron		H
153	F17/04C	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar/plaster, 6" x 6" bag	1				H
153	F17/04C	Architectural	Construction Materials	quartz	1	Cobble			H
153	F17/04C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
153	F17/04C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
153	F17/04C	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
153	F17/04C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	w/rowell, SC	1	Spur	Brass		H
153	F17/04C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		15	Unsorted Bone			H
154	F17/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	jar frags./milkpan rim, all SC	5		CE: Jamestown		H
154	F17/04D	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
154	F17/04D	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	8	Nail(s)			H
154	F17/04D	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar/plaster, 6" x 6" bag	1				H
154	F17/04D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
154	F17/04D	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
154	F17/04D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
154	F17/04D	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	2	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
154	F17/04D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist/gneiss slab frags.	2				H
154	F17/04D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H
154	F17/04D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil clam	1	Shell			H
154	F17/04D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
155	F17/04E	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Milk Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
155	F17/04E	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)			H
155	F17/04E	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
155	F17/04E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
156	F17/04F	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
156	F17/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials	w/rock adhering	1	Mortar			H
156	F17/04F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
156	F17/04F	Smoking	Pipes	facetted bowl w/heel, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Stem			H
156	F17/04F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
157	F17/04J	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Mortar			H
157	F17/04J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
158	F17/05	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
159	F17/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	5-SC	7	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
159	F17/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Costrel	Saintonge		H
159	F17/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	7		CE: Jamestown		H
159	F17/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	burned, blue/white	3	Plate	Delftware		H
159	F17/05B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
159	F17/05B	Architectural	Nails		28	Nail(s)			H
159	F17/05B	Architectural	Construction Materials	plaster/mortarsamples	9				H
159	F17/05B	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	2	Brick			H
159	F17/05B	Furniture	Lighting Devices		1	Candle Stick	Brass		H
159	F17/05B	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes	facetted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
159	F17/05B	Smoking	Pipes	handmade,heeled	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
159	F17/05B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Mineral	Coal/Cinder		H
159	F17/05B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragments	4		Wood		H
159	F17/05B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H
159	F17/05B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
160	F17/05C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
160	F17/05C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	2 pan frags-SC,2 misc.-SC	10		CE: Jamestown		H
160	F17/05C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pan	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
160	F17/05C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
160	F17/05C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	19	Nail(s)			H
160	F17/05C	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Mortar			H
160	F17/05C	Architectural	Construction Materials	(or other)	8	Plaster			H
160	F17/05C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
160	F17/05C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
160	F17/05C	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
160	F17/05C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
160	F17/05C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
160	F17/05C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	stone slab frag., micaceous	1				H
160	F17/05C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		15	Unsorted Bone			H
160	F17/05C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
160	F17/05C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
161	F17/05D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	8		CE: Jamestown		H
161	F17/05D	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	11	Nail(s)			H
161	F17/05D	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Mortar			H
161	F17/05D	Architectural	Construction Materials	(or other?)	2	Plaster			H
161	F17/05D	Architectural	Construction Materials	angular side, 4+ "x4 1/16"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
161	F17/05D	Architectural	Construction Materials	corner	1	Brick			H
161	F17/05D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
161	F17/05D	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
161	F17/05D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	2				H
161	F17/05D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
161	F17/05D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	4	Mollusk			H
162	F17/05E	Architectural Food	Nails Ceramic		1	Nail(s)			H
163	F17/05F	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
163	F17/05F	Architectural	Nails		14	Nail(s)			H
163	F17/05F	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Brick			H
163	F17/05F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		6	Unsorted Bone			H
163	F17/05F	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	fossilized	1	Shell			H
164	F17/05G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	jar & pan fragments, SC	7		CE: Jamestown		H
164	F17/05G	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)			H
164	F17/05G	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Daub			H
164	F17/05G	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	1	Brick			H
164	F17/05G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
164	F17/05G	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
164	F17/05G	Smoking	Pipes	1 bowl, c. 1620-1660	2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
164	F17/05G	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted deermotif- SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
164	F17/05G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
164	F17/05G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
164	F17/05G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossilized	1	Shell			H
165	F17/06	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Bowl	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
165	F17/06	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pipkin	CE: Jamestown		H
165	F17/06	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
165	F17/06	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
165	F17/06	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)			H
165	F17/06	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC or chalk?, 1-removed to DKH 10-30-84	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
165	F17/06	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
165	F17/06	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Triggerguard	Iron		H
165	F17/06	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
165	F17/06	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
165	F17/06	Smoking	Pipes	facetted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
165	F17/06	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
165	F17/06	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		4	Unsorted Bone			H
166	F19A	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	10	Nail(s)			H
166	F19A	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Sprue	Lead		H
166	F19A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
166	F19A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
166	F19A	Smoking	Pipes	1-roulettedbowl & stem sec., SC	4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
166	F19A	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
166	F19A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted- SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
166	F19A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
167	F19B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
167	F19B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	iron glazed	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
167	F19B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
167	F19B	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)			H
167	F19B	Architectural	Construction Materials	2" thick	1	Brick			H
167	F19B	Architectural	Construction Materials	mortar orplaster	3				H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem Red Clay Pipe, Marked & Dec. Bowl		8/64	H
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		2				H
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
167	F19B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
167	F19B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
167	F19B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	5	Mollusk			H
168	F23	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	coarse & sandy	1	Jar	CE: Local		H
168	F23	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Mug	Rhenish Grey		H
168	F23	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Mug	WSG: Slip-dipped		H
168	F23	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
168	F23	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
168	F23	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
168	F23	Smoking Food	Pipes Ceramic	1 bowl, c. 1620-1660 brick red body, int brown lead glaze	1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
169	F23B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
169	F23B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	fluted, bluefloral motif	10	Bowl	Delftware		H
169	F23B	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
169	F23B	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
169	F23B	Architectural	Construction Materials	rubble	2	Brick			H
169	F23B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
169	F23B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
169	F23B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Tack	Brass		H
169	F23B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	bog iron	1	Mineral			H
169	F23B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster heel marked WL2nd qtr. 17th c., SC	1	Mollusk			H
170	F27	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Marked Stem		8/64	H
171	F28A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
171	F28A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
172	F28B	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
172	F28B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
172	F28B	Smoking	Pipes	evidence of hole piercing	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
173	F30B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
174	F32	Medicinal/Hygiene Food	Grooming/Hygiene Ceramic	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
175	F32B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
175	F32B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Plate	Delftware	Base	H
175	F32B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	18	Case Bottle			H
175	F32B	Architectural	Nails		24	Nail(s)			H
175	F32B	Architectural	Nails	w/washer, SC	1	Nail(s)			H
175	F32B	Furniture	Hardware	plate, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part			H
175	F32B	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
175	F32B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
175	F32B	Domestic Activities	Sewing		18	Straight Pin	Brass		H
175	F32B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
175	F32B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
175	F32B	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
175	F32B	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
175	F32B	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	3	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
175	F32B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Staple	Iron		H
175	F32B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	flat section, 5 3/4" dia, 1 1/4" w	1	Ring	Iron		H
175	F32B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	burned	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
175	F32B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		45	Unsorted Bone			H
175	F32B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
176	F33A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
176	F33A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	flint (abo?)	1				H
176	F33A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
176	F33A	Historic Faunal/Floral Floral/Charcoal	Historic Floral/Charcoal	walnut	1	Nut			H
177	F36	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	see text	3		Delftware		H
177	F36	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
177	F36	Arms and Military	Firearm	musket, SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
177	F36	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
177	F36	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
177	F36	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		6	Scrap Metal	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
177	F36	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	gouge-like end	2	Rod	Iron		H
177	F36	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	grindstone section, SC	1				H
177	F36	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
178	F37/F16	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, SC	1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
178	F37/F16	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
178	F37/F16	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	wine, SC	3	Cup	Chinese Porcelain		H
178	F37/F16	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	16	Nail(s)			H
178	F37/F16	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	SC	1	Shot			H
178	F37/F16	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	various sizes, SC	12	Shot	Lead		H
178	F37/F16	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
178	F37/F16	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
178	F37/F16	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
178	F37/F16	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
178	F37/F16	Smoking	Pipes	1 bowl w/heel, c. 1620-1660	6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
178	F37/F16	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		4	Unsorted Bone			H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Pipkin	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	5	Pitcher	CE: Jamestown		H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Architectural	Nails		17	Nail(s)			H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1	Spur	Iron		H
179	F37 CLEANUP	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
180	F37A	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
180	F37A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
180	F37A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
180	F37A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
180	F37A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Lead		H
180	F37A	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		1	Unsorted Bone			H
181	F37B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	body & rim, green glaze, SC	3	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
181	F37B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	5	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
181	F37B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
181	F37B	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	acorn knop, SC	1	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H
181	F37B	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
181	F37B	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	76	Nail(s)			H
181	F37B	Architectural	Construction Materials		56	Daub			H
181	F37B	Arms and Military	Firearm	wheel, SC	1	Gun Lock Mechanism	Iron		H
181	F37B	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Iron		H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		11	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		14	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		15	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		29	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes		32	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
181	F37B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
181	F37B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
181	F37B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten	2		Lead		H
181	F37B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
181	F37B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Grey	Base	H
181	F37B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	13		Delftware		H
181	F37B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		33	Unsorted Bone			H
181	F37B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	22	Mollusk			H
181	F37B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	?, scant glaze	1	Unidentified	CE: Local		H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	3	Costrel	Saintonge		H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	orange interior glaze	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	2	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	pierced, plainwhite	1	Cup	Delftware	Handle	H
182	F37C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		11	Case Bottle			H
182	F37C	Architectural	Nails	inc. frags, 1-w/ daub	210	Nail(s)			H
182	F37C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	rounded terminal, SC	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
182	F37C	Architectural	Construction Materials		13	Daub			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
182	F37C	Arms and Military	Firearm	?, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
182	F37C	Arms and Military	Firearm	musket pan, SC	1		Iron		H
182	F37C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		3	Shot	Lead		H
182	F37C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	+ poss. gunflints, 1-SC	49		Flint Debitage		H
182	F37C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	shows casting evidence, SC	1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
182	F37C	Clothing	Fasteners	w/flax thread	3	Aglet	Brass		H
182	F37C	General Activities	Fishing		1	Fishhook	Iron		H
182	F37C	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
182	F37C	Smoking	Pipes		18	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
182	F37C	Smoking	Pipes		31	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
182	F37C	Smoking	Pipes	9 heeled bowls, c. 1620-1660	52	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	SC	1	Washer	Brass		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Pewter		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band fragment	1		Iron		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	1		Wood		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut	1	Bar	Lead		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut scrap	2	Sheet metal	Brass		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	some w/ rolled rim	6	Sheet metal	Iron		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unid. object rim fragment	1	Unidentified	Brass		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade tip, 2 9/16" x 15/16"	1		Iron		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	lid hinge tab, SC	1		Pewter		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	molten lead & iron conglomerates	2				H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss	1				H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap, rectangular	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
182	F37C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
182	F37C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		181	Unsorted Bone			H
182	F37C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, freshwater clam	28	Mollusk			H
182	F37C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	comcob, SC	1				H
183	F37D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	green glaze	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
183	F37D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	yellowish-green interior glaze, SC	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
183	F37D	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	60	Nail(s)			H
183	F37D	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Daub			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
183	F37D	Arms and Military	Firearm	main spring, SC	1	Gun Lock Mechanism	Iron		H
183	F37D	Arms and Military	Firearm	pistol, SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
183	F37D	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphauncecock, SC	1		Iron		H
183	F37D	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery Hand/Maintenance	1-SC	2	Sprue	Lead		H
183	F37D	General Activities	Tools	eye frag.	1	Axe	Iron		H
183	F37D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
183	F37D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
183	F37D	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
183	F37D	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
183	F37D	Smoking	Pipes		19	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	pot, SC	1	Hook	Iron		H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Sheet metal	Brass		H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	SC, see text	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or band, 2" length	1	Strap	Iron		H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	sample	5		Wood		H
183	F37D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
183	F37D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Ceramic		22	Unsorted Bone			H
184	F37E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	green glaze, 2-SC	4	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
184	F37E	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
184	F37E	Architectural	Nails		123	Nail(s)			H
184	F37E	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
184	F37E	Arms and Military	Firearm	gun spring, SC	1		Iron		H
184	F37E	Arms and Military	Firearm	plus possible gunflints snaphaunce sliding pan cover?, SC	18		Flint Debitage		H
184	F37E	Arms and Military	Firearm		1		Iron		H
184	F37E	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
184	F37E	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery Hand/Maintenance		1	Sprue	Lead		H
184	F37E	General Activities	Tools	blade frag.	1	Hoe	Iron		H
184	F37E	General Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools	blade, c. 9 1/4" x 6 1/4"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
184	F37E	General Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools	eye fragment	1	Axe	Iron		H
184	F37E	General Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools	eyes, 1-4" x 4 1/2"	2	Hoe	Iron		H
184	F37E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H

Con- text	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
184	F37E	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
184	F37E	Smoking	Pipes		18	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
184	F37E	Smoking	Pipes		29	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
184	F37E	Smoking	Pipes		43	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band fragments	2		Iron		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten	1		Lead		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	sample	2		Wood		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items		1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade, 3" x 1"	1		Iron		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade, unid.	1		Iron		H
184	F37E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	truncatedcylin-der,3/4"lgh.hollow?	1		Iron		H
184	F37E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		81	Unsorted Bone			H
184	F37E	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	clam	5	Mollusk			H
185	F37F	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
185	F37F	Architectural	Nails	1-w/lead musketshot attached	26	Nail(s)			H
185	F37F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
185	F37F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
185	F37F	Smoking	Pipes	1-unquant. bowlw/ heel,c. 1620-1660	1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
185	F37F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		16	Unsorted Bone			H
185	F37F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
186	F37G	Architectural	Nails		26	Nail(s)			H
186	F37G	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Daub			H
186	F37G	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gunflint			H
186	F37G	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery Hand/Maintenace	w/sprueadhering, SC	1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
186	F37G	General Activities	Tools	eye, 2 1/2"tail4"frag. length	1	Hoe	Iron		H
186	F37G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
186	F37G	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
186	F37G	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
186	F37G	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
186	F37G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	or clamp, 3"length	1	Staple	Iron		H
186	F37G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	flint fragment,(abo?)	1				H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
186	F37G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	sandstone frag?	1				H
186	F37G	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		13	Unsorted Bone			H
187	F37/01-SE	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
187	F37/01-SE	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
187	F37/01-SE	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
187	F37/01-SE	Furniture	Hardware	plate	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
187	F37/01-SE	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
187	F37/01-SE	Smoking	Pipes	w/heel.c.1620-1660, Dutch?	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
187	F37/01-SE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bar lock?- SC	1		Iron		H
188	F37/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jtown/Martin'sHundred?, rim & body	2	Milk Pan	CE: Local		H
188	F37/02B	Architectural	Nails	and fragments	24	Nail(s)			H
188	F37/02B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate fragments	4	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
188	F37/02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
188	F37/02B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
188	F37/02B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
188	F37/02B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
188	F37/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		13	Unsorted Bone			H
188	F37/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
189	F37/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		4	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
189	F37/02C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	green glaze,body & base	15	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
189	F37/02C	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	235	Nail(s)			H
189	F37/02C	Architectural	Construction Materials		23	Daub			H
189	F37/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	?, 2" length, SC	1	Gun Lock Mechanism	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	gunscrew, halfcock bolt, SC	1		Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphauncelockplate, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Arms and Military	Firearm	some gunflint?/abo	25		Flint Debitage		H
189	F37/02C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	9-SC	17	Shot	Lead		H
189	F37/02C	Clothing	Apparel	SC	1	Aglet	Brass		H
189	F37/02C	Clothing	Fasteners	sword, SC	1	Belt Buckle	Brass		H
189	F37/02C	Clothing	Jewelry/Omnamentation	small, round, SC	1	Bead	Colored Glass	Blue	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
189	F37/02C	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenance		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
189	F37/02C	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	blade, 6 1/2" x 5 1/8"	1	Axe	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	eye frags.	2	Axe	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	half-round, SC pounded over on edge, 3 1/2" x 2 3/4"	1	File	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	General Activities	Tools		1	Axe	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes		24	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes		24	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes		35	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes	faceted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
189	F37/02C	Smoking	Pipes	star rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Cotter pin	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	10" x 2 3/4", 1/8"-1/4" thick	1	Bar	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band w/attachment hole	1		Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	half round, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron	Handle	H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten	1		Lead		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. items	SC	1	Spur	Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. items	SC	1	Spur	Brass		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. items	blade tip	1		Iron		H
189	F37/02C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	SC	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
189	F37/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	5-(bald eagle), SC (see text)	71	Unsorted Bone			H
189	F37/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	12	Mollusk			H
189	F37/02C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	walnut shell frags.	3	Nut			H
190	F37/02D	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		15	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
190	F37/02D	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
190	F37/02D	Architectural	Nails Door and Window	inc. fragments	57	Nail(s)			H
190	F37/02D	Architectural	Hrdwre	bar?, 5" length, SC	1	Latch/Latch Part	Iron		H
190	F37/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Daub			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
190	F37/02D	Arms and Military	Firearm	gun cocks, SC	2		Iron		H
190	F37/02D	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphaunce, SC	1	Sideplate	Iron		H
190	F37/02D	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
190	F37/02D	Smoking	Pipes		12	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
190	F37/02D	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
190	F37/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
190	F37/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
190	F37/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	woven fabric, SC	1				H
190	F37/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Ceramic		3	Unsorted Bone			H
191	F37/02E	Food	Cooking/Storage	green glaze, SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
191	F37/02E	Food	Ceramic Tableware	wine, SC	4	Cup	Chinese Porcelain		H
191	F37/02E	Food	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
191	F37/02E	Food	Utensils	?, blade frag., SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Food	Utensils	blades, SC	2	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	167	Nail(s)			H
191	F37/02E	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
191	F37/02E	Arms and Military	Firearm	+ poss. gunflints, + abo?	26		Flint Debitage		H
191	F37/02E	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	238	Shot	Lead		H
191	F37/02E	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	and shot	17	Musket Ball	Lead		H
191	F37/02E	Clothing	Fasteners		6	Aglet	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Clothing	Fasteners	SC	1	Hook	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Clothing	Jewelry/Ornamentation	SC	1	Bead	Colored Glass	Blue	H
191	F37/02E	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
191	F37/02E	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
191	F37/02E	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
191	F37/02E	Smoking	Pipes		43	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
191	F37/02E	Smoking	Pipes		44	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	1 1/8" wide	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	3 1/8" length	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	molten	2		Lead		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	1 1/4"wide,SCdrawnasfolding-type?	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
191	F37/02E	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone	see text	190	Unsorted Bone			H
192	F37/02F	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1base,1-neck w/pewter collar,bothSC	86	Case Bottle			H
192	F37/02F	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
192	F37/02F	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	45	Nail(s)			H
192	F37/02F	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Daub			H
192	F37/02F	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
192	F37/02F	Clothing	Fasteners	(in two pieces), SC	2	Aglet	Brass		H
192	F37/02F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
192	F37/02F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
192	F37/02F	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
192	F37/02F	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
192	F37/02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering, unid., SC	1	Rod	Iron		H
192	F37/02F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	w/nail attached,c. 1/8"thick, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
192	F37/02F	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		17	Unsorted Bone			H
193	F38A	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
193	F38A	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
193	F38A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
193	F38A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
193	F38A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
193	F38A	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
193	F38A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
194	F38B	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
194	F38B	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
194	F38B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
194	F38B	Smoking	Pipes	fragments	2	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
194	F38B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted star,SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
194	F38B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk (?) sample	1				H
194	F38B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragment	1		Wood		H
194	F38B	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H

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195	F38C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	SC	1	Cannon Ball	Iron		H
196	F38D	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
196	F38D	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	pike, SC (trowel?)	1		Iron		H
196	F38D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
196	F38D	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
196	F38D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
196	F38D	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
196	F38D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk (?) sample	1				H
197	F38/01E	Smoking Food	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
198	F38/01D	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1		Brass	Handle	H
199	F38/01F	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
199	F38/01F	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
199	F38/01F	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
199	F38/01F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
200	F38/02D	Clothing	Fasteners	clothing frog, SC	1		Iron		H
200	F38/02D	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted initial, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Marked Bowl			H
200	F38/02D	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted stars, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
200	F38/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
201	F38/02E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
202	F38/02F	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Items	soil samples	2				H
203	F39 CLEANUP	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
203	F39 CLEANUP	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
203	F39 CLEANUP	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
203	F39 CLEANUP F39 CENTER	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	?, conglomerate, see text	1				H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	cut-off corner, 7 1/2"x4"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	floor, 6" x 6"3/4", SC	2	Tile			H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	floor, see text	19	Tile			H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	salmon, 9 3/4"x 4+ x 2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
204	RM F39 CENTER	Architectural	Construction Materials	warped, see text	5	Brick			H
204	RM	Architectural	Construction Materials	water table, see text	2	Brick			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
204	F39 CENTER RM	Architectural Food	Construction Materials	water table, see text	3	Brick			H
205	F39 BLDR TR	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
205	F39 BLDR TR	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
205	F39 BLDR TR	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
205	F39 BLDR TR	Smoking	Pipes	agate. see text	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
206	F39 NE RM	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		1	Unsorted Bone			H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		8	Case Bottle			H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		1	Drug Jar	Deftware	Base	H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	General Activities	Tools	SC, 2 large & 1 small fragments	3	Saw	Iron		H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	*S*-section, 21/2" x 1 5/8"	1	Strap	Iron		H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus spalled fragments	9	Unsorted Bone			H
207	F39 TOP LAYER	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Local Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	?, see text	6	Bottle	CE: Dutch		H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	iron glazed	1	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware		H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Saucer	WSG: Scratch Blue		H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	jug or tankard	1		Rhenish Grey	Base	H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	shell blue	1	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	Rim	H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	white ware	1	Mug	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware	17th c.	1	Stemware			H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware	strawberry knop, SC	1	Stemware	Colored Glass	Green	H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	52	Case Bottle			H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	18th c.	2	Wine Bottle			H
208	F39	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	pewter, SC	1	Case Bottle	Screw Cap		H
208	F39	Architectural	Window Glass Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pane Glass			H
208	F39	Architectural	Hrdwre		1	Turned Lead			H
208	F39	Architectural	Construction Materials	pointed edge	1	Brick			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
208	F39	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		2	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
208	F39	Arms and Military	Nails		34	Nail(s)			H
208	F39	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
208	F39	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		2	Shot	Lead		H
208	F39	Arms and Military	Armor	breastplatefrag.,SC	1		Iron		H
208	F39	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
208	F39	Domestic Activities	General Storage Hand/Maintenance	SC	1	Bale Seal	Lead		H
208	F39	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	blade sections	3	Saw	Iron		H
208	F39	General Activities	Tools	shank, 3" long	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		15	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
208	F39	Smoking	Pipes		28	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
208	F39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bale, 4" length	1		Iron	Handle	H
208	F39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band, c. 4 1/8" length	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
208	F39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred sample, 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
208	F39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	8		Delftware		H
208	F39	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		39	Unsorted Bone			H
209	F39/01	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
209	F39/01	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Hollowware	Delftware		H
209	F39/01	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware	bowl fragment, pre-lead	1	Stemware			H
209	F39/01	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
209	F39/01	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	c.1650-1660	2	Wine Bottle			H
209	F39/01	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
209	F39/01	Architectural	Nails		48	Nail(s)			H
209	F39/01	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
209	F39/01	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
209	F39/01	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes		7	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted stars, SC	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl Red Clay Pipe, Marked & Dec. Stem			H
209	F39/01	Smoking	Pipes	starred,marked VH, SC	1				H
209	F39/01	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	"S" in section,6 1/4"x1"	1	Bar	Iron		H
209	F39/01	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H
209	F39/01	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
210	F39/01-PH	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Case Bottle			H
210	F39/01-PH	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
210	F39/01-PH	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
211	F39/01A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	ochre glaze,red fabric	2	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
211	F39/01A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Neck	H
211	F39/01A	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade?, fragmented	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
211	F39/01A	Architectural	Window Glass		4	Pane Glass			H
211	F39/01A	Architectural	Nails		14	Nail(s)			H
211	F39/01A	Arms and Military	Firearm	gun battery, SC	1		Iron		H
211	F39/01A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
211	F39/01A	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
211	F39/01A	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
211	F39/01A	Smoking	Pipes		9	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
211	F39/01A	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
211	F39/01A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cast fragment	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
211	F39/01A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	4		Delftware		H
211	F39/01A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		5	Unsorted Bone			H
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Dutch-type; pan& jar; jar rim - SC	9		Coarse Earthenware		H
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	or cup	1	Mug	Delftware	Rim	H
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck, 2 bases	25	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	3rd qtr.	5	Wine Bottle			H
212	F39/01B	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	large	1	Spoon	Brass	Handle	H
212	F39/01B	Architectural	Window Glass		8	Pane Glass			H
212	F39/01B	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		76	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
212	F39/01B	Architectural			2	Turned Lead			H
212	F39/01B	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	1	Plaster			H
212	F39/01B	Clothing	Fasteners	silver, SC	1	Cuff-link	White Metal		H
212	F39/01B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Ointment Pot	Delftware		H
212	F39/01B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
212	F39/01B	General Activities	Writing Hand/Maintenance	SC	1	Ink Well	Delftware		H
212	F39/01B	General Activities	Tools	SC	1	Spade	Iron		H
212	F39/01B	General Activities	Stable/bam	boss, SC	1	Harness Tack	Brass		H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes		28	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	5	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
212	F39/01B	Smoking	Pipes	stamped & rouletted, SC	3	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
212	F39/01B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	1-gilded	2	Tack	Brass		H
212	F39/01B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" bag sample	1		Wood		H
212	F39/01B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	8	Sheet metal	Iron		H
212	F39/01B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	fabric, SC	1				H
212	F39/01B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Colorless Glass		H
212	F39/01B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		29	Unsorted Bone			H
212	F39/01B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	3	Mollusk	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
213	F39/01B-C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Bottle			H
213	F39/01B-C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	looks like Iberian storage jar	1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
213	F39/01B-C	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
213	F39/01B-C	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
213	F39/01B-C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
213	F39/01B-C	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
213	F39/01B-C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		7	Unsorted Bone			H
213	F39/01B-C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Dutch-type, base/rim/body, SC	17	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey	Handle	H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Wine Bottle			H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		23	Case Bottle			H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Cauldron	Iron		H
214	F39/01D	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware		1	Ladle	Brass	Handle	H
214	F39/01D	Architectural	Utensils		6	Pane Glass			H
214	F39/01D	Architectural	Window Glass	1-w/writing, SC	49	Nail(s)			H
214	F39/01D	Architectural	Nails		2	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
214	F39/01D	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	wards	2	Plaster			H
214	F39/01D	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Aglet	Brass		H
214	F39/01D	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Button	Brass		H
214	F39/01D	Clothing	Fasteners	back, 2-piece dome	1	Mirror	Glass		H
214	F39/01D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		13	Straight Pin	Brass		H
214	F39/01D	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace		1	Axe	Iron		H
214	F39/01D	General Activities	Tools		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes		16	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes		28	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes	incised, rouletted, stamped	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
214	F39/01D	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
214	F39/01D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
214	F39/01D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk sample	1				H
214	F39/01D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" sample	1		Wood		H
214	F39/01D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cut fragment	1		Brass		H
214	F39/01D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	15		Delftware		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
214	F39/01D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		125	Unsorted Bone			H
214	F39/01D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
215	F39/01F	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Hollowware	CE: Stafford. Mottled Glazed		H
215	F39/01F	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	or window glass	2	Case Bottle			H
215	F39/01F	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)			H
215	F39/01F	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Turned Lead			H
215	F39/01F	Domestic Activities	Sewing	3 + 3 fragments	6	Straight Pin	Brass		H
215	F39/01F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
215	F39/01F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
215	F39/01F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	balance, SC	1	Pan	Brass		H
215	F39/01F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	plate rim, misc.	3		Delftware		H
215	F39/01F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		15	Unsorted Bone			H
215	F39/01F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil?	1	Shell			H
215	F39/01F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
215	F39/01F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
216	F39/01G	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic	Dutch-type	6	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
216	F39/01G	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic	Staffordshire yellowware?	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
216	F39/01G	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	mottled body	1	Hollowware	CE: Staffordshire		H
216	F39/01G	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	2 necks	12	Case Bottle			H
216	F39/01G	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
216	F39/01G	Architectural	Nails		33	Nail(s)			H
216	F39/01G	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Plaster			H
216	F39/01G	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Tile			H
216	F39/01G	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
216	F39/01G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	fragments	8	Comb	Bone		H
216	F39/01G	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
216	F39/01G	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
216	F39/01G	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
216	F39/01G	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
216	F39/01G	Smoking	Pipes	stamped and rouletted	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
216	F39/01G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Sheet metal	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
216	F39/01G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk	1				H
216	F39/01G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
216	F39/01G	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		35	Unsorted Bone			H
216	F39/01G	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
217	F39/01H	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
217	F39/01H	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	rim/body/base,SC	8	Case Bottle			H
217	F39/01H	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
217	F39/01H	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
217	F39/01H	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
217	F39/01H	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
217	F39/01H	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
217	F39/01H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
217	F39/01H	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		6	Unsorted Bone			H
217	F39/01H	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
218	F39/01J	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Hollowware	CE: Local		H
218	F39/01J	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Dutch-type	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
218	F39/01J	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bottle			H
218	F39/01J	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	82	Case Bottle			H
218	F39/01J	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650-1665	3	Wine Bottle			H
218	F39/01J	Architectural	Window Glass		8	Pane Glass			H
218	F39/01J	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		44	Nail(s)			H
218	F39/01J	Architectural	Architectural	1-4 arm junction	2	Tuned Lead			H
218	F39/01J	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Mortar			H
218	F39/01J	Furniture	Hardware	SC	1	Hinge	Iron		H
218	F39/01J	Furniture	Lighting Devices		1	Candle Stick	Brass	Base	H
218	F39/01J	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
218	F39/01J	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace	(no metal id.)1-complete, 1-shank	2	Straight Pin			H
218	F39/01J	General Activities	Tools	blade, SC	1	Spade	Iron		H
218	F39/01J	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
218	F39/01J	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
218	F39/01J	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H

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218	F39/01J	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
218	F39/01J	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
218	F39/01J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	unidentified	1	Ring	Iron		H
218	F39/01J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or blade?, unidentified	1	Strap	Iron		H
218	F39/01J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	finial, fireplace tool?, SC	1		Iron		H
218	F39/01J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		38	Unsorted Bone			H
218	F39/01J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Dutch-type, SC	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	5	Bottle			H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Plate	Delftware	Rim	H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Bottle	Delftware	Base	H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	burned	1	Plate	Delftware		H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	ewer	1	Hollowware	Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	unglazed, delft-like body	1	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware		H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	43	Case Bottle			H
219	F39/01K	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Window Glass		36	Pane Glass			H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Nails		108	Nail(s)			H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Pintle	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	3	Tuned Lead			H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Cobble			H
219	F39/01K	Architectural	Construction Materials	or plaster, sample	2	Mortar			H
219	F39/01K	Arms and Military	Firearm	?, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Arms and Military	Firearm	musket	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Arms and Military	Firearm	musket support, SC	1		Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
219	F39/01K	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	light aqua-blue	2	Vial	Colored Glass	Base	H
219	F39/01K	General Activities	Hand/Maintenance Tools	draw knife, SC	1		Iron		H
219	F39/01K	General Activities	Stable/Barn	halves, curb; SC	2	Bridle Bit	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
219	F39/01K	General Activities	Stable/barn	halves, snaffle; SC	1	Bridle Bit	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		14	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		18	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
219	F39/01K	Smoking	Pipes		25	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
219	F39/01K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
219	F39/01K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1		Bone	Handle	H
219	F39/01K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1	Spur	Brass		H
219	F39/01K	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		122	Unsorted Bone			H
219	F39/01K	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Dutch-type, dish/jar rims; jar hdl	7		Coarse Earthenware		H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Costrel	Saintonge Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	inc. 1-medallion, SC	14	Bottle			H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	pan & jar rims, pan fragments	6		CE: Local		H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware	decanter/cruet, SC	12		Colorless Glass		H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Bottle	Colorless Glass		H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	8	Wine Bottle			H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	case-type	1	Bottle	Colorless Glass	Neck	H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	case-type, 1 neck	4	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua	H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	see text	175	Case Bottle			H
220	F39/01L	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Window Glass	1-complete triangular glass, SC	53	Pane Glass			H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Nails		368	Nail(s)			H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Other fasteners	1-headless, 1-SC	2	Spike			H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pintle	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	15	Turned Lead			H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	bolt	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	misc. plate fragments	4	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate, very fragile, SC	3	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Construction Materials	concave, 3 1/8" x 4" x 2 1/8"	1	Brick			H
220	F39/01L	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, 6" x 6" bag	1	Plaster			H
220	F39/01L	Furniture	Hardware	2" length, SC	1	Hasp	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Furniture	Hardware	bail	1	Handles/Pulls	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings	2-SC	5	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Furniture	Lighting Devices	SC	1	Scissors Snuffer	Iron	Handle	H
220	F39/01L	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gunflint			H
220	F39/01L	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		2	Shot	Lead		H
220	F39/01L	Arms and Military	Armor	attachment, 3" length, SC	1		Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Clothing	Fasteners		2	Aglet	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure		1	Jew's Harp	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
220	F39/01L	Domestic Activities	Sewing	17-complete, 1-head, 2-shanks	20	Straight Pin	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Domestic Activities	Sewing	point?	1	Needle	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Writing Hand/Maintenace	traveling writing set, SC	2		Bone		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	9 3/4" x 7 3/4", SC	1	Hoe	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	9 3/4" x 8"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	draw knife, SC	1		Iron		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Tools	plane blade, SC	1		Iron		H
220	F39/01L	General Activities	Stable/barn	half, snaffle; SC	1	Bridle Bit	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		12	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		15	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		42	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		95	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		98	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes		114	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
220	F39/01L	Smoking	Pipes	1-SC	11	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	2-oblong, 1-round	3	Chain Link	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	gilded, SC	1	Tack	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	plate fragment	1	Lock/Lock Part	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	rudder?, SC	1	Pintle	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	small bag, SC	1	Padlock	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Wire	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	cuylindrical	12	Sheet metal	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	plate, 7 1/4" x4"	1		Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	poss. spoon	5	Unidentified	Pewter		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rolled	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	triangular, 2"length	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified	1	Unidentified	Brass		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	2	Spur	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade, unid.	1		Bone		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	box iron, SC	1		Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	2				H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap end	3	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	wet screen sample	1				H
220	F39/01L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	17		Delftware		H
220	F39/01L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		18	Unsorted Bone			H
220	F39/01L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		551	Unsorted Bone			H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Martin's Hundred Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	cooking, Suneywhiteware, SC	2	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Pitcher	CE: Jamestown		H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	5 necks, 1 base	93	Case Bottle			H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Tableware	SC	1	Tankard	Pewter	Handle	H
221	F39/01M	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	w/attachmenttag	1	Pot	Iron	Handle	H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Window Glass	1-w/2 cut edges, SC	6	Pane Glass			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Nails		123	Nail(s)			H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	bolt, 2 frags.of one bolt	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-very chalky	5	Plaster			H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Construction Materials	4 1/4" w x 2 1/2" t	1	Brick			H
221	F39/01M	Architectural	Construction Materials	angular side,2 1/4" x 4"	1	Brick			H
221	F39/01M	Furniture	Hardware	SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
221	F39/01M	Furniture	Lighting Devices	SC	1	Scissors Snuffer	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Furniture	Lighting Devices	stems, SC	2	Candle Stick	Brass		H
221	F39/01M	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
221	F39/01M	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	possible, SC	3	Gunflint			H
221	F39/01M	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
221	F39/01M	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	1-w/part of inscription; 3-SC	4	Mirror	Glass		H
221	F39/01M	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
221	F39/01M	Domestic Activities	General Storage	SC	1	Bale Seal	Lead		H
221	F39/01M	Domestic Activities	General Storage	w/spike, 7 1/2" diameter	1	Barrel Hoop	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	plane blade, SC	1		Iron		H
221	F39/01M	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	tri; 2 frags.of one file	1	File	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
221	F39/01M	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
221	F39/01M	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
221	F39/01M	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
221	F39/01M	Smoking	Pipes		25	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Staple	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Rod	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3		Wood		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	5 1/2" x 3 5/8" x 1 7/16"	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragments	2	Unidentified	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	mending platefragments	2	Sheet metal	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	25	Sheet metal	Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	2	Spur	Brass		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	goffering iron,SC	1		Iron		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap, w/iron tongue, SC	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Brass		H
221	F39/01M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	wine cock, SC	1	Key	Brass		H
221	F39/01M	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		124	Unsorted Bone			H
221	F39/01M	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
221	F39/01M	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal Ceramic	peach, SC	1	Seed/Pit			H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Dutch-type	1	Jar	Coarse Earthenware		H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Dutch-type, see text	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		2	Plate	Delftware		H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware	?, colorless	1	Unidentified	Lead Glass	Rim	H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Case Bottle			H
222	F39/01P	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	1-blade, SC; 1-blade fragment	2	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
222	F39/01P	Architectural	Window Glass		7	Pane Glass			H
222	F39/01P	Architectural	Nails		57	Nail(s)			H
222	F39/01P	Domestic Activities	Sewing	complete, SC	15	Straight Pin	Brass		H
222	F39/01P	Domestic Activities	Sewing	fragments	2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
222	F39/01P	Domestic Activities	Sewing	pin or needle shank fragments	2		iron		H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
222	F39/01P	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
222	F39/01P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Tack	Brass		H
222	F39/01P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or band	2	Strap	iron		H
222	F39/01P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
222	F39/01P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
222	F39/01P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		60	Unsorted Bone			H
222	F39/01P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil snail	1	Shell			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
222	F39/01P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	3	Mollusk			H
222	F39/01P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
223	F39/01Q	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	(2 frags.-endbroken), SC, 15 1/2"	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
224	F39/01R	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
224	F39/01R	Architectural	Nails		6	Nail(s)			H
225	F39/01S	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
225	F39/01S	Architectural	Nails		9	Nail(s)			H
225	F39/01S	Furniture	Hardware	3 1/2" length, SC	1	Hinge	Iron		H
225	F39/01S	Arms and Military	Firearm	flint preform	1	Gunflint			H
225	F39/01S	Smoking	Pipes	fragment	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
225	F39/01S	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted and stamped	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
225	F39/01S	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted rim	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
225	F39/01S	Historic Faunal/Floral Food Prep/Consumption	Historic Bone	w/eggshell fragments	1	Unsorted Bone			H
226	F39/01T	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 1 neck	5	Case Bottle			H
226	F39/01T	Architectural	Window Glass		7	Pane Glass			H
226	F39/01T	Architectural	Nails		25	Nail(s)			H
226	F39/01T	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	3	Turned Lead			H
226	F39/01T	Architectural	Construction Materials	corner	1	Brick			H
226	F39/01T	Furniture	Hardware	bale, SC	1	Handles/Pulls	Iron		H
226	F39/01T	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Iron		H
226	F39/01T	Arms and Military	Firearm	?	1	Gunflint			H
226	F39/01T	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
226	F39/01T	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
226	F39/01T	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	tine	1	Comb	Bone		H
226	F39/01T	Domestic Activities	Sewing	2-shanks, 24-complete(?)	26	Straight Pin	Brass		H
226	F39/01T	Domestic Activities	General Storage	marked "20" and "...CO+1"	1	Bale Seal	Lead		H
226	F39/01T	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
226	F39/01T	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
226	F39/01T	Smoking	Pipes	1-stamped & rouletted bowl, SC	6	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
226	F39/01T	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
226	F39/01T	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	twisted link, gilded, SC	1	Wire	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
226	F39/01T	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	silver threads, SC	1				H
226	F39/01T	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		64	Unsorted Bone			H
227	F39/01V	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
227	F39/01V	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
227	F39/01V	Architectural	Nails		8	Nail(s)			H
227	F39/01V	Clothing	Fasteners		2	Aglet	Brass		H
227	F39/01V	Clothing	Jewelry/Ornamentation	SC	1	Bead	Glass		H
227	F39/01V	Personal Items	Currency	copper, SC	1	Coin			H
227	F39/01V	Domestic Activities	Sewing	14 w/heads, 4-shanks	18	Straight Pin	Brass		H
227	F39/01V	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
227	F39/01V	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
227	F39/01V	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
227	F39/01V	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pencil?, SC	1	Bar	Lead		H
227	F39/01V	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		11	Unsorted Bone			H
228	F39/01X	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
228	F39/01X	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
228	F39/01X	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
228	F39/01X	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
228	F39/01X	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred	5		Wood		H
228	F39/01X	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
228	F39/01X	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
229	F39/01/2K	Architectural	Window Glass	1-cut 7/8" wide, 1 15/16" long	2	Pane Glass			H
229	F39/01/2K	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
229	F39/01/2K	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
229	F39/01/2K	Architectural	Construction Materials	or plaster, sample w/pebble incision	1	Mortar			H
229	F39/01/2K	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
229	F39/01/2K	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
229	F39/01/2K	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
229	F39/01/2K	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
229	F39/01/2K	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
229	F39/01/2K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band fragment, SC	1		Iron		H
229	F39/01/2K	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
230	F39/01/2J	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	SC	1	Cauldron	Iron		H
231	F39/01/2H	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Items Ceramic	SC	1		Brass	Lid	H
232	F39/01/2L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	?	1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
232	F39/01/2L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	portion of medallion, SC	4	Bottle			H
232	F39/01/2L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	unglazed, SC	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
232	F39/01/2L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware		6	Unidentified	Colorless Glass		H
232	F39/01/2L	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1-xmend w/CC178/39/1L&M, SC	47	Case Bottle			H
232	F39/01/2L	Architectural	Window Glass		4	Pane Glass			H
232	F39/01/2L	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		41	Nail(s)			H
232	F39/01/2L	Architectural	Construction Materials	SC	2	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
232	F39/01/2L	Furniture	Lighting Devices	SC	1	Candle Stick	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.		1	Vial	Colored Glass	Green	H
232	F39/01/2L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Ointment Pot	Delftware		H
232	F39/01/2L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
232	F39/01/2L	General Activities	Tools	narrow, 8 1/2"x 2 1/4" eye height	1	Hoe	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
232	F39/01/2L	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
232	F39/01/2L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Hook	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	broken	1	Chain Link	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	frags., rollededge(armor?), (no #)		Sheet metal	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or band fragment	1	Strap	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	rectangular w/tang & roll bar, SC	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
232	F39/01/2L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		87	Unsorted Bone			H
232	F39/01/2L	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	scallop	1	Shell	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	Bellamine, base/body/med.-SC	3	Bottle			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base, 1 neck	50	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group Prep/Consumption	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck c.1650-60(all mend to neck)	8	Wine Bottle			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Window Glass		21	Pane Glass			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Nails		35	Nail(s)			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	3	Tumed Lead			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Construction Materials	SC/beveled edges, 5 1/2"x4 1/2"x2"	1	Brick			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Architectural	Construction Materials Hand/Maintenace	bevd edge/SC/87/8"x4 1/2"x2 1/8"	1	Brick			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	General Activities	Tools	9 1/4" x 6 3/4" x 2 1/2"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	General Activities	Tools	fragments	2	Hoe	Iron		H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Smoking	Pipes	agate	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, stamped	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band	1		Iron		H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rolled edge	5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss	1				H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	2			Green	H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	includes pig	75	Unsorted Bone			H
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
234	F39/01/2N	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Material	disc, 3 5/8" diameter, SC	1	Sheet metal	Brass		H
235	F39/01/2P	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650-1665	1	Wine Bottle		Neck	H
235	F39/01/2P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
235	F39/01/2P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
235	F39/01/2P	Smoking	Pipes	stamped and rouletted, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
235	F39/01/2P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
235	F39/01/2P	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		1	Unsorted Bone			H
236	F39/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Merida		H
236	F39/02B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Rim	H
236	F39/02B	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		2	Bottle		Neck	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		4	Unidentified	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Stafford. Mottled Glazed		H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Dutch-type, seetext	12		Coarse Earthenware		H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	delft body	1	Costrel	CE: Iberian		H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	w/star medallions, SC	3	Jug	Rhenish Grey		H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		41	Case Bottle			H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	(1/2 base)	3	Wine Bottle			H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Tableware	SC	1	Tankard	Pewter	Handle	H
236	F39/02B	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	Architectural	Window Glass		9	Pane Glass			H
236	F39/02B	Architectural	Nails		203	Nail(s)			H
236	F39/02B	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-1 1/4 thick	2	Tile			H
236	F39/02B	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenance		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
236	F39/02B	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	eye	1	Axe	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenance	eye	1	Hoe	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	General Activities	Tools	gouge fragment?	1		Iron		H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		16	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		19	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		30	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		34	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
236	F39/02B	Smoking	Pipes		79	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Ring	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Brass		H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		6	Unidentified	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1		Bone	Handle	H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	quartz and quartzite fragments	10				H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	rectangular, SC	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss	35				H
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	2				H

Con- text	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
236	F39/02B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	34		Delftware		H
236	F39/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		113	Unsorted Bone			H
236	F39/02B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
237	F39/02D	Food	Ceramic		10	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
237	F39/02D	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	1-SC	2	Unidentified	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
237	F39/02D	Food	Ceramic	pan & jar rims.misc.	5		CE: Jamestown		H
237	F39/02D	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	see text	4		CE: Dutch		H
237	F39/02D	Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	26	Case Bottle			H
237	F39/02D	Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookware	brazier, heart-shaped, SC	1		Brass	Handle	H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Window Glass		14	Pane Glass			H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Nails		81	Nail(s)			H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		5	Turned Lead			H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials		7	Plaster			H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	6 "+ x 4" x 2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
237	F39/02D	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, 6" x 6"bag	1	Daub			H
237	F39/02D	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
237	F39/02D	Clothing	Fasteners	containing fiber	1	Aglet	Brass		H
237	F39/02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
237	F39/02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	2	Ointment Pot	Delftware		H
237	F39/02D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white, 7-SC	8	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
237	F39/02D	Domestic Activities	Sewing	20 w/heads, 3 shanks	23	Straight Pin	Brass		H
237	F39/02D	General Activities	Stable/bam	half, snaffle,SC	1	Bridle Bit	Iron		H
237	F39/02D	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
237	F39/02D	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
237	F39/02D	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
237	F39/02D	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
237	F39/02D	Smoking	Pipes		60	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
237	F39/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	shank w/cotterpin, 4 3/4" length	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
237	F39/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Pewter		H
237	F39/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified	1	Strap	Iron		H
237	F39/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss	2				H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
237	F39/02D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate, 1-w/scored marks, SC	2				H
237	F39/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		191	Unsorted Bone			H
237	F39/02D	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Bottle	CE: Merida Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	1-SC	2	Bottle			H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	butter, iron glaze	2	Pot	CE: Staffordshire		H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	pan rim, misc.	6		CE: Jamestown		H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	see text	15		CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	w/part of mask,SC	1	Bottle		Neck	H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1-base	15	Case Bottle			H
238	F39/02G	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	(slipped end),SC	1	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre	inc. fragments	53	Nail(s)			H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Architectural	SC	3	Tuned Lead			H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Plaster			H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Construction Materials		5	Daub			H
238	F39/02G	Architectural	Construction Materials	1 1/8" thick	1	Tile			H
238	F39/02G	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
238	F39/02G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Ointment Pot	Delftware	Rim	H
238	F39/02G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
238	F39/02G	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
238	F39/02G	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
238	F39/02G	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
238	F39/02G	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
238	F39/02G	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
238	F39/02G	Smoking	Pipes	1-moldmade heeled pipe	4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
238	F39/02G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bail	1		Iron	Handle	H
238	F39/02G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rolled edge, armor?	6	Sheet metal	Iron		H
238	F39/02G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	1				H
238	F39/02G	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
239	F39/02J	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	?	1	Pan	CE: Local	Rim	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
239	F39/02J	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle		Base	H
239	F39/02J	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
239	F39/02J	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
239	F39/02J	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Tile			H
239	F39/02J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
239	F39/02J	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
239	F39/02J	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
239	F39/02J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
239	F39/02J	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		12	Unsorted Bone			H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		3	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		3	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		4	Unidentified	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Midlands yellow?	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Hollowware	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Pan	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Rim	H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	base & body fragments-SC	6	Bottle			H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	rim & body, SCbody - SC	4	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	unglazed, unid.	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	4 necks	46	Case Bottle			H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	c. 1650-1660	4	Wine Bottle			H
240	F39/02K	Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
240	F39/02K	Architectural	Nails		126	Nail(s)			H
240	F39/02K	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	8" section	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	?	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, 3" x 5"bag	1	Plaster			H
240	F39/02K	Furniture	Hardware	5 1/2" length,SC	1	Hasp	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Furniture	Hardware	fragments, 5" total length	2	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Furniture	Hardware	plate fragment	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	SC	1	Jew's Harp	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
240	F39/02K	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	polychrome, SC	4	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
240	F39/02K	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	rim and body	4	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
240	F39/02K	Domestic Activities	Sewing	2-complete, 1-shank	3	Straight Pin	Brass		H
240	F39/02K	Domestic Activities	Sewing	SC	1	Needle	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	General Activities	Stable/barn	saddle tree, SC	1		Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
240	F39/02K	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
240	F39/02K	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
240	F39/02K	Smoking	Pipes		13	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
240	F39/02K	Smoking	Pipes	1 heeled bowl, c. 1620-1660	10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bail	1		Iron	Handle	H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		6	Sheet metal	Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade or lock tumbler?	1		Iron		H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	listed as "sheet lead fragment"	1	Unidentified	Glass		H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist or gneiss	1				H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
240	F39/02K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	inc. blue/whiteplate & misc. frags.	6		Delftware		H
240	F39/02K	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	inc. deer/pig/turtle/bird	162	Unsorted Bone			H
240	F39/02K	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	8	Mollusk			H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Pan	CE: Martin's Hundred	Rim	H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Midlands yellowware	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Hollowware	Stoneware: Beauvais		H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	body & rim, 1-SC	2	Olive Jar	CE: Merida Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	neck & body, SC	6	Bottle			H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Low-countries, figured, 2-SC 1 base, 1 neck/rim, 1-"RW" seal-	10	Unidentified			H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	SC	8	Wine Bottle			H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	72	Case Bottle			H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	(reads "utensil lid") SC	1		Brass	Lid	H
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Food	Utensils	fragmented, SC	1	Unidentified	Iron	Handle	H

Context	Provenience	Group Prep/Consumption	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
241	F39/02L	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	maidenhead, SC	1	Spoon	Brass	Handle	H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Nails		355	Nail(s)			H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	spring	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	tumbler	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Construction Materials	1-1 3/16" thick SC/bev'd edge, 3 3/8"x2 3/8"x2 1/4"	2	Tile			H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Construction Materials	notched edge, 6"+x4 1/8"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
241	F39/02L	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	31	Plaster			H
241	F39/02L	Furniture	Lighting Devices		1	Candle Stick	Brass	Base	H
241	F39/02L	Furniture	Lighting Devices	box plate fragment?	1	Scissors Snuffer	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Arms and Military	Firearm	pistol, SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
241	F39/02L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
241	F39/02L	Domestic Activities	Sewing	complete, 1-broken w/head	11	Straight Pin	Brass		H
241	F39/02L	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace	fragments	3	Straight Pin	Brass		H
241	F39/02L	General Activities	Tools	9 1/2" x 8", SC	1	Hoe	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		19	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		29	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		46	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		47	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
241	F39/02L	Smoking	Pipes		122	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Tack	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	rivet, diamond-shaped, SC	2	Washer	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	needle frags.?	3	Wire	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	plate, unidentified	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering	2	Strap	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering, 14 1/4", rect. in section	1	Rod	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	1 1/4" length	1	Unidentified	Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	blade or lock tumbler	1		Iron		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	18		CE: Dutch		H
241	F39/02L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	21		Delftware		H
241	F39/02L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	deer/bird/turtle/etc.	242	Unsorted Bone			H
241	F39/02L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	18	Mollusk			H
242	F39/02N	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
242	F39/02N	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	7	Case Bottle			H
242	F39/02N	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	frags. (no quantity given)		Wine Bottle			H
242	F39/02N	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
242	F39/02N	Architectural	Nails		19	Nail(s)			H
242	F39/02N	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Plaster			H
242	F39/02N	Furniture	Hardware	SC	1	Hasp	Iron		H
242	F39/02N	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	pale	1	Vial	Colored Glass	Blue	H
242	F39/02N	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
242	F39/02N	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
242	F39/02N	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
242	F39/02N	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
242	F39/02N	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
242	F39/02N	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	fragment	1	Strap	Iron		H
242	F39/02N	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified	2	Strap	Iron		H
242	F39/02N	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	schist, burned	1				H
242	F39/02N	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	inc. deer	88	Unsorted Bone			H
242	F39/02N	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	6	Mollusk			H
243	F39/02P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
243	F39/02P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		16	Wine Bottle			H
243	F39/02P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	6 bases, 6 necks	196	Case Bottle			H
243	F39/02P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	cap, SC	1	Case Bottle	Pewter		H
243	F39/02P	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils		2	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Window Glass		75	Pane Glass			H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Nails		216	Nail(s)			H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		7	Turned Lead			H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
243	F39/02P	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	50	Plaster			H
243	F39/02P	Furniture	Hardware	plate, 1 & 2 fragments	3	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Furniture	Lighting Devices		1	Candle Stick	Brass	Base	H
243	F39/02P	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	1/2" diameter	1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
243	F39/02P	Arms and Military	Armor	hinge attachment, SC	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure Pharmaceutical	SC	1	Jew's Harp	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Medicinal/Hygiene	Contain.	pale, 1 base, 1neck	4	Vial	Colored Glass	Blue	H
243	F39/02P	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		2	Mirror	Glass		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	9 1/4" x 7 1/2" x 2 1/2"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	crosscut bladefragment, SC	1	Saw	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	eye, 2 3/4" hgt, 6"-2 1/4" wide	1	Hoe	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	gimlet, SC	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	gouge	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	no spine, 8" x8" x 2 1/4"	1	Hoe	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	or drift, SC	1	Wedge	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	plane blade w/hammered end, SC	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	General Activities	Tools	set, SC	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		33	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		35	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
243	F39/02P	Smoking	Pipes		50	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Ring	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Sheet metal	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	rolled edges, ring/pulley device	2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	see text	1	Bar	Brass		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified	2	Strap	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1		Bone	Handle	H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	actual size drawing on sheet	2	Unidentified	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	book clasp, SC	1		Brass		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	cone frag., orgraphite (weight?)	1		Lead		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	crucible fragment, SC	1				H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pestle half?, SC	1		Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pounce pot, SC	1		Pewter		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	rouge sample	1				H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	strap-end	2	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	vinegiette, seetext	1				H
243	F39/02P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	29		Delftware		H
243	F39/02P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	5 deer antler to SC	481	Unsorted Bone			H
243	F39/02P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
243	F39/02P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	11	Mollusk			H
244	F39/02Q	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Hollowware	CE: Dutch		H
244	F39/02Q	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	69	Case Bottle			H
244	F39/02Q	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck, c. 1650-1660	14	Wine Bottle			H
244	F39/02Q	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Window Glass		26	Pane Glass			H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Nails		72	Nail(s)			H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Turned Lead			H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	10	Plaster			H
244	F39/02Q	Architectural	Construction Materials	spall w/fingerimpression	1	Tile			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
244	F39/02Q	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	blue/white, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
244	F39/02Q	General Activities	Tools	no seam, see text	1	Hoe	Iron		H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		5	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
244	F39/02Q	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
244	F39/02Q	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
244	F39/02Q	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Strap	Iron		H
244	F39/02Q	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
244	F39/02Q	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items		1	Ring	Brass		H
244	F39/02Q	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		154	Unsorted Bone			H
245	F39/02R	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
245	F39/02R	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		8	Case Bottle			H
245	F39/02R	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
245	F39/02R	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
245	F39/02R	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	4	Plaster			H
245	F39/02R	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	drug jar/basin/oint. pot rims-SC	4		Delftware		H
245	F39/02R	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
245	F39/02R	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
245	F39/02R	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
245	F39/02R	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
245	F39/02R	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
245	F39/02R	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		12	Unsorted Bone			H
245	F39/02R	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell	freshwater clam hollow baluster, Low Countries, SC	3	Mollusk			H
246	F39/02V	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware Ceramic		1	Stemware			H
247	F39/03B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Costrel	CE: Iberian	Base	H
247	F39/03B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
247	F39/03B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Bottle		Base	H
247	F39/03B	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	jar/par/misc.hollowware	5		CE: Dutch		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
247	F39/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		8	Wine Bottle			H
247	F39/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		13	Case Bottle			H
247	F39/03B	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	bowl fragments	2	Spoon	Pewter		H
247	F39/03B	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
247	F39/03B	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	67	Nail(s)			H
247	F39/03B	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Plaster			H
247	F39/03B	Architectural	Construction Materials	2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
247	F39/03B	Personal Items	Currency	casting counter, SC	1		Brass		H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
247	F39/03B	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk?	2				H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	w/hole (sheetbrass)	1	Strap	Brass		H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	slate	2				H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey	Base	H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	drug jar/misc./plate rim & base	9		Delftware		H
247	F39/03B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	wine bottle shape and color	1	Vial	Colored Glass	Base	H
247	F39/03B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	deer/pig/etc.	99	Unsorted Bone			H
247	F39/03B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	12	Mollusk			H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	021		H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Handle	H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
248	F39/03C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
248	F39/03C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	18	Nail(s)			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
248	F39/03C	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Plaster			H
248	F39/03C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
248	F39/03C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
248	F39/03C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
248	F39/03C	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
248	F39/03C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
248	F39/03C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	quartzite fragment	1				H
248	F39/03C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		2	Hollowware	Delftware		H
248	F39/03C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone	includes pig	26	Unsorted Bone			H
248	F39/03C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	2	Bottle			H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Tableware		1	Unidentified	Colorless Glass		H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		8	Case Bottle			H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1base, unusualpointed rod evidence	7	Wine Bottle			H
249	F39/03D	Prep/Consumption Food	Metal Cookingware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
249	F39/03D	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
249	F39/03D	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		79	Nail(s)			H
249	F39/03D	Architectural	Hrdwre	SC	1	Turned Lead			H
249	F39/03D	Architectural	Construction Materials	corner, 1 1/18"thick	1	Tile			H
249	F39/03D	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample(mortar?)	5	Plaster			H
249	F39/03D	Furniture	Lighting Devices	box decoration,SC	1	Scissors Snuffer	Brass		H
249	F39/03D	Arms and Military	Firearm	snaphaunce cock, SC	1		Iron		H
249	F39/03D	Arms and Military	Armor	SC	1	Strap	Iron		H
249	F39/03D	Personal Items	Currency	copper	1	Jetton			H
249	F39/03D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
249	F39/03D	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
249	F39/03D	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
249	F39/03D	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
249	F39/03D	Smoking	Pipes		6	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
249	F39/03D	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
249	F39/03D	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
249	F39/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
249	F39/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	3"+long, 5/16"to 11/16" wide	1	Strap	Iron		H
249	F39/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	chalk?	2				H
249	F39/03D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		5	Unidentified	Delftware		H
249	F39/03D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		54	Unsorted Bone			H
249	F39/03D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	14	Mollusk			H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Pan	CE: Jamestown Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Rim	H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	2	Bottle			H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Glass Storage	pan rim-SC; pan/jar	8		CE: Dutch		H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption Food	Containers	pale	1	Bottle	Colored Glass	Blue	H
250	F39/04D	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
250	F39/04D	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
250	F39/04D	Architectural	Nails		30	Nail(s)			H
250	F39/04D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Ointment Pot	Delftware		H
250	F39/04D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Ointment Pot	Delftware	Base	H
250	F39/04D	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
250	F39/04D	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
250	F39/04D	Smoking	Pipes		6	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
250	F39/04D	Smoking	Pipes	1-heelless pipebowl?	3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
250	F39/04D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		45	Unsorted Bone			H
250	F39/04D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	4	Mollusk			H
251	F39/04B	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware		1	Jug	Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
251	F39/04B	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
251	F39/04B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		13	Case Bottle			H
251	F39/04B	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
251	F39/04B	Architectural	Nails		37	Nail(s)			H
251	F39/04B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
251	F39/04B	Personal Items	Currency	copper, SC	1	Jetton			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
251	F39/04B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	base & body	4	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
251	F39/04B	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	SC	1	Chisel	Iron		H
251	F39/04B	General Activities	Tools	half round, SC	1	File	Iron		H
251	F39/04B	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
251	F39/04B	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
251	F39/04B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
251	F39/04B	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
251	F39/04B	Smoking	Pipes		11	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
251	F39/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Brass		H
251	F39/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	(sheet iron)	2	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
251	F39/04B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	(stimup footrest?)	1	Strap	Iron		H
251	F39/04B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		35	Unsorted Bone			H
251	F39/04B	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
252	F39/04C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		3	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
252	F39/04C	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage		3	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H
252	F39/04C	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	refined & brownglazed	1	Mug	Coarse Earthenware		H
252	F39/04C	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
252	F39/04C	Prep/Consumption Food	Metal Cookingware	SC	1	Cauldron	Iron	Rim	H
252	F39/04C	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
252	F39/04C	Architectural	Nails		12	Nail(s)			H
252	F39/04C	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings Pharmaceutical Contain.		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
252	F39/04C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace	blue/white	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
252	F39/04C	General Activities	Tools	blade?, SC	1	Chisel	Iron		H
252	F39/04C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
252	F39/04C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
252	F39/04C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
252	F39/04C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
252	F39/04C	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
252	F39/04C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
252	F39/04C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Pewter		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
252	F39/04C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
252	F39/04C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		36	Unsorted Bone			H
252	F39/04C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	3	Mollusk			H
253	F39/04E	Food	Ceramic						
253	F39/04E	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	?, SC	1	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
253	F39/04E	Food	Ceramic				Rhenish Brown		
253	F39/04E	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	w/medallion, SC	1	Bottle	Stoneware		H
253	F39/04E	Food							
253	F39/04E	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
253	F39/04E	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
253	F39/04E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Rim	H
253	F39/04E	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
253	F39/04E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		6	Unsorted Bone			H
254	F39/04F	Food	Ceramic						
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	Midlands yellow	2	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
254	F39/04F	Food	Ceramic						
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
254	F39/04F	Food	Ceramic				Rhenish Brown		
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	11	Bottle	Stoneware		H
254	F39/04F	Food	Ceramic						
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	no quantity, see text			CE: Dutch		H
254	F39/04F	Food	Ceramic						
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	sand tempered, unglazed	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
254	F39/04F	Food							
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Wine Bottle			H
254	F39/04F	Food							
254	F39/04F	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	2 necks	32	Case Bottle			H
254	F39/04F	Architectural	Nails		224	Nail(s)			H
254	F39/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Tile			H
254	F39/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials	quartzite	1	Cobble			H
254	F39/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, 3' x 5' bag	1	Plaster			H
254	F39/04F	Architectural	Construction Materials	water table	1	Brick			H
254	F39/04F	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
254	F39/04F	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gunflint			H
254	F39/04F	Arms and Military	Firearm	plate fragments?, 2-mend	3	Buttplate	Iron		H
254	F39/04F	Domestic Activities	Sewing		6	Straight Pin	Brass		H
254	F39/04F	Hand/Maintenance	Tools						
254	F39/04F	General Activities	Tools	see text	1	Hoe	Iron		H
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		14	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		19	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
254	F39/04F	Smoking	Pipes		29	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
254	F39/04F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	1-fragment	3	Cotter pin	Iron		H
254	F39/04F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
254	F39/04F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	see text	1	Strap	Iron		H
254	F39/04F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	calcined slate	1				H
254	F39/04F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	polychrome drugjar/plate/misc.	9	Unidentified	Delftware		H
254	F39/04F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		92	Unsorted Bone			H
254	F39/04F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	fossil snails	2	Shell			H
254	F39/04F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
254	F39/04F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	13	Mollusk			H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Jamestown		H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Pan	CE: Jamestown		H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Cup	Delftware		H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Wine Bottle			H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		20	Case Bottle			H
255	F39/04G	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
255	F39/04G	Architectural	Nails		50	Nail(s)			H
255	F39/04G	Architectural	Other fasteners	SC	1	Spike	Iron		H
255	F39/04G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
255	F39/04G	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
255	F39/04G	Domestic Activities	Sewing	half, SC	1	Scissors	Iron		H
255	F39/04G	Domestic Activities	General Storage	SC	1	Bale Seal	Lead		H
255	F39/04G	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
255	F39/04G	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
255	F39/04G	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
255	F39/04G	Smoking	Pipes		8	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
255	F39/04G	Smoking	Pipes		12	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
255	F39/04G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	can fragments	13	Sheet metal	Iron		H
255	F39/04G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pestle, SC	1		Iron		H
255	F39/04G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil samples, 1- 3"x5", 1-12lb. bag	2				H
255	F39/04G	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		67	Unsorted Bone		Rhenish Brown Stoneware	H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	1	Bottle			H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	6	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	see text	9		CE: Dutch		H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck, c.1650-1665	9	Wine Bottle			H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	5 bases, 3 necks	101	Case Bottle			H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	?, w/brasshandle, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	SC, maker'smark on handle	1	Skimmer	Brass		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Nails		169	Nail(s)			H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Other fasteners Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Spike	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	2	Tuned Lead			H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	bolt, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	fragment w/terminal, SC	1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate back, 1-SC	2	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate front, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	spring, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	tumbler, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	ward, 1-SC	2	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	4	Plaster			H
256	F39/04H	Furniture	Hardware		2	Hinge	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Clothing	Fasteners Hand/Maintenace	clothing (2 in4 frags.), SC	4	Hook			H
256	F39/04H	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	blade, narrow;see text	1	Hoe	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	General Activities	Tools	eye, narrow;see text	1	Hoe	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	General Activities	Stable/barn	saddle treefragment, SC	1		Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		15	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		22	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		25	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
256	F39/04H	Smoking	Pipes		27	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
256	F39/04H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
256	F39/04H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	small, unid.	1	Bar	Iron		H
256	F39/04H	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	6-small glaze frags., see text	15		Delftware		H
256	F39/04H	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	deer, pig, fish, etc.	216	Unsorted Bone			H
256	F39/04H	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	2	Mollusk			H
256	F39/04H	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster, inc. fragments	13	Mollusk			H
257	F39/04J	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Jar	CE: Dutch	Base	H
257	F39/04J	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	25	Case Bottle			H
257	F39/04J	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	basetosoulder(1base);c.1650-65	16	Wine Bottle			H
257	F39/04J	Architectural	Window Glass		9	Pane Glass			H
257	F39/04J	Architectural	Nails		26	Nail(s)			H
257	F39/04J	Architectural	Other fasteners	SC	1	Spike			H
257	F39/04J	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	2	Plaster			H
257	F39/04J	Architectural	Construction Materials	water table, 5+ "x4"x2", SC	1	Brick			H
257	F39/04J	Furniture	Hardware		1	Hasp	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Ams and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
257	F39/04J	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	polychrome, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
257	F39/04J	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	polychrome, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
257	F39/04J	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace		2	Straight Pin	Brass		H
257	F39/04J	General Activities	Tools	blade presform?, SC	1	Hoe	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	General Activities	Stable/barn	fragment	1	Bridle Bit	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes		5	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes		11	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
257	F39/04J	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted star,SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl			H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	half cock, c.2"long, SC	1	Bolt	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	pulley wheelfrag, hook on end,SC	1		Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Wire	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	blade fragment?,6 1/2" x 1 1/2"	1		Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	schist fragment	1				H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	5	Sheet metal	Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	pestle, SC	1		Iron		H
257	F39/04J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		45	Unsorted Bone			H
257	F39/04J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	10	Mollusk			H
258	F39/04K	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
258	F39/04K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
258	F39/04K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
258	F39/04K	Architectural	Window Glass		8	Pane Glass			H
258	F39/04K	Architectural	Nails		13	Nail(s)			H
258	F39/04K	Architectural	Construction Materials		6	Plaster			H
258	F39/04K	Clothing	Fasteners	SC	1	Belt Buckle	Brass		H
258	F39/04K	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	base&body, polychrome,blue/white,SC	6	Drug Jar		Delftware	H
258	F39/04K	Smoking	Pipes	1-mended to8 1/2" length	5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
258	F39/04K	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted & stamped, 1-agate; SC	2	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
258	F39/04K	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	inc. spalledfragments	39	Unsorted Bone			H
259	F39/04L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Olive Jar	CE: Iberian		H
259	F39/04L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	32	Case Bottle			H
259	F39/04L	Architectural	Window Glass		10	Pane Glass			H
259	F39/04L	Architectural	Nails		16	Nail(s)			H
259	F39/04L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	shutter catch,SC	1		Iron		H
259	F39/04L	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Plaster			H
259	F39/04L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
259	F39/04L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
259	F39/04L	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
259	F39/04L	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
259	F39/04L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	?, shank?, unid., 4 3/4"	1	Rod	Iron		H
259	F39/04L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	flake, SC	1		Iron		H
259	F39/04L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		53	Unsorted Bone			H
259	F39/04L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	25	Mollusk			H
260	F39/04P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	8	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
260	F39/04P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
260	F39/04P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		7	Case Bottle			H
260	F39/04P	Architectural	Window Glass		5	Pane Glass			H
260	F39/04P	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
260	F39/04P	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample, large fragment	1	Plaster			H
260	F39/04P	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
260	F39/04P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Unidentified	Iron		H
260	F39/04P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	see text	1	Rod	Iron		H
260	F39/04P	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	box, unidentified, SC	1		Iron		H
260	F39/04P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Unsorted Bone			H
261	F39/05G	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
261	F39/05G	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
261	F39/05G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white, SC	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
261	F39/05G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
262	F39/05J	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	Base	H
262	F39/05J	Architectural	Nails		4	Nail(s)			H
262	F39/05J	Smoking	Pipes	molmade, SC	1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
262	F39/05J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus spalled fragments	5	Unsorted Bone			H
263	F39/05P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Midlands yellow	1	Hollowware	Unidentified		H
263	F39/05P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	see text	4		CE: Local		H
263	F39/05P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
263	F39/05P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
263	F39/05P	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	nipped-end, SC	1	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H
263	F39/05P	Architectural	Nails		50	Nail(s)			H
263	F39/05P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Turned Lead			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
263	F39/05P	Domestic Activities	Sewing		11	Straight Pin	Brass		H
263	F39/05P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
263	F39/05P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
263	F39/05P	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
263	F39/05P	Smoking	Pipes	1 bowl-SC	8	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
263	F39/05P	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		18	Unsorted Bone			H
264	F39/05S	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	Dutch, blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
264	F39/05S	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Case Bottle			H
264	F39/05S	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
264	F39/05S	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
264	F39/05S	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	2	Plaster			H
264	F39/05S	Arms and Military	Firearm		1	Gunflint			H
264	F39/05S	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
264	F39/05S	Domestic Activities	Sewing		3	Straight Pin	Brass		H
264	F39/05S	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
264	F39/05S	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
264	F39/05S	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
265	F39/05V	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
265	F39/05V	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)			H
265	F39/05V	Arms and Military	Firearm		1	Gunflint			H
265	F39/05V	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H
266	F39/05T	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	w/ bone handle, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
266	F39/05T	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
266	F39/05T	Architectural	Nails		7	Nail(s)			H
266	F39/05T	Architectural	Construction Materials	2 bev'd edges, 6 1/2"x4 1/2"x2"	1	Brick			H
266	F39/05T	Architectural	Construction Materials	overfired, c.2"thick	1	Brick			H
266	F39/05T	Architectural	Construction Materials	w/dog print, 9"x4 1/4"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
266	F39/05T	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gunflint			H
266	F39/05T	Personal Items	Currency	silver, SC	1	Coin	White Metal		H
266	F39/05T	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
266	F39/05T	Smoking	Pipes	fragment	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
266	F39/05T	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bail, SC	1		Iron	Handle	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
266	F39/05T	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Scrap Metal	Brass		H
266	F39/05T	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample 3" x 5" bag	1		Wood		H
266	F39/05T	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		7	Unsorted Bone			H
267	F39/05L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		3	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
267	F39/05L	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Hollowware	Saintonge		H
267	F39/05L	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
267	F39/05L	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
267	F39/05L	Architectural	Window Glass	1-completetriangular pane frag	6	Pane Glass			H
267	F39/05L	Architectural	Nails		90	Nail(s)			H
267	F39/05L	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
267	F39/05L	Furniture	Hardware		1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
267	F39/05L	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		2	Shot	Lead		H
267	F39/05L	Arms and Military	Armor	chain mail, SC	1				H
267	F39/05L	Clothing	Jewelry/Oriamentation	SC	1	Bead			H
267	F39/05L	Clothing	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
267	F39/05L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
267	F39/05L	Domestic Activities	Sewing	6-complete,2-shanks	8	Straight Pin	Brass		H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	4	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
267	F39/05L	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted & stamped	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
267	F39/05L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	silver threads, SC	1				H
267	F39/05L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		12	Unsorted Bone			H
268	F39/06J	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
268	F39/06J	Personal Items	Currency	counter, SC	1		Lead		H
268	F39/06J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
268	F39/06J	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
268	F39/06J	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
268	F39/06J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		5	Unsorted Bone			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Hollowware	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		3	Jar	CE: Local		H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	folded foot, rim fragment	1	Stemware			H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	molded drinkingglass	2		Colorless Glass		H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Case Bottle			H
269	F39/06K	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Wine Bottle			H
269	F39/06K	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
269	F39/06K	Architectural	Nails		1	Spike	Iron		H
269	F39/06K	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		82	Nail(s)			H
269	F39/06K	Architectural			1	Turned Lead			H
269	F39/06K	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
269	F39/06K	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		4/64	H
269	F39/06K	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
269	F39/06K	Smoking	Pipes		13	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
269	F39/06K	Smoking	Pipes		19	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
269	F39/06K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Bar	Iron		H
269	F39/06K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
269	F39/06K	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Scrap Metal	Iron		H
269	F39/06K	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		55	Unsorted Bone			H
269	F39/06K	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	handled-SC, pan body, 2-SC	14		CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	shoulder & rim, SC	2	Bottle			H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	manganese, SC	1	Mug	Delftware		H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	salt, SC	1		Delftware		H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		6	Wine Bottle			H
270	F39/06L	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		8	Case Bottle			H
270	F39/06L	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
270	F39/06L	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white, SC	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
270	F39/06L	Smoking	Pipes		13	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
270	F39/06L	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
270	F39/06L	Smoking	Pipes		27	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
270	F39/06L	Smoking	Pipes		27	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
270	F39/06L	Smoking	Pipes		187	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	3	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	handled vessel, SC	5		CE: Dutch		H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	1	Dish	Delftware	Rim	H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	SC	1	Jug	Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Venetian, SC	2	Unidentified			H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Wine Bottle			H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Case Bottle			H
271	F39/06M	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	bowl & stem frags., crumbly	4	Spoon	Pewter		H
271	F39/06M	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Pane Glass			H
271	F39/06M	Architectural	Nails		156	Nail(s)			H
271	F39/06M	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	2	Plaster			H
271	F39/06M	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
271	F39/06M	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	pale olive green, SC	2	Vial	Colored Glass		H
271	F39/06M	Domestic Activities	Sewing	(head)	1	Thimble	Brass		H
271	F39/06M	Domestic Activities	Sewing	5-complete, 3-shanks, 1-head	9	Straight Pin	Brass		H
271	F39/06M	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
271	F39/06M	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
271	F39/06M	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
271	F39/06M	Smoking	Pipes	2-heeled bowls, c. 1650-80	10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
271	F39/06M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	small	2	Tack	Brass		H
271	F39/06M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	or band?	4	Strap	Iron		H
271	F39/06M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	manganese, SC	1	Hollowware	Delftware		H
271	F39/06M	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic	bird, etc.	17	Unsorted Bone	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
272	F39/06P	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bottle	Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H

Con- text	Provenience	Group Food Prep/Consumption Food Prep/Consumption Food Prep/Consumption Food Prep/Consumption	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
272	F39/06P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	French, scalloped, SC	1	Dish	Delftware	Rim	H
272	F39/06P	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	salt, SC	1		Delftware	Base	H
272	F39/06P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware		2	Unidentified	Colorless Glass		H
272	F39/06P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
272	F39/06P	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1 base	36	Case Bottle			H
272	F39/06P	Architectural	Window Glass		9	Pane Glass			H
272	F39/06P	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
272	F39/06P	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
272	F39/06P	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
272	F39/06P	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
272	F39/06P	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
272	F39/06P	Smoking	Pipes		16	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
272	F39/06P	Smoking Food Prep/Consumption	Pipes		29	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
273	F39/06T	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
273	F39/06T	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)			H
273	F39/06T	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
273	F39/06T	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
273	F39/06T	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		3	Unsorted Bone			H
274	F39/06V	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	SC	1	Hollowware	CE: Dutch		H
274	F39/06V	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		9	Case Bottle			H
274	F39/06V	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		14	Nail(s)			H
274	F39/06V	Architectural	Hrdwre	5" (2 frags.)	1	Key	Iron		H
274	F39/06V	General Activities	Stable/barn	SC	1	Bridle Bit			H
274	F39/06V	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
274	F39/06V	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
274	F39/06V	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	bent, c. 10"length, 1 1/2" thick	1	Bar	Iron		H
274	F39/06V	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	curved, c. 11"length	1	Strap	Iron		H
274	F39/06V	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		2	Unsorted Bone			H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	4-SC	5	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Martin'sHundred?	1	Jar	CE: Local		H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Martin'sHundred?	1	Pan	CE: Local		H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Plate	Delftware		H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		13	Case Bottle			H
275	F39/07B	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware		1	Cauldron	Iron		H
275	F39/07B	Architectural	Window Glass		5	Pane Glass			H
275	F39/07B	Architectural	Nails Door and Window Hrdwre		60	Nail(s)			H
275	F39/07B	Architectural			1	Turned Lead			H
275	F39/07B	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
275	F39/07B	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	1-blue/white, 1-polychrome	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
275	F39/07B	Domestic Activities	Sewing		7	Straight Pin	Brass		H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes		12	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes		18	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
275	F39/07B	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted, 2-SC	4	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
275	F39/07B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		2	Unidentified	Delftware		H
275	F39/07B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	plus crumbly fragments	25	Unsorted Bone			H
275	F39/07B	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
276	F39/07C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
276	F39/07C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	2	Bottle			H
276	F39/07C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	cooking, Surreywhite ware, SC	1	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	H
276	F39/07C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Wine Bottle			H
276	F39/07C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		10	Case Bottle			H
276	F39/07C	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
276	F39/07C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Turned Lead			H
276	F39/07C	Architectural	Construction Materials		78	Brick			H
276	F39/07C	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
276	F39/07C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
276	F39/07C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware	Base	H
276	F39/07C	Domestic Activities	Sewing		9	Straight Pin	Brass		H
276	F39/07C	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
276	F39/07C	Smoking	Pipes		5	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
276	F39/07C	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
276	F39/07C	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
276	F39/07C	Smoking	Pipes		13	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
276	F39/07C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Tack	Brass		H
276	F39/07C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	blade fragments	2		Iron		H
276	F39/07C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	1	Sheet metal	Iron		H
276	F39/07C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	scrap	2	Sheet metal	Brass		H
276	F39/07C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	unidentified	1	Strap	Iron		H
276	F39/07C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		50	Unsorted Bone			H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		2	Olive Jar	CE: Merida		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic		3	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	?	6	Unidentified	CE: Martin's Hundred		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Midlands yellow	3	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	2	Jar	CE: Dutch Rhenish Brown Stoneware		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	base & body, SC	3	Bottle			H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	SC	2	Jug	Rhenish Blue and Grey		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Ceramic Tableware	blue/white	1	Dish	Delftware		H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		5	Wine Bottle			H
277	F39/07D	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		25	Case Bottle			H
277	F39/07D	Architectural	Window Glass		9	Pane Glass			H
277	F39/07D	Architectural	Nails		172	Nail(s)			H
277	F39/07D	Architectural	Construction Materials	plaster	2	Plaster			H
277	F39/07D	Clothing	Fasteners		2	Aglet	Brass		H
277	F39/07D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Razor	Iron		H
277	F39/07D	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
277	F39/07D	Domestic Activities	Sewing	28 complete, 12shanks, 3 heads	43	Straight Pin	Brass		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
277	F39/07D	Domestic Activities	General Storage	SC	1	Bale Seal	Lead		H
277	F39/07D	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
277	F39/07D	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
277	F39/07D	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
277	F39/07D	Smoking	Pipes		27	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
277	F39/07D	Smoking	Pipes		27	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
277	F39/07D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	very small tack	1		Brass		H
277	F39/07D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Bar	Iron		H
277	F39/07D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	small, unid.	1	Strap	Iron		H
277	F39/07D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	very thin andtwisted	1	Wire	Brass		H
277	F39/07D	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	soil sample	1				H
277	F39/07D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		184	Unsorted Bone			H
277	F39/07D	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
278	F39/07E	Food	Ceramic		1	Unidentified	CE: Jamestown		H
278	F39/07E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	Midlands yellow	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
278	F39/07E	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	pan rim, jar body	5		CE: Dutch		H
278	F39/07E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Wine Bottle			H
278	F39/07E	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		14	Case Bottle			H
278	F39/07E	Prep/Consumption Food	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Window Glass		3	Pane Glass			H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Nails		40	Nail(s)			H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	plate, SC	1	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	wards	2	Lock/Lock Part	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
278	F39/07E	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
278	F39/07E	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
278	F39/07E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
278	F39/07E	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
278	F39/07E	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
278	F39/07E	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
278	F39/07E	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
278	F39/07E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Sheet metal	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	tapering band	1		Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	square	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
278	F39/07E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		17	Unsorted Bone			H
278	F39/07E	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
279	F39/07F	Food	Ceramic		4	Olive Jar	CE: Merida Pthenish Brown Stoneware		H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	2-SC	2	Bottle		Neck	H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	SC	3	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage Ceramic	jar body, panrim & body	13		CE: Dutch		H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers		7	Wine Bottle			H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption Food	Glass Bev. Containers	1 neck	19	Case Bottle			H
279	F39/07F	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	blade, SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Architectural	Nails		85	Nail(s)			H
279	F39/07F	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		2	Key	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	cock's head, SC	1	Hinge	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Architectural	Construction Materials		3	Daub			H
279	F39/07F	Architectural	Construction Materials	pointed edge	1	Brick			H
279	F39/07F	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		2	Shot	Lead		H
279	F39/07F	Arms and Military	Edged Weaponry	basket hilt, SC	1	Sword Part	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	1-polychrome	5	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
279	F39/07F	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	5	Comb	Bone		H
279	F39/07F	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
279	F39/07F	General Activities	Tools Hand/Maintenace	8"x8 3/4", SC	1	Hoe	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	General Activities	Tools	plane blade, SC	1		Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
279	F39/07F	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
279	F39/07F	Smoking	Pipes		7	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
279	F39/07F	Smoking	Pipes		13	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
279	F39/07F	Smoking	Pipes		43	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
279	F39/07F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	(1 can edge)	2	Sheet metal	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	circular, unid.	1	Bar	Iron		H
279	F39/07F	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	scale pan, SC	1		Brass		H
279	F39/07F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		58	Unsorted Bone			H
279	F39/07F	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	5	Mollusk			H
280	F39/07G	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	thumb-impressed,SC	1	Jar	CE: Jamestown	Rim	H
280	F39/07G	Food	Cooking/Storage		4	Case Bottle			H
280	F39/07G	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		3	Pane Glass			H
280	F39/07G	Architectural	Window Glass		7	Nail(s)			H
280	F39/07G	Architectural	Nails		3	Plaster			H
280	F39/07G	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	1	Vial	Colored Glass	Green	H
280	F39/07G	Pharmaceutical	Contain.	pale	2	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
280	F39/07G	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
280	F39/07G	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
280	F39/07G	Smoking	Pipes		3	Red Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
280	F39/07G	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
280	F39/07G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	reeded, SC	2		Brass		H
280	F39/07G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Brass		H
280	F39/07G	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	SC	7	Unsorted Bone			H
280	F39/07G	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		2	Mug	Coarse Earthenware		H
281	F39/07H	Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	refined,mottledbrown lead glaze	9	Case Bottle			H
281	F39/07H	Food	Cooking/Storage	1 base	11	Pane Glass			H
281	F39/07H	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Nail(s)			H
281	F39/07H	Architectural	Window Glass		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
281	F39/07H	Architectural	Nails		1	Drug Jar	Delftware		H
281	F39/07H	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
281	F39/07H	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	blue/white	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
281	F39/07H	Domestic Activities	Sewing		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
281	F39/07H	Smoking	Pipes		4	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
281	F39/07H	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
281	F39/07H	Smoking	Pipes	1 bowl, c.1645-65	1	Red Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem			H
281	F39/07H	Smoking	Pipes	rouletted stem/bowl junction	1				H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
281	F39/07H	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H
282	F39/07J	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
282	F39/07J	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pintle	Iron		H
282	F39/07J	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
282	F39/07J	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	5	Plaster			H
282	F39/07J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		3	Unsorted Bone			H
282	F39/07J	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	2	Mollusk Red Clay Pipe, Marked & Dec. Bowl			H
283	F39/07K	Smoking	Pipes Hand/Maintenace	starred, marked"H...", SC	1				H
284	F39/07L	General Activities Food	Tools	blade frag, SC	1	Saw	Iron		H
285	F40B	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
285	F40B	Arms and Military Food	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
286	F40C	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Wine Bottle			H
286	F40C	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		1	Unsorted Bone			H
287	F42A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage	grey fabric, dark green int. glaze	1	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware		H
287	F42A	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	32	Nail(s)			H
287	F42A	Architectural	Construction Materials		7	Daub			H
287	F42A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
287	F42A	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
287	F42A	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
287	F42A	Smoking	Pipes		6	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
287	F42A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
287	F42A	Historic Faunal/Floral Food	Historic Bone Ceramic		17	Unsorted Bone			H
288	F42B	Prep/Consumption Food	Cooking/Storage	grey fabricgreen int. glaze1-SC	2	Jar	CE: Dutch		H
288	F42B	Prep/Consumption	Utensils	SC	1	Knife/Knife Part	Iron		H
288	F42B	Architectural	Nails	plus fragments	55	Nail(s)			H
288	F42B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Daub			H
288	F42B	Arms and Military	Firearm	battery, SC	1	Gun Lock Mechanism	Iron		H
288	F42B	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
288	F42B	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		4	Shot	Lead		H
288	F42B	Clothing	Fasteners	fragments	2	Aglet	Brass		H
288	F42B	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	eye & blade part, 7" x 6 1/2"	1	Hoe	Iron		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
288	F42B	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
288	F42B	Smoking	Pipes		8	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
288	F42B	Smoking	Pipes		18	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
288	F42B	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
288	F42B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	band fragment,see text	1		Iron		H
288	F42B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	unid. ferrule,SC	1		Pewter		H
288	F42B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		24	Unsorted Bone			H
288	F42B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	freshwater clam	1	Mollusk			H
289	F42C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
289	F42C	Architectural	Nails	inc. fragments	34	Nail(s)			H
289	F42C	Architectural	Construction Materials		4	Daub			H
289	F42C	Arms and Military	Firearm	SC	1	Gun Barrel	Iron		H
289	F42C	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		3	Shot	Lead		H
289	F42C	Clothing	Fasteners Hand/Maintenance	SC eye&blade sect.4 1/2"x4 1/2"x2 1/2"	1	Aglet	Brass		H
289	F42C	General Activities	Tools		1	Hoe	Iron		H
289	F42C	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
289	F42C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
289	F42C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
289	F42C	Smoking	Pipes		7	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
289	F42C	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
289	F42C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	or clamp,3 3/16"	1	Staple	Iron		H
289	F42C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		2	Strap	Iron		H
289	F42C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	motten	1		Lead		H
289	F42C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		17	Unsorted Bone			H
289	F42C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	clam	1	Mollusk			H
289	F42C	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
290	F42E	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
290	F42E	Arms and Military	Armor	? , SC	1	Buckle/Buckle Part	Iron		H
290	F42E	Smoking	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
290	F42E	Historic Fauna/Floral Food	Historic Bone	(all turtlecarapace)	70	Unsorted Bone			H
291	F49J	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
291	F49J	Architectural	Window Glass		9	Pane Glass			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
291	F49J	Architectural	Nails	includes frags.	7	Nail(s)			H
291	F49J	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
291	F49J	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene		1	Mirror	Glass		H
291	F49J	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
291	F49J	Smoking Food	Pipes	no SHD given	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
292	F49L	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
292	F49L	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
292	F49L	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		3	Shot	Lead		H
293	F49M	Architectural	Nails		1	Nail(s)			H
293	F49M	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	schist orgneiss	1				H
294	F49N	Architectural	Nails		15	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
294	F49N	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Shot	Lead		H
294	F49N	Smoking	Pipes	c.1620-60	1	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
295	F49P	Architectural	Window Glass	?	1	Pane Glass			H
295	F49P	Architectural	Nails		3	Nail(s)			H
295	F49P	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Sprue	Lead		H
295	F49P	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		3	Shot	Lead		H
295	F49P	Unassigned Material Food	Misc. Items	weight, SC	1		Brass		H
296	F49Q	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
296	F49Q	Smoking Food	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		8/64	H
297	F49R	Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H
297	F49R	Architectural	Window Glass		2	Pane Glass			H
297	F49R	Architectural	Nails		10	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
297	F49R	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		1	Musket Ball	Lead		H
297	F49R	Smoking	Pipes	fragments	2	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
297	F49R	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	link, gilded	1		Iron		H
300	F49X	Architectural	Nails		30	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
301	F49AC	Architectural	Nails		2	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		H
301	F49AC	Architectural	Construction Materials	overfired, c. 2" thick	2	Brick			H
302	F49AD	Arms and Military Food	Ammunition/Artillery Ceramic		1	Shot	Lead		H
303	F50A	Prep/Consumption	Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch		H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Unidentified	CE: Dutch	Rim	H
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jug	English Brown Stoneware	Neck	H
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	baluster	1	Jar	CE: North Devon		H
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware		1	Flatware	English Brown Stoneware		H
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		2	Case Bottle			H
303	F50A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		22	Wine Bottle			H
303	F50A	Architectural	Nails		115	Nail(s)			H
303	F50A	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Plaster			H
303	F50A	Architectural	Construction Materials		1	Daub			H
303	F50A	Architectural	Construction Materials	bevd, 3 3/4+"x3 5/8"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
303	F50A	Architectural	Firearm Pharmaceutical	snaphaunce	1	Sideplate	Iron		H
303	F50A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Contain.	pale	1	Vial	Colored Glass	Green	H
303	F50A	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene Hand/Maintenace		1	Ointment Pot	Delftware		H
303	F50A	General Activities	Tools	SC	1	Chisel	Iron		H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		7/64	H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		1	White Clay Pipe, Stem		9/64	H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		4/64	H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		2	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		2	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl			H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
303	F50A	Smoking	Pipes		9	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
303	F50A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		3	Band	Iron		H
303	F50A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
303	F50A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		54	Unsorted Bone			H
303	F50A	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell Ceramic	oyster	2	Mollusk			H
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		1	Jar	CE: Dutch	Neck	H
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	bottleneck&body-SC, jug base & body	10		English Brown Stoneware		H
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	SC	4	Olive Jar	CE: Iberian		H
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	sprig-molded	1	Jug	Rhenish Grey		H
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		1	Case Bottle			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
304	F50B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	1base, c.1680-1710	13	Wine Bottle			H
304	F50B	Architectural	Nails		36	Nail(s)			H
304	F50B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Strap Hinge	Iron		H
304	F50B	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	2	Key	Iron		H
304	F50B	Architectural	Construction Materials		2	Plaster			H
304	F50B	Architectural	Construction Materials	4+*x3 1/2"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
304	F50B	Architectural	Construction Materials	7 1/4"x6+*x2 1/4"	1	Tile			H
304	F50B	Architectural	Construction Materials	water table,2 1/4" thick	1	Brick			H
304	F50B	Furniture	Hardware	section, SC	1	Hinge	Iron		H
304	F50B	Domestic Activities	Sewing Hand/Maintenace	1 3/4" length	1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
304	F50B	General Activities	Tools	8 1/2" length,2 3/4"eye height	1	Hoe	Iron		H
304	F50B	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	eye	1	Hoe	Iron		H
304	F50B	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	shingle, SC	1	Axe	Iron		H
304	F50B	Smoking	Pipes		1	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			H
304	F50B	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
304	F50B	Smoking	Pipes	fragment	1	White Clay Pipe, Stem			H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Hook	Iron		H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bail, SC	1		Iron	Handle	H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		4	Band	Iron		H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	square w/squarehead, 11"	1	Rod	Iron		H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	collar, unid.,SC	1		Lead		H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	marble fragment	1				H
304	F50B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass		1	Unidentified	Delftware		H
304	F50B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Bone		69	Unsorted Bone			H
304	F50B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell		3	Eggshell			H
304	F50B	Historic Fauna/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	4	Moltusk			H
305	F50C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers		4	Wine Bottle			H
305	F50C	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	2-tine, SC	1	Fork	Iron		H
305	F50C	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	see text	2	Spoon	Pewter	Handle	H
305	F50C	Architectural	Nails		21	Nail(s)			H
305	F50C	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pintle	Iron		H

Con- text	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
305	F50C	Furniture	Decorative Furnishings		1	Curtain Ring	Brass		H
305	F50C	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	SC	1	Comb	Bone		H
305	F50C	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Straight Pin	Brass		H
305	F50C	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Thimble	Brass		H
305	F50C	Smoking	Pipes		3	White Clay Pipe, Stem		4/64	H
305	F50C	Smoking	Pipes		4	White Clay Pipe, Stem		6/64	H
305	F50C	Smoking	Pipes		10	White Clay Pipe, Bowl/Stem			H
305	F50C	Smoking	Pipes		26	White Clay Pipe, Stem		5/64	H
305	F50C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	bail	1		Iron	Handle	H
305	F50C	Unassigned Material	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	see text	24		Delftware		H
305	F50C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		53	Unsorted Bone			H
305	F50C	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	1	Mollusk			H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Architectural	Nails		128	Nail(s)			H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		7	Turned Lead			H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre	SC	1	Key	Iron		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	25	Plaster			H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Arms and Military	Firearm	half cock bolt,SC	1		Iron		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Personal Items	Currency	quartered &punched silver, SC	1	Coin			H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Domestic Activities	Sewing	8-complete, 2-shanks	10	Straight Pin	Brass		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	blade, SC	1	Saw	Iron		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	or axe blade?, 5 1/4"x3 5/8"x2 3/8"	1	Wedge	Iron		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	General Activities	Hand/Maintenace Tools	pick, SC	1		Iron		H
306	F39/06L OR 06P	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	(deer, bird, small rodent, etc.)	76	Unsorted Bone			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Nails		94	Nail(s)			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		1	Pin	Iron		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Door and Window Hrdwre		2	Turned Lead			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Construction Materials	7" x 7" x 2"	1	Tile			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Construction Materials	pointed edge,h: 4" x w: 2 1/4"	2	Brick			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	3	Plaster			H

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Architectural	Construction Materials	water table, concave, 6"x4"x2 1/4"	1	Brick			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Furniture	Lighting Devices	fragment, SC	1	Candle Stick	Brass	Base	H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery		2	Shot	Lead		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Clothing	Fasteners		1	Aglet	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Domestic Activities	Sewing		1	Thimble	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Domestic Activities	Sewing		13	Straight Pin	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware		1	Tack	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Unidentified	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material		1	Strap	Iron		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	bog iron?	1	Mineral			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	charred, sample	1		Wood		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items		1	Ring	Lead		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items		1	Spur	Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	alabaster, SC	1			Handle	H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	mending plate	1		Brass		H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone		73	Unsorted Bone			H
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Historic Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	oyster	58	Mollusk			H
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		11				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		7				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage	cobble	1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage	scraper and drill	1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage	scraper and spokeshave	1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	lanceolate, base broken off	1				P
002	44CC178/1- SUR	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Flaked Stone	Biface	1-large	3				P
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Flaked Stone	Biface	bifacial chopper	1				P
002	44CC178/1-SUR	Flaked Stone	Biface	preform/knife,stemmed	1				P
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage	flat cobble, 3modified edges	1				P
003	44CC178/2-SUR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
004	SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage	shale or slate?	1				P
004	SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
004	SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		7				P
004	SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
004	SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	Savannah River	2				P
004	SURFACE	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
007	F02 SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
007	F02 SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
008	F02A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
008	F02A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
008	F02A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		7				P
008	F02A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
009	F02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		8				P
009	F02B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
010	F02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
010	F02C	Flaked Stone	Biface	blank	1				P
011	F02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
011	F02D	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	fragment	1				P
011	F02D	Flaked Stone	Core		1				P
011	F02D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
012	F02A-D BALK	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
014	F02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
014	F02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
015	F02F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
018	F02/01C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
018	F02/01C	Flaked Stone	Debitage	red	1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
019	F02/02A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
019	F02/02A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
021	F02/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
021	F02/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
023	F02/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
023	F02/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
023	F02/02E	Flaked Stone	Core		2				P
026	F02/02J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
026	F02/02J	Flaked Stone	Core		1				P
028	F02/03A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
028	F02/03A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		9				P
028	F02/03A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		19				P
029	F02/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
030	F02/03C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
030	F02/03C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
030	F02/03C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
030	F02/03C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
030	F02/03C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
033	F02/03/1A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
033	F02/03/1A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
033	F02/03/1A	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		1				P
033	F02/03/1A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		5				P
034	F02/03/1B	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz and quartzite	21				P
034	F02/03/1B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		13				P
035	F02/03/1C			debitage & FCR	5				P
035	F02/03/1C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
037	F02/03/2A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
037	F02/03/2A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		16				P
037	F02/03/2A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
038	F02/03/2C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
038	F02/03/2C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
038	F02/03/2C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
039	F02/03/2D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		5				P
043	F06A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
044	F06B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
044	F06B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
044	F06B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
044	F06B	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	fragment	1				P
044	F06B	Flaked Stone	Biface	blank	1				P
044	F06B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		4				P
052	F06/08C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
055	F06/08F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
055	F06/08F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
058	F06/08K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
059	F06/08J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
059	F06/08J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
060	F06/08L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
061	F06/11A	Flaked Stone	Debitage	slate?	1				P
061	F06/11A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
061	F06/11A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
062	F06/11B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
066	F06/12A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
066	F06/12A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		10				P
066	F06/12A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
066	F06/12A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		7				P
069	F06/13A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
069	F06/13A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		11				P
069	F06/13A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
069	F06/13A	Flaked Stone	Biface	?	1				P
069	F06/13A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		4				P
070	F06/13B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
070	F06/13B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
072	F06/14B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		11				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
075	F06/18A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
077	F06/34A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
077	F06/34A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
077	F06/34A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
078	F06/36A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
078	F06/36A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
079	F06/36B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
080	F06/36C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
080	F06/36C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
080	F06/36C	Flaked Stone	Biface	triangular	1				P
080	F06/36C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
081	F06/36D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
085	F06/37H	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
090	F09B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
090	F09B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
090	F09B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
090	F09B	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	?	1				P
090	F09B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		5				P
092	F10A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
095	F13B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
096	F14 SURFACE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
099	F14D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
099	F14D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
099	F14D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
101	F14/02A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
101	F14/02A	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone		1				P
102	F14/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
102	F14/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
102	F14/02B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
102	F14/02B	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone		1				P
103	F14/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		13				P
103	F14/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
103	F14/02C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
105	F14/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
105	F14/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage	some burned	12				P
105	F14/02E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock	quartz, quartzite, sandstone	13				P
106	F14/03A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
106	F14/03A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
107	F14/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
107	F14/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2-calcined	4				P
107	F14/03B	Flaked Stone	Biface	?	1				P
107	F14/03B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock Misc./Unmodified Stone		2				P
107	F14/03B	Other Stone	Stone	unidentified	1				P
107	F14/03B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident. Misc./Unmodified Stone		4				P
108	F14/03C	Other Stone	Stone	stone, touched by fire	1				P
109	F14/03E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
112	F14/04B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
112	F14/04B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
115	F14/04E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
115	F14/04E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
116	F14/04F	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd		1				P
118	F14/05A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
118	F14/05A	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		1				P
119	F14/05B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
119	F14/05B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
119	F14/05B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
120	F14/05C	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
122	F16 BACKDIRT	Flaked Stone	Debitage	stone	3				P
122	F16 BACKDIRT	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
122	F16 BACKDIRT	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
123	F16A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
123	F16A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
123	F16A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
124	F16C			debitage & FCR	13				P
124	F16C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
124	F16C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	?, charred; ordaub?	3				P
125	F16D			flakes & FCR	4				P
125	F16D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
125	F16D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
126	F16E	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartzite and other	3				P
126	F16E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
126	F16E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
127	F16/F37 BDIRT	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
128	F16/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
128	F16/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
128	F16/02B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
129	F16/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
129	F16/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
129	F16/02C	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
130	F16/02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
131	F16/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
131	F16/02E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
131	F16/02E	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd		1				P
132	F17B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
132	F17B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
132	F17B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
133	F17C			FCR & debitage, quartz & quartzite	6				P
133	F17C	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
134	F17D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		8				P
135	F17E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock	?	1				P
137	F17G	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	?, very worn	1				P
139	F17/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
139	F17/02B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
139	F17/02B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
140	F17/02C	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
140	F17/02C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
141	F17/02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz and quartzite	2				P
141	F17/02D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
142	F17/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
142	F17/02E	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
144	F14/02F	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
146	F17/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
152	F17/04B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
152	F17/04B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
153	F17/04C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
153	F17/04C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
153	F17/04C	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
153	F17/04C	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone		2				P
153	F17/04C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
154	F17/04D	Flaked Stone	Debitage	2-calcined	3				P
154	F17/04D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
156	F17/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
156	F17/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage	calcined	1				P
159	F17/05B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
159	F17/05B	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone	calcined	1				P
159	F17/05B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
160	F17/05C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
160	F17/05C	Flaked Stone	Debitage	1-calcined	2				P
160	F17/05C	Other Stone		calcined nodule	1				P
160	F17/05C	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
160	F17/05C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
161	F17/05D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
161	F17/05D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
163	F17/05F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
163	F17/05F	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
164	F17/05G	Other Stone		calcined	1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
166	F19A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
166	F19A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
169	F23B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
169	F23B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
169	F23B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
169	F23B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
169	F23B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
172	F28B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
177	F36	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
178	F37/F16	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
178	F37/F16	Flaked Stone	Debitage		7				P
178	F37/F16	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
179	F37 CLEANUP	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
179	F37 CLEANUP	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
180	F37A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
180	F37A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
181	F37B	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz and quartzite	7				P
181	F37B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		15				P
181	F37B	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	1 1/2' length	1				P
181	F37B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		6				P
182	F37C			debitage & FCR	36				P
182	F37C	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
182	F37C	Ceramic Vessel	Basal Sherd	rounded	1				P
182	F37C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
183	F37D			debitage & FCR	7				P
183	F37D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
183	F37D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
184	F37E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
184	F37E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		12				P
184	F37E	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd		1				P
184	F37E	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
185	F37F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
185	F37F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
185	F37F	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
186	F37G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
187	F37/01-SE	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
188	F37/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
188	F37/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
188	F37/02B	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	1 1/2" length, stemmed	1				P
188	F37/02B	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
189	F37/02C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		11				P
189	F37/02C	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
189	F37/02C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		5				P
190	F37/02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
190	F37/02D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
191	F37/02E	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz and quartzite	15				P
191	F37/02E	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	straight, notched	1				P
191	F37/02E	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		7				P
192	F37/02F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
192	F37/02F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
192	F37/02F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
194	F38B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
194	F38B	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone	water-worn	1				P
194	F38B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
196	F38D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
196	F38D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
196	F38D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock	?	1				P
199	F38/01F	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
205	F39 BLDR TR	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
208	F39	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
208	F39	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
208	F39	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
209	F39/01	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
209	F39/01	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
211	F39/01A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
212	F39/01B			debitage & FCR	6				P
212	F39/01B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
214	F39/01D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
214	F39/01D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
214	F39/01D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
216	F39/01G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
216	F39/01G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
216	F39/01G	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
218	F39/01J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
218	F39/01J	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock	?	1				P
219	F39/01K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
219	F39/01K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
219	F39/01K	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
219	F39/01K	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
219	F39/01K	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
220	F39/01L			debitage & FCR	11				P
220	F39/01L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
220	F39/01L	Flaked Stone	Debitage	1=(illegible)	11				P
220	F39/01L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
220	F39/01L	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		4				P
221	F39/01M	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
221	F39/01M	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
221	F39/01M	Flaked Stone	Debitage	S.C.	13				P
221	F39/01M	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
221	F39/01M	Flaked Stone	Core	S.C.	3				P
221	F39/01M	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
222	F39/01P	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
222	F39/01P	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
222	F39/01P	Flaked Stone	Biface		1				P
222	F39/01P	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
225	F39/01S	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
225	F39/01S	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
226	F39/01T	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
226	F39/01T	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone	calcined	1				P
232	F39/01/2L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
233	F39/01/2M (?)	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	quartz tempered	1				P
236	F39/02B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		7				P
236	F39/02B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
237	F39/02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
237	F39/02D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
237	F39/02D	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		8				P
237	F39/02D	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	1-Hercules or Shocko series	2				P
238	F39/02G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
238	F39/02G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
238	F39/02G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
238	F39/02G	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
239	F39/02J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
240	F39/02K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
240	F39/02K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
240	F39/02K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
240	F39/02K	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
240	F39/02K	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		5				P
241	F39/02L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
241	F39/02L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
241	F39/02L	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface		1				P
241	F39/02L	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		5				P
241	F39/02L	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	quartz temper	1				P
241	F39/02L	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
243	F39/02P	Flaked Stone	Debitage		14				P
243	F39/02P	Other Stone		calcined	1				P
245	F39/02R	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
247	F39/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
247	F39/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
247	F39/03B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
247	F39/03B	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	? , 1 3/4"	1				P
249	F39/03D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
249	F39/03D	Flaked Stone	Debitage	1-calcined	4				P
249	F39/03D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
250	F39/04D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
250	F39/04D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
250	F39/04D	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd	micaceous clayw/occas. sand temper	1				P
251	F39/04B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
251	F39/04B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
252	F39/04C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
252	F39/04C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
252	F39/04C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
254	F39/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
254	F39/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
254	F39/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
254	F39/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
254	F39/04F	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
256	F39/04H	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz & quartzite flakes/debitage	7				P
256	F39/04H	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
256	F39/04H	Flaked Stone	Hafted Biface	eared	1				P
256	F39/04H	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
257	F39/04J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
257	F39/04J	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone	pebble	1				P
263	F39/05P	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
263	F39/05P	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
264	F39/05S	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
266	F39/05T	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified Stone	fire-burned pebble	1				P
267	F39/05L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
268	F39/06J	Other Stone	Misc./Unmodified	water-worn	1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class Stone	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
269	F39/06K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
269	F39/06K	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
271	F39/06M	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
272	F39/06P	Other Stone		nodule	1				P
272	F39/06P	Ceramic Vessel	Rim Sherd		1				P
272	F39/06P	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
274	F39/06V	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
274	F39/06V	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
275	F39/07B			quartz & quartzite FCR &debitage	42				P
275	F39/07B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
276	F39/07C			quartz & quartzite FCR &debitage	30				P
276	F39/07C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
276	F39/07C	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		2				P
277	F39/07D			FCR &debitage	8				P
277	F39/07D	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
278	F39/07E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
278	F39/07E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
279	F39/07F	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
280	F39/07G	Flaked Stone	Debitage		3				P
287	F42A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		7				P
287	F42A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
287	F42A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		2				P
287	F42A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		3				P
288	F42B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		4				P
288	F42B	Flaked Stone	Debitage		12				P
288	F42B	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
289	F42C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
289	F42C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P
290	F42E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
290	F42E	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
291	F49J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P

Context	Provenience	Group	Class	Comments	Quant	Object	Date Attribute	Descriptor	Hist/ Prehist
291	F49J	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
293	F49M	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
293	F49M	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.	very gravel tempered	7				P
298	F49T	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock	?, small fragment	1				P
299	F49V	Flaked Stone	Debitage		20				P
299	F49V	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident.		1				P
300	F49X	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		1				P
303	F50A	Flaked Stone	Debitage	quartz & quartzite	8				P
303	F50A	Flaked Stone	Debitage		5				P
303	F50A	Other Stone	Fire-cracked Rock		3				P
303	F50A	Ceramic Vessel	Ceramic frag., unident. Misc./Unmodified Stone		2				P
304	F50B	Other Stone	Stone		2				P
305	F50C	Flaked Stone	Debitage		2				P
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		1				P
307	F39/06P OR 06L	Flaked Stone	Debitage		6				P

Appendix C: 44HE388 Contexts Associated with the Harris House

The following data have been linked to the Harris occupation of Curles Neck. They are compiled from the site's (presumed) final Excavation Unit (EU) register 1986-1997, a 1993 field sketch of excavations in progress, handwritten faunal cataloging notes, handwritten prehistoric inventory notes, 1991-1996 field records (feature catalogs), and a "Summary of field work at Curles Neck Dairy Farm," dated 1993. Multiple annual EU registers were found in VDHRs site records, though not all years were represented. It should be noted that higher EU numbers were listed in copies of an incomplete handwritten faunal catalog that could not be found in any EU register.

F=Feature. T=Trench. L=Level. These context prefixes are followed by two digits indicating the year.

The column "Notes" summarizes or quotes comments in excavation registers.

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Eastings	Feat. Notes
8002	T93-1	Exploratory trench	167.5		Cuts through fills "along 167.5 line" laid down to build Randolph kitchen.
8007	T93-2	Brick rubble poss. from Harris house			EU description conflicts... says "along south chimney cross wall from cheek to south kitchen wall builder's trench" and was excavated at a time when only Randolph contexts were being recorded.
8022	F91 - 60,62,63	Feature cleanup	164-165	170-171	"clean up of test holeincludes features 91-60, 91-62, 91-63. Bottom's on 'new' cellar floor."
8022	T93-1	Exploratory trench	165	170-171	Cuts through fills "along 167.5 line" laid down to build Randolph kitchen. "North end of T93-1 from root cellar to robber's trench north wall kitchen."
8026	F93-05	Disarticulated hearth bricks/stones	162.5	162.5-165	"Mostly removed, with only a small portion remaining that directly abuts F#93-4."
8028	F93-09	Irregular light brown loam	162.5	165	"... seems to overlay F#91-60 [F93-8]. It is probably a wash lens directly over F#91-60."
8029	F91-60,61,62	Block excavation of multiple features	162.5	167.5	"excavation of F91-60, 61,62 in block.. Only"
8030	F93-10	Burned log or beam	162.5	165	"In situ in Feature 93-9... It may have simply been a large beam that was protruding out of F#91-60 and had F#93-9 wash in around it. It was fully excavated." C-shaped or oval hearth remnants "with an arched brick fire-box underneath facing east into the brick cellar. One course of unmortared full bricks stood on end to form a curve with a row of cobbles placed in the same configuration to the outside." "It is attached to the west wall of the Thomas Harris house and is part of a complex that also includes feature 93-45, the arched firebox underlying the hearth. This feature includes not only the bricks and cobbles making up the shape of the hearth, but also the bricks in course that make up the floor of the hearth. The feature has not been removed."
8035	F93-04	Ash lens inside "C-shaped hearth"	162.5	162.5	
8036	F91-60,61,62	Block excavation of multiple features	162.5	165	Similar to above
8038	T93-4	Exploratory trench	162.5	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
8042	F93-15	Rubble destruction layer inside hearth	162.5	162.5	"...where hearth floor is missing. It was excavated as part of trench 93-3."
8043	F91-63	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	162.5	167.5	"F91-63 in block... only" "This feature contained mostly brick rubble. It was completely excavated. It may be associated with stratum feature 91-56."
8045	F93-07	Irregular stain surrounding hearth	162.5	162.5-165	
8048	F93-17	Postmold for PH F93-18, south bisect	164.77	173.08	"...in trench 93-4. This feature has no associations at this time. It was fully excavated, with no diagnostics found."feature "builder's trench under builder's trench 93-1" EU 80
8049	F93-18	Posthole, south bisect	164.77	173.08	"...in trench 93-4. Feature was fully excavated. Unknown association, with no diagnostic artifacts found."
8052	Mixed	Multiple features in southwest block, arbitrary level	162.5	167.5	"arbitrary level a few inches thick above cellar (?) floor"
8053	F91-63	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	162.5	165	
8054	F93-17	Postmold for PH F93-18, north bisect	164.77	173.08	"...in trench 93-4. This feature has no associations at this time. It was fully excavated, with no diagnostics found." feature "builder's trench under builder's trench 93-1" EU 80
8055	F93-18	Posthole, north bisect	164.77	173.08	"...in trench 93-4. Feature was fully excavated. Unknown association, with no diagnostic artifacts found."
8056	F-93-7,18	Multiple features?	162.5	173.08	"F93-18 162.5N 173.08, excavation of F-93-7 west of F93-4 in blocks 162.5N 160-102.5 E"
8060	F93-56	Destruction layer			"...above F93-34 in trench 93-1. May or may not be associated with destruction layers F91-60 through F91-63 in Harris house. Excavated in trench 93-1 only."

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Easting	Feat. Notes
8066	F93-23	Postmold of PH F93-24, west bisect	165.5	172.75	"...in trench 93-4. Association is unknown at this time. Feature has been fully excavated. No diagnostics recovered."
8067	F93-23	Postmold of PH F93-24, east bisect	165.5	172.75	"...in trench 93-4. Association is unknown at this time. Feature has been fully excavated. No diagnostics recovered."
8068	F93-24	Posthole, west bisect	165.5	172.75	"...in trench 93-4.... Unknown association at this time. Fully excavated. No diagnostics artifacts found."
8069	F93-24	Posthole, east bisect	165.5	172.75	"...in trench 93-4.... Unknown association at this time. Fully excavated. No diagnostics artifacts found."
8070	F93-25	Posthole with no mold?, north bisect	165.9	172.67	"...in trench 93-4.... Feature was fully excavated. Association unknown at present."
8071	F93-25	Posthole with no mold?, south bisect	165.9	172.67	"...in trench 93-4.... Feature was fully excavated. Association unknown at present."
8072	F93-30	Harris house robber's trench	162.5	165	South wall of Harris house. "Excavated in block 162.5 N 165 E only."
8073	F91-63	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	162.5	165	"Last thin wash on floor"
8074	F93-05	Disarticulated hearth bricks/stones	162.5	165	"removal of stones from block"
8076	F93-34	Robber's trench north side 'Harris House cellar in T93-1'	unlisted	unlisted	
8077	F93-35	Destruction layer	170	167.5	Destruction layer under F#91-32 in the east wing of the Randolph kitchen. "Association with other strata layers is unknown at this time." "Assoc. w/ F91-60? "
8078	F93-26	Posthole, west bisect	165.9	173.38	"...in trench 93-4....It was fully excavated and is of unknown association. No datable artifacts found."
8080	F93-36	Postmold, east bisect	165.9	173.38	Mold for PH F#93-26 in trench F#93-4
8081	F93-37	Thin layer of plaster or mortar	162.5	160-162.5	Underlies F93-07 'east and west of the 'C-shaped hearth'.... It has been mostly removed, only a small portion remains adjacent to the hearth F93-4."
8082	F93-26	Posthole, east bisect	165.9	173.38	"...in trench 93-4....It was fully excavated and is of unknown association. No datable artifacts found."
8086	F93-40	Harris house destruction layer	unlisted	unlisted	Uppermost dest. layer under leveling fill for Randolph kitchen construction. Found in trench F#93-1. Only excavated in this trench. "Changed to F#93-56 after excavation." "Poss. Associated with F91-43."
8087	F93-05	Disarticulated hearth bricks/stones	162.5	162.5	"removal of F93-5 east of 'C[shaped hearth]' in block"
8088	F93-34-> F93-41	Stratum of ash/organic wash	unlisted	unlisted	Originally F#93-41. Found in trench F#93-1. Only excavated in this trench. "It also seems to wash into wall fall debris" (F#93-39). EU taken and known to have been reassigned from faun. Cat. In EU reg: "F93-41, removal of soil layer in T93-1 associated with F91-46."
8088	F93-41	Reassigned -see 93-34			
8090	Mixed Feats.	Mixed Feats.	162.5	162.5	"Removal of rubble layers down to 'F91-63' in block east of 'C-shaped hearth'"
8091	F93-42	Organic layer mottled with ash/charcoal	162.5	162.5-165	Thin, compact stratum 2-5 cm in depth, directly overlying Harris house brick floor F93-29. Only excavated in two 2 1/2 meter square grid blocks.
9024	T93-4/L1	Exploratory trench	165	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9025	T93-4/L1	Baulk in exploratory trench square	165	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9026	T93-4/L2	Exploratory trench	165	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Easting	Feat. Notes
9027	T93-4/L1	Exploratory trench	162.5-165	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels. EU Reg: "Removal of Randolph kitchen cobble floor square." Noted as "F54"
9028	T93-4/L3	Exploratory trench	162.5-165	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9043	T93-4	Exploratory trench, unspecified arbitrary level	162.5	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9044	F93-03	Hard packed clay stratum	167.5	162.5	"This feature is located under the cobble floor in the main wing of the Randolph kitchen. It is... comparable to feature 91-32 in the east wing of the kitchen. It was assigned a feature number and excavation unit number only because three English Brown and Tan ceramic sherds were removed from it during cleaning of the chimney cheek area. This feature is unexcavated and most likely underlies the cobble floor in the entire main wing."
9061	T93-4	Exploratory trench	167.5	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9063	F91-34	Series of wash lenses over destruction debris in 17th c building	167.5	160	"as defined in west wall of root cellar"
9064	F91-34	Series of wash lenses over destruction debris in 17th c building	167.5	167.5	"as defined in west wall of root cellar"
9070	T93-4	Exploratory trench	167.5	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels. This context contains "almost sterile fill" at base of trench, including F94-8 (no further feature description).
9071	F94-27	Small cobble concentration "laying [sic] on northern slope"	167.5	167.5	At edge of Harris cellar
9072	F94-28/91-34	Destruction layer	167.5	167.5	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
9075	F94-28	Destruction layer	167.5	167.5	Brick rubble associated with Harris house. EU (mis?)labels F94-34 in one spot but not in another version - which I understand to be the brick remnants themselves?
9076	F94-28 or F-94-34 or 91-34?	"Harris wash lense in block"	167.5	162.5	Labeled "F91-34" at a time when F94-28 was under excavation and known to extend to this easting.
9077	F94-26	Concentration of large river cobbles	167.5	160	"Roughly linear - north/south"
9079	F94-28 or F-94-34 or 91-34?	"Wash lense from SE corner Harris house"	162.5	170	Brick rubble associated with Harris house?
9081	T93-4	Exploratory trench - "removal of remaining fill"	162.5	172.5	Cuts through Randolph kitchen midden. Dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels.
9082	F94-28	Primary Harris destruction layer	162.5	162.5-165	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
9085	91-34?	"Removal of wash layer"	165	170	Brick rubble associated with Harris house. EU (mis?)labels F94-34 in one spot but not in another version - which I understand to be the brick remnants themselves?
9086	F94-28	Destruction layer	162.5	170	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
9087	F94-28	Primary Harris destruction layer	167.5	160	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
9089	F94-30	Posthole or Postmold	167.5	167.5	Associated with north wall of Harris house.
10025	F94-28	Harris destruction fill	unlisted	unlisted	

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Easting	Feat. Notes
10028	F95-7	"Wash lensing"	unlisted	unlisted	At east wall of Harris cellar
10029	F94-28	Harris destruction fill	unlisted	unlisted	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
10030	F95-6	Destruction fill in Poss. Harris cellar entrance	unlisted	unlisted	"Discrete layer of fill east of kitchen in possible Harris cellar bulkhead entrance."
10033	F93-42	Organic layer mottled with ash/charcoal	unlisted	unlisted	Thin, compact stratum 2-5 cm in depth, directly overlying Harris house brick floor F93-29. Only excavated in two 2 1/2 meter squares. grid blocks.
10035	94-11	Destruction fill in Poss. Harris cellar entrance	unlisted	unlisted	"Fill layer with brick and ash flecking east of Randolph kitchen in possible bulkhead entrance to Harris cellar."
10040	F95-15	Destruction fill	unlisted	unlisted	"Fill below F94-11 and F95-6 east of kitchen in possible bulkhead entrance to Harris cellar F95-13."
10046	F95-16	Ash fill in bake oven firebox	unlisted	unlisted	Harris house bake oven.
10048	F94-28	"Cleaning of Harris rubble above and around bake oven"	167.5	160	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
10050	F95-16	Slumped ash fill in bake oven firebox	unlisted	unlisted	Harris house bake oven.
11018	F94-28	Harris destruction layer - exterior SW of Bake oven	unlisted	unlisted	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
11019	F94-28	Harris destruction layer - exterior SW of Bake oven	unlisted	unlisted	Brick rubble associated with Harris house.
11039	F94-29	Harris rubble	unlisted	unlisted	Last 25cm of Harris destruction and wash lenses in between western end of Harris House and baulk left for Randolph kitchen interior wall."
11043	F94-28	Harris destruction layer	unlisted	unlisted	"in western half of Harris hearth"
11045	F96-12	Harris hearth ash layer	unlisted	unlisted	"in western half of Harris hearth"
11048	F96-12	Harris hearth ash layer	unlisted	unlisted	"in western half of Harris hearth"
11051	F94-28	Destruction layer	unlisted	unlisted	"under Randolph kitchen and on exterior sw of bake oven - also on interior."
11052	F94-28 or "F94-29"	"Harris destruction mixed with ash"	unlisted	unlisted	
11053	F94-28	Primary Harris destruction layer	unlisted	unlisted	"west of bake oven"
11055	F96-13	Wash over Harris cellar floor	unlisted	unlisted	"under destruction directly west of bake oven"
Unexcavated	F93-29	Brick floor of Harris house	unlisted	unlisted	"It was not removed. The bricks are laid in course using full statute bricks offset a half brick length every course."
Unexcavated	F93-38	North wall of Harris house			"discovered in trench 93-1. It is composed of bricks in course and is about five courses deep. It is overlain by the wall fall F93-39. It has not been removed."
Unexcavated	F93-39	Harris house wall fall			Lies on and south of north wall F93-38. "It is composed of bricks, both whole and broken, with a few large cobbles included. Lying in trench 93-1 this feature has not been removed."
Unexcavated	F93-43	South wall of Harris house	162.5	170	Brick-nogged.
Unexcavated	F93-44	South wall of Harris house	162.5	162.5-165	Brick-nogged. Abuts arched firebox wall F93-45 on the west.

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Easting	Feat. Notes
Unexcavated	F93-45	Harris house fire box + wall			Firebox and *brick wall between south wall F93-44 and wall F93-46 in the west end of the Harris house cellar. It lies below the 'C-shaped hearth' F-93-4 and on the floor F93-29.
Unexcavated	F93-46	Short brick wall in cellar			*On the north side of and perpendicular to the arched firebox. This feature is currently under a baulk and it is unclear at this time whether it belongs to the fire-box to (sic) or remnants of a cross-wall. *
Unexcavated	F93-51	PM for PH 93-50	163.5	165.8	Mold for one of the PHs supporting Harris house south wall.
Unexcavated	F93-52	PH in hearth area	163.9	165.5	No mold evident. *Most likely a hearth hood support post of some type.* Associated with F93-53.
Unexcavated	F93-53	PH in hearth area	164.65	165.2	Presumed hearth hood support post. Associated with F93-52.
Unexcavated	F93-54	PM for PH F93-53	164.6	165.15	Presumed hearth hood support post.
Unexcavated	F94-32	Poss. Chimney cheek	167.5	165	Short brick wall in center of Harris house.
Unexcavated	F94-34	Entrance to Harris house	167.5	162.5	Opening in north wall.
Unexcavated	F95-12	Headers in *central brick feature*	unlisted	unlisted	Bricks in course on top of F-94-32 in Harris cellar
Unexcavated	F95-14	Harris house east wall	unlisted	unlisted	
Unexcavated	F95-17	Part of poss. double hearth	unlisted	unlisted	Bricks in course running east/west, Harris house, adjacent to F93-4 (bake oven).
	F91-38	Dark organic loam	unlisted	unlisted	Brick-flecked w/ mortar inclusions. *in the destruction debris of the root cellar F48 [???91-48 is a rodent disturbance. Does this mean 91-38?]. One explanation is that there was a basket or other container on the floor of the root cellar when the chimney wall collapsed into the cellar.*
	F91-54	Bottom lens of grey, greasy soil in root cellar	unlisted	unlisted	In F91-38. *This may be the decayed remains of the content of the basket. Several bones found in the feature, many appear burned (or stained from the decayed organics).
	F91-60	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	165	169.8-170.6	Reassigned, see F93-8. Fill in new 17th cent. Cellar slump. Overlies F91-61, underlies F91-58.
	F91-61	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	165	169.8-170.6	*Burn layer dark brown silty loam with large amount of brick rubble and charcoal chunks. Fill in new 17th cent. Cellar slump. Overlies F91-62, underlies F91-60.*
	F91-62	Arbitrary designation within destruction fill	165	169.8-170.6	*Burn/Rubble layer. Dark brown silty loam with large amount of brick rubble, charcoal. Similar in appearance to F91-60. Fill level in new 17th century cellar. Overlies F91-63, underlies F91-61.
	F93-06	Dark brown sandy loam feature inside hearth	162.5	162.5	*Completely excavated as part of Trench 93-3.*
	F93-08	Irregular brown organic feature surrounding hearth	162.5	162.5-165	*This feature was reassigned [from?] the feature number 91-60.* Charcoal, mortar, brick rubble *burn layer.* *Fill layer in new 17th-century cellar slump. Overlies F91-61, underlies F91-58.*
	F93-19	Ditch?	162.5	172.5	It was discovered in trench 93-4... Only a small part was excavated, and from this part the feature seems to have a 'ditch-like' profile. It may or may not be associated with 'Bacon's ditch'.
	F93-47	PH in Harris house floor	164	169.1	In floor F-93-29. Excavated as part of an exploratory trench in a previous (unspecified) year.
	F93-48	Structural PH for Harris house south wall	163.9	167.1	Underlying robber's trench F93-30. PHs 93-47 through 93-50 are all associated with the south wall.
	F93-49	Structural PH for Harris house south wall	163.9	165.3	Underlying robber's trench F93-30. PHs 93-47 through 93-50 are all associated with the south wall.
	F93-50	Structural PH for Harris house south wall	163.5	165.8	PHs 93-47 through 93-50 are all associated with the south wall. This PH abuts the wall 93-44.

E.U. #	Provenience	Description	Northing	Easting	Feat. Notes
	F93-55	Builder's trench			"Possibly mixed with some robber's trench on the outside of wall F93-38 It was found only in trench 93-1 and has only been excavated here. <i>It overlies the wall fall of the house F93-39.</i> "
	F94-31	Posthole or Postmold	167.5	164.5	Associated with north wall of Harris house.
	F94-33	"Harris floor raised section"	167.5	160	Raised brickwork in floor. Or rubble on top of floor?
	F94-35	Harris destruction fill	162.5	170	"Rubble filled linear stain parallel to floor, east wall of Harris house."
	F95-11	Posthole	unlisted	unlisted	Interior Harris house west of F94-32
	F95-13	Large circular pit	unlisted	unlisted	"East of Harris cellar with irregular floor, possibly a bastion or bulkhead entrance to Harris house."
	F95-19	Ash layer			"Under F94-17 (Bacon fill) full of burned mortar and roofing tiles. Along northern edge of F94-18."
	F95-5	Ash/charcoal lens	unlisted	unlisted	Thin layer, "first discovered in T83-4."
	T93-3	Exploratory trench			

Appendix D: Curles Neck Harris Occupation Artifact Assemblage

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9075	ceramic	tob. Pipe	9	Chesapeake	stem				
9075	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	SBJ	mold	rouletted rim	illegible MM on heel rest	8/64
9075	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem	mold			7/64
9075	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowl		rouletted rim		
9075	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem		"xxxxxx' on heel"		
9079	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				8/64
9077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	Chesapeake	stem				
9076	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
9076	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem			4 fleurs de lis in quartered diamond	8/64
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	White	bowl				
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	8	Chesapeake	stem				
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				9/64
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	SBJ	mold	rouletted rim		8/64
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowl		rouletted rim		
9087	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9044	ceramic	tob. Pipe	5	White	stem				5/64
9081	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	Chesapeake	stem				
9081	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9082	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
9082	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				8/64
9086	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
8088	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	unknown	bowl				

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
8072	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
8002	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8056	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8043	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8091	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				9/64
8002	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				8/64
8053	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
8029	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	White	stem				8/64
8052	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
8090	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	White	stem				7/64
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	4	White	stem				7/64
8038	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
8056	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
8053	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
8052	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	White	stem				
8053	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				
8029	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9026	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
9026	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
9026	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem			Spurred heel	4/64
9028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	bowf				
9028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				8/64
8028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem		rouletted		
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem		rouletted		
8028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowf				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowf				
9028	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				5/64
9027	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
8043	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
8052	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	Chesapeake	stem				
8053	ceramic	tob. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
8090	ceramic	tob. Pipe	4	Chesapeake	stem				
8077	ceramic	tob. Pipe	16	Chesapeake	stem				
8029	ceramic	tob. Pipe	4	Chesapeake	stem				
8043	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
8091	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	Chesapeake	stem				
8053	ceramic	tob. Pipe	10	Chesapeake	stem				
8086	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
8088	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
9070	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				
9070	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				8/64
9070	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9070	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowf				
9070	ceramic	tob. Pipe	3	Chesapeake	stem				
9063	ceramic	tob. Pipe	15	Chesapeake	stem				
9063	ceramic	tob. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	bowl		rouletted rim	flat or spurred	
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	White	SBJ			flat	8/64
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9063	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem				9/64
9061	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9061	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	SBJ			flat	
9061	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem	mold			5/64
9061	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
9061	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
9072	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9072	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
9071	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
9071	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	bowl				
9071	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9071	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	White	stem				8/64
9071	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	Chesapeake	stem				
9064	ceramic	to. Pipe	6	Chesapeake	stem				
9064	ceramic	to. Pipe	2	White	bowl				
9064	ceramic	to. Pipe	1	White	stem				7/64
9064	ceramic	to. Pipe	6	White	stem				8/64
8069	ceramic	vessel	1	Colonoware		handbuilt	coarse earthenware		
10029	ceramic	vessel	1	saintonge		wheel- thrown	earthenware	lead-glazed exterior	
10033	ceramic	vessel	2	iberian earthenware	olive jar	wheel- thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed interior	

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
10050	ceramic	vessel	1	saintonge		wheel-thrown	earthenware	lead-glazed	
10050	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald		wheel-thrown	stoneware	salt-glazed	
10030	ceramic	vessel	1	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
10050	ceramic	vessel	2	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
10029	ceramic	vessel	1	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
10050	ceramic	vessel	1	Red coarseware	milk pan base	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
10029	ceramic	vessel	2	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
10040	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
10033	ceramic	vessel	2	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
9086	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	no glaze remaining
10050	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	foot ring	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10040	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10040	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	sm. Drug pot/ointment jar	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10029	ceramic	vessel	3	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10029	ceramic	vessel	3	delft	plate	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10025	ceramic	vessel	2	delft	RIM sm. Drug pot/ointment jar	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10030	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10033	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
10050	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	foot ring	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	hand-painted blue on white
10033	ceramic	vessel	2	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	hand-painted blue on white
10030	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	hand-painted blue on white
10025	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald		wheel-thrown	stoneware	salt-glazed	interior/exterior
10030	ceramic	vessel	1	Frechen		wheel-thrown	stoneware	salt-glazed	interior/exterior
9044	ceramic	vessel	2	North Devon		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	interior
9077	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald	basal sherd	wheel-thrown	stoneware	salt-glazed	interior/exterior
9044	ceramic	vessel	5	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9044	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	hand-painted cobalt blue on white
9027	ceramic	vessel	3	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9075	ceramic	vessel	4	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
9075	ceramic	vessel	2	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9077	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown		tin-enameled	
9085	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
9079	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	no glaze remaining
9028	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9028	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
9061	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
9064	ceramic	vessel	2	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8090	ceramic	vessel	4	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
8090	ceramic	vessel	14	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		
8091	ceramic	vessel	2	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		
8038	ceramic	vessel	1	Chinese porcelain		wheel-thrown	porcelain		hand-painted cobalt blue
8022	ceramic	vessel	1	pearlware		wheel-thrown	refined earthenware	lead-glazed	
8002	ceramic	vessel	8	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8086	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	
8086	ceramic	vessel	1	North Midlands slipware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware	lead-glazed	
8077	ceramic	vessel	4	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8077	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald		wheel-thrown	stoneware	salt-glazed interior/exterior	
8077	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	hand-painted cobalt blue on white
8022	ceramic	vessel	1	North Midlands slipware			stoneware?	lead-glazed	slip-decorated, cream interior, green & brown exterior
9026	ceramic	vessel	1	North Midlands slipware		wheel-thrown	earthenware	lead-glazed	slip-decorated, white and brown, trailed/joggled
9024	ceramic	vessel	1	North Midlands slipware		wheel-thrown	earthenware	lead-glazed	slip-decorated, white and brown
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Whieldon ware	plate	wheel-thrown	refined earthenware	lead-glazed	molded rim, green "clouded" underglaze

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Whieldon ware	plate marly	wheel-thrown	refined earthenware	lead-glazed	molded rim, green and brown "clouded" underglaze
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Whieldon ware	mug?		refined earthenware	lead-glazed	molded, brown "clouded" underglaze
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Whieldon ware		wheel-thrown	refined earthenware	lead-glazed	green "clouded" underglaze
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Unidentified	rim	wheel-thrown	refined earthenware		
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	Unidentified		wheel-thrown	refined earthenware		
8090	ceramic	vessel	2	Iberian earthenware	olive jar	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
8090	ceramic	vessel	1	Iberian earthenware	olive jar basal fragment	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
8091	ceramic	vessel	1	Iberian earthenware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
8088	ceramic	vessel	1	Iberian earthenware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9081	ceramic	vessel	1	Red coarseware	basal sherd	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9041	ceramic	vessel	1	Coarse earthenware	milk pan rim	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9081	ceramic	vessel	1	Red coarseware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9061	ceramic	vessel	1	Coarse earthenware	milk pan rim	wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9087	ceramic	vessel	1	Coarse earthenware		wheel-thrown	coarse earthenware		lead-glazed interior
9025	ceramic	vessel	2	American Blue & Gray		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
9025	ceramic	vessel	1	Unidentified		wheel-thrown	stoneware		unglazed
9061	ceramic	vessel	1	Unidentified		wheel-thrown	stoneware		unglazed
9025	metal	unidentified	1	Unidentified metal fragment			copper alloy		
9029	metal	hinge	2	hinge fragments			copper alloy		
8072	metal	unidentified perforated sheet metal	1	Unidentified metal fragment			brass		
8090	metal	metal	1	Salt?			Pewter?		
8077	metal	vessel	1	upholstery tack			brass		
8077	metal	vessel	1	hinge fragment			brass		
11052	ceramic	vessel	3	Westerwald		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
11050	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald	handle	pulled	stoneware		salt-glazed
11039	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald	handle	pulled	stoneware		salt-glazed

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
11039	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald	basal sherd	wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
11039	ceramic	vessel	1	Westerwald		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
9064	ceramic	vessel	1	Fulham		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
9044	ceramic	vessel	1	Fulham		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
9028	ceramic	vessel	1	Fulham		wheel-thrown	stoneware		salt-glazed
9026	metal	military	1	shot		lead			
9026	metal	unidentified	1	wire ring	drawn/hammered	copper alloy			
8056	plaster	architectural	4	plaster fragments					
9087	metal	architectural	1	sheet metal		ferrous metal			
8090	lithic	projectile point	1	Savannah River			quartzite		
8060	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8053	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8088	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
8076	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9087	ceramic	vessel	2	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9087	ceramic	vessel	2	delft	hollowware	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9087	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate marly	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9070	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9070	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9079	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9079	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	foot ring	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9024	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9061	ceramic	vessel	1	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9063	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	plate rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9075	ceramic	vessel	1	delft	rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9075	ceramic	vessel	4	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9064	ceramic	vessel	3	delft	rim	wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9064	ceramic	vessel	3	delft		wheel-thrown	earthenware	tin-enameled	white
9061	glass	vessel	12	wine bottle					dark green
9061	glass	vessel	1	pharmaceutical bottle					clear
9061	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	neck frag.				dark green
9061	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	string rim				dark green
9063	glass	vessel	1	pharmaceutical bottle					clear
9063	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	neck frag.				dark green
9063	glass	vessel	12	wine bottle					dark green
9064	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle					
9070	glass	vessel	4	wine bottle					dark green
9071	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle					too corroded
9075	glass	vessel	1	bottle	neck, rim, shoulder	free blown, hand-tooled rim			dark green
9075	glass	vessel	12	wine bottle					dark green
9075	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	basal sherd				dark green
9077	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle					
9025	glass	vessel	2	wine bottle					dark green
9026	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle					dark green
9027	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle					dark green
9027	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	basal sherd				dark green
9028	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle					dark green
9082	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle					dark green
9087	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle	basal sherd				dark green
9087	glass	vessel	7	wine bottle					dark green
9081	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	neck, rim, shoulder	string rim, hand-tooled			dark green
9081	glass	vessel	4	wine bottle					

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9081	glass	vessel	4	wine bottle					light green
9081	glass	vessel	13	wine bottle					dark green
9081	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle	shoulder				dark green
9081	glass	vessel	2	wine bottle	body base to neck				dark green
9081	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle	neck , rim	string rim, hand-tooled			dark green
9081	glass	vessel	3	wine bottle	body base to neck				dark green
9081	glass	vessel	1	wine bottle	base, body				dark green
9063	metal		1	straight pin	complete		copper alloy		
9063	metal		2	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
9063	metal		2	straight pin	point fragment		copper alloy		
9082	metal		1	straight pin	point fragment		copper alloy		
9082	metal		2	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
9082	metal		1	straight pin	complete		copper alloy		
9085	metal		3	straight pin	fragment		copper alloy		
9085	metal		1	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
9076	metal		1	straight pin	complete		copper alloy		
8091	metal		3	straight pin	fragment		copper alloy		
8045	metal		1	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
8077	metal		4	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
8077	metal		6	straight pin	fragment		copper alloy		
8077	metal		2	straight pin	point fragment		copper alloy		
8022	archictural stone		1	slate					
9078	archictural stone		2	slate					
9087	faunal remains		63	eggshell					
9063	metal		1	key			ferrous metal		
8077	metal		1	aglet	fragment		copper alloy		

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9063	metal		1	Unidentified			lead or pewter		
8077	metal		1	Unidentified			lead or pewter		
10028	brick		1	brick fragment					
10028			1	shell mortar					
10028	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	stem	mold			8/64
10028	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Chesapeake	SBJ				
10028	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
10028	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartz		
10028	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	bowl				
10030	faunal remains	oyster shell	8	complete half					
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Chesapeake	stem				
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	6	Chesapeake	stem				
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Unidentifiable	stem				9/64
10030	metal	nail	1	Wrought nail	incomplete				
10030	metal	nail	1	Wrought nail	complete				2 15/16 in. long (7.6 cm)
10030	metal	nail	1	Wrought nail	incomplete				
10030	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	stem				9/64
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	2	White	stem				7/64
10030	lithic	cortical secondary flake	1				chert		
10030	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
10030	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
10030	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Chesapeake	bowl				
10030	metal	buckle (shoe?)	1				ferrous metal		
10030	ceramic tile		5	Coarse earthenware					
10030	ceramic tile		1	Coarse earthenware	finished square edge				

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
10030	metal		2	Wrought nail or spike			ferrous metal		
10030	glass		18	wine bottle					
10030	glass		1	wine bottle	string rim				
10030	daub?		1	daub					
10030	archictural stone		1	sandstone?					
10030	metal		40	nails	unidentifiable		ferrous metal		
10030	glass		2	glass fragments	unidentifiable				
10030	glass		2	plate glass					
10030	metal	nail	2	cut nail					
10030	metal	nail	1	cut nail					
10030	metal	barrel hoop	1				ferrous metal		
10029	metal	hoe blade	1				ferrous metal		
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	stem	mold			7/64
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	bowl				
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	2	White	bowl	mold	rouletted rim		
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	14	Chesapeake	stem				
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	stem	mold			5/64
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	stem	mold			8/64
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	White	SBJ	mold hand finished			8/64
10029	glass	vessel	1	bottle	neck, rim, shoulder				
10029	metal		4	straight pin	complete		copper alloy		
10029	metal		1	straight pin	head fragment		copper alloy		
10029	metal		2	straight pin	fragment		copper alloy		
10029	glass		1	plate glass					
10029	metal		1	hinge fragment?			copper alloy		
10029	faunal remains	oyster shell	8	complete half					

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
10029			1	shell mortar					
10029	ceramic	tobacco pipe	2	Chesapeake	bowl				
10029	metal	unidentified	1	wire ring	drawn/hammered	copper alloy			
10029	metal		99	nails	unidentifiable		ferrous metal		
10029	glass		18	wine bottle	base with pontil scar	blown			
10029	glass		18	wine bottle					
10029	lithic	tertiary flake	3				quartzite		
10029	lithic	core	1				quartz		
10029	lithic	core	1				chert		
10029	lithic	debitage	1				chert		
10029	lithic	tertiary flake	1				chert		
10029	metal		6	cut nails			ferrous metal		
10029	metal		6	iron strap remnants			ferrous metal		
10029	metal		1	Unidentified			ferrous metal		
9077	lithic	secondary flake	1				chert		
9087	lithic	debitage	1				quartz		
9087	lithic	core	1				chert		
9082	lithic	debitage	1				chert		
9082	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9082	lithic	debitage	6				quartzite		
9082	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9082	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9081	lithic	tertiary flake	8				quartzite		
9081	lithic	tertiary flake	1				chert		
9081	lithic	tertiary flake	1				rhyolite		
9079	lithic	tertiary flake	4				quartzite		

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9079	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartz		
9079	lithic	debitage	1				chert		
9072	lithic	secondary flake	1				quartzite		
9075	lithic	debitage	6				chert		
9075	lithic	secondary flake	1				chert		
9075	lithic	core	1				chert		
9061	lithic	tertiary flake	6				quartzite		
9061	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
9061	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9061	lithic	tertiary flake	3				quartzite		
9061	lithic	primary flake	2				quartzite		
9028	lithic	debitage	3				chert		
9028	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9025	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9034	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9070	lithic	tertiary flake	4				quartzite		
9070	lithic	secondary flake	2				quartzite		
9024	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
9024	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9026	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9026	lithic	debitage	1				quartz		
9075	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
9075	lithic	tertiary flake	2				quartzite		
9075	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9075	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9075	lithic	core	1				quartz		

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9063	lithic	hammerstone	1				quartzite		
9063	lithic	tertiary flake	7				quartzite		
9063	lithic	secondary flake	2				quartzite		
9063	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
9063	lithic	scraper?	1				quartzite		
9063	lithic	tertiary flake	3				quartzite		
9063	lithic	core	3				chert		
9063	lithic	secondary flake	3				chert		
9063	lithic	debitage	3				chert		
9076	lithic	projectile point	1				quartz		
9076	lithic	scraper	1				quartzite		
9076	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9076	lithic	tertiary flake	3				quartzite		
9076	lithic	secondary flake	1				quartz		
9076	lithic	core	1				chert		
9086	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9086	lithic	primary flake	1				quartzite		
9086	lithic	biface	1				chert		
9063	lithic	secondary flake	2				quartzite		
9063	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9063	lithic	secondary flake	3				quartzite		
9063	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9063	lithic	debitage	1				quartzite		
9064	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9064	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		
9064	lithic	tertiary flake	1				quartzite		

EU	Material	Object	Quant.	Desc 1	Desc 2	Desc 3	Desc 4	Desc 5	Desc 6
9064	lithic	core	1				quartzite		
9064	lithic	biface	1				quartzite		
9064	lithic	secondary flake	1				chert		
9064	lithic	core	2				chert		
9064	lithic	primary flake	1				chert		
9064	lithic	tertiary flake	1				chert		
9064	lithic	debitage	2				chert		

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Shackel, P. A.

1993 *Personal Discipline and Material Culture: An archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland, 1695-1870*. 1st ed. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

1994 Town Plans and Everyday Material Culture: An Archaeology of Social Relations in Colonial Maryland's Capital Cities. In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, edited by P. A. Shackel and B. J. Little, pp. 85-96. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

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2008 Stars as social space? Contextualizing 17th-century Chesapeake star-motif pipes. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 42(1):75-103.

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1997 Three Women's Texts and a Critique of Imperialism. In *Postcolonial Criticism*, edited by B. J. Moore-Gilbert, G. Stanton and W. Maley, pp. 145-165. Longman, London.

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1998 World System Theory and Alternative Modes of Interaction in the Archaeology of Culture Contact. In *Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology*, edited by J. G. Cusick, pp. 220-255. Center for Archaeological Investigations Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Stephenson, R. W. and M. M. McKee

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2007 Creolization: History, ethnography, theory. In *Creolization: History, ethnography, theory*, edited by C. Stewart, pp. 1-25. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

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2002 *American Colonies: The Settling of North America*. Penguin Books, New York.
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1991 *Entangled Objects: Exchange, material culture, and colonialism in the Pacific*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
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1992 *Africa and Africans in the making of the Atlantic world, 1400-1680*.
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1998 *Africa and Africans in the making of the Atlantic world, 1400-1800*.
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by C. Y. Tilley, pp. 281-347. B. Blackwell, Oxford, UK.
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2002 The Perspective of the World: Globalization Then and Now. In
*Beyond Dichotomies: Histories, identities, cultures, and the challenge of
globalization*, edited by M. E. Mudimbe-Boyi, pp. 3-20. State University of
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1915 *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography* 1. Lewis Historical Publishing, New York.
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2005 Colonial Interactions and Hybrid Practices: Phoenician and Carthaginian Settlement in the Ancient Mediterranean. In *The Archaeology of Colonial Encounters: Comparative perspectives*, edited by G. Stein, pp. 109-141. 1st ed. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.
- 2006 Colonial Matters: Material Culture and Postcolonial Theory in Colonial Situations. In *Handbook of Material Culture*, edited by C. Tilley, W. Keane, S. Kuechler-Fogden, M. Rowlands and P. Spyer, pp. 104-124. Sage Publications, London.
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2006 Pipemakers and Their Workshops: The Use of Geochemical Analysis in the Study of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry. In *Between Dirt and Discussion: Methods, methodology, and interpretation in historical archaeology*, edited by S. N. Archer and K. M. Bartoy, pp. 11-32. Springer, New York.

Vingboons, J.

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Virginia Council

1908 The Randolph Manuscript: Extracts from Virginia Records, 1623. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 16:3-16.

1919 Minutes of the Council and General Court, 1622-1629. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 27:148-149.

1921 Minutes of the Council and General Court, 1622-1629. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 29:292-302.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography

1907 Virginia Gleanings in England (Continued). *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 14(4):419-426.

1916 Virginia Gleanings in England. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 24(1):66-69.

1920 Minutes of the Virginia Council and General Court, July 4, 1627. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 28(2):101-103.

Virginia Writers' Project

1994 *The Negro in Virginia*. J.F. Blair, Winston-Salem, N.C.

- Wallerstein, I. M.
 1974 *The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. Studies in Social Discontinuity. Academic Press, New York.
- 1980 *The Modern World-System II: Mercantilism and the Consolidation of the European World-Economy, 1600-1750*. Studies in Social Discontinuity. Academic Press, New York.
- Walsh, L. S.
 1997 *From Calabar to Carter's Grove: the History of a Virginia Slave Community*. Colonial Williamsburg Studies in Chesapeake History and Culture. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
- Waselkov, G. A.
 2006 Indian Maps of the Colonial Southeast. In *Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the colonial Southeast*, edited by P. H. Wood, G. A. Waselkov and M. T. Hatley, pp. 435-502. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Washburn, W. E.
 1957 *The Governor and the Rebel: A history of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia*. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
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 2000 *We're Still Here: Contemporary Virginia Indians tell their stories*. Palari Publishing, Richmond, VA.
- Wheeler, R. J., J. J. Miller, R. M. McGee, D. Ruhl, B. Swann and M. Memory
 2003 Archaic Period Canoes from Newnans Lake, Florida. *American Antiquity* 68(3):533-551.
- White, A.
 1846 (1633) *A relation of the colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore in Maryland, near Virginia : a narrative of the voyage to Maryland*. Force's Collection of Historical Tracts (Sabin Collection), Washington, DC.

- White, W.
 1998 [c.1613] The Black Boys Ceremony. In *Jamestown Narratives: Eyewitness accounts of the Virginia Colony, the first decade, 1607-1617*, edited by E. W. Haile, pp. 138-141. RoundHouse, Champlain, Va.
- Wilkie, L. A. and K. M. Bartoy
 2000 A Critical Archaeology Revisited. *Current Anthropology* 41(5):747-777.
- William and Mary Quarterly
 1900 Note on Vines and Hill Families. *William and Mary Quarterly* 8:256-257.
 1948 Good Newes from Virginia, 1623. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 5(3):351-358.
- Williamson, M. H.
 2003 *Powhatan Lords of Life and Death: Command and consent in seventeenth-century Virginia*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Wood, P. H.
 1975 "It was a Negro that Taught Taught Them," A New Look at African Labor in Early South Carolina. In *Discovering Afro-America*, edited by R. D. Abrahams and J. F. Szwed, pp. 26-37. Brill, Leiden.
- Woodard, B.
 2007 Indians, English, and Anthropologists: Revisiting the Ethno-Historical Record. *Proceedings of the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology*. Williamsburg, VA.
- Woodard, B. W.
 2008 Degrees of Relatedness: The social politics of Algonquian kinship in the contact era Chesapeake. unpublished master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA.
- Woodson, C. G.
 1933 *The Mis-education of the Negro*. Associated Publishers, Washington, DC.

Worger, W. H.

2010 *Africa and the West: A documentary history*. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press.

Zook, G. F.

1919 Early Dutch and English Trade to West Africa. *The Journal of Negro History* 4(2):136-142.

KATHRYN L. MCCLURE SIKES

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EDUCATION

- 2013 Ph.D., College of William & Mary, Anthropology (Program in Historical Archaeology). Dissertation: *Peripheral Vision: Mimesis and Materiality along the James River, Virginia, 1619-1660*.
- 2003 M.A., Florida State University, Anthropology (Program in Underwater Archaeology). Thesis: *Governor Stone: A Nineteenth-Century Coastal Schooner*.
- 1996 B.A., Syracuse University, Anthropology.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Colonialism and Identity, Postcolonial Theory, Historical Memory and the Politics of the Past, Social Inequality, Interethnic Relations, the Invention of Race, Native Historical Archaeology, Transatlantic Migration and Diaspora, Maritime Archaeology, Public Archaeology, Historical Landscapes and Social Space, Vernacular Architecture, Vernacular Watercraft.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

- 2013- Assistant Professor of Historical Archaeology, Public History Program, Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University.
- 2011-2013 Adjunct Instructor of Anthropology, School of World Studies, Virginia Commonwealth University.
- 2008-2012 Adjunct Instructor, Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary.
- 2007 Guest Lecturer (interim), Department of Archaeology, Flinders University.
- 2006-2007 Graduate Research Intern in Cultural Resource Management, William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research.
- 2004-2009 Graduate Assistant, Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary.
- 2000-2001 Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University.

AWARDS

- 2011 College of William & Mary Dissertation Fellowship (\$10,000)
- 2008-2009 College of William & Mary Douglas N. Morton Fellowship
- 2007-2008 Lewis and Clark Field Scholar, American Philosophical Society (\$4000)
- 2005-2006 Marie A. Dornhecker Scholarship (\$2000)

COURSES TAUGHT

- 2011-2013 Introduction to Anthropology (four-field, VCU ANTH/INTL 103).
- 2013 Senior Capstone Seminar (VCU WRLD 499).
- 2011 Freshman Writing Seminar (theme: Maritime Archaeology, William & Mary ANTH 150W).
- 2010 Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (William & Mary ANTH 202).
- 2009-2012 Introduction to Archaeology (William & Mary ANTH 201; VCU ANTH 105/INTL 104).
- 2008 Dirty Histories: A Practicum in Historical Archaeological Research Methods (William & Mary ANTH 350 special topics).
- 2007 Ship Research, Recording and Reconstruction (team-taught masters-level lab, Primary Lecturer Jennifer McKinnon, Flinders University ARCH 8108).
- 2004-2008 Archaeological Field Methods (Primary field instructor and senior teaching assistant for student excavations within Colonial Williamsburg, Prof. Marley Brown, William & Mary undergraduate ANTH 225/425, graduate apprenticeships HIST 625).

PUBLICATIONS

- In Review (C. Meide and K. Sikes) Manipulating the Maritime Cultural Landscape: Vernacular Boats and Economic Relations in 19th-century Achill Island, Ireland. *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*.
- 2011 (C. Meide and K. Sikes) The Achill Yawl: Vernacular Boats in Historical Context on Achill Island, Ireland. *International Journal for Nautical Archaeology* 40(2):235-255. (peer-reviewed)
- 2010 Review of *Historical Archaeology: Why the Past Matters*, by Barbara J. Little. *American Antiquity* 75(1):205-6.
- 2008 Stars as Social Space? Contextualizing 17th-Century Chesapeake Star-Motif Pipes. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 42(1):75-103. (peer-reviewed)
- 2004 Governor Stone: Analysis of an 1877 Two-Masted Schooner. *International Journal for Nautical Archaeology* 33(2):297-314. (peer-reviewed)

CONFERENCES AND PUBLIC LECTURES

Symposia

- 2011 Co-Chair/Co-Organizer (with M. Kostro), *Sited Between Household and Region: Archaeological Examinations of Neighborhood and Community*. Society for Historical Archaeology. Austin, Texas.
- 2010 Co-Organizer (with K. Bragdon and M. D. Gallivan), *Tensions and Ambiguities in Native Histories of the Southeast and Chesapeake Regions*. American Society for Ethnohistory. Ottawa, Canada.
- 2007 Co-Chair/Co-Organizer (with A. Barrett), *Schooled in Inequality: The Role of History Education in the Construction of Race and Hierarchy*. American Anthropological Association. Washington, DC.

2006 Chair/Organizer, *Images of Colonialism: Reinvented Identities of the Atlantic World*. American Society for Ethnohistory. Williamsburg, VA.

Presentations

- 2011 Shifting Focus: Viewing the James River's Early Colonial Settlements through the Lens of Native Continuities. Society for Historical Archaeology. Austin, Texas. (invited)
- 2011 (M. Kostro and K. Sikes) Toward an Historical Archaeology of Community. Society for Historical Archaeology. Austin, Texas.
- 2010 "No Country in the World Can Be More Curiously Watered": Seeking a Maritime View of Colonial Virginia's Interethnic Relations. American Society for Ethnohistory. Ottawa, Canada.
- 2008 Peripheral Vision: Considering Capitalism's 'Core' from the Vantage of Early Colonial City Point, Virginia, c. 1635-1660. Society for Historical Archaeology. Albuquerque, NM. (invited)
- 2008 (K. Sikes and M. Poole) Ravenscroft Revisited: Interpretive Strategies in Light of Architectural Features and Documentary Evidence. Society for Historical Archaeology. Albuquerque, NM.
- 2007 (K. Sikes and A. Barrett) On Myths of Origin and the Origins of Myth: History and the Construction of Privilege in Virginia's Public School Textbooks. American Anthropological Association. Washington, DC.
- 2007 Maritime Archaeology as Historical Archaeology: Considering Early Colonial City Point, Virginia, c. 1635-1660. Flinders Archaeological Society. Adelaide, Australia. (invited)
- 2007 Stars as Social Space? An Archaeological View of Night Skies as Cognitive Landscapes, Society for Historical Archaeology. Williamsburg, VA.
- 2006 (K. Sikes and C. Meide) British Imperialism on Achill Island, Ireland: A Study of Irish Symbolic Resistance Through the Use of Vernacular Fishing Boats. American Society for Ethnohistory. Williamsburg, VA.
- 2006 Pipe Fragments and Plowzone: Challenges to Comparative Database Management. Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Virginia Beach, VA. (invited)
- 2001 Governor Stone and the Schooners of the Gulf Coast. Gulf South History and Humanities Conference. Mobile, AL. (invited)
- 2001 Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions. Southeast Archaeological Conference. Chattanooga, TN.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

- 2010 (K. Sikes et al.) Survey of Appomattox Manor's North Yard. National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield. Hopewell, VA.
- 2009 (K. Sikes and M. Poole) Ravenscroft Revisited: Archaeological Excavations of Colonial Lot 267's Brick Cellar and North Yard. Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Reports. John D. Rockefeller Library, Williamsburg, VA.

- 2007 (W. Moore et al.) "Dig as Deep as the Earth Allows": The Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Clay Borrow Pit Complex. Submitted to the National Park Service at Petersburg National Battlefield by William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Hopewell, VA.
- 2006 (J. Rosenthal and E. Monroe et al.) Resource Planning and Resource Potential: Nineteenth-Century Sites in Virginia's Coastal Plain. Submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers by William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Huntsville, VA.
- 2006 (J. B. Jones et al.) Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 44PO126 Associated with the Proposed Route 288 Project. Submitted to the Virginia Department of Transportation by William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Richmond, VA.
- 2006 (J. B. Jones and K. Sikes) Research Design for Archaeological Data Recovery at Area 4, Site 44PG102 City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield. Submitted to the National Park Service at Petersburg National Battlefield by William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Hopewell, VA.
- 2000 (M. K. Faught et al.) PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project: Underwater Prehistoric Archaeology in Apalachee Bay 1999. Program in Underwater Archaeology Research Reports No. 1. Submitted to Florida Division of Historic Resources Bureau of Archaeological Research by Florida State University, Tallahassee.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

- 2008 City Point Archaeological Survey. Supervision of public visitation on site. Design and sole authorship of website: sites.google.com/site/citypointarchaeologicalsurvey.
- 2006-2008 Ravenscroft Archaeological Project (William & Mary/Colonial Williamsburg). Supervision of public visitation on site. Primary web log authorship and editorial oversight: Research.history.org/ravenscroft/blog.
- 2007 Society of Historical Archaeology Public Archaeology Open House (exhibit materials for William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research).
- 2005 Virginia Archaeology Month (exhibit materials for The College of William & Mary).
- 2004-2005 Hopewell Oral History Project (Principal Investigator Dr. Tomoko Hamada). Community member interviews and transcription, archival research, collaboration with community representatives, editorial assistance, and website maintenance.
- 2000-2001 Florida Division of Historic Resources/Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research/Florida Public Archaeology Network. Volunteer for public history education at heritage tourism events and annual mapping and maintenance of state-designated underwater archaeological preserves.

GRANTS

- 2009 College of William & Mary: Graduate Research Grant (\$300), Charles Center Student Research Grant (\$300).
- 2007 College of William & Mary: Anthropology Special Research Funding (\$2000), Reeves Center International Travel Grant (\$500), Research Support (\$400),

- Graduate Research Grant (\$300), Charles Center Student Research Grant (\$300).
- .2005 College of William & Mary: Graduate Research Funding, (\$1500), Charles Center Student Research Grant (\$300), Reeves Center International Travel Grant (\$300).
- 2004 College of William & Mary: Charles Center Student Research Grant (\$300), Anthropology Special Research Funding (\$400).

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

- 2012 Technical illustration and artifact analysis for French Polynesian sites funded by an NSF collaborative research grant. Sustainability and Resilience in Island Ecosystems (Principal Investigator Dr. Jennifer Kahn).
- 2007-2008 Editorial Assistant to Book Reviews Editor Dr. Martin Gallivan. *American Antiquity*.
- 2001 Design and creation of online undergraduate teaching resources in nautical archaeology for Dr. Cheryl Ward.
- 2000 AutoCAD and G.I.S. mapping, contributions and edits to Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology CRM reports (Principal Investigator Dr. Michael Faught).

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK

- 2010-2011 Archaeologist, excavations of a colonial armory yard and burial ground with Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Department of Architectural and Archaeological Research. Williamsburg, VA.
- 2008-2009 Director and Principal Investigator, survey and assessment of Grant's Headquarters at City Point, Petersburg National Battlefield. College of William & Mary/National Park Service, Hopewell, VA.
- 2006-2008 Field Director, Ravenscroft Project. College of William & Mary/Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archaeological Field School excavations of an 18th-century bakehouse, Colonial Williamsburg, VA.
- 2006-2007 Graduate Research Intern in Cultural Resource Management, salvage excavations of 17th-century middens at Grant's Headquarters at City Point, Petersburg National Battlefield. William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research/National Park Service, Hopewell, VA.
- 2005 G.I.S. Consultant, Achill Island Field School excavations of the 19th-century village of Slievemore. Achill Folklife Centre (Principal Investigator Dr. Audrey Horning), Co. Mayo, Ireland.
- Project Archaeologist, Achill Island Maritime Landscape Survey of 19th-century watercraft and sites of lading, landing, and surveillance (with Chuck Meide), Co. Mayo, Ireland.
- 2005 Site Supervisor, Peyton Randolph excavations. College of William & Mary/Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archaeological Field School, Colonial Williamsburg, VA.
- 2004 Crew Chief, James River Institute for Archaeology, Surry and Sussex counties, VA.

- 2003-2004 Archaeological Field Technician. CRM contract projects throughout the southeastern U.S. for Coastal Carolina Research, BHE Environmental, and Cultural Resource Analysts.
- 2001-2002 Archaeological Field/Lab Technician. Fieldwork and artifact analysis for projects throughout the southeast region. National Park Service (Southeast Archeological Center).
- 2001 Graduate Student Archaeological Monitor (shipwreck sites). Interdisciplinary remote sensing survey of the Black Sea. Institute for Exploration, Varna, Bulgaria.
- 2000 Graduate Student Archaeologist, excavation of 17th-century Spanish Missions Castro and Patale (Principal Investigator Dr. Rochelle Marinan). Tallahassee, FL.
- 1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist, PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project (Principal Investigator Dr. Michael Faught). Turkey Point, FL.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropological Association
 American Society for Ethnohistory
 Registry of Professional Archaeologists
 Society for American Archaeology
 Society for Historical Archaeology

LANGUAGES

French Proficient in translation, conversationally fluent. French language immersion, Lycée St. Exupère. St. Dizier, France 1990-1991.

Latin Working knowledge.

Spanish Reading and writing proficiency, conversational skills.