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Living on the Periphery: A Study of an Eighteenth-Century Yamasee Mission Community in Colonial St Augustine

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LIVING ON THE PERIPHERY: A STUDY OF AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY YAMASEE MISSION COMMUNITY IN COLONIAL ST. AUGUSTINE

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APPROVAL SHEET

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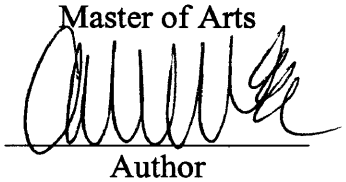

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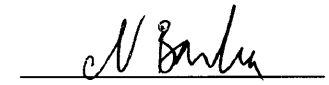

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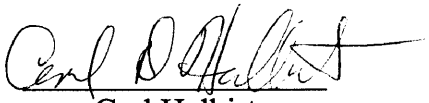

Carl Halbirt
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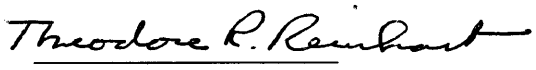

Theodore Reinhart

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St. Augustine has a rich wealth of resources and individuals that contribute to the understanding of the town's history and heritage. Maps contained in this thesis appear

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Any errors or omissions in the information contained in this thesis are solely my responsibility.

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ABSTRACT

As a consequence of the rapid decline in the Native American population and English encroachment along the Spanish Boarderlands during the 18th century in what is now the southeastern United States, the Spanish Mission Chain was reduced to a handful of newly established missions within the vicinity of St. Augustine, Florida. Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta was one such mission settled primarily by displaced Yamassee. Archaeological investigations at La Punta were carried out under the auspices of the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program in 1997. The excavation at La Punta sheds light on the Yamasee and constitutes the first archaeological study of them in the period after 1715, when they migrated from South Carolina to St. Augustine after the Yamasee War.

This thesis has two objectives. The first is to describe the Yamasee occupation at La Punta based on the archaeological and historical record. The second is to address Yamasee cultural continuity and change by making general comparisons of La Punta's archaeological record to an early Yamasee site in South Carolina and to the Spanish living in St. Augustine during the same time period.

The material culture uncovered at La Punta offers insight into the Yamassee as a cultural group and their assimilation into the Spanish community of St. Augustine. It could be argued that the Yamassee who migrated into St. Augustine during this time were a product of culture contact and depict a creole culture. The archaeological record indicates that the Yamasee were attempting to preserve their culture in St. Augustine. European goods and ideas modified certain Yamasee practices, but did not erase them all together.

Even though the Yamasee were struggling to maintain their traditional lifeways, they were also undergoing internal and external pressures as population declined and the settlement shifted, reconstituting its members. Change is evident by a decrease in the population, a "concertina" style migration of the settlement, and the deterioration of the Yamasee ceramic tradition that is suggested from the material culture.

This mission community represents not only the last vestiges of the Spanish mission system in the Southeast, but also the last traces of a once thriving Native American population in Florida, coastal Georgia and South Carolina.

LINVING ON THE PERIPHERY: A STUDY OF AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY YAMASSEE MISSION COMMUNITY IN COLONIAL ST. AUGUSTINE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the seventeenth and start of the eighteenth centuries, the English and Spanish, along with their Native American allies, were vying for control for what is now the southeastern United States. By 1704, the once extensive Spanish mission chain in the province of La Florida was reduced to a handful of newly established settlements on the periphery of St. Augustine. Some of these mission communities were soon to be settled by displaced Yamasee Native Americans fleeing coastal South Carolina and Georgia after the fallout of the Yamasee War of 1715. These missions represent not only the last vestiges of the Spanish mission system in the Southeast, but also the last traces of a once thriving Native American population in Florida, coastal Georgia, and South Carolina.

In 1997, the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program conducted archaeological investigations on a property containing evidence of the eighteenth-century Spanish mission of Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta. Located on the southern outskirts of the original colonial town of St. Augustine, La Punta was occupied between the late 1720's to the late 1750's and was primarily comprised of Yamasee Native Americans. Little is known archaeologically about the Yamasee who were a multi-ethnic confederation that relocated from the lower coastal plain of South Carolina and Georgia (Green 1992).

This thesis has two objectives. First, through the discipline of historical archaeology, this thesis will use the archaeological and historical record to describe the Yamasee occupation at La Punta. Secondly, by making a general comparison of La Punta's archaeological record to an early Yamasee site in South Carolina and the Spanish in St. Augustine during the same time period, we can begin to address Yamasee cultural continuity and change. This comparison will be limited because research on the Yamasee is a fairly new topic and excavated Yamasee sites are few. It is hypothesized that by the time the Yamasee reach St. Augustine in the eighteenth century they had become a creolized population. While they incorporated some European ideas and material culture into their lifestyle, they attempted to maintain their cultural traditions. External and internal forces reduced the Yamasee population, thus continuing to disrupt their native culture. This disruption and change resulted in cultural discontinuities, which should also manifest itself in the historical record and archaeological remains recovered from La Punta.

Building on the work of Henry Dobyns (1983), Marvin Smith (1987) illustrates that depopulation of the interior southeast during the sixteenth-century caused the decline of chiefdoms and subsequent culture change. His work is relevant since depopulation of the sixteenth-century interior tribes "gave way to the eighteenth-century tribal units of refugees" (Smith 1987:6), which included the Yamasee.

The Yamasee, as an ethnic group, are first referred to in Spanish documents circa 1675 (Green 1992) while they were living among various mission settlements. Whether they thought of themselves as Yamasee or not, the name was probably more a product of

European perception than of Native American identification (Green 1992). Close contact with the Spanish, English, Scots, and various other native groups eventually led to the formation of the Yamasee as a cultural identity. This identity was fluid and was often being renegotiated as the geographical, political, economic, and social climates changed. Thus, the Yamasee that migrated from South Carolina and lived at La Punta were in essence creolized or had undergone the process of culture change known as creolization. While they still maintained aspects of their previous native culture, they also combined other cultural traits and material goods to form a unique Yamasee society.

Creolization Models in Historical Archaeology

Archaeologists have often been interested in culture contact studies and the cultural change and continuity that result in these contacts. This is of especial interest to many historical archaeologists in the Americas where the results of the Colombian exchange brought many diverse ethnic groups together in different social, economic, environmental, geographical, and political realms. Although subject to debate, creolization builds on acculturation processes and can be viewed as another facet f culture contact studies. During the 1970's and 80's, acculturation and assimilation theories dominated the field as models to explain the results of culture contact and cultural change. Too often acculturation studies in archaeology focused more on the adoption of material goods of the "dominate" European group by "subordinate" indigenous groups. Not all archaeologists viewed the process of acculturation through "dominate" and "subordinate" cultures. Kathleen Deagan (1974, 1983, 1996) has

contributed much to the discipline with her examination of *mestizo* and *criollo* households in Spanish St. Augustine.

Spawned from linguistic studies, creolization first became formalized with the study of pidgin and creole languages (Ferguson 1992; Franklin 1997). Folklorist and historian Charles Joyner (1984) applied linguistic concepts to material culture in his study of nineteenth century slaves in *Down by the Riverside*. He argues that artifacts and the meanings behind them are analogous to grammar (rules of usage) and lexicon (words) (Joyner 1984; Ferguson 1992). The words (artifacts) might be the same but the way they are put together and used (meaning) is different.

Several pioneering works by historical archaeologists began to apply the creolization model to material culture, especially involving African-American societies (Dawdy 2000; Ewen 2000; Ferguson 2000). In 1992, Leland Ferguson adopted the term for historical archaeology in his book *Uncommon Ground*, postulating it as a theory to helps explain how African-American culture developed. Using the linguistic model, Ferguson furthers Joyner's application of creolization to the material culture found at African-American sites in the southeast. His publication had a profound effect on the field because he applied the creolization concept to groups not traditionally identified as creole (Dawdy 2000). James Deetz (1996:213) in his revised addition of *In Small Things Forgotten*, defines creolization as "the interaction between two or more cultures to produce an integrated mix which is different from its antecedents." The concept of creolization was also applied to seventeenth-century Virginia by Dan Mouer (1993). His work addresses the emergence of a new American culture in seventeenth-century

Virginia claiming that "ethnic groupings are situational, historical, cultural relative, fluid, negotiable, multi-dimensional" (Mouer 1993:110). Material culture would play an important role in the creation and negotiation of identities and Mouer discusses the material evidence for the process of creolization occurring in the colonial Chesapeake.

Since these early works, creolization has become widely embraced as a model for culture change in historical archaeology. "With the move away from acculturation as a paradigm, creolization theory understood culture as a dynamic phenomenon. Process is emphasized, as something 'new' is 'created' through creolization, not 'lost' and 'gained' as typified by acculturation" (Franklin 1997:9). The concept gained such popularity that the Society for Historical Archaeology produced an entire journal issue devoted to the topic (Dawdy 2000). In the introduction, Ferguson states " the readers will find neither a uniform definition of creole and creolization, nor a well-developed paradigm – most of the authors (of the papers) do not aspire to such regularities, some even celebrate the ambiguity of the concept" (Ferguson 2000:5).

Incorporating creolization as a facet of culture contact studies, James Cusick (2000) applies the concept into the borderland framework. It can be argued that the east coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina can be called a borderland since it served as a border area for Anglo and Spanish America for most of the eighteenth-century (Cusick 2000). "Social identities in border areas are constantly in flux because borderlands are constantly subject to ever changing conditions. Negotiations between peoples of different cultural background is a daily fact of life in border areas, and leads among other things, to the emergence of groups that are often termed *creole*" (Cusick

2000:46). Although his work is in reference to the Minorcans of Spanish Florida, it is also applicable to the Yamasee in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Previous Archaeological Work on the Yamasee and Significance of La Punta

Previous archaeological investigations on Yamasee sites have been few. Most of this work has been concentrated in South Carolina near Port Royal Sound. The Yamasee occupied this area from 1684 to 1715. William Green (1992) was one of the first to identify a Yamasee site in South Carolina. He notes that due to the enormous amount of previous research in the area, Yamasee sites were probably misidentified "due to the lack of a well established Yamaseee material inventory" (Green 1992:81-83). Green's early research on the Yamasee has spawned interest and awareness about this group. There are now at least 32 recorded sites in South Carolina. Most documentation has occurred in the form of cultural resource management survey reports (Southerlin et al. 2001). In addition to Green's work at Altamaha Town (38BU1206), substantial data recovery work has been conducted on Chechesy Old Field I (38BU1605) (Southerlin et al. 2001). Green's research coupled with Bobby Southerlin's work at Old Field I provide a foundation to understanding the archaeological remains of the Yamasee. A key research objective for Yamasee sites has been to recognize and refine the "archaeological signature" of the Yamasee utilizing artifact assemblages (Green 1992; Southerlin et al. 2001). This "signature," at least in South Carolina, includes Yamasee ceramics, in combination with Spanish and English trade goods (Green 1992).

Additionally, work was conducted at Santa María de los Yamases (Hemmings and Deagan 1973; Saunders 1993, 2000) on Amelia Island, Florida. Although the initial occupation dates are uncertain, the Yamasee were known to be living here until 1683, prior to their defection to South Carolina (Bushnell 1986). In 1684, certain native Guale groups moved to the abandoned site and Mission Santa Catalina de Santa María was established (Saunders 2000). Hemmings and Deagan (1973) conducted limited testing in the vicinity of a Yamasee aboriginal structure in 1971. The remains of the church structure have been excavated by Rebecca Saunders (1993). Saunders (2000) also has extensively studied stability and change in Guale ceramics. Both the Guale and Yamasee are of the Muskhogean tradition and produced San Marcos/Altamaha ceramics. Although the Yamasee and the Guale are two distinct groups, this work can provide insight to the pottery traditions of the Yamasee as discussed in Chapter 3.

Archaeological research on the Yamasee has been limited due to various reasons. One main reason, especially in South Carolina, is the ephemeral nature of the sites. Southerlin (2001) claims that sites have been difficult to identify with any degree of accuracy, since they were occupied for brief periods of time and often have few artifacts. The Yamasee were displaced from their homeland in interior Georgia, relocated to the missions of La Florida, then migrated to Port Royal Sound in South Carolina, and finally moved to St. Augustine. Secondly, development has often destroyed archaeological remains. This is especially the case near St. Augustine where urbanization has taken its toll on cultural resources. Lastly, the Yamasee often resided among various other Native American groups during their migrations and were often confused with these other

groups (Greene 1992). Often Yamasee components to these sites are difficult to recognize, misidentified, overlooked, or overshadowed.

Since archaeological investigations on Yamasee sites are scarce, especially in Florida, the information recovered from La Punta presents an exceptional opportunity to investigate this cultural group. The excavations at La Punta contribute to a growing database on the Yamasee. As it stands now, there has been little archaeological investigation into the Yamasee after their migration into La Florida following the Yamasee War of 1715.

La Punta furnishes an excellent opportunity to examine the Yamasee during this time period of transition and decline. The significance of studying La Punta also has ramifications for mission studies. While there is a wealth of information concerning seventeenth-century mission settlements, little research has been conducted on eighteenth-century mission communities. These communities are also of importance to our understanding of St. Augustine and Spanish –Native American interaction and syncretism during this time period. Specifically, La Punta represents one of the last identifiable occupations of the Yamasee as an ethnic entity. This information can contribute to our overall understanding of societies undergoing a rapid population decline. On a larger scale, the Yamasee are a prime example of a product of culture contact. As archaeologists continue to address issues of cultural interaction and the reorganization and manipulation of ethnic identities, especially along border areas, information gleaned from this research can make significant contributions to culture contact studies.

PROJECT METHODS

Historical sources

Although primary sources relevant to the community of La Punta are not abundant, there is a substantive body of secondary resources that are available which can tell us about the establishment of La Punta, the population that lived there, and what life was like within the mission infrastructure. Documentary evidence pertaining to La Punta comes primarily from historic maps and censuses from the time period. Maps illustrate the location of the mission, how the mission settlement might have shifted through time, the surrounding environment, the size of the settlement, and what types of structures might have been present. Most documents available about St. Augustine during the eighteenth-century are concerned with religious or military affairs. Some reports written by governors, local officials, and friars pertaining to the status of the missions provide a sense of what mission life was like for the dwindling native populations. Personal records, such as probates, wills, and deeds, were carried with the La Florida evacuees in 1763 and most likely lost (Parker 1999). Parish records provide a wealth of information on individuals; however, like the majority of personal documents, these sources would only provide information on individuals that had fully integrated into Spanish society, not the residents of La Punta.

Research Design and The City of St. Augustine's Archaeological Program

In August 1996, the City of St. Augustine received an archaeological permit application (BDAC # 95-0232) for new construction related to the development of the

Bayview Nursing and Assisted Living Facility (BNAF). This new project was to replace the Samantha R. Wilson Nursing Home and the Therapeutic Learning Center located at 169 and 161 Marine Street, respectively. Neither of these existing buildings impacted archaeological deposits (Halbirt 1996). Archaeological integrity was maintained due to the large amount of fill brought onto the property prior to construction. The new complex would encompass an area of approximately 4.3 acres of the roughly 30 acre historical mission community (Halbirt 1996). In addition to the La Punta mission, other historical documents indicate that portions of the area were adjacent to a second Spanish Period Powder Magazine occupied from 1789 to 1823. Once Florida was ceded to the United States in 1821 the lot remained under the jurisdiction of the U.S. War Department until 1911. During the 1920-1940's the lot was used as a ballfield. The county eventually acquired the land and in the 1960's constructed the Samantha R. Wilson Nursing Facility and the County Health Department, both which were still in existence at the time of excavations. In addition, the project area was adjacent to portions of the late nineteenth-century Alicia Flagler Hospital site (Halibirt 1996).

The archaeological investigations of La Punta were conducted in response to the City of St. Augustine's Archaeological Preservation Ordinance. Since St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the United States, the city has taken a proactive approach to preserving its cultural heritage by establishing an Archaeological Preservation Ordinance (Halbirt 1999). Its purpose is "to document and preserve the archaeological heritage of this Ancient City prior to construction activities and/or any ground-penetrating disturbances that require a City permit" (Halbirt

1993:101). The City requires that all properties be reviewed for potential archaeological resources prior to development. This insures that all new construction is evaluated for its potential impacts to cultural resources (Halbirt 1999). "The review assessment is based on three criteria: location, depth of excavation, and size of excavation" (Halbirt 1993: 101). Only those found to be within designated archaeological zones and where construction is greater than 100 square feet and over 3 inches in depth are slated for investigation. Investigations involve reviewing historical documents as was as limited excavation (i.e., survey and testing). The city's overall aims are to "1) understand the nature of the archaeological remains that are buried on the property, 2) determine how those remains will be impacted by construction, and 3) integrate the data into research goals that are intended to address St. Augustine's growth and development, ethnic affiliations and interactions, cultural history, and past lifeways" (Halbirt 1999:60-61). Once evaluation and, if necessary, investigation are completed, construction proceeds.

Project Location and Environs

Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta (8SJ3499) lies south of the colonial walled city of St. Augustine (Figure 1). Historic maps from this era illustrate that the mission was situated on a low sandy peninsula, bordered on the east by the Matanzas River, on the south and west by the Maria Sanchez Creek. The surrounding environment would have supported a variety of plant and animal resources. Nearby forests would supply wild terrestrial animals such as deer and turkey. Beyond the settlement lie pine flatwood, occasional swamps, and freshwater streams. Rich estuarine environments

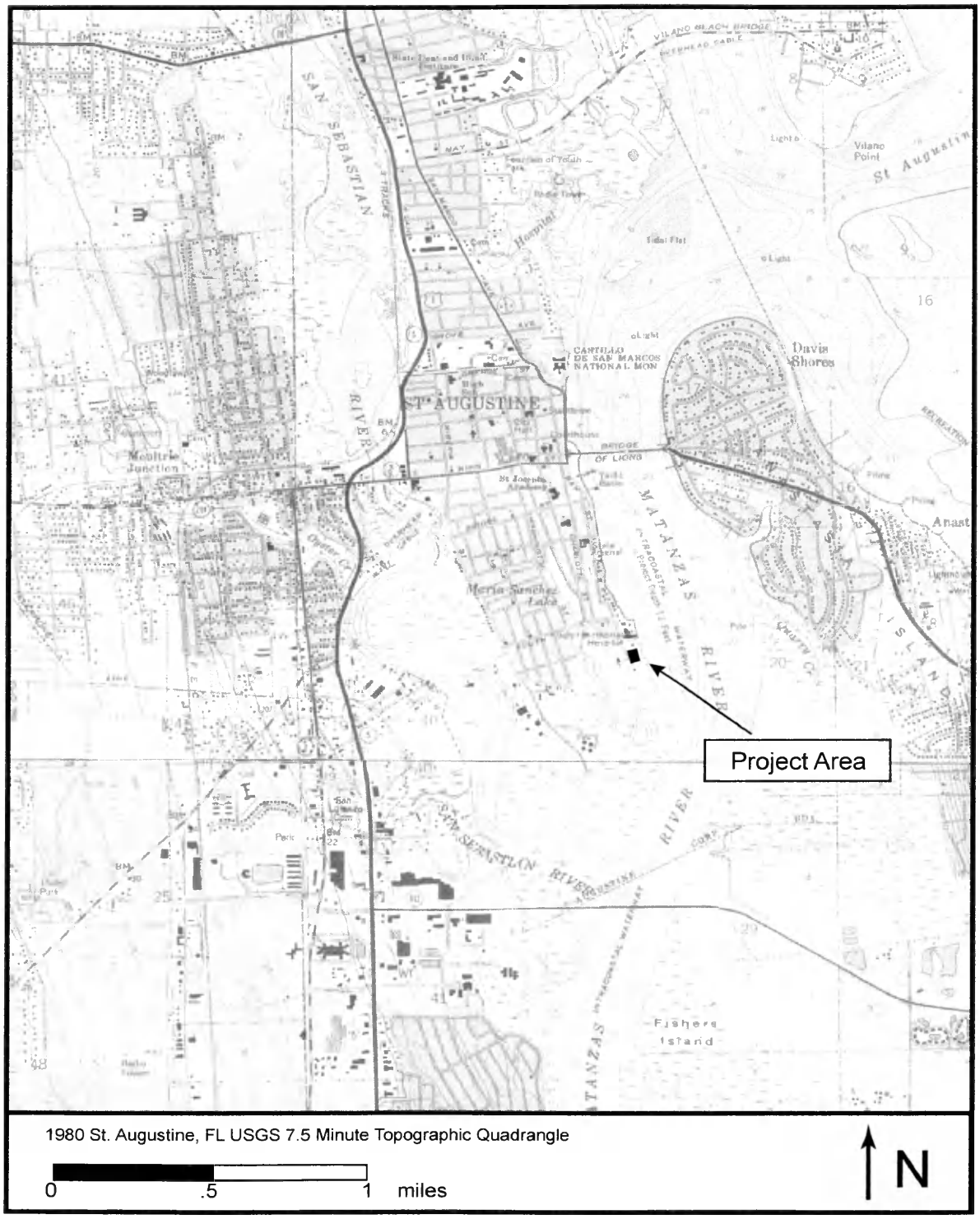
include the inner bay, salt marshes, tidal creeks, and mud flats. Since the mission was surrounded by water on three sides, these estuarine environments could provide abundant fish and shellfish for subsistence (Reitz and Cumbaa 1983).

Survey Testing

Realizing the potential for archaeological remains in the proposed project area, a posthole survey was conducted to evaluate the property for intact archaeological deposits. Testing for BNAF (161 Marine Street) was carried out over three weeks from August 26 to September 17, 1996. A total of 300 postholes were excavated, 58% of which contained artifacts. By far the majority of the artifacts were aboriginal ceramics (76.5%) followed by European ceramics (14.6%) (Halbirt 1996). Most of these artifacts appear to be associated with the Native American occupation of La Punta.

The outcome of the survey supports documentary evidence provided by early maps that the remains of La Punta were located within the project area. The posthole survey results also indicated areas with a high potential for containing intact subsurface deposits and features. Differences in soil elevations provided stratigraphic information about the historic topography of the area and about the nature of the archaeological deposits. This information was used to determine areas of priority during data recovery efforts (Halbirt 1996). Stratigraphic data from the posthole survey delineated the existence of a historic north-south low-lying dune ridge that once paralleled the waterways. The majority of artifacts associated with La Putna are found along the crest of this ridge and excavation would be concentrated in this area.

Figure 1: Project Location Map



Methodology for Excavations at 161 Marine Street

The investigation of the property followed standard city policies for archaeological inquiry (Halbirt 1999). Excavations were carried out through the utilization of stripping areas. The community of La Punta was ephemeral and in constant flux. The Native American settlement would move closer or further away from the walled city depending upon the threat of attack. This would mean that the archaeological evidence would be scattered over a greater distance. Large stripping areas would prove the most useful in locating any remaining archaeological deposits of the mission community as individual archaeological test units would prove time consuming and may or may not yield features related to the mission occupation.

Due to time constrains, the overall size of the project area, and the existence of a paved parking lot over much of the site, a backhoe was brought in to remove 22 cm of modern overburden. Based on the initial assessment of soil stratigraphy from the posthole survey, these deposits include 7 cm of an asphalt parking lot, 10 cm of fill sand brought in for the construction of the nursing home, and 15 cm of a dark gray sandy loam mixed cultural midden deposit (Zone 1). The Zone 1 deposit contained late nineteenth and twentieth century material. Underneath Zone 1 was fine rich brown sand, Zone 2. This soil was 10-25 cm thick and predominantly represents the cultural midden deposit associated with La Punta. The depth of Zone 2 varied according to subsequent activity on the property that removed or deposited soil. Features were too difficult to see at this level; thus Zone 2 was removed down to sterile sands by shoveling. At this interface the

features could be clearly defined. As Zone 2 was excavated it was screened according to individual test units within each striping area for proveniencing purposes.

Areas to be stripped for excavation were divided into five sections. These large areas were numbered Stripping Area 1, 2, 4, and 5[1] and were from 16 to 54 sq. meters in size. Each stripping area was then gridded into 2 meter by 2 meter or 1 meter by 2 meter test units to maintain horizontal control. These test units were numbered sequentially within each Stripping Area. A total of 150 sq. meters was excavated. After the initial asphalt and top soil removal, each unit was brought down to approximately 50 cm below an established datum point. The cultural midden deposit was then removed to expose sterile sands, allowing for the recognition of archaeological features. Features were outlined and mapped on a general site map. Each feature was then assigned a number and bisected, and one half was hand excavated. Features were numbered sequentially across the site. Once the first half was excavated, a profile of the feature was drawn to determine the nature and characteristics of the feature. After this step, the remaining portion of the feature was then excavated according to stratigraphy. All soils were water screened through 1/4 mesh, with some features also being screened through 1/16 mesh. If a deposit was found to contain organic material, a float sample was taken. Each distinct soil deposit was assigned a distinct field specimen number (FS#) that indicated its provenience. Artifacts were rough sorted in the field based on artifact material, such as aboriginal ceramics, European ceramics, bone, metal, glass, and construction material. Most shell, mainly oyster, was weighed and discarded in the field.

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[1] Stripping Area 3 only contained archaeological evidence of the Second Spanish Period Powder House and is not included on the maps since it is located elsewhere on the property.

Artifact Methodology

Artifacts were taken back to the City's Lab for processing. All artifacts were thoroughly cleaned and placed in plastic bags indicating provenience and artifacts category. Trained volunteers of the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program carried out the analysis. All artifacts were counted and weighted except for charcoal, daub, shell, coquina, tabby, mortar, plaster, brick, rocks/pebbles, rust/iron fragments, and wood, which were recorded by weight only. Program volunteers identified attributes, such as artifact type, count, weight, composition, color, fragment form, decoration, shape, and modifiers.

Ceramics comprised a majority of the collection. To facilitate the accuracy of identification, a type collection was used. During analysis, aboriginal sherds that were smaller than 2 cm in size were recorded as aboriginal discards. An attempt was made to determine vessel count, when possible. If certain sherds could be attributed to the same vessel, or cross-mended, then the total sherd count was recorded as one for analytical purposes. Often the size and type of sherds recovered made it difficult to conduct an accurate vessel count, especially for low fired aboriginal ceramics. While comparison of sherd count versus vessel count might produce different results, the fragmentary nature of the sherds made this task unfeasible.

All artifacts are currently housed at the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program Lab. After analysis was completed, artifact data was entered into the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Database using Microsoft Access 97 program. Through use of this program, data was easily manipulated to address trends

in the material culture such as spatial relations, availability of goods, consumer choices, as well as cultural continuity, and change.

This thesis is aimed at furthering our understanding of the Yamasee as a creolized group and investigates their tenure in the St. Augustine area. Shaped by the beliefs of their ancestors and the social, political, and economic forces that surrounded them, a Yamasee culture emerged. Chapter 2 addresses the history of the Yamasee, discusses the historical background of St. Augustine and the Spanish mission system, and reviews the documentary information pertinent to the mission. A backdrop for early eighteenth-century life in St. Augustine is set from which comparisons to La Punta can be made.

The archaeological record is a tangible connection to the past and gives a glimpse of daily life for those left out of the historical record. In Chapter 3, data collected through archaeological investigations at La Punta is presented. Included in this chapter is a discussion of the archaeological features, artifact assemblage and subsistence information. Material items lost and discarded by the occupants of La Punta are clues that allow archaeologists to address issues of demography, economy, cultural preference, social organization, subsistence, and probably social attitude.

Lastly, in Chapter 4, general comparisons are carried out to begin to address issues of continuity and change through the Yamasee's history. They strove to maintain a cultural continuity in their traditional lifeways while incorporating elements from other surrounding ethnic groups. The historical documentation, archaeological evidence and material culture of La Punta can provide insight to the Yamasee as a creole Native American group living on the periphery of colonial Spanish St. Augusitne.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

Throughout the First Spanish Period (1565-1763) St. Augustine served as a military outpost for the Spanish Crown. In addition to being a presidio, it also functioned as the administrative hub for mission related activity. It was through the mission system that the majority of Spanish contact among indigenous Americans took place. It was not until the start of the eighteenth century, however, that many Native Americans moved in the vicinity of the colonial town for protection, after the decimation of the mission chain in 1704. The influx of native populations settled in newly established mission communities. As a result, Native American and Spanish relations and interactions were altered. Intermixing of different native groups also impacted each tribe's cultural traditions and identities as each group underwent change and stress in a new political, economic, and social milieu.

Chapter 2 addresses the history of the Yamassee, the political arena surrounding the Yamassee, and the cultural environment in St. Augustine during the occupation of the La Punta settlement. A brief history of St. Augustine and the mission system in La Florida are discussed to provide background information related to Spanish influence upon Native American groups in the region. Next, a history of the Yamassee is provided. This section incorporates the Yamassee's tenure with the British and the political events that led them to seek haven in St. Augustine. Lastly, an overview of eighteenth-century

St. Augustine and the historical information pertaining to the settlement of La Punta is presented.

FOUNDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE AND THE MISSION SYSTEM

Throughout the initial exploration of the Americas, the Spanish made several attempts to colonize North America. However, these ventures were unsuccessful due to various reasons, including Native American hostility toward the Spanish, natural disasters, and poor planning on the part of the Spanish. In 1562 the French established a fort at the mouth of the River May (near present day Jacksonville, Florida). In response, the King of Spain entered into a joint venture with Pedro Menendez de Aviles to oust the French and establish a colony (Lyon 1976).

In 1565, Menendez sailed from Cadiz, Spain, bound for La Florida. Upon his arrival on the East Coast, Menendez came ashore via a small inlet where the Matanzas and the Tolamato Rivers meet. It was here that he encountered the Timucuan Natives, with whom they initially sought refuge and established a town. He was successful in founding St. Augustine on September 8, 1565[1] and eliminating the French threat. The Spanish Crown now had a foothold in North America as a means to protect shipping interest along the Straits of Florida. As a reward, Menendez was to receive titles and riches for the governorship of the Florida colony (Lyon 1976; Deagan 1990).

While the town of St. Augustine during the First Spanish Period (1565-1763) was a garrison town serving military interests, it also served as the administrative center for

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[1] Known as the oldest continuously occupied European city in the United States.

the mission system. It is from St. Augustine that the missionization endeavor in the colony would be launched. The missions were bound to St. Augustine since it served as ecclesiastical, economic, and military hub for Spanish La Florida, a claim which was loosely defined by the mission settlements themselves (Deagan 1993).

History of missions in La Florida

The first efforts to missionize the indigenous population came from the Jesuits beginning in 1566. Menendez had called for them to come Christianize the Native Americans. Due to the migratory nature of the natives and their resistance, the Jesuits were unsuccessful and withdrew in 1572. The Franciscans came in 1573 and large-scale conversion efforts began in 1595 (Gannon 1965).

The Spanish Crown felt that conversion among the indigenous was of extreme importance, even stipulating in Mendendez's contract the need for such efforts (Lyon 1976). The mission system was not only a means to "Christianize" the Native Americans but also a method of controlling and exploiting them and the hinterland of La Florida (Chatelain 1941; Thomas 1990a; Deagan 1993). At the missions natives were required to support the friars and provide tributes mainly in the form of labor and food staples. Labor *repartimiento* required work on public works and defensive structures at the mission and also in St. Augustine. Aboriginal groups would also serve as a defensive buffer to the Spanish holdings. This effective mechanism for conversion had a profound effect on the Native American cultures by the Spanish in the Southeast (Hann 1988; Thomas 1990a; Deagan 1993).

The success of the mission system is largely due to the acceptance of the system by the Native Americans. It is this "process of mutual accommodation" (Deagan 1993:88) that allowed the friars to enter into unknown territory and work within existing political systems and establish mission communities (Hann 1988; Thomas 1990a, Weber 1990). This strategy resulted in the least amount of disturbance in cultural traditions and lifeways (Deagan 1993). Native groups realized the benefits of partnering themselves with Spanish friars. European technology, domestics, both plant and animal, and trade goods all furnished incentives. The Spanish also provided, initially, military and political assistance to allegiant native groups (Deagan 1993).

Missions were small communities. If a resident friar lived at the mission it was called a *doctrina* and if the friar visited the mission on Sundays and holy days it was referred to as a *vista* (Gannon 1965). A typical mission would consist of wattle and daub structures topped with palmetto thatched roofs. These structures would include a church, a *convento* or the priest's quarters, a *cocina* or kitchen, and a plaza opposite the Native American village (Weisman 1992; Marrinan 1993).

Although missionization efforts were not without set backs and hardships, greatest success was reached with the semi-sedentary Timucuans, Appalache, and Guale. Attempted were made to convert several Native American groups in the southern portion of the peninsula; however, the absence of sedentary populations made this more difficult (Milanich 1995).

By mid-seventeenth century, the mission system encompassed over 40 missions and 70 friars (Griffin 1993). This mission chain stretched west from St. Augustine to modern day Tallahassee, Florida and northward up to modern day Savannah, Georgia.

The course of history was about to change, however, and the results were to have profound effect on the mission system and the Spanish and Native American groups who participated in it.

YAMASEE CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Tracing the history of the Yamasee presents a complicated problem. Early contact between the Native American and Europeans created upheavals and influx among tribal groups in the southeastern region of what is today the United States. Initially Europeans came in contact with Native Americans in Florida, coastal Georgia, and South Carolina. Even though there was little or no direct contact with Europeans, their effects were felt throughout the Southeast's interior. Little is known about the cultures in the interior Southeast from early Spanish documents. As Native American groups adapted to the presence of the Europeans, group boundaries were constantly moving and changing often resulting in dramatic culture adaptation and change (Dobyns 1983; Smith 1987). Surviving groups would band together to gain strength in numbers (Hudson 1976). The Yamasee nation formed out of this type upheaval by several groups banding together.

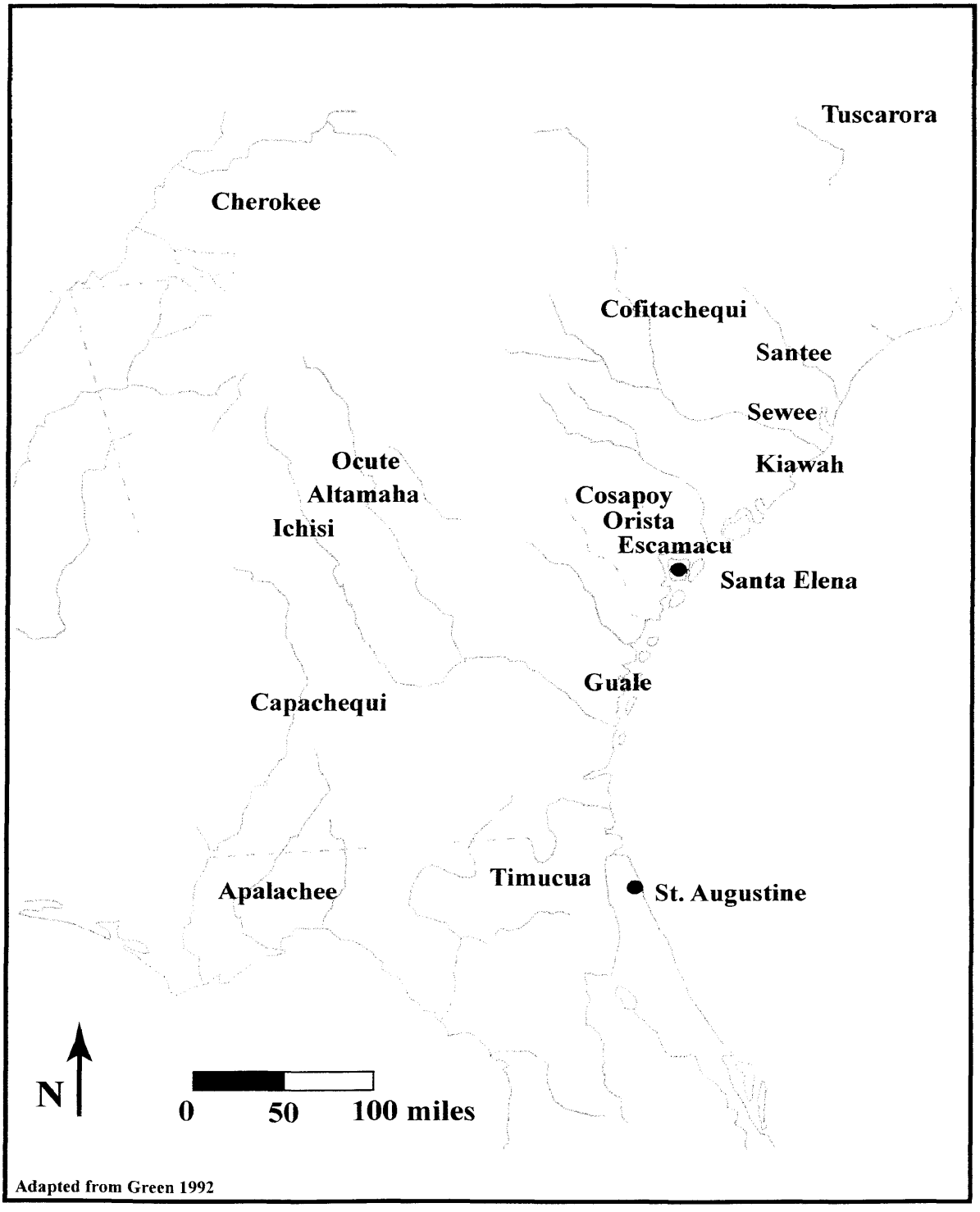
Europeans often assigned names based on the cacique or geographical location of different Native American groups. These Europeanized labels many times had nothing to do with what these groups really called themselves. Confusion is further compounded when historians attempt to make sense of the written historical record. For instance the Yamasee have lived with the Guale, Yamacraw, and Creek and have often been confused for these groups (Greene 1992). All of this makes the Yamasee a difficult Native American group to study.

So who really were the Yamasee? William Green (1992:1) has best described them as "a loosely formed mulitethnic confederation that lived in the coastal plains of South Carolina from 1684 - 1715." It is quite possible that the Yamasee name was actually a name used by the English and Spanish and the people they referred to as Yamasee were actually a group of several different tribal entities sharing the same land. These groups do not form in a vacuum and are often a result of extenuating forces. The Yamasee became caught in the power struggle between the Spanish and the British during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Positioned along the borderland, a creole Yamasee group emerged. Unfortunately, it was this struggle that eventually led to the decline of the Yamasee as a cohesive ethnic population.

Development of the Yamasee

Precursors to the Yamasee include the people of Tama. Green (1992) has suggested that the Yamasee formed out of fragmentation of the sixteenth-century Georgia chiefdoms of Altamaha, Ocute, and Ichisi (Figure 2). These names are traced back to villages encountered by Hernado de Soto's trek into the interior in 1540 (Green 1992). "The depopulation and decentralization of sixteenth-century chiefdoms.... led to increased recombinations of refugee groups. This process was accelerated during the second half of the seventeenth-century" (Smith 1987:142). La Tama was the name the Spanish gave the province of Altamaha/Ocute, and this term began to include the unfamiliar territory of interior Georgia. The people of La Tama, the coastal Guale, and the Salchiches of the Coastal Plain were drawn closer together due to the actions of the

Figure 2: Native American Groups in the Southeast during the Sixteenth Century



Spanish that were changing politics among the Native Americans living in the Southeast, forming the beginning of the Yamasee (Green 1992).

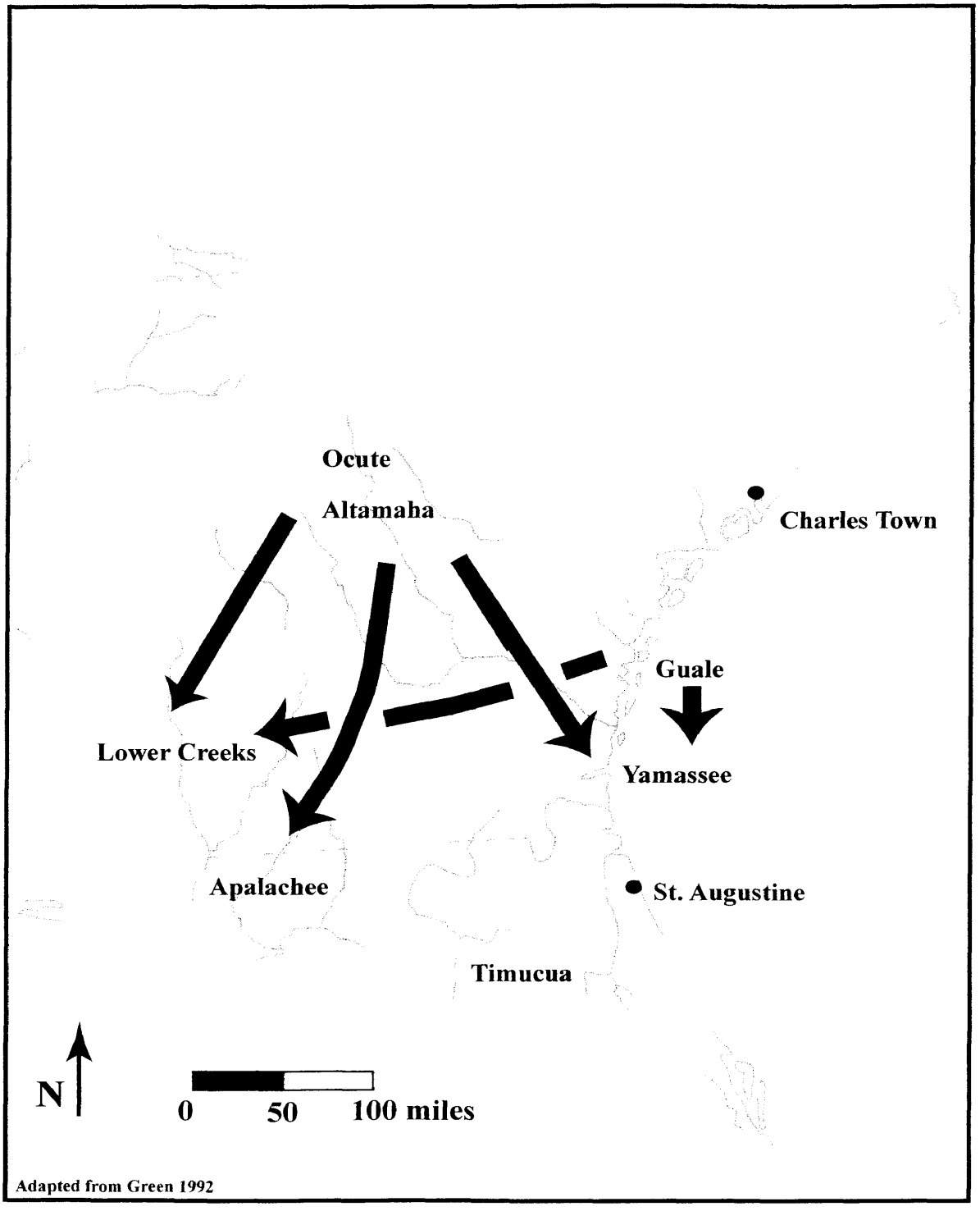
During the early part of the second half of the seventeenth-century, the Westo (also referred to as the Chichimeco) from the region of Virginia began to attack the Guale and eventually Tama in 1662 (Hann 1988). This eventually led to the splintering of the Yamasee in the interior and coastal Georgia (Figure 3). By 1675, the Yamasee had dispersed to several missions, residing in western La Florida with the Apalachee (Hann 1988), further south along the Georgia coast with the Guale (Saunders 2000), and among the Timucuan (Bushnell 1990) and the Lower Creek in western Florida (Hann 1988; Green 1992). This is supported by the first mention of the Yamasee living at the missions in the Spanish documents in 1675 (Green 1992).

Charles Towne and English challenge in the Southeast

In 1670, a group of English settlers disembarked at the mouth of the Ashley River and established Charles Town. Lying less than 250 miles from the presidio of St. Augustine, this new settlement called into question Spanish hegemony in the Southeast. The course of events that were to follow would cause a tremendous amount of change in the region that would effect not only the Spanish and English but also Native American groups in the vicinity.

In fact, the interior North American rivalry centered on competition for Native American alliances and trade (Crane 1929). Spain's system that relied upon the mechanism of missionization to influence Native Americans came into fatal collision

Figure 3: The Splintering of the La Tama Groups: 1665-1684

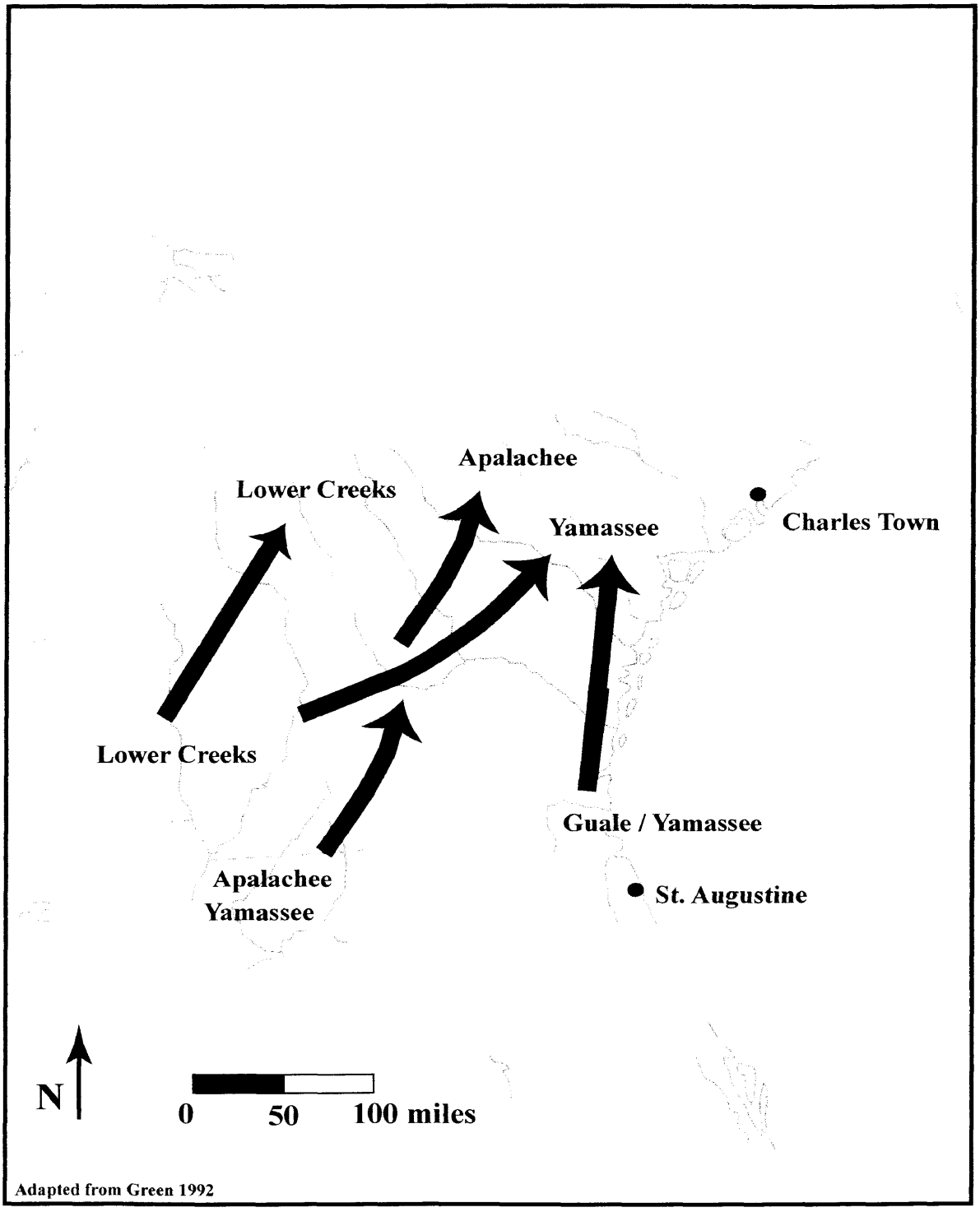


with the English system based solely upon trade. The encroaching English settlements threatened the Spanish territory challenging the mission system and its Native American allies. For various reasons, the Yamasee left the missions of La Florida and migrated to South Carolina (Figure 4). The majority of the migration was from the Guale missions along the Atlantic coast. English excursions into Guale territory increased in frequency during the 1670's. The governor of St. Augustine ordered northern Guale missions to retreat further south. Many of the Yamasee mission natives refused to go and a revolt ensued (Gannon, 1965). Upon their moving to Carolina between 1684 and 1685, many Guale went with them, thus completely abandoning the Guale coast by 1686 (Green 1992; Saunders 2000). Those that did not side with the British retreated to Amelia Island.

The English had been successful in enticing the Yamasee because they were not against furnishing firearms, alcohol, and other goods that the missionaries had been opposed to. Debates between priests and Spanish officials over injustices, both real and contrived, were played upon by the British to win the allegiance of native groups (Gannon 1965).

The Yamasee first began trading with the Scots living in Stuart Town, established at Port Royal Sound (Southerlin et al. 2001). After the destruction of Stuart Town in 1686 by the Spanish and their allies, the English living in Charles Town took up trade with the Yamasee. The Yamasee became expert deer skin and slave traders. It was not long before the English were arming and encouraging the Yamasee to go on slave-raiding expeditions into Spanish-held territory. Realizing the benefit of trade and alliance, the

Figure 4: The Yamasee Migration to South Carolina: 1684-1705



English set up ten towns for the Yamasee (Green 1992). These towns were divided up into lower and upper towns. The lower towns consisted of Altamaha, Oketee, Chechesee, and Euhaw. The upper towns consisted of Pocoaligo, Huspaw, Saupalau, Sadketche, Pocosabo, and Tomaley (Green 1992). Green (1992: 25-26) has interestingly pointed out that "it appears the lower towns, Altamaha, Oketee, Chechesee, and Euhaw, are all descendants of the interior Georgia chiefdoms encountered by De Soto in 1540. While the upper towns, Huspaw, Saupalau, Sadketche and Tlafina, Pocoaligo, Pocosabo, and Tomaley were comprised of remnants of the Guale, Yamacraw, and other groups of less certain origin. That these groups remained distinct, yet were all called Yamasee by the English, may indicate that the concept of a 'Yamasee Nation' was more a product of European perception than of Native American identification."

As the seventeenth-century came to a close, it was the beginning of the end of the mission system in La Florida. In 1702, war broke out in Europe over the succession of the Spanish throne. Pitting France and Spain against England, this war also came to the colonies in North America (known as the Queen Anne's War). Seizing an opportunity to take the offensive, Governor James Moore of Charles Towne, allied with Yamasee and Creek warriors, raided and wiped out the Guale provinces along the eastern coast. The raid also destroyed a majority of the City of St. Augustine. The city was burned while the local population huddled inside the Castillo de San Marcos until the English retreated. In 1704, Moore led a raid into the Apalachee wiping out the mission system in the province. For those Native Americans who escaped death or enslavement and who remained loyal to the Spanish, the ensuing decades were ones of uncertainty and

displacement. Many natives once loyal began to doubt if the Spanish could protect them. By 1708, the remains of what was once a flourishing system now ceased to exist, thus forcing those remaining at the missions and their allies within the safety of St. Augustine's defenses (Gannon 1965). By the end of the Queen Anne's War (1702-1714), there was little hope of re-establishing the Spanish mission chain. This once extensive Spanish mission system was never to be built back up to its former glory, and this was probably the lowest point of the Spanish's influence over the Native Americans (Tepaske 1964). The Spanish were soon to experience resuscitation, however brief, that would swing native allegiance back their way.

Yamasee War of 1715

The Yamasee War of 1715 broke out due to conflicts over trade abuses and British encroachment on Yamasee lands. The English had lavishly traded rum, muskets, and foodstuff with the Yamasee in return for assistance in fighting the Spanish. Now the English, finding it too costly to maintain native allies during peacetime (TePaske 1964) demanded payment for the goods they had supplied them. English settlers impinging on "Indian land" was another source of conflict.

The slaughter of Thomas Nairne, an Indian agent, and his companions by the Yamasee triggered the start of the war. The Yamasee War actually incorporated several Native American groups, including the Creek and Cherokee. Fallout of the war not only resulted in the disbursement of the Yamasee to the protection of the Spanish in La Florida, but also had long term effects on the rest of the south. Crane (1928) has even

suggested that the Yamasee War and the removal of the Yamasee away from Carolina eventually led to the formation of the Creek Confederacy.

On May 27, 1715, four Yamasee chiefs, representing 161 villages, came to St. Augustine asking for protection (TePaske 1964; Gannon 1965). The current Governor, Francisco de Corcoles y Martinez, agreed to protect the Yamasee and hoped that his new native allies would help defend the colony's northern frontier (TePaske 1964). The following year, "the governor of St. Augustine declared the Yamasee to be subjects of Spain.... and would be under Spanish protection" (Headlam in Green 1992:37). Once again the Yamasee were displaced and the exodus to Spanish St. Augustine begun.[2]

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ST. AUGUSTINE AND ITS PERIPHERAL MISSION COMMUNITIES

As a result of the decimation of the mission chain in 1704, the number of Native American inhabitants in St. Augustine rose sharply. A second population boom occurred in 1717, as an influx of refugees from the Yamasee War fled to the settlement. Incidentally, the Native American groups that helped destroy the mission system played a large part in St. Augustine's population growth, creating new missions on the periphery of town. By 1717, three main settlements had been established by the Yamasee: Nuestra Señora de Candelaria de la Tamaja, Pocotalaca, and Pocosapa (Green 1992). In 1726,

[2] When the Yamasee fled from the English, some moved into the abandoned Apalachee area. Covington (1970:122) claims that the Yamasee in this area requested and received Franciscan missionaries.

population increase reached its zenith of 1,011 people dispersed into eleven *doctrinas* or *vistas* communities around the walled town (Hann 1996).[3]

These newly formed mission villages were much different from their seventeenth-century counterparts. While they were still "a community under wardship of one of the mission orders" (Bushnell 1994:21-22), Franciscan influence over the natives residing at the mission was never strong. La Punta, for example, was probably a *vista*, meaning a friar did not live at the mission and only came for mass and on holy days. According to the 1763 Pablo Castello Map, La Punta did have a church structure erected during its existence for ecclesiastical purposes; however, it is unknown how much religious activity took place.

The dramatic change in the town's population make-up at the beginning of the eighteenth-century impacted Spanish and Native American relations. Due to its function of as a garrison town, *mestizaje* or the marriage of Spanish men to Native American women ensued (Deagan 1973). In fact intermarriage among all ethnic groups was common in St. Augustine during the eighteenth-century (Deagan 1983). Renegotiating their identities, many Native American were successful in moving into the colonial walled city and securing military positions, participating in the town's social and economic life. Becoming a *vecino*, a legal full member of society, meant the difference between independence or being a ward under the jurisdiction of the friars (Parker 1999).

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[3] By 1724, raids in Apalachee territory forced the migration of the natives back to the protection of St. Augustine. This could explain additional population increase since Hann (1996:317) points out that this was the demographic "high point" for the native villages in St. Augustine occurs several years just before 1726.

By becoming a *vecino*, Native Americans chose to leave the mission, thus abandoning some of their native traditions.

In addition to a population rise, the ramifications of Moore's raids in 1702 and 1704 were reflected in other areas of St. Augustine's society and material culture. One result was a shift in defensive strategy. As English encroachment escalated along the English-Spanish borderlands, peripheral communities would serve as a first line of defense against invasion. These communities could take up arms to defend an enemy (Halbirt 2002). One example is Fort Mosè, a free black settlement that became part of a regular militia (Deagan and MacMahon 1995). Some of these mission villages had a strong house or *casa fuente* associated with them (Scardville and Bellmonte 1979).

Native Americans were an important part of St. Augustine's defense network; however, the cornerstone of the system was the Castillo de San Marco. Completed in 1695, it was built entirely out of coquina stone and commanded the harbor entrance. During the eighteenth century the town would be encompassed by two defensive lines, made of an earthen wall and moat, to protect the town against invasion. The Cubo line stretched west from the fort to the San Sebastian River and the Rosario line spanned south from the Cubo line encompassing the colonial town (Figure 7).

Inside the walled city, created by the defensive lines of the Cubo and Rosario, a lot-block pattern is reflected. St. Augustine was established like the traditional Spanish town on a north-south grid. It had a rectangular main plaza placed at the landing of the port (Crouch et al 1982). Houses were constructed of earthen clay, tabby, wood, and thatch. After Moore's devastating raid in 1702, structures became more solid and

permanent in nature, many utilizing coquina stone (a naturally quarried stone native to the region) (Manucy 1962).

In 1570, St. Augustine became dependent upon a *situado*, a yearly subsidy, and eventually became a Crown colony (Bushnell 1981). This small colony was often neglected in the eyes in the Spanish Empire. It was in an isolated area with limited exports. It had no precious metals to export or large Native American populations to utilize for *encomeinda*. Due to the lack of exports, isolated location, and difficult to navigate inlet, it was non-profitable for Spanish traders to visit St. Augustine's shores. To make matter worse, *situado* ships were sometimes subjected to natural disasters and pirate attacks, thus delaying or never bringing monies and supplies. This forced the community to find subsistence locally and encouraged illicit trade from English and French traders. Items entered the city through various means (Halbirt 2002). With the establishment of British Charles Towne and Savannah in the eighteenth-century, illicit and sanctioned trade became rampant (Harmon 1969). Archaeologically this is manifested in the material cultural.

The military formed the backbone of the cultural milieu of the town and its inhabitants. Due to the function of the colony as a presidio, the vast majority of the occupants was serving or affiliated with the military. Those that were not were either merchants, clergy, or royal officials. The other major focus of Spanish life in the town was the church. The church was the main source of entertainment and recreation, often found in events such as weddings, deaths, and accessions. These events were too few for the garrison soldiers who often fell victim to certain vices to past the time. Gambling and

lewd dancing in the taverns was reported (TePaske 1965) as well as drunken Indians in the streets (Gannon 1965; Deagan 1983).

Historical Background on the Mission of La Punta

The origins of La Punta are difficult to trace since the peripheral communities surrounding St. Augustine were constantly in a state of flux. It was tumultuous times for the Native Americans living in the vicinity of the colonial walled city. Attacks, population decline, and migration of mission inhabitants caused distress among peripheral villages. Instability resulted in an idea historian Susan Parker calls a "concertina" (Parker 1999). Native American villages on the outskirts of town would migrate in response to raids or the threat of raids. Thus in times of strife, settlements would move in closer to the town's defenses and spread back out as threats abated. During this process villages would often be reconstituted during relocation, with members of different villages forming new communities or leaving areas all together. Sometimes the name change of a village would occur. The process of reconstitution led to the formation of La Punta. During the 1728 Captain John Palmer raid, the Yamasee mission of Nombre de Dios Chiquito was raided and burned (Hann 1991), thus dispersing some of its population (Crane 1929).[4] It is quite possible that some of the inhabitants of Chiquito came to resettle within the village of La Punta.

[4] This raid was a direct retaliation against the Yamasee for the trouble cause by the Yamasee War. Before dawn on March 9, Palmer's party, consisting of about 100 white settlers and 100 to 200 natives, attacked Nombre de Dios. Around 30 Natives were killed, many wounded and 15 taken prisoner. "The rest of the Yamasee took refuge in the Spanish fort. For three days the little army lingered in front of St. Augustine, hoping to complete the destruction of the Yamasee...Before retiring, however, he laid Nombre de Dios waste, burning the chapel as well as the indian town" (Crane 1929:250).

The earliest known reference to the mission of La Punta by name appears in a 1736 document (Swanton 1922) also containing the names of other Native American towns at service to the Presidio of St. Augustine. La Punta, however, was probably established during the late 1720's. In the 1730 Palmer Map (Figure 5), an "indian town' is illustrated south of the colonial walled city. This town is located in the vicinity of La Punta, as identified on later historical maps. Thus we can deduce that the "indian town" located on the Palmer map most likely refers to the mission community of La Punta. This map is based on Captain John Palmer's recollection of his 1728 raid on St. Augustine, so the settlement would have been already in existence circa 1728. The notion that the area of La Punta was settled circa the late 1720's is further supported by the fact that the village had been founded during the governorship of Antonio de Benavides, 1717-1734 (Hann 1996).

As mentioned above, La Punta was referred to in a 1736 document. This document is titled "List of Indians capable of bearing arms divided according to their towns who are at the service if the Presidio of San Agustin de la Florida" (Swanton 1922:104-105). It lists the cacique and 16 additional men. It also includes the men's ages, the youngest being 12 and the eldest being the cacique who was listed as 80. One is listed as being Apalachee, indicating that the mission was not solely comprised of Yamasee.

The population and location of La Punta is shown only a year later on the 1737 Antonio de Arredondo Map (Figure 6). The map was intended to illustrate the concept Arredondo had for the defenses of St. Augustine; however, it is a detailed map of the

Figure 5: 1730 Palmer Map

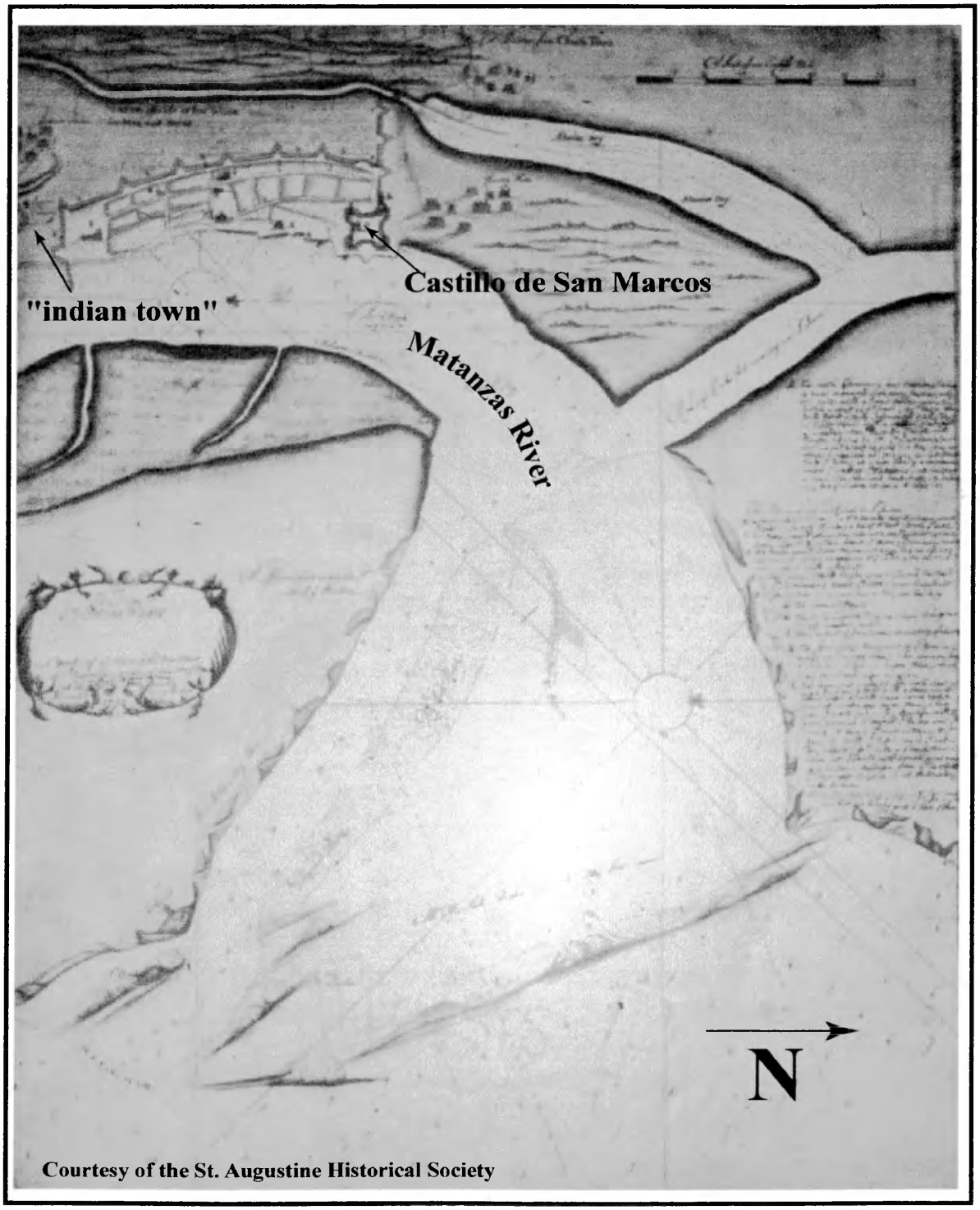
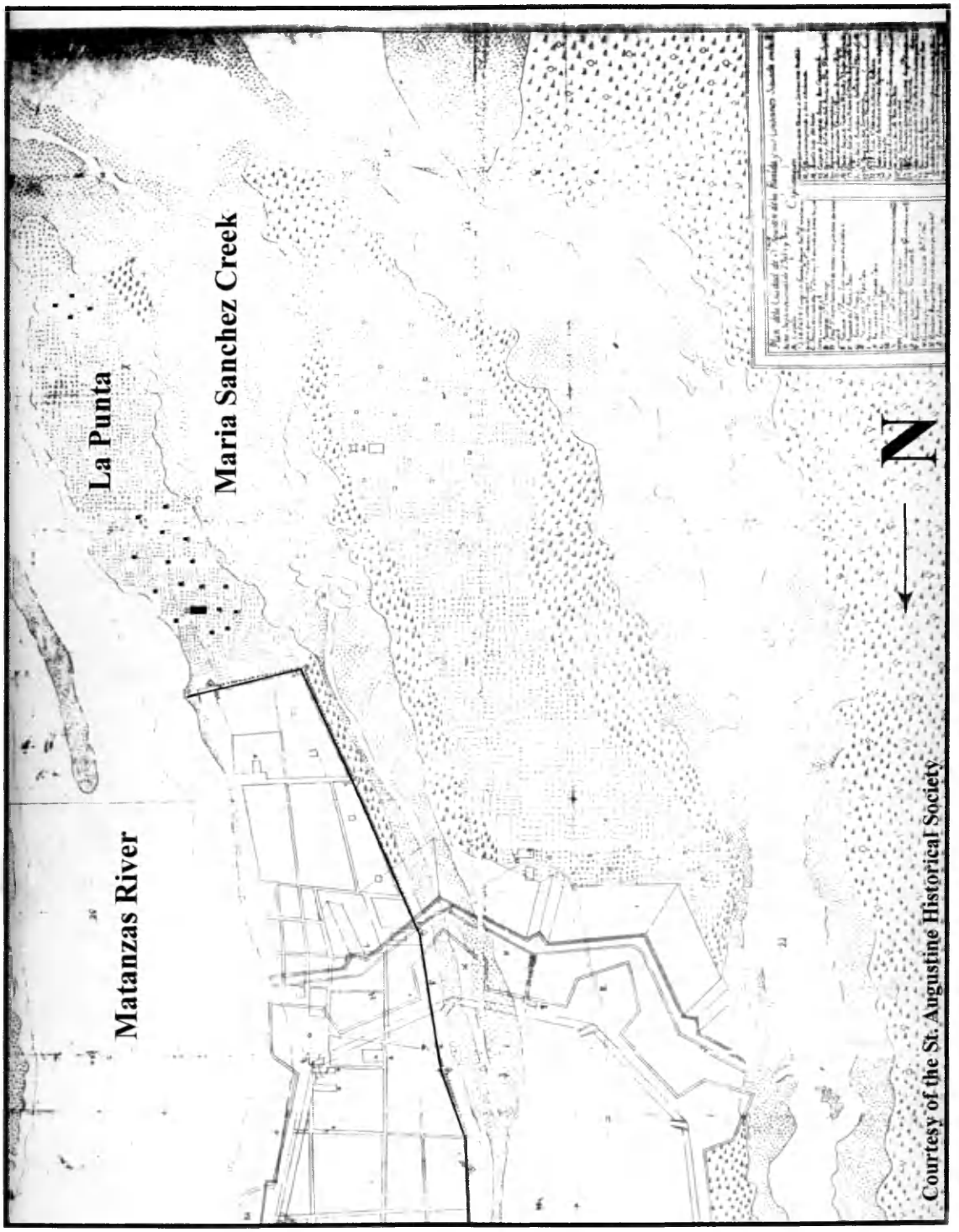


Figure 6: 1737 Antonio de Arrendondo Map



town of St. Augustine and the surrounding environs. Six Native American villages are depicted on the peripheral of the walled city, La Punta being one of them (21 on the map). The community shows a large structure (presumably the mission church) and 20 farmsteads scattered across close to 30 acres. There are two clusters: one consisting of 16 farmsteads and another group of four farmsteads located within the project area. The map also provided population numbers of 17 men and 17 women and children combined.

In addition to the population estimates from the 1736 report and the 1737 Arrendono, we are provide with four other accounts to provide clues to the make-up of La Punta's people (Table 1). In 1738, Antonio de Benavides, who served as governor from 1718 until 1734, provides an accurate population count, based on his tenure. His indication of a count close to 41 is in agreement with that of Governor Manual Moniano's report of 43 during the same year (Table 1). While there is slight discrepancy between the number of men listed in each report, Benavides counts the number of warriors. A number that could very well included adolescent children, thereby explaining the higher number of men listed in his report. Güemes y Horcasitas, writing a year later, in 1739, lists a population total of 51 within 14 families. These 14 families could possible correspond to the 16 structures surrounding the mission church denoted on the 1737 Arrendondo map as well as the 16 men listed by Swanton (1922).

Table 1: Historic Population Estimates for La Punta

Source	Year	Population				Total	Reference
		Men	Women	Children	Families		
Anonymous	1736	16	not reported		--	16	Swanton (1922:105)
Arrendondo	1737	17	17*	*	--	34	Arrendondo Map (1737)
Benavides	1738	15	26*	*	--	41	Hann (1996:316)
Montiano	1738	10	13	20	--	43	Hann (1996:316)
Horcasitas	1739	--	--	--	14	51	Hann (1996:316)
Gelabert	1752	25	34	3?	--	62	Archivo Gereral de las Indios

*- Indicates combined sum of women and children
Adapted from Halbirt (1996)

There has been very little documentary information relating to population of the mission villages during the 1740's. James Covington (1970) mentions La Punta among three other mission communities in 1742, but does not provide his source. He claims that only four native towns remained two years after James Oglethorpe, governor of Georgia, attacked St. Augustine in 1740 causing some Native Americans to flee into the woods and others to relocated to Pensacola. La Punta is not mentioned in the documents again until 1752. At this time La Punta was the largest of six remaining villages [5] with a population of 25 men and 34 women, and three possible infants (Hann 1996). Their chief was Antonio Juta[6].

[5] These villages included Tolomato, Pocotalaca, the Costa, Palica, Nombre de Dios, and La Punta (Hann 1996)

[6] Hann has suggested that La Punta's inhabitants were Yamasee because two Yamasee villages had chiefs with the name Juta (Yuta): Nombre de Dios Chiquito and Pocotalaca (Hann 1996).

While there is an increase in the total population over the course of La Punta's existence, this is not a true reflection of the Native American demographics for St. Augustine as a whole. As village populations were reduced, villages would band together. Many villages were subjected to raids and disease. Much of this decline among the Yamasee was due to the group being singled out for annihilation by the English and their native allies (Covington 1967), as illustrated in Palmer's 1728 attack on the group. They were "hated by the rest of the nations. And they made war on them so much that they were being exterminated little by little" (Bullones in Hann 1996:317). Writing in 1728, the governor of La Florida stated that the Creeks have driven away four-fifths of the Indians who had sought shelter with the Spanish in 1715 (Covington 1970).

Disease also played a factor in population decline. The consolidation of the various native groups made them more susceptible to European disease (Deagan 1993). A smallpox epidemic in 1727 (TePaske 1964) and a measles epidemic in 1732 exacerbated the population decline (Deagan 1993).

Reduction in the numbers also reflects those that no longer wanted to live with the Spanish and abandoned St. Augustine to migrate to the hinterlands where they might have taken up with other groups. Another phenomenon often overlooked by historians and archaeologists is the integration of the Native Americans into Spanish society. Some Native Americans were able to insert themselves into the mainstream economy by taking advantage of labor and defensive needs of the town, becoming a *vecino*. As a result of this process the Natives Americans would lose their Indian identity in the documents, thus no longer being accounted for among the peripheral native villages (Parker 1999).

By 1739, only nine native villages acknowledged allegiance to the Spanish, La Punta being among them. In 1743, during the War of Jenkins Ear, the number of villages around St. Augustine dwindled to only four, Tolomato, Palica, Pocotalaca, and La Punta, as many natives left and as their populations were reduced through disease and warfare (Covington 1970).

Life at La Punta

Very few documents have been found that provide us with knowledge of every day life for the Yamasee living in La Florida among the Spanish that would begin to explain the material remains located at 8SJ3499. Even less is mentioned in the documents about the daily activities conducted by women and children. Nevertheless, we know that they were an integral part of the social framework of Native American society.

The Griñan Report of 1756 is a document written by Don Pedro Sanchez Griñan based on his recollection of his stay in St. Augustine from 1731 to 1742 (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). He has this to say about the "Villages of the Christian Indians":

> There are five small villages of Christian Indians from the Yamasee Nation that are inhabited by up to one hundred families. Their dwellings are small palm houses, much distant from one another, and they plant corn and legumes on their respective plots. But because of their limited efforts at farming, for they do not put much effort into this work, they produce only a very small harvest. They use most of their time to hunt, for which they have more inclination, and also to wage war. They are brave, but greatly inclined to inebriety, consuming in this vice whatever

> they earn from their hunting and even from the fruits of their sowing (Griñan Report translated in Scardaville and Belmonte 1979:11)

Griñan provides an insight to the subsistence strategies employed by the Yamasee. While they did partake in some horticultural activities, they still relied on hunting and probably sold their meat in town. It also refers to the houses as being constructed of palm and gives additional information of settlement patterns. It is also of interest to note that Griñan points out the Yamasee's tendency to be intoxicated.

Consumption of alcohol among the Native Americans is mentioned on more than one occasion in the documents. Whether this phenomenon was exaggerated by the friars to mask shortcoming in conversion numbers, it is no doubt that usage of alcohol among the eighteenth-century mission population contributed to abandonment of their cultural traditions (Hann 1996). It is quite possible that the Yamasee's taste for alcohol was cultivated during their tenure with the English traders. Edmond Atkins states "all the indians whatever are so passionately fond of Rum, as to be unable to withstand it" (Atkins in Hudson 1976:441). Although written in 1755, this report reflects Atkins's 20 year experience in deerskin trading in the southern colonial frontier. Father Alaña, working with the Calusa claimed in 1743 that the natives had an "incredible passion" for rum and "without the rum, they neither can nor wished to be Christians" (Alaña in Hann 1991:326). The friars, whose reports were used to comprise Governor Montinano 1738 report were eager to point out the decline in the Native America's conduct and pronounce

> all the adults were badly addicted to alcohol and that from their drunkenness resulted a great looseness of customs, lack of obedience to the chiefs, and loss of

> their fear of God. Drunkenness in some cases led to men to abuse their wives and even kill them....The friars blamed much of the problem with alcohol on their settlements' proximity to St. Augustine, where it was available (Hann 1996:320-321).

Historian James Covington wrote "that there was much drunkenness among the Indians and, since they were attacked whenever they ventured into the woods in search of deer or firewood, the Indians were issued supplies from the royal stores" (Covington 1970:125). This statement not only reveals the Native American's consumption of alcohol, but also mentions that they were receiving supplies from the royal stores.

The natives whom aligned themselves with the Spanish were awarded 6,000 pesos of goods annually (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). This became standard Spanish policy during the eighteenth-century in contrast to the mission system. This policy was employed in an attempt to compete with the English and their large trading network (TePaske 1964).

Michael Gannon (1965:81) claims the "most serious reason behind the failure of the mission revival was a bitter struggle for control of the Order that broke out in the 1720's between the Creoles, colonial-born, colonial-trained Franciscans, and the newly arrived recruits, or *peninsulars*, from Spain." This conflict resulted in poor training of the new friars and their assignments to hostile villages (Gannon 1965). Furthermore, the migration of the Yamasee into La Florida might have presented a language barrier to many of the priests who understood the Timucuan language. Deficiency of instruction from the friars and the language barrier contributed to the Yamasee's lack of "Christian"

beliefs and could explain why many of the Yamasee were not converted to the Christian faith (Covington 1970).

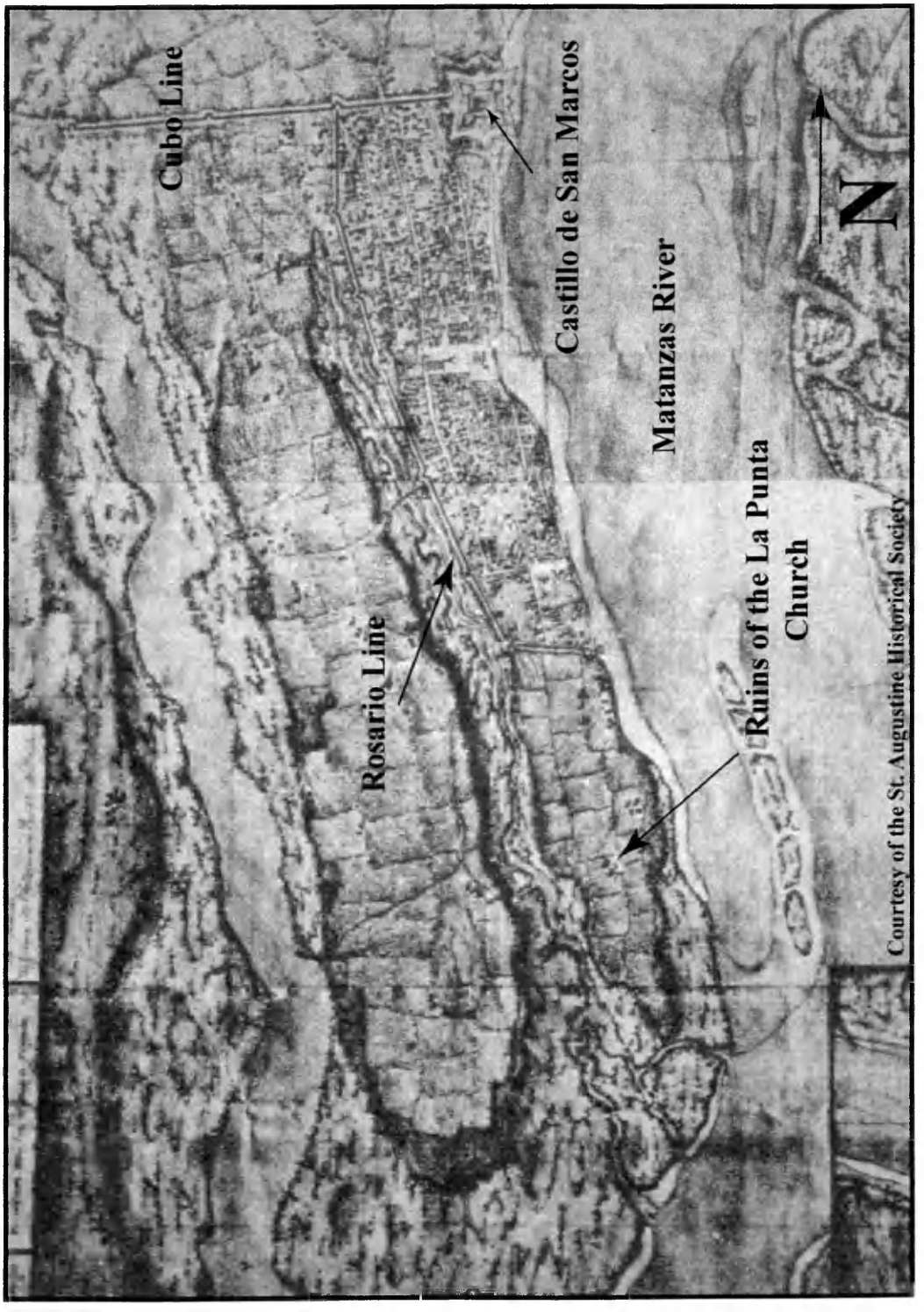
In addition to the claimed dependence on alcohol and inadequate instruction, the declining number of priests aided in the deterioration of the missions. With no funds to offer military protection or means to entice the Native Americans to stay, it forced missionaries and Native Americas to abandon settlements (Gannon 1965). The final blow was dealt to the Franciscans when the Crown declared ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all Christians living in the St. Augustine area in 1746 (Gannon 1965). This took away the Franciscans' foster ship in the Natives American villages, including the Yamasee at La Punta.

By 1759, La Punta is no longer mentioned in the historic records. The residents of the 1752's six mission settlements were absorbed into the two remaining missions of Puebla del Tolamoto and Nombre de Dios (Hann 1996). The 1763 Pablo Castello Map (Figure 7) illustrates the ruins of the mission church (Y) near the area of La Punta ("Yglesia arruinada que la fuè del Pueblo de Indios de la Punta"). That same year La Florida was ceded to the British in exchange for Havana, at the end of the Seven Years War. This marks the end to the First Spanish Period (1565-1763). The remaining Native Americans living around St. Augustine moved to Cuba with the Spanish. Only 83, mainly Yamasee, were remaining to make this trip[7] and they did not fare well in their exile to Cuba. [8] The ones that stayed behind were absorbed into the regional tribes that

[7] This number does not include 40 families of Yamasee Apalachino from Pensacola whom also left with the Spanish (Green 1992, Covington 1970). Nor include those *vecinos* whom had integrated into Spanish society (Parker 1993).

[8] By 1766, just two years after their exodus, 36 of the 83 had perished (Covington 1970, Gold 1965).

Figure 7: 1763 Pablo Castello Map



had migrated into the area.[9] Thus as the last survivors of the Yamasee died out, so did their cultural traditions.

Chapter two provides a backdrop from which to understand the Yamasee. It places them in context with the surrounding political, economic, social and religious environment in the southeast, caught in the struggle between the English and Spanish. La Punta represents one of the last places the Yamasee are documented as a cohesive cultural group. Historical sources, combined with the archaeological information presented in the following chapter provides a study of the Yamasee as one of the last vestiges of a once thriving native population in the southeast.

[9] It is thought that some Yamasee fled to live with the Seminoles or the Lower Creek tribes (Swanton 1922).

CHAPTER 3

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological investigations at La Punta resulted in the excavation of 43 features and the recovery of over 16,000 artifacts. Approximately 150 sq. meters were investigated and this chapter provides a discussion of the features and the artifact assemblage recovered. The La Punta collection represents the largest sample from an eighteenth-century Yamasee site in Florida. Information derived from this data contributes to our understanding of the Yamasee in Florida as they adapted to a new cultural environment and augments our overall understanding of them as a cultural group. Divided into three sections, this chapter addresses archaeological features, material culture, and subsistence practices. Interpretations and conclusions reached from the historical and archaeological investigations at La Punta are discussed in Chapter 4.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

During the 1997 field season, 43 features relating to the mission occupation were excavated (Figure 8). Documented were a well, with a supporting superstructure, at least one and possibly three structures, five daub processing pits (two of which were later used as trash pits), two parallel ditches relating to agricultural activity, and 18 miscellaneous pits. A sheet midden deposit also extends across the site that is a by-product of site occupancy.

Two periods of mission occupation are evident from feature placement and stratigraphy. These features illustrate both the Yamasee's ability to maintain some of their traditional cultural practices as well as their adoption of certain Spanish traits. The features also provide information about disposal patterns, activities taking place on the site, architectural construction, settlement patterning, and agricultural customs.

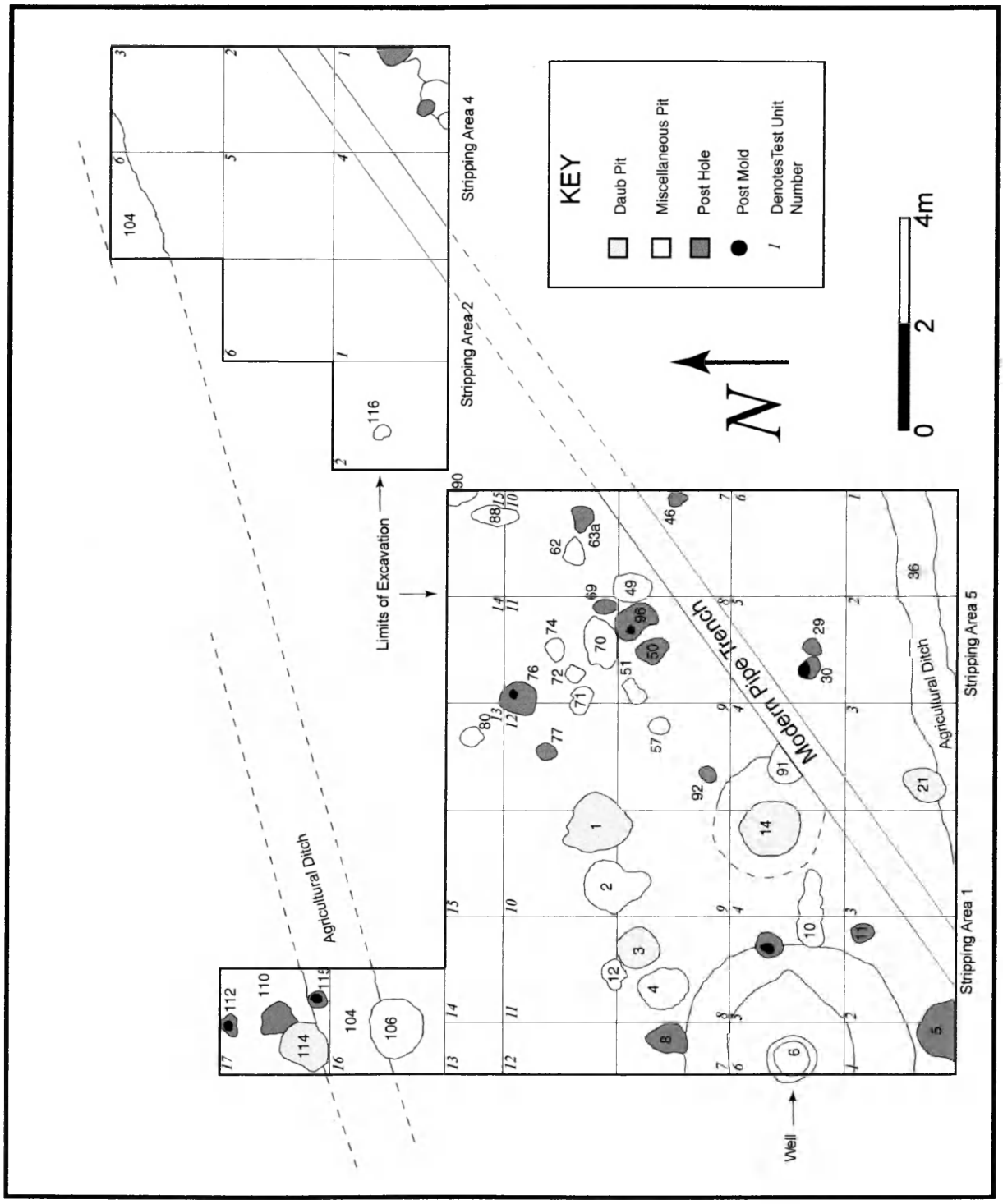
General Midden

As discussed in Chapter 1, the cultural sheet midden deposit associated with La Punta's occupation was found in fine brown sand that was 10-15 cm thick across much of the site. A sheet midden is defined as a layer of refuse extending over all or portions of the site. The majority of the artifacts dating to the Yamasee occupation come from this cultural midden. The thickest portion of the midden was concentrated around the well in nine test units (SA 1- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 and SA 5-4). It is in this portion of the site that artifacts and shell refuse are the most abundant (Figure 8). The accumulation of debris concentrated in this particular location indicates that this area was heavily used. The general midden was removed in 10 cm levels and provenienced as such. Sterile soil underlies the midden. At this level, features intruding into the sterile sands became apparent.

Well

By far the most intriguing and complex feature excavated was a walk-in well (Figure 8). Since historical wells extend into the water table, a system of well points

Figure 8: Test Unit Locations and Excavated Features at 8SJ3499

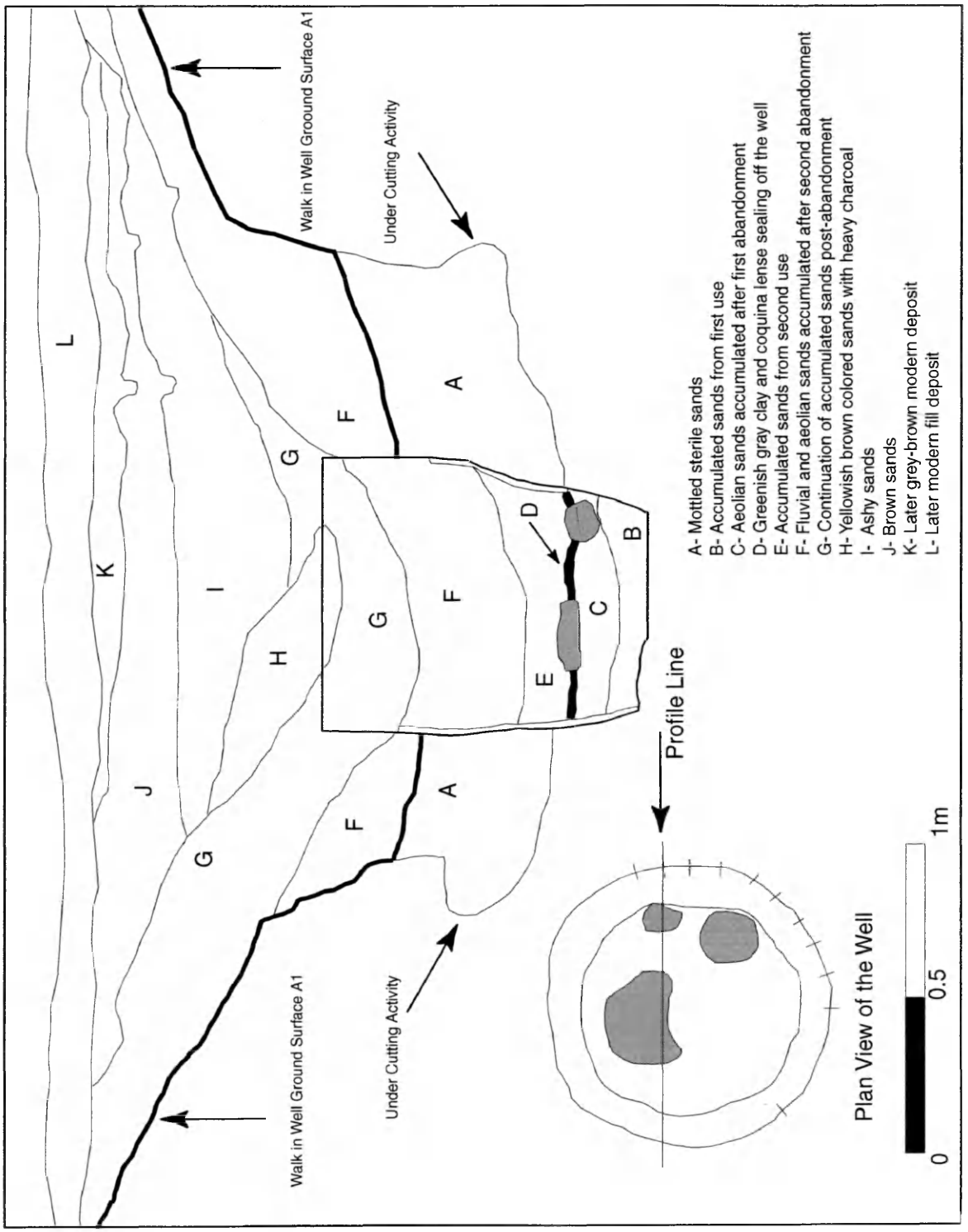


attached to a pump was operated to lower the water table enabling excavation of the entire well (Figure 9). Once the well points were in place, the feature was bisected and the south half was excavated to understand the stratigraphy of the well's construction, use, and abandonment.

An interesting aspect of the well is found in its construction. Typical Spanish wells during the First Spanish Period are made using wooden barrels (Deagan 1983). A U-shaped pit from one to three meters in diameter is dug into the water table. Next, a barrel, with its ends removed, is shimmied further into the water table and the soil is removed from inside the barrel. Additional barrels are stacked on the original barrel to form a shaft. The construction pit is then back filled to the ground surface to solidify the well shaft.

The La Punta well illustrates a different construction method. It appears that when the well was first constructed, a large circular pit over 2 meters in diameter was opened up (Figure 9). It was then left exposed for a period of a few days to a few weeks, as indicated by the turbation of soil deposits found at the base of the pit and undercutting of the construction pit's walls through erosion (Letter A in Figure 9). At this point a more conventional Spanish method utilizing a barrel was employed. A large barrel was then sunk into the water table and held in place by sand tossed around the barrel. The sand provided shoring of the barrel and a sturdy surface on which to stand while gathering water (Letter A1 in Figure 9). The barrel was in excess of one meter in height and 90 cm in diameter at its greatest width or girth. It was constructed of wooden

Figure 9: Walk-in-Well North Profile Wall



staves held together by withe hoops. The bottom of the barrel was left intact. Unlike traditional Spanish barrel wells, no shaft was created; rather a saucer shaped depression surrounded the barrel; thus the idea of a walk-in-well. To collect water one would have to descend down into this depression to the barrel's edge and collect water (as illustrated in Figure 8). Along the southern edge is what appears to be a footpath (Feature 10) leading down to the barrel.

Two episodes of use are apparent in the profile of the well shaft. At the very bottom of the well is a layer of fine sand that accumulated during the first episode of use (B in Figure 9). On top of the sand is a layer of aeolian sands collected during a period of abandonment (C in Figure 9). Within this deposits are the remains of a bird (Passeriformes) and a rat (Cricitidae), which suggests the well and, by extension the community of La Punta, was vacated for a period of time. Once the Yamasee moved back into the project area, the well was put back into service. A layer of clay and coquina stone separates the aeolian deposits from subsequent fill deposits (Letter D in Figure 9). The stone and clay lens sealed the earlier deposits and enabled the well to be put back into use. The clay is 2-3 cm thick and is greenish gray in color, clearly coming from the adjacent marsh mud. The coquina stone may represent supports used while the clay was laid down. Once the well was put back into use for a second time, aeolian sand deposits again collected in the barrel (E in Figure 9).

La Punta was again abandoned in the late 1750's. Left exposed to natural formation processes (Schiffer 1976), windswept and fluvial sands began to fill into the well shaft and around top of the barrel in the saucer-shaped depression (Letter F in Figure 9). Within this horizon in the well we find deteriorated wood (23.9 g) that resulted from

the decay of the barrel. This post-abandonment deposit represents the initial accretion of soil after the second abandonment of La Punta. The depression created from the well was eventually filled in with other soil deposits and denotes later colonial activity as well as natural formation processes: G consists of a light brown sand layer; layer H is designated by yellowish brown colored sands with heavy charcoal; I is an ashy sand; and J is denoted by a brown sand. Both deposits G and I include trash from a Second Spanish Period guard house represented by creamware and pearlware ceramics. The last two soil strata (K and L) symbolize later modern deposits.

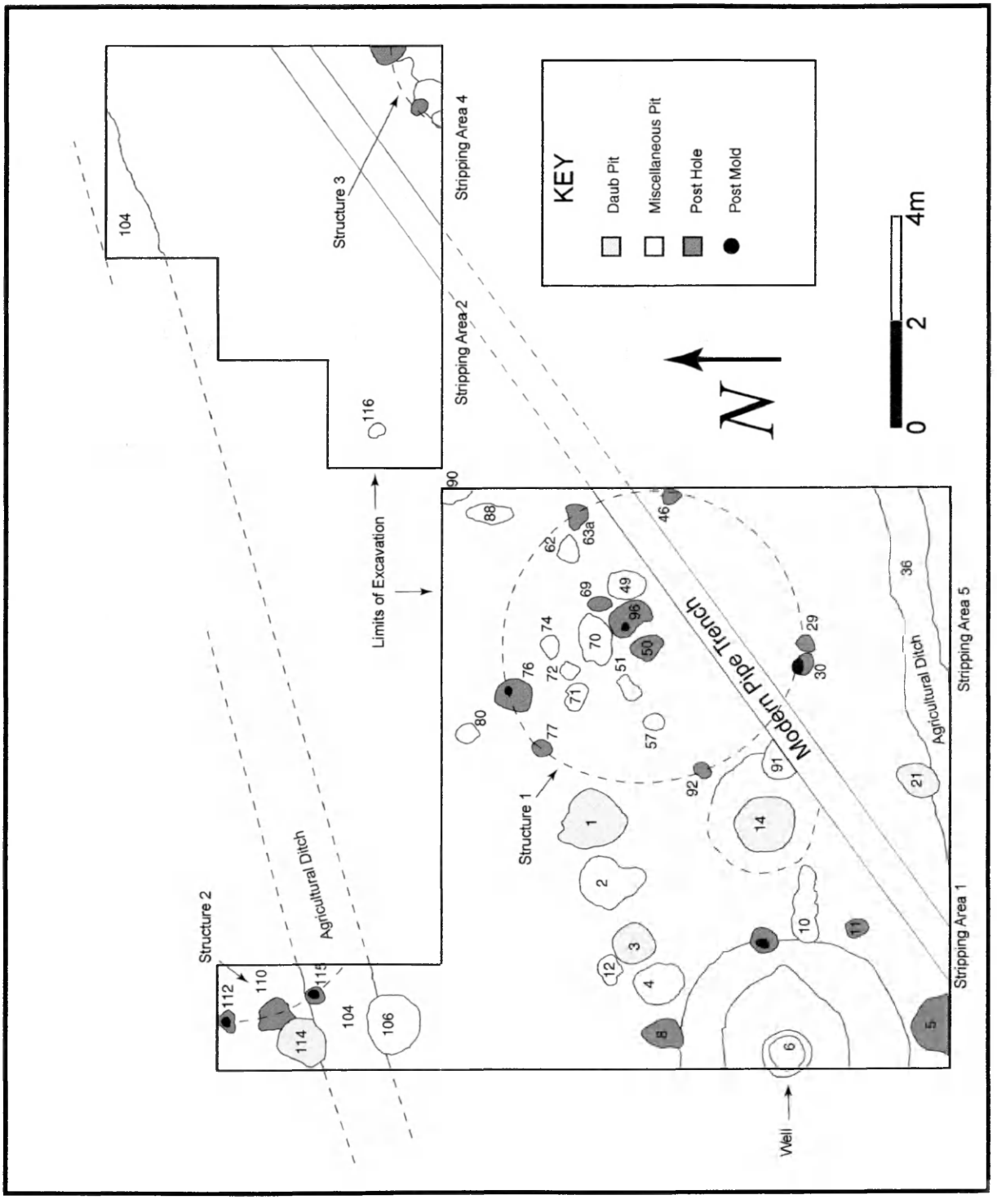
A superstructure extending over the well is represented by four circular postholes (Feature 8, 9a, 11, and 5) (Figure 8). Feature 8, 9a, and 11 are clearly defined gray charcoal stained postmolds within a larger posthole. All of the molds are straight sided with a tapered base that extends 74 - 92 cm below datum. The posts ranged in size from 16 – 25 cm in diameter. It appears that the posts were never removed and deteriorated *in situ* based on the darker organic stain encircled by mottled sands. The last posthole feature (Feature 5) is less defined than the other three postholes. Its profile consists of a mottled lens of sterile and mottled gray sands possibly indicating that the post was removed. Unfortunately, none of the artifacts recovered from these postholes provide a tight date range on the construction of the superstructure.

Structure

Besides the well feature, a series of postholes outlining at least one circular structure (Structure 1) were documented (Figure 10). Six posthole/postmolds (Feature 29/30, 46, 63a, 76, 77, and 92) form the perimeter of the structure, while Feature 50 forms the center support post. All postmolds are defined by gray sand surrounded by mottled sterile sands representing the posthole. There was no evidence of wall trenches. While the posthole size is variable among the features, the actual post mold size was uniform ranging from 13 to 20 cm in diameter. All of the post stains, except for Features 76 and 77, had straight walls and rounded based. Depth of posts ranged from 73 cm to 102 cm below datum. Since Features 30 and 29 are next to each other, this indicates a probable post replacement and a repair of the dwelling. Features 76 and 77 most likely represent the two posts that make up the entrance threshold to the structure due to their alignment in a northeast direction and because they differ from the other posts in profile: the post molds have sloping walls and tapered bases. This could possibly reflect a difference in post style used for the entrance. A northeast entrance to the house is also supported by the fact that the prevailing winds are from the northeast off the Matanzas River and would provide a cool breeze into the dwelling during the warm summer months. The breeze would also help keep the bugs away.

The presence of five daub pits adjacent to structures 1 and 2 suggests that the structure was made using a wattle and daub technique. Wattle and daub construction involves building a web of vertical poles and horizontal wattle laced together, possibly affixed by nails or cordage (Gordon 2002). Daub would then be plastered over the wattle on both sides of the walls, smoothed, then allowed to dry and harden (Boyd et al. 1951).

Figure 10: Proposed Structures and Excavated Features at 8SJ3499



The roof would most likely have been thatched (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979) and the floor would have been earthen. A heavily carbonaceous soil was encountered indicating a possible floor and areas of increased activity. The large posts in the La Punta structure lie roughly 3 meters apart from each other and the structure is approximately 6 meters in diameter.

Two other possible structures are delineated by postholes forming a circular pattern. Structure 2 is represented by three postholes (Feature 112, 110, and 115) located in Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 17. Feature 112 and 115 are clearly postmolds that rotted *in situ* based on the evidence of mottled gray brown sands containing some charcoal surrounded by mottled light brown sand deposits. The posts were 9 and 20 cm in width and had straight sides and tapered bases. Feature 110 did not contain a postmold, rather it was represented by an ovoid pit, 22cm wide, with sloping walls with a tapered depression at the bottom. The posts extend 68 to 79 cm below datum. Feature 115 intrudes into an earlier agricultural ditch (Feature 104 discussed below) post-dating it.

Two probable postholes were found in Stripping Area 4 that also could represent another circular structure (Carl Halbirt 2001, pers. comm.). These two postmolds were partially excavated on the last day of the field season. Unfortunately, due to the impatience of the contractor, the excavation of these two features was incomplete. Only a small section of each feature was exposed, with no artifacts recovered. The diameter of the posthole stains was comparable to those documented for Structure 1 and 2.

Daub Pits

A total of five daub processing pits (Feature 1, 3, 14, 21, and 114) were excavated around the outside of structure 1 and 2 (Figure 11). Defined by daub residue on the bottom and sides of the pit, they represent material used in construction or repair of wattle and daub buildings. Clay mixed with water and sometimes fiber is processed together to form a daub mixture (South and DePratter 1996). Daub pits are a part of the architectural assemblage and indicate construction methods employed at La Punta.

In general, all five daub pits were circular, large and shallow in size, ranging from 67 cm to 1 meter in diameter and 24 to 40 cm deep (Table 2). Each pit was a U-shaped basin lined with unused daub along the base and the edges. The amount of daub contained in the pits varied from 204.7 g in Feature 1 to 2147.2 g in Feature 14. Once the daub pit had been used for processing it was cleaned out. Three daub pits, Features 3, 21, and 114, contain very little refuse and might have been intentionally filled after their primary function was complete. In contrast, Feature 1 and 14 contained an abundant amount of trash. These two features appeared to have been recycled for use as trash pits and are the only two features excavated at La Punta that were used intentionally for refuse disposal.

Miscellaneous Pits

The majority of the features excavated are miscellaneous pits (Table 2). A total of 18 pits were classified as miscellaneous and most of them were concentrated around the structures, especially Structure 1 (Figure 11). Miscellaneous pits are features containing

Figure11: Daub and Miscellaneous Pits at 8SJ3499

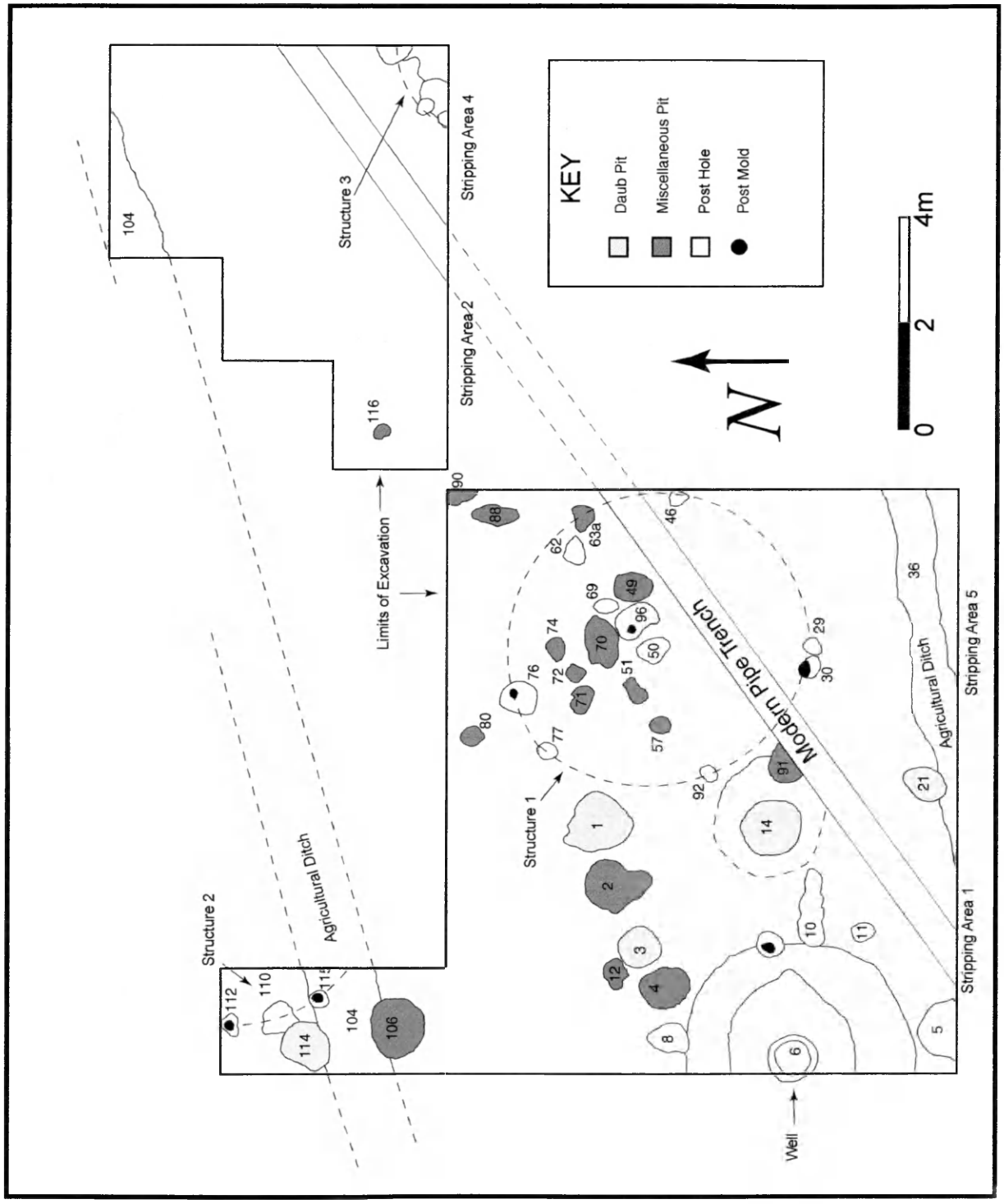


Table 2: Pit Features from La Punta

Feature Number	Location	Plan Shape	Profile Shape	Size cm	Depth below Datum cm	Function	Artifacts
1	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 10	Circular	Basin	100	84	Daub Refuse	204.7g daub Trash
2	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 9-10	Kidney	U-shaped	95	86	Miscellaneous Barrow	Few 1250g shell
3	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 8	Circular	Basin	67x72	90	Daub	915g daub
4	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 8	Circular	Shallow	88	75	Miscellaneous Barrow	Few
12	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 11	Ovoid	U-shaped	63x47	77	Miscellaneous	Few
14	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 4	Circular	Basin	103	82	Daub Refuse	2147g daub
21	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 3	Circular	Basin	75x56	74	Daub	348g daub
49	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 7	Circular	Basin	50	70	Miscellaneous	None
51	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 8	Ovoid	Uneven Basin	40x25	67	Miscellaneous	3 artifacts
57	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 9	Circular	Shallow Saucer	40	58	Miscellaneous	None
62	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 10	Irregular Circle	Shallow Saucer	32	60	Miscellaneous	4 artifacts 100g shell
69	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 11	Ovoid	Posthole	33	84	Miscellaneous or post hole	4 artifacts 100g shell

Table 2: Pit Features from La Punta (Continued)

Feature Number	Location	Plan Shape	Profile Shape	Size cm	Depth below Datum cm	Function	Artifacts
70	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 11	Ovoid	Shallow Saucer	94x55	59	Miscellaneous	None
71	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 11	Irregular Circle	Basin	30x50	72	Miscellaneous	9 artifacts No shell
72	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 11	Circular	Deep Basin	30	80	Miscellaneous	9 artifacts 75g shell
74	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 11	Circular	Saucer	42	62	Miscellaneous	None
80	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 13	Circular	Basin	40x35	65	Miscellaneous	1 artifact 250g shell
88	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 15	Ovoid	Uneven Saucer	84x40	65	Miscellaneous	11artifacts 150g shell
90	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 15	Uid.	Saucer	Uid.	69	Miscellaneous	16 artifacts Scant shell
91	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 4	Circular	Shallow Saucer	72	52	Miscellaneous	10 artifacts Scant shell
96	Stripping Area 5 Test Unit 8	Kidney Shaped	Shallow Pit With Posthole	77x59	89	Posthole	1 artifact No shell
106	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 16	Circular	U-shaped	100x94	91	Miscellaneous	Few No shell
114	Stripping Area 1 Test Unit 17	Ovoid	Basin	100x76	75	Daub	1000g daub Trash
116	Stripping Area 2 Test Unit 2	Circular	Shallow Saucer	38	55	Miscellaneous	Few Scant shell

few artifacts and their function is unknown. They are viewed as being associated with areas of increased activity within an archaeological site.

Features 2, 4, and 106 are all large miscellaneous pits that are located near structures. They are all U-shaped pits filled with mottle gay brown sand and few artifacts. The depth of the features ranges from 75 to 91 cm below datum. Containing 1250 g of shell, Feature 2 has an undulating bottom probably due to root disturbance and is 95 cm in diameter. Shallower in depth than Feature 2, Feature 4 is 88 cm in diameter and contains scant artifacts and shell. Lastly, Feature 106 is 100 by 94 cm and contains only five artifacts and no shell. Both Features 2 and 4 were intruded into and augmented by later postholes, which were installed for a nineteenth-century fence line. The function of Features 2, 4, and 106 is unknown; however Features 2 and 4's close proximity to Structure 1 and daub pits 1 and 3, and Feature 106's close proximity to daub pit 114 and Structure 2 (Figure 11) suggest they could be barrow pits used in the construction of the structures.

A cluster of miscellaneous pits were documented within Structure 1 (Figure 11). Features 57, 62, 70, and 74 are shallow, saucer shaped pits 58-62 cm deep below datum and are filled with mottled brown and sterile sands. They vary in size but are all-circular to semi-circular in shape. Only Feature 62 contains shell (100g) and one glass fragment. The purpose of these shallow depressions is unknown, although they may represent places where baskets were placed or where one would kneel or sit. Feature 69 and 96 are probably postholes ranging from 84 to 89 cm deep, respectively, and circular in nature. They are aligned next to each other in the structure and could represent an interior partition wall or a frame built in the dwelling.

Four additional miscellaneous pits were excavated inside Structure 1. Devoid of artifacts, Feature 49 is represented by a basin-shaped pit 50 cm wide. Feature 51 is a slightly smaller basin-shaped pit with only three artifacts. Both Features 49 and 51 contained mottled gray sands and extend 70 and 67cm below datum respectively. Feature 72 is a deep basin pit. It is circular in plan view measuring 30 cm in diameter. Adjacent to Feature 72, Feature 71 is an irregular shaped basin 30 by 50 cm in size. Both Features 71 and 72 contained mottled brown sterile sands.

All of the interior features represent a discrete activity area inside of Structure 1. A combination of shallow depressions and deeper pits make up this interior structure activity area. Activity appears to be heavy on the east side of the structure near the proposed entranceway, while the west side is void of features. This could be an indicator that the east side of the structure was an activity area and the west side was reserved for sleeping activities. No hearth or smudge pits were located during the excavations.

Located outside and east of the structure, are five additional miscellaneous pits. They contained mottled gray brown sands. Features 91 and 116 are circular in size and are shallow saucer-shaped pits in profile. Similar to Features 57, 62, 70, and 74, these shallow depressions could be associated with basket and/or pot rests or other types of repeated use. Feature 80 is a basin-shaped pit, 40 cm in diameter, containing 11 artifacts and 150 g of shell. Irregularly shaped, Feature 88 is uneven in profile and is 84 by 40 cm in size. Finally, Feature 90 appears to be a small saucer shaped pit. Due to the excavation limits, only a quarter of this feature was exposed and its function remains undermined.

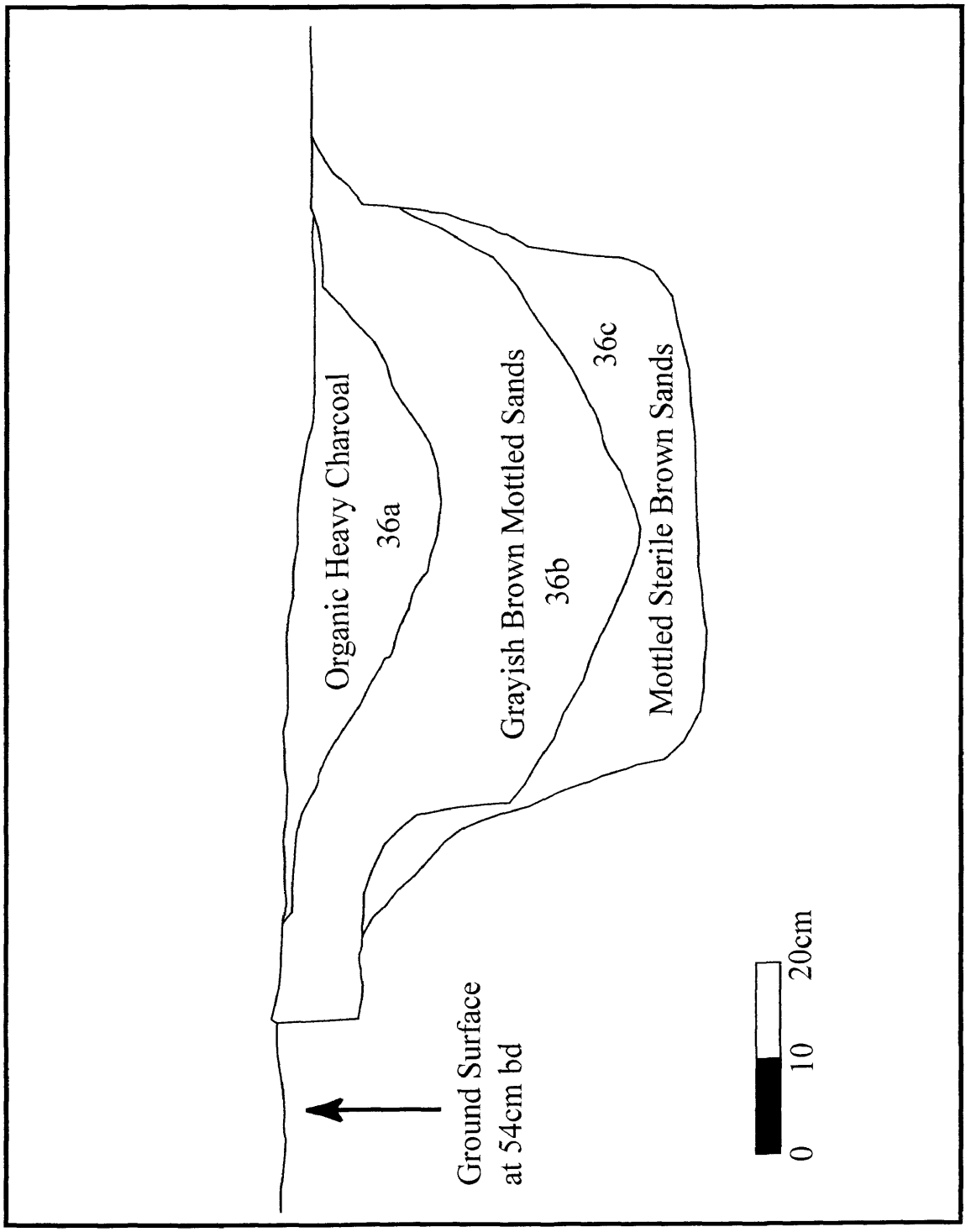
Lastly, Feature 12 is represented by a U-shaped pit 77cm deep that is ovoid in size. A carbonaceous layer, 5-10 cm thick covers the top of the feature possible indicating burned debris or the deposition of hearth remains although only 8.4 g of charcoal was recovered. The feature contained three aboriginal sand tempered sherds, two piece of amber glass, and less than 25 g of shell.

Agricultural Ditches

Two long agricultural ditches (Feature 104 and 36) ran across the excavation units at La Punta (Figure 11). Feature 36 measured at least seven meters in length and paralleled Feature 104 that was over 19 meters in length. They were spaced approximately 11 meters apart. A portion of Feature 104 was documented in Stripping Area 4, but was unable to be excavated due to time constraints.

During excavations, more of Feature 36 was exposed and excavated that Feature 104. Feature 36 is U-shaped in profile (Figure 12), extends to 98 cm below datum, and measures between 80-90 cm across. The bottom of the ditch is undulating and contains evidence of shovel and digging stick marks created during the excavation of the feature. The bottom layer (Feature 36c) contains mottled sterile sands with few artifacts. This represents the accumulation of sands while the ditch was in use. Once the trench was no longer used for its intended purpose, natural formation processes occurred (Schiffer 1976). Gray brown mottled aoelian sand (represented by Feature 36b) collected in the trench during the first abandonment of La Punta and during the second occupation. Some artifacts and shell were located in this fill sediment; however, it does not appear that the ditch served as refuse disposal at any time during the mission occupation. While these

Figure 12: North Profile of Feature 36



two deposits (Feature 36 b and c) filled in portions of the ditch, Feature 36 was still apparent even after the abandonment of the mission. It provided a depression in which to toss later refuse and construction debris from a Second Spanish Period (1783-1821) powder magazine located near the project area. Soil for this deposit (Feature 36a) consists of organic dark gray sand with charcoal, shell, and artifacts. This trash deposit denotes a later occupation and was not included in the artifact database.

Feature 104 was very similar to Feature 36, except that it did not contain powder magazine construction debris. The lower fill deposits contain mottled sterile sands and scant artifacts that accumulated during use and abandonment of the ditch. When the Yamasee returned for a second phase of occupation, the ditch was intentionally filled in order to construct Structure 2. This sediment was gray brown sand containing some shell and more artifacts than Feature 36b.

These ditches are thought to relate to the agricultural aspects of the mission; however, it is undeterminable if they were used for irrigation or cultivation. Cultivation of crops such as corn and legumes was common among peripheral mission communities (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). The Yamasee also were reported to have grown corn, peas, and watermelons while living in South Carolina (Green 1992).

Trash Disposal

In general, there was a lack of refuse found in the study area. This could either indicate that trash was tossed into the marsh or placed in other areas of the site that were not the focus of archaeological investigations. Trash was not often found in large trash pits, which is in contrast to typical Spanish disposal patterning. Normal Spanish trash

discard involved excavating pit for refuse purposes. Pits and wells are preferred for the disposal of refuse. These discard areas were concentrated toward the rear of living structures (Deagan 1983). A difference in cultural practices between the Yamasee and Spanish who lived in the same environment is illustrated by the archaeological record.

MATERIAL CULTURE

The La Punta collection contains artifacts that came from the sheet midden deposits and from features related to the type of activities taking place at the mission. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from the sheet midden deposit. Most of the features, except for the well, contained only scant artifacts making it difficult to determine function of the feature based on artifacts alone difficult. Midden deposits were excavated in general levels, and those that contained a large amount of artifacts from later temporal periods were not included in the sample. Even though proveniences selected for the sampling contain primarily artifacts associated with La Punta, a few intrusive artifacts were found. These include 12 creamware fragments, three pearlware fragments, two hand-painted pearlware fragments, a glass button, and a plastic comb fragment. These artifacts are not reported in the following discussion.

As mentioned previously, the thickest cultural midden deposits occurred south of the well. This area, in turn, yielded the most artifacts. Spatial distribution of artifacts recovered from the general midden did not reveal concentrated areas of activity or refuse disposal across the site.

As discussed in Chapter 2, residents of St. Augustine had to secure items of subsistence and material goods from various sources due to the irregularities of the *situado*. Items "entered the life of the city for the most part through the transformations in economy that connected St. Augustine to a much larger economic world than before 1700" (Deagan 2002b: 6). Prior to 1740, trade with the English was illegal; but English goods were plentiful in the stores, many of which were operated by English merchants (Deagan 2002b). Mercantile activity and privateering offered a wide variety of European and Euro-American goods, usually at a lower price than their Hispanic counterparts (Deagan 2002b). The availability of goods in St. Augustine during the first half of the eighteenth-century is reflected in the material culture of the time period, including the archaeological record recovered from La Punta.

The artifacts recovered from the mission are tangible clues to the lifeways of the occupants of the site. Quantification of the material assemblage is carried out for comparative purposes to address research questions of continuity and change. Identifiable material should be discussed in greater detail than just presence or absence. Abundance or deficiency of certain material items deserves explanation and reveals subtle clues that have broader implication in our understanding of the Native American cultural history.

Artifacts will be discussed in functional groups designated by Stanley South (1977) and modified by Kathleen Deagan (1983) for Hispanic sites: Activities, Architecture, Arms, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, and Tobacco. South's artifact patterning has come under critique (Orser 1989). Orser (1989:28) argues that the "pattern concept permits only synchronic, functional analysis" and provides no means for

investigating historic change on sites that have been occupied for long periods of time. While the use of South's patterning is not without its critism, it was selected only as a means to discuss the artifact assemblage, not to determine Yamasee patterning. Percentages are presented in the tables for comparative purposes. Given the wide use of South's artifact patterning in St. Augustine (Deagan 1983), it presents the information so that others may use it to make comparisons to the nearby community. It is also consistent with the method of organizing data from other Yamasee sites, mainly Old Field 1[1] (Southerlin et al. 2001). Due to the popularity of South's method in South Carolina and the likelihood that many Yamasee sites are likely to be found in this state further supports the presentation of the material culture in South's functional groupings.

Table 3: Artifact Groups without Subsistence Material

Artifact Group	Count	Count (%)
Activity	85	1.69%
Architecture	243	4.83%
Arms	14	0.29%
Clothing	19	0.40%
Furniture	2	0.04%
Kitchen	4546	90.48%
Personal	12	0.24%
Tobacco	102	2.03%
Total	5023	100.00%

Kitchen

As on most eighteenth-century archaeological sites, the Kitchen group accounts for the majority of artifacts recovered. La Punta is no exception with 90.48% of the

[1] Southerlin only discusses European trade goods in South's functional groups (Southerlin et al. 2001).

collection consisting of artifacts related to the Kitchen group. By far the most abundant artifact type recovered from La Punta is Native American ceramics (69.71% of the total collection), followed by glasswares associated primarily with bottles (12.76% of the total collection). Also represented in the kitchen assemblage are European tablewares, European utilitarian wares, and metal cooking vessels. All of these artifacts relate to food preparation, service, and storage. These materials will be discussed in the following sections: Aboriginal ceramics, European tablewares, European utilitarian wares, Kitchen/non-ceramics (glass and metal cooking vessels).

Table 4: Distribution of Artifact Types in the Kitchen Group

Artifact Type	Count	Count(%)	% of Total Collection
Aboriginal	3502	77.03%	69.71%
Hispanic Tablewares	84	1.85%	1.67%
Non-Hispanic Tablewares	174	3.83%	3.46%
Hispanic Utilitarian Wares	126	2.77%	2.51%
Non-Hispanic Utilitarian Wares	17	0.37%	0.34%
Glasswares and Bottles	641	14.10%	12.76%
Metal Cooking Vessels	2	0.04%	0.03%
Total	4546	99.99%	90.48%

Aboriginal

Aboriginal ceramics account for 69.71% of the total artifact assemblage and 77.03% of the kitchen group. These ceramics are by far the most abundant artifacts recovered from the mission. It is assumed that the vast majority of the aboriginal ceramics represented in the collection were produced locally by the Yamasee either for

personal use or for sale in the town. Traditionally, the women carried out all aspects of pottery production (Saunders 2000). No other aboriginal site has been recorded in the area to contaminate the sample collected from La Punta, and it is thought that most of the ceramics recovered from La Punta were produced during the mission occupation.

During analysis, aboriginal sherds that were smaller than 2 cm in size were recorded as aboriginal discards. These discards (11,499) accounted for 76.7% of the total aboriginal assemblage, but since they were too small to ascertain type and attributes, they were removed from the sample for discussion purposes. Ceramic types were identified according first by known types in St. Augustine, and if no known type existed, then by tempering agents. Known types are mainly based on tempering agents used in the paste, but also incorporate surface treatments as well. Once the type was identified, surface treatment and decoration were also recorded. Surface treatments include plain, stamped, incised, punctated, impressed, obliterated, and red filmed. Stamping was applied with a carved wooden paddle striking the soft clay, prior to firing. Recorded stamping designs include complicated, checked, curvilinear, rectilinear simple (also commonly referred to as line blocked), and simple. Obliterating occurs when the stamped design has been smoothed over. Incising and punctating designs were applied with shell, reeds, or other methods in the soft clay. Some ceramics were burnished on the interior and/or exterior. This attribute was recorded as a modifier. Sherds illustrating poor execution of stamping designs were recorded as eroded in the database due to the limitations of the program.

Red filming commonly occurred on the interior rim of vessels. This technique is made by applying a red pigment or slip to the vessel (Southerlin et al. 2001). Due to the abundance of red filming on mission sites in Florida and the fact that they are a common

element at Yamasee sites (Chester DePratter 2001, pers. comm.), if a sherd illustrated signs of red filming, it was recorded as Mission Red Filmed Plain or Stamped, regardless of tempering agents used in the paste. However, the vast majority of Mission Red sherds were the San Marcos or sand-tempered types.

If possible, the vessel type was also recorded. Vessel form was mainly gleaned from rim or base sherds. Certain aboriginal ceramics were manufactured incorporating European vessel forms. These locally produced forms have been called Colonoware (Deagan 1987). The local Native American populations (and sometimes other ethnic groups) made these wares for both Spanish and aboriginal use. Diagnostic forms include ring-foot bases and lug handles.

As mentioned previously, an attempt was made to determine vessel count, when possible. Due to the fragmentary nature of this assemblage, however, vessel count proved difficult to determine. When possible to distinguish, ceramics attributed to the same vessel were counted as one in terms of count.

There was an abundance of rim sherds recovered at La Punta. When present, rim and lip styles were recorded. Rim styles include curved, flared, folded, inverted, rolled, straight, tapered, and thick. Lip forms recorded included beveled, flared, flat, folded, rounded, and tapered. Fragment form was recorded for a few base sherds recovered in the assemblage.

At La Punta, San Marcos was the most abundant aboriginal ceramic found (Table 5). San Marcos is distinguished as having a coarse sand, limestone, and/or shell tempering (Smith 1948; Otto and Lewis 1974). Otto and Lewis (1974:95) state that San

Table 5: Aboriginal Pottery Types and Counts found at 8SJ3499

San Marcos Plain	**813**
San Marcos Eroded or Poor Execution	**730**
San Marcos Decorated	**640**
Check Stamped	361
Rectilinear Stamp	142
Complicated Stamped	105
Curvilinear Stamped	13
Simple	1
Impressed	1
Indeterminate	17
San Marcos with Shell Tempering	**81**
Sand-Tempered Plain	**427**
Sand-Tempered Eroded or Poor Execution	**283**
Sand-Tempered Decorated	**205**
Check Stamped	102
Rectilinear Stamped	69
Complicated Stamped	22
Indeterminate	9
Incised	1
Obliterated	1
Punctated	1
Sand and Shell Tempered	**1**
Mission Red Filmed Plain	**202**
Mission Red Filmed Decorated	**48**
Eroded or Poor Execution	19
Check Stamped	14
Rectilinear Stamped	5
Complicated Stamped	5
Indeterminate	4
Curvilinear	1
St. Johns Varieties	**40**
Plain	26
Checked	9
Simple	5
Grit and Grog Tempered	**6**
Grog Tempered Plain	**5**
Fiber Tempered	**4**
UID Aboriginal	**3**
Colonoware	**15**
Total	**3502**

Marcos is an "Indian ware with a variety of stamped as well as plain, burnished, or red-filmed surfaces, encompasses three satellite or sub-types: San Marcos Stamped, San Marcos Plain, and San Marcos Red-Filmed." San Marcos wares fall within the Irene series of ceramics types and have also been identified under various other names, including Altamaha (Caldwell 1970; DePratter 1979), Sutherland Bluff (Larson 1978), and King George (Caldwell in Green 1992). Altamaha is the common type used to describe pottery recovered from Yamasee sites in South Carolina (Green 1992; Southerlin et al. 2001). Saunders (2000) suggests the two wares (San Marcos and Altamaha) should not be considered separate types, but rather the same type.

San Marcos type pottery is affiliated with (and presumably produced by) the Guale and Yamasee (Otto and Lewis 1974; Deagan 1993; Sanders 2000). Both groups are Muskhogean groups that probably shared the same ceramic traditions. "The Yamasee who settled along the Georgia coast and into Florida made pottery indistinguishable, at least at the type level, from the Guale. In other words they made Altamaha/San Marcos pottery" (Saunders 2000:248). It is found abundantly in St. Augustine after the mid-seventeenth century (Deagan 1990) when Guale populations moved into the area. In contrast to Saunders (2000), Deagan (Saunders 2000; Kathleen A. Deagan 2002, pers. comm.) differentiates Altamaha pottery from San Marcos pottery in St. Augustine based on certain design characteristics. Regardless of the current debate, San Marcos ceramics recovered from the La Punta excavations are thought to be produced by the Yamasee population residing there.

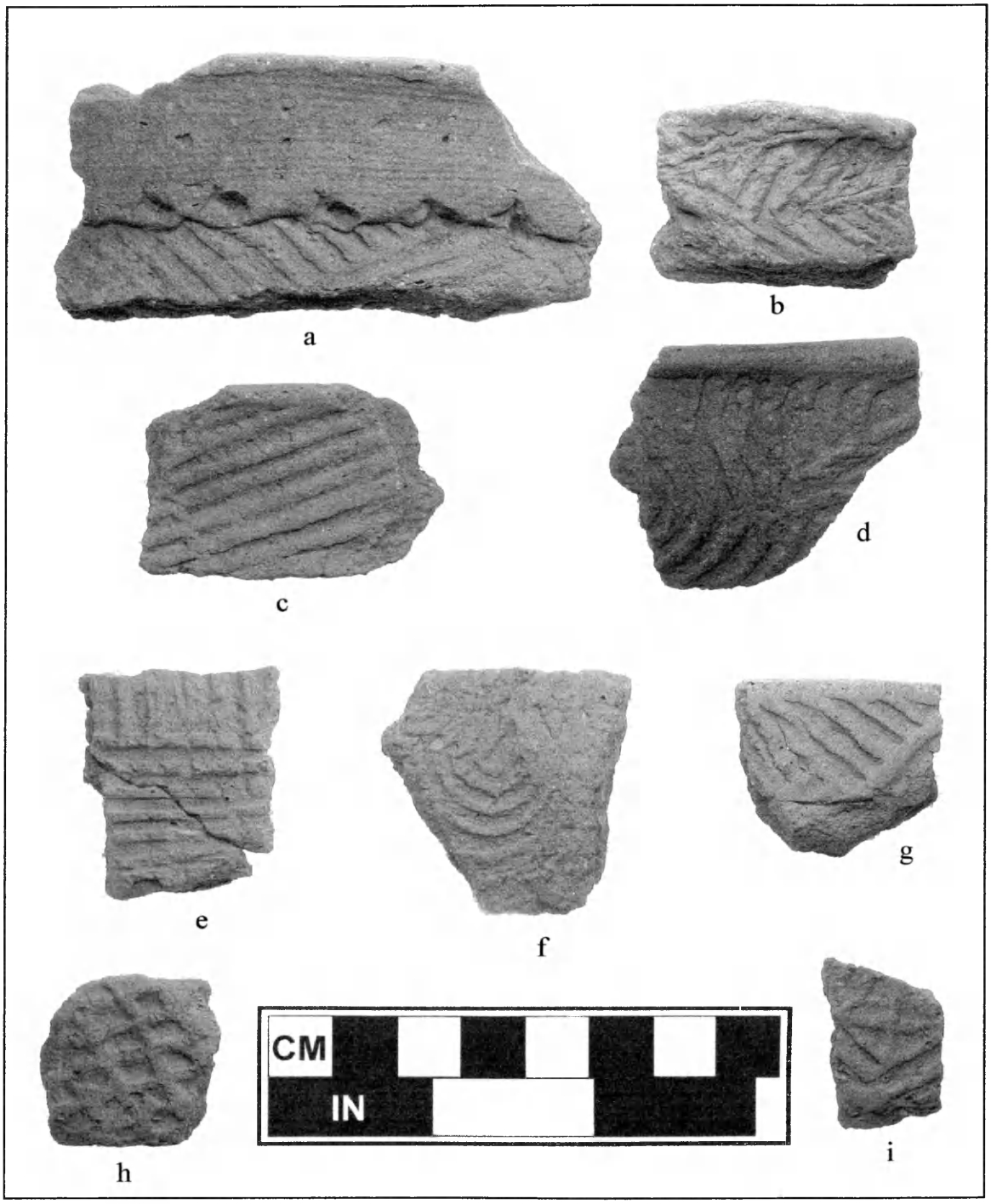
San Marcos accounted for the highest percentage (62.3%) of ceramic type in the collection, totaling 2,185 sherds. Plain sherds were the most abundant with 813. Seven

hundred and thirty sherds were too poorly executed to discern the design element (Figure 14). The design was identifiable on 640 stamped sherds (Figure 13). Only two sherds were punctated and two sherds were incised. Several San Marcos sherds showed signs of burnishing or smoothing, especially on the interior of the vessel.

Of the decorated San Marcos ceramics, check stamping was by far the most popular motif (Figure 13). Three hundred and sixty-one sherds, accounting for 56% of the stamped San Marcos type, illustrate evidence of check stamping. According to Otto and Lewis (1974), check stamping is the most common design. Other designs recorded include 142 rectilinear simple, 105 complicated, 13 curvilinear, 1 simple stamped, 1 impressed, and 17 indeterminate. In addition to the stamped ceramics, two incised and two punctated sherds were recorded. Sherds with identifiable decor (640), in combination with those whose stamping design could not be determined due to poor design execution (730), make up about two-thirds of the assemblage. This indicates that over half of the San Marcos sherds were decorated, making this the most abundant type of ceramic found at La Punta.

A total of 200 San Marcos rim sherds were recovered. Curved (68) and flared rims (51) were the most common documented form. Other recorded forms include: straight (28), folded (4), tapered (3), everted (1), inverted (1), and indeterminate (44). Flat lips were the most popular lip treatment, followed by rounded lips. Due to high proportions of rim and lip forms, curved and flared rims often had flat and rounded lips. There appear to be very little correlation, however, between design elements and lip and rim form.

Figure 13: Types of San Marcos Design Motifs



a- rectilinear with applied rim, b-complicated rim, c- rectilinear, d- curvilinear rim, e- rectilinear, f- complicated, g- rectilinear rim, h- check-stamped, and i- complicated

Figure 14: Poorly Executed San Marcos Pottery

San Marcos most commonly exhibits grit tempering, but also has been known to contain shell tempering in the clay as well (Otto and Lewis 1974). In addition to the San Marcos grit tempered ceramics discussed above, 81 sherds contained shell within the grit tempering. Twenty were plain and 61 were stamped. Stamped varieties include 10 checked, two complicated, and four rectilinear simple, but the majority of the stamping on the sherds, 45 total, was too poorly executed to discern the stamp design. The inclusion of shell into the temper could be a reflection of crushed shell that occurs naturally in the sand (Otto and Lewis 1974) or a deliberate tempering agent.

The second most abundant ceramic type found at the mission was Sand Tempered with 911 sherds, accounting for 26% of the aboriginal ceramics (Table 5). Four hundred and twenty-seven were plain, 205 were decorated, and 283 had indiscernible design due to poor design execution or erosion on the ceramic surface. Stamping designs included check (102), rectilinear simple (69), complicated (22), punctated (1), incised (1), obliterated (1), and indeterminate (9). Of the recovered sherds, 100 were rims sherds. The most popular rim forms were curved rims with flat lips, and flared rims with a variety of lip treatments. Other documented rim forms included straight, tapered, and indeterminate. Several sherds were burnished, mainly on the interior of the vessel. One Sand Tempered sherd also contained shell as a tempering agent.

As mentioned previously, if a sherd exhibited evidence of red filming, it was recorded as Mission Red Filmed regardless of temper. A total of 250 Mission Red Filmed sherds were found at La Punta (Table 5). Forty-eight Red Filmed sherds were stamped. Stamping designs include: 14 checked, five complicated, five rectilinear simple stamped, one curvilinear, and four indeterminate stamped. Following the trend

recognized with San Marcos pottery, 19 or 40% of the stamped Red Filmed sherds exhibited poor stamp execution.

Red filming often occurred on the rim of the vessel (Figure 15). Thirty-eight percent of the Red Filmed ceramics recovered were rims: 79 plain and 17 stamped. Flared rims (57) dominate the assemblage accounting for 59.4% of the Red Filmed rims. Other rim forms include: nine curved, eight straight, five tapered, two folded, two beveled and thirteen indeterminate. The most common lip treatments were rounded and flat lips. There appears to be no correlation, however, between stamping design, rim form, and lip style.

St. Johns is a ceramic type that was made by local Timucuan groups living in the St. Augustine area prior to and during European colonization during the sixteenth century. Its presence decreases as San Marcos becomes the dominant Native American ceramic in St. Augustine during the seventeenth-century (Piatek 1985). Recorded decorations include plain (26), checked stamped (9), and simple stamped (5) (Table 5). This could represent earlier, but limited, use of the property.

Although small in numbers, there was a variety of other aboriginal ceramics recovered from the mission (Table 5). These types include four Fiber Tempered Eroded, five Grog Tempered Plain, three Grit and Grog Tempered Stamped, three Grit and Grog tempered Plain, and three indeterminate. Both the presence of St. Johns and other types of aboriginal pottery can also represent other ethnic groups that might have inhabited the mission at some point.

As mentioned previously, vessel form was difficult to identify for the majority of the sherds due to the fragmented nature of the aboriginal ceramic assemblage. Only 11

Figure 15: Red Filmed Rims

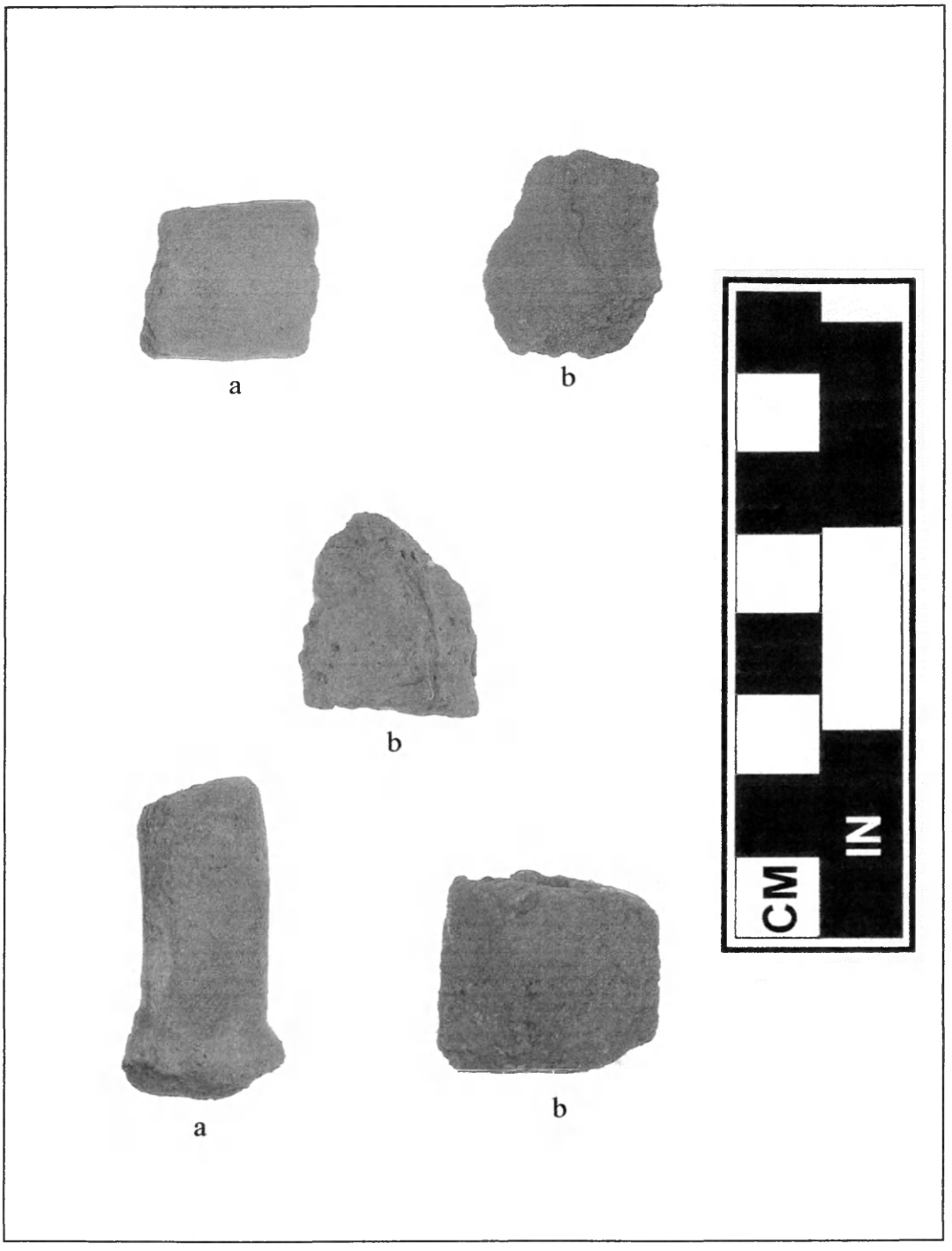
bowls and three jars could be discerned from the La Punta collection. In addition to the identified vessels, four bases, three which were flat, and two shoulders were also recorded. Fifteen recovered sherds were considered Colonoware fragments (Figure 16). These include five footrings, one plate fragment, three body fragments, one flat base, and five handles, one of which was a lug style.

As a whole, the majority of the aboriginal produced ceramics recovered from La Punta reflect a typical Yamasee ceramic assemblage (Chester DePratter 2001, pers. comm.). This includes grit tempered ceramics, red filmed wares, and broad variety among the assemblage. The overwhelming amount of ceramics that exhibited poor design execution and production attests to the idea that the Yamasee's ceramic tradition was being altered. Either the practices were not being passed down, there was a lack of care in the ceramic tradition, there was a reduction in the women in the community who produced the pottery, or a combination of these factors. Additional evaluation and samples from other peripheral mission sites could help understand this phenomenon.

European Tablewares

Tablewares account for 5.68% of the kitchen group and 5.13% of the total collection. The majority of the tablewares were coarse earthenwares traditionally decorated with tin enamel. Varieties recovered include Spanish majolicas, British delftwares, slipwares, stonewares, French faience, and porcelain (Table 6). European produced ceramics have been thoroughly examined by historical archaeologists and often provide clues to the period of occupation at a site (Armstrong 1990). The majority of the

Figure 16: Colonowares



a- handles, b- ringfoots

Table 6. European Tablewares Identified at La Punta

Artifact Type (Total % of Tablewares)		Counts	Count (%)
SpanishTablewares (32.6%)	Abó Polychrome	2	0.8%
	Aranama Polychrome	6	2.3%
	Faenza White	1	0.3%
	Huejotzingo Blue on White	1	0.3%
	Mexico City White	1	0.3%
	Puebla Blue on White	20	7.8%
	Puebla Polychrome	20	7.8%
	Reyware	1	0.3%
	San Agustín Blue on White	2	0.8%
	Sevilla Blue on Blue	2	0.8%
	San Luís Blue on White	4	1.5%
	San Luís Polychrome	11	4.3%
	Santo Domingo Blue on White	1	0.3%
	UID Majolica	9	3.5%
	UID Mexico City	3	1.2%
English Tablewares (63.1%)	Delft	50	19.4%
	Delft Blue on White	22	8.5%
	Nottingham	2	0.8%
	Slipware	83	32.1%
	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	7	2.7%
French Tablewares (1.6%)	Faience	1	0.3%
	Faience Blue on White	3	1.2%
Oriental Tablewares (2.7%)	UID Porcelain	7	2.7%
Totals		258	100.0%

recovered European tablewares provide a date range that is contemporaneous with the believed mission occupation.

Collectively, English tablewares clearly are more abundant than any other group. English ceramics include Delft (50), Delft Blue on White (22), Nottingham (2), White salt glazed stoneware (7), and Slipware (83) (Figure 17). Stonewares account for two types of tablewares: white salt glazed and Nottingham. Nottingham is thin and metallic brown in color. It is represented by two sherds in the assemblage. Seven sherds of White salt-glazed stoneware were also recovered. On English sites, White salt-glazed stoneware, which is found on archaeological sites as early as 1740, began to replace Delft as the tableware of choice (Noël Hume 1969).

English ceramics become more abundant on middle eighteenth-century archaeological sites in St. Augustine. This has been most evident at sites similar to La Punta that are comprised of low-income, non-European residents like the Maria de la Cruz site (occupied by a *mestizo* family) and Fort Mose (occupied by free blacks) (Deagan 2002b). Trade, both illicit and sanctioned, brought in British ceramics. These goods were cheaper and widely available. Their abundance could reflect the fact that they were economical European tablewares or it could be a reflection of preference for English ceramics, a taste the Yamasee might have developed in South Carolina, or both factors.

A total of 84 Spanish ceramics sherds are in the collection. Majolica, a distinct Hispanic pottery tradition, is wheel-thrown coarse earthenware coated in a tin enamel (Deagan 1987). There are several styles of majolica and their manufacture dates provide an easy means to date archaeological sites. Most of the majolica recovered from La

Figure 17: English and French Tablewares

a- White Salt-glazed Stoneware, b- Blue on White Faience,
c- plain Delft , d- Blue on White Delft, e & f- Slipware

Punta was manufactured in Mexico for export to the circum-Caribbean region. All of the types recorded at the mission were common styles found at archaeological sites in St. Augustine during the first half of the eighteenth-century. By far, the two most abundant types in the assemblage are Puebla Polychrome (20) and Puebla Blue on White (20), both of which are present in significant quantities in eighteenth-century St. Augustine (Deagan 1987) (Figure 18). One Puebla Blue on White sherd was identified as a *plato* or plate form. Other majolicas present include Abò Polychrome (2), Aranama Polychrome (6), Huejotzingo Blue on White (1), San Agustín Blue on White (2), San Luís Polychrome (11), and 12 unidentified majolicas. The collection did contain a few sherds that were manufactured prior to the establishment of the mission: Faenza White, Mexico City White, San Luís Blue on White, Sevilla Blue on Blue, and Santo Domingo Blue on White. These sherds could have been in the area and were incorporated into midden trash; indicate redeposition of the soil; are a result of reuse; or least likely, could have been hand-me-downs.

Only four French Faience sherds are present in the collection (Figure 17). While this number is small, it is reflective of a typical Spanish ceramic assemblage for the eighteenth-century. Due to the Spanish alliance with France during this time, some evidence of French goods could have found their way to St. Augustine.

European Utilitarian Wares

Utilitarian vessels were mainly used for storage, transportation, cooking, and washing (Deagan 1987). Utilitarian wares account for 3.14% of the Kitchen group and 2.85% of the total collection. Recovered types include Olive Jar (103), El Morro ware

Figure 18: Spanish Tablewares

a- Puebla Blue on White, b- Puebla Polychrome, c- San Luis Polychrome

(16), black lead glazed coarse earthenware (3), Blue-Green Basin (1), Green Bacín (2), Marine ware (1), and stoneware (7) (Figure 19). Olive Jars are the most common type of Spanish storage container. Used mainly for the transport and storage of liquids, these jars were often coated with a glaze to make the vessel impermeable. Twenty-three sherds exhibited this glaze on the surface. El Morro is a lead-glazed, coarse earthenware that occurs in a variety of colors and in utilitarian forms. It is very common on eighteenth-century sites in St. Augustine (Deagan 1987). Marine ware, Blue-Green Basin, and Green Bacín are all majolicas that are usually very thick utilitarian vessels. As the name suggests, the three black-lead glazed coarse earthenware sherds recovered were coarse earthenwares coated in a black lead glaze.

In addition to coarse earthenwares, seven utilitarian stoneware sherds were present. One was gray salt glazed stoneware and the others did not have a glaze. There were also 10 unidentified utilitarian coarse earthenware sherds.

Table 7: European Utilitarian Vessels Identified at La Punta

Artifact Type (Total % of Utilitarian Wares)		Count	Count (%)
Spanish Utilitarian Wares (88.1%)	Black Lead Glazed CEW	3	2.1%
	Blue-Green Basin	1	0.7%
	El Morro	16	11.3%
	Green Bacín	2	1.4%
	Marine Ware	1	0.7%
	Olive Jar	80	55.9%
	Olive Jar- Glazed	23	16.0%
Other European Utilitarian (5.0%)	Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.7%
	Salt Glazed Stoneware	6	4.2%
Unidentified Utilitarian (6.9%)	UID Coarse Earthen Ware	9	6.3%
	UID Glazed Coarse Earthen Ware	1	0.7%
Total		143	100.0%

Figure 19: Utilitarian Wares

a- Blue-Green Basin rim, b- Olive Jar body sherd, c- black lead-glazed coarse earthenware, d- green lead-glazed coarse earthenware e- El Morro, f- Olive Jar neck

Almost all of the utilitarian ceramics are Hispanic manufacture aside from the stonewares and the unidentified ceramics. The absence of other European utilitarian wares attest to the fact that San Marcos pottery, presumably produced by the Yamasee, were fulfilling the role of storage and cooking wares. When necessary, Spanish wares were acquired to augment the aboriginal utilitarian pottery assemblage.

As a whole the ceramic collection consists predominately of Native American ceramics, with British and Spanish tablewares and some Spanish utilitarian vessels. The majority of the Native American ceramics are of the San Marcos type. Execution and vessel manufacture was poor as compared to other San Marcos wares found in St. Augustine (Carl Halbirt 2001, pers. comm.). Most of the European ceramics present in the collection, like Puebla Blue on White and Slipware, are abundant on all sites in St. Augustine due to their economic value. English tablewares, especially slipware (Noël Hume 1969) are more abundant because they were cheaper and of higher quality that Spanish Majolicas.

Non-ceramic/Kitchen

Various types of glasswares and containers and two iron cooking vessel fragments comprise the non-ceramic Kitchen group. Iron cooking vessels were used in the preparation of food items. Glass containers were used for storage and to serve beverages, medicine, and food. A total of 641 glass sherds were recovered from the mission. Glass wares account for 14.1% of the Kitchen Group and 12.76 % of the total assemblage.

Due to the fragmentary state of much of the glass assemblage, vessel form was unable to be determined on 59.8% (383) of the sherds. Glass fragments illustrate a wide

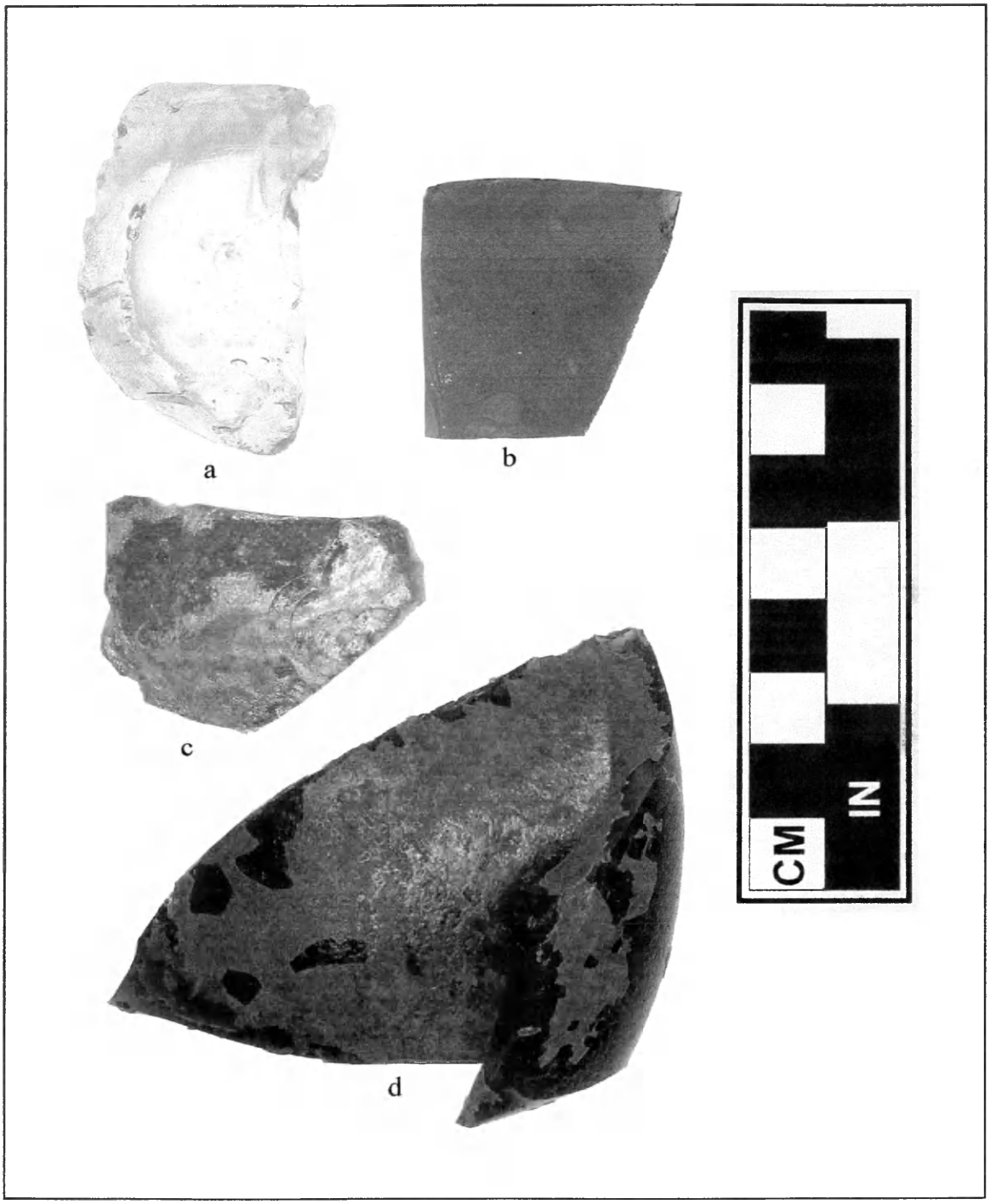
variety of colors such as olive green (87), dark green (5), green (25), light green (4), dark blue (1), brown (5), dark brown (8), black (3), clear (33), amber (33), aqua (41), yellow (1), light yellow (6), gold (6), and solarized (amethyst) (11). Due to post-depositional activity, some glass was so heavily patinated that color was difficult to identify (125). Most of the patinated glass was thick bottle glass that was opaque in color. Upon closer inspection this glass was dark green or olive in color, the majority of which probably came from spirit bottles, although this can not be stated for certain.

Of the identifiable glass vessel remains, the majority was from bottles and account for 37.9% of the total glass collection (Figure 20). Glass colors include olive green (137), dark green (8), black (2), Clear (1) Aqua (1), and heavily patinated (92). Olive green, black, and dark green fragments came from spirit bottles common in the early eighteenth-century. As mentioned above, in all likelihood the patinated/crizzled fragments also came from spirit bottles. The aqua and clear bottle fragments could represent pharmaceutical bottles. One fragment of molded solorized bottle glass probably dates to later occupations and was intrusive into an upper midden deposit.

As a collective, beverage bottles account for a large majority of the assemblage. The high presence of bottles could point to alcohol consumption by some of the population at La Punta, but it does not necessarily equate to alcoholism among the Yamasee. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Native Americans' addiction to alcohol was frequently discussed in the ethnohistorical record. However, this is speculative and the high percentage of bottle glass could well indicate reuse of the bottles for other means.

Two other glass container types were recovered: tumblers (3 fragments) and a cup (1 fragment) (Figure 20), both of which were clear. Tumblers and cups were used for the

Figure 20: Glasswares



a- clear tumbler, b & c patinated glass bottle fragments, d- bottle base fragment

service of beverages. One of the tumbler fragments has a seam and is an intrusive artifact into the midden.

Activity

Several artifacts were recovered that indicate various activities at the mission. Artifacts recovered that belong to the Activity group comprise 1.69% of the total artifact collection. Table 8 lists the artifacts relating to the activities group.

Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from the Activities Group

Artifact	Count	Count (%)
Chert	30	35.2%
Coal	7	8.2%
Copper Fragment	1	1.2%
Chert Core	1	1.2%
Flint	5	5.8%
Gaming Disk	1	1.2%
Iron- UID	2	2.4%
Iron Strapping	6	7.1%
Iron S-Hook	1	1.2%
Lead Fishing Weights	2	2.4%
Metal Alloy Fragment	1	1.2%
Slag	25	29.3%
Slate	2	2.4%
Wire	1	1.2%
Total	85	100.0%

The most abundant items were 30 chert flakes. Five pieces of imported flint and one chert core were also recovered. Chert was often used for the production of projectile points, gun flints, and strike-o-lites. This evidence suggests knapping activity on site.

Various metal objects were recovered from the mission. Identifiable iron artifacts include six pieces of iron strapping and an S-hook. Iron strapping could have been used

for a variety of duties. The S-hook might have been use to suspend a pot over a fire or to hang objects. Twenty-five clumps (144.1 g) of slag were found indicating that some type of metallurgy was occurring on site. Other recovered metal artifacts include one copper alloy fragment, one metal alloy fragment, two unidentified pieces of iron, and one piece of iron wire. Due to the fragmentary nature of the artifacts, function could not be determined.

In addition to the metal artifacts, two lead fishing weights were recovered indicating that the Yamasee were netting to catch fish. Surrounding the mission are abundant estuary resources. This estuarine environment could have supplied fish to augment the Yamasee diet (discussed below under Subsistence Practices).

A single gaming disk was recovered indicating reuse of materials. It was manufactured out of a discarded coarse earthenware sherd. Gaming disks are thought to have been used for games and gambling pastimes (South et al. 1988).

The presence of coal and slate in the assemblage is thought to be intrusive. These date to the later Alicia Flagler Hospital present on the property during the Victorian era.

Architecture

The second most abundant group by artifact count is the Architecture group accounting for 4.83% of the total assemblage. This group is problematic and the results can be misleading for several reasons. First, several artifacts can be attributed to the Second Spanish Period powder magazine that existed on site after the abandonment of the mission. Secondly, many of the items related to architectural elements were only recorded as weights, not counts, and are thus not reflected in the total percentages.

Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from the Architecture Group

Artifact	Count	Count (%)
Eyebolt	1	0.4%
Nails	194	79.8%
Spikes	17	7.0%
Tacks	9	3.7%
Tile	22	9.1%
Total	243	100.0%

One hundred and ninety-four nails were recovered from the site. Due to the acidic soil, the majority of the nails are extremely fragmented and oxidized. This prevented the identification of most of the nails, although it is highly probable that most are wrought nails (Carl D. Halbirt 2002, pers. comm.). Eight nails were identified as square shanked nails. Due to the large number of nails recovered from the site it is likely that some Yamasee were probably using them in the construction of their structures.

Spanish tiles are found consistently on Spanish colonial sites. Tiles were used for floor paving, and roof materials (Deagan 1987). Recovered tiles include three barrel roofing tiles or *tejas*, five glazed tiles, one black glazed roofing tile, and 13 unglazed orange paste tiles. The high amount of tile found on site is attributed to the Second Spanish Period powder house that is known to have a tile roof and probably does not reflect La Punta related activity.

Several artifacts related to architecture and construction were only weighed. These weighed artifacts include 2569.8 g of coquina, over 2500 g of daub, 236.1 g of brick, 58.5 g of tabby, 22.9 g of mortar, and 12.2 g of plaster. In all likelihood, coquina, daub, and tabby were used in construction by the Yamasee. Brick, mortar, and plaster

probably date to later occupations on the site since they are in small amounts. It is interesting to note that there was no evidence of window glass found at the site.

Arms

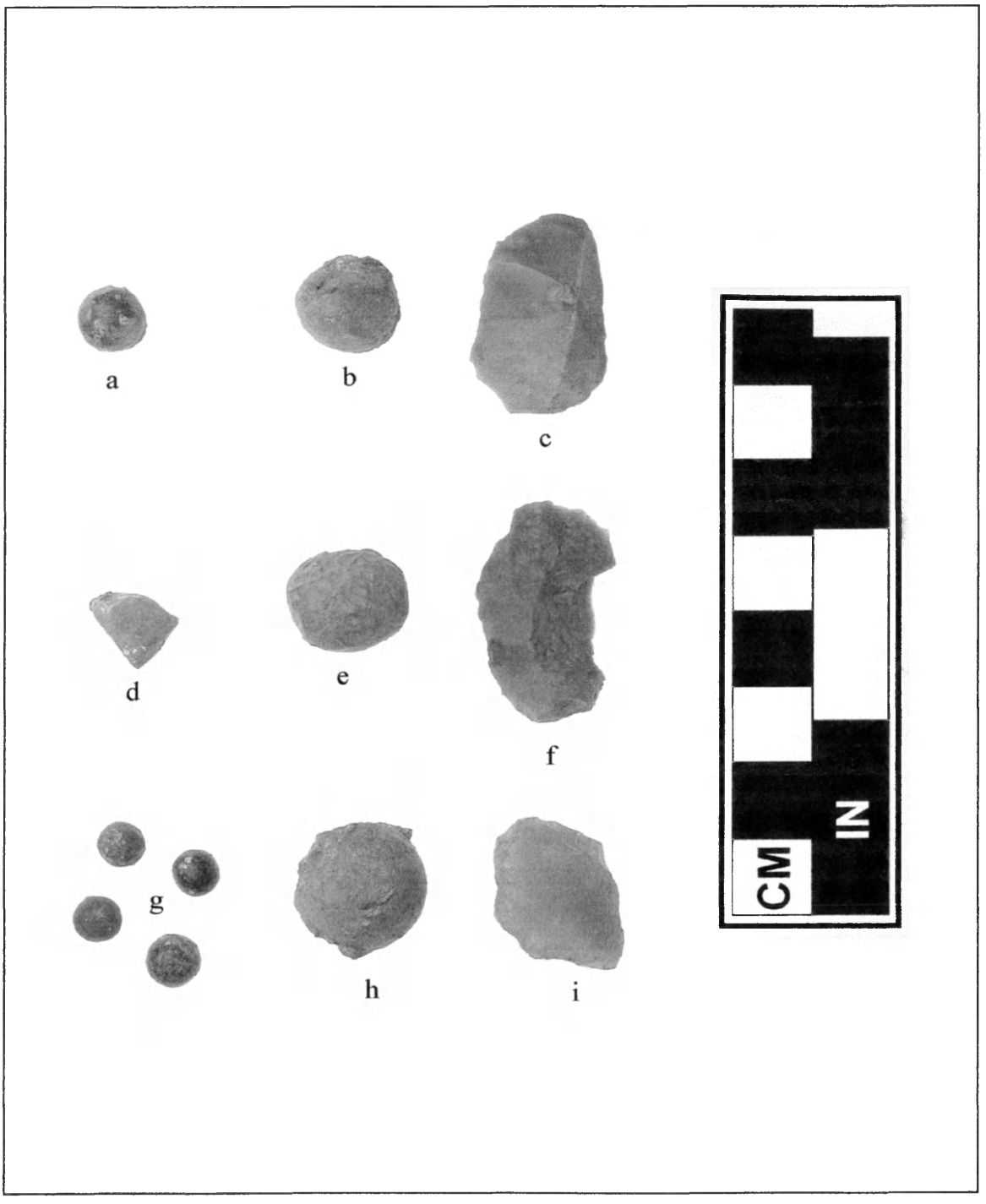
The Yamasee possessed arms not only because they served as a first line of defense against an attacking enemy, but also for hunting wild game (discussed below). The British had provided firearms to the Yamasee; however, the Spanish had banned guns among the Natives. In an attempt to compete and gain alliances with the Natives, Spain eventually lifted this ban during the early part of the eighteenth-century (Brown 1980). When the policy changed is not recorded, although it is believed to have occurred ca. 1740 (Brown 1980). Artifacts recovered include eight lead shot, four gunflint fragments, and two sprues (Figure 21).

Table 10: Artifacts Recovery from the Arms Group

Artifact	Count	Count (%)
Gun Flints	4	28.7%
Lead Bird Shot	5	35.7%
Lead Buck Shot	3	21.4%
Lead Sprues	2	14.2%
Total	14	100.0%

All shot was manufactured out of lead. Five bird shot were for a small caliber barrel and the three larger buck shot were for a larger caliber barrel. One of the large buck shot has been fired and hit due to its flattened appearance. Another buck shot has

Figure 21: Arms Group



a & g- lead bird shot, d- lead sprue, b, e, & h- lead buck shot, c, i, & f- gunflints

teeth marks in the lead. Two sprues, the byproduct of bullet production, were also recovered.

The evidence of four gunflints indicates that flintlock firearms were being used at the mission. One wonders if the Yamasee had brought firearms with them from South Carolina or acquired them under their tenure with the Spanish. The British had been using flintlock firearms regularly as early as 1690 (Noël Hume 1969), while the Spanish had not completely switched over from matchlock weapons until the War of Jenkins Ear (1739-1743) (Brown 1980). The superiority of flint to match ignition was apparent in the British inspired raids on the Spanish missions, often resulting in devastating effects (TePaske 1964). The British armed themselves and Native Americans with flintlock firearms. The Yamasee made up a large portion of the British allied Native Americans that participated in these raids (Covington 1967, 1968).

Clothing

As a visible object worn on the body, clothing has served to indicate status throughout history. The rise of the Bourbon regime in Spain influenced fashion and social presentation. Button and ornamental buckles, used to enhance appearance, became common in the colonial city during the early eighteenth-century. This was a marked change from clothing that fastened by lacing or wrapping (Deagan 2002b).

Sought after by Native Americans, clothing thus became popular trade items. Cloth items were desired by Native Americans and were often given as annual gifts to secure their alliance (Parker 1999). Clothing items were also purchased or traded for in town. Items from the Clothing group represents 0.4% of the total assemblage (Figure

22), including six fragments of cloth that were preserved in the well. These cloth fragments await further analysis.

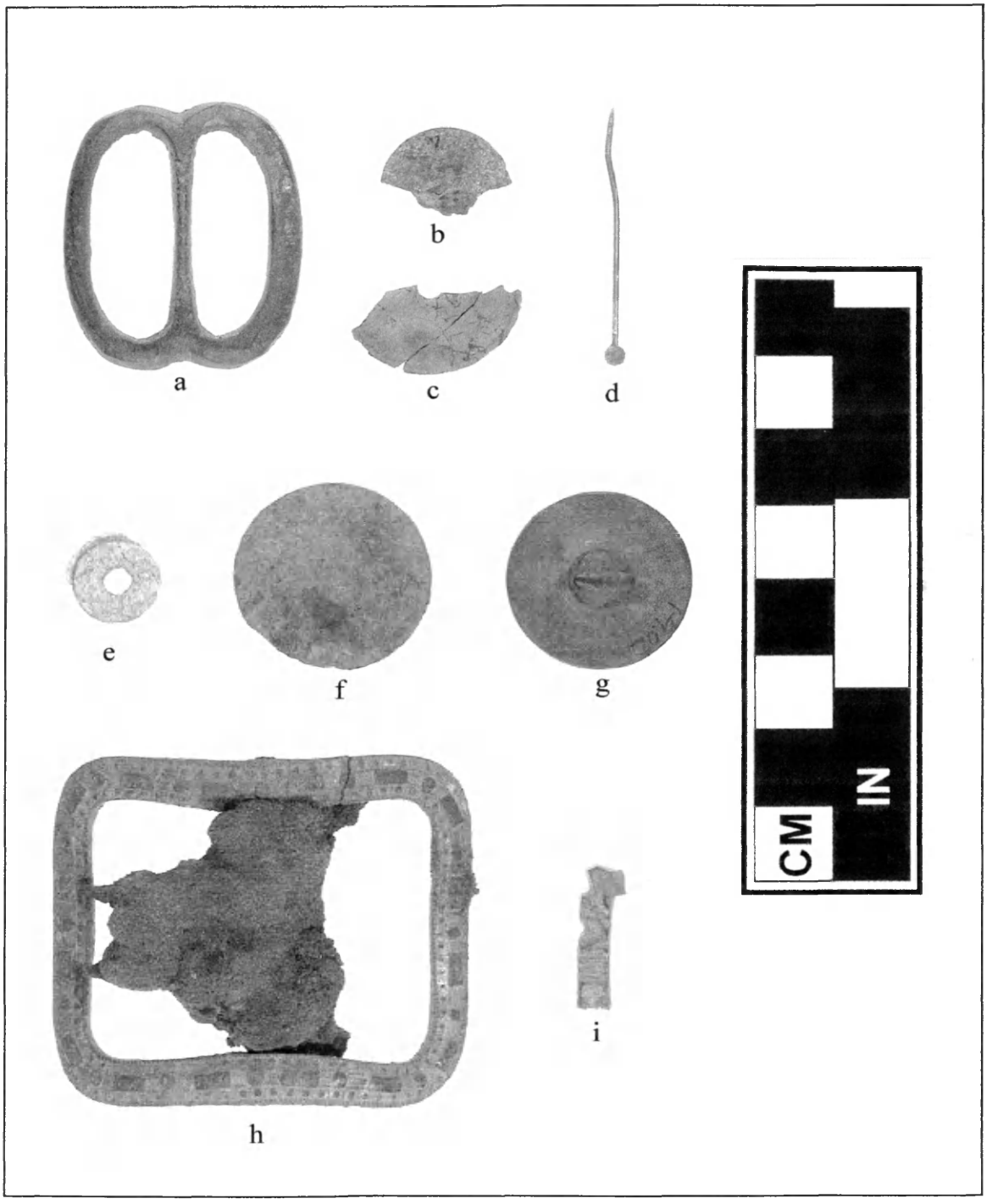
Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from the Clothing Group

Artifact	Count	Count (%)
Buckle	3	15.8%
Button	4	21.0%
Button Back	1	5.3%
Cloth	6	31.6%
Grommet	1	5.3%
Pin	4	21.0%
Total	19	100.0%

The collection includes three buckles, four buttons, and a button back. These metal objects were probably produced from a lost-wax casting method (John Powell 2002, pers. comm.). Two buckles are complete. One is a copper alloyed clothing buckle known to have been worn by the Spanish military (Figure 22) (Kathleen A. Deagan 2002, pers. comm.). The second is an ornamented shoe buckle made of copper alloy with an iron tang (Figure 22). Both of these buckles are ca. 1720-1750 (Deagan 2002a). The last buckle (Figure 22) is a copper alloy buckle fragment.

Of the four buttons, three are copper alloy buttons. Two are plain, flat clothing buttons and have drilled wedged shanks. The third is an English or German coin button with a filed shank (John Powell 2002, pers. comm.). A locally made bone button fragment and a bone button back are also found in the assemblage. Primarily an eighteenth–century phenomenon, the bone button back could have served as a disposable backing for a more valuable French and English metal button top (Deagan 2002b). The bone button was broken and appears to have been burned post-deposition.

Figure 22: Clothing Group



a- Spanish military buckle, b & f- copper alloy clothing buttons, c- bone button, d- pin
e- bone button back, g- coin button, h- shoe buckle , i- copper alloy buckle fragment

Rounding out the Clothing group is a wire-wound pin, three pin fragments, and a grommet. All are composed of brass. These items indicate that the manufacturing and/or repair of clothing items took place at the mission.

Furniture

Two furniture tacks were recovered belonging to the Furniture group. One tack was large (2.5cm) in diameter and had a gold wash overlying the copper alloy. These two artifacts account for 0.04% of the total assemblage.

Personal Items

Items of personal adornment accounted for 0.24% of the entire collection. These artifacts include eight beads, two bell fragments, one half-reale, and a jewelry piece (Figure 23). Table 12 lists the items recovered.

Table 12: Artifacts Recovered from the Personal Group

Artifact	Count	Count (%)
Beads	8	66.7%
Bells	2	16.7%
Coin, Spanish	1	8.3%
Jewelry Piece	1	8.3%
Total	12	100.0%

A total of eight glass beads are included in the La Punta assemblage. Recovered beads include: two blue barrel beads, one white glass faceted bead, one black faceted bead, one blue seed bead, one amber doughnut bead, and two doughnut beads that were

Figure 23: Personal Group

a & b- doughnut beads, c- jewerly piece, d- amber doughnut bead, e- white faceted bead, f- half-reale, g & h- copper bell fragments, i- black faceted bead, j- blue seed bead, k- blue barrel beads, l- gaming piece

too heavily patinated to determine the color of the glass. The number of beads from La Punta is smaller than those found at two other Yamasee sites, 38BU1605 and 38BU1609, in South Carolina (Southerlin et al. 2001). These other sites were occupied when trading was heavy with the British. Beads were used for a varied of purposes such as "gifts, purveyors of social messages and even human names" (Harmon 1986:105).

Only one black glass faceted bead was recovered and it could possibly be a rosary bead (Kathleen A. Deagan 2002, pers. comm). This would be the only artifact specifically attributed to the Catholic faith from La Punta.

Contained in the assemblage were two copper alloyed bell fragments. Although not recorded as trade items, bells have been found at several eighteenth-century historical Native American sites in the southeast (Harmon 1986), and bells also served a variety of uses throughout colonial times (Noël Hume 1969). One tin jewelry piece also was recovered at the site; the fragment has a hole in the center to suspend or fasten the item.

In addition to decorative items, one silver half-reale was recovered. The weight of the coin determined its worth (Criag 2000). Due to extensive wear, the coin's marking could not be identified. The presence of the coin indicates that the Yamasee were acquiring currency and probably used it to make purchases in the colonial town.

Tobacco

One hundred and two kaolin pipe fragments (117.6 g) were excavated at the site of La Punta accounting for 2.03% of the total assemblage. Pipe smoking in general was on the rise during the eighteenth-century in colonial St. Augustine provoked by English influence (Deagan 2002b). However, this percentage is higher than group mean

documented in eighteenth-century St. Augustine (Deagan 1983). This higher percentage probably reflects the Yamasee's preference for pipe smoking as opposed to cigars, the typical Spanish choice. A preference that could have been acquired from British traders. During their tenure in South Carolina, pipes were a common trade item (Harmon 1986).

It is interesting to note that no Native American manufactured pipe fragments were recovered, possibly indicating that kaolin pipes were readily available in St. Augustine. The vast majority of the pipestem bores provided a date range between 1720-1750, which roughly corresponds to the occupation of the mission settlement (Harrington 1954).

SUBSISTENCE

"All people share a common need for nutrition; yet within the limits of resources availability, each group selects among the various potential food sources and utilizes them in ways that reveal basic elements of that culture's make-up" (Armstrong 1990:209). Food habits reflect ethnic traditions (Reitz and Cumbaa 1983). "In times of change, 'cuisine' is usually one of the last areas to be modified" (Deagan 1983:15). The preliminary subsistence results reveal the Yamasee's preservation of their traditional dietary practices.

Initial faunal analysis was completed by volunteers from the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program. Analysis identified faunal remains to the lowest taxonomic level. Counts and weight were recorded and provide insight into the types of animals present and being consumed on the site. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) estimated were determined by paired elements with regard to sex. All analysis was lumped together and

did not distinguish remains found in features from remains recovered from the sheet midden.

Due to their fragmented condition, there was a large amount of unidentifiable faunal remains. These were weighed (463 g) and are not included in the following discussion. Animals such as musk rat, song birds (both found in the well and not included in Table 13 or the faunal assemblage), and a household cat (*Felis domesticus*) do not represent commonly consumed taxa and are not seen as a reflection of Yamasee aboriginal dietary activity (Southerlin et al. 2001).

Overall, the faunal and botanical assemblage is sparse. This is partially due to the methods of disposal of refuse (discussed above). Therefore, this analysis is preliminary in nature and awaits a more comprehensive zoological examination. Given the limits of the sample size, analysis is best discussed in terms of presence and absence of certain species. Biomass analysis has yet to be conducted. The size of the assemblage was too small, therefore the computation of biomass would not have proven a useful method to use to make statements about dietary practices at the mission.

Mammals, especially wild genera, represent the most abundant category of animals identified in this assemblage (Table 13). Domesticates are represented by only four species, only three of which are seen as contributing to the overall diet. By count and MNI, deer is the most abundant mammal in the assemblage. The Yamasee were skilled deer hunters and had been trading deerskins heavily during their tenure with the British (Green 1992). The presence of eight lead shot and four gun flints testify to the presence of weapons on site and were probably used more for hunting than for defensive

Table 13: Taxa Represented at 8SJ3499

TAXON	COUNT	MNI		WEIGHT(g)
		Number	Percent	
UID Mammal	68			234.8
UID Artiodactyl	58			124.4
Sciuridae (squirrel family)	1	1	5.9	0.2
Felis domesticus (domestic cat)	2	1	5.9	0.7
Ursus americanus (black bear)	1	1	5.9	9.9
Sus scrofa (domesticated pig)	16	1	5.9	29.5
Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer)	37	2	11.7	71.1
Bos taurus (domestic cow)	7	1	5.9	104.1
Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise)	2	1	5.9	4.5
Serpentes	1	1	5.9	0.1
UID Bird	8			2.7
Cairaina Muscova (muscovy duck)	1	1	5.9	3.5
Gallus gallus (domestic chicken)	2	1	5.9	0.6
Meleagis gallopavo (turkey)	1	1	5.9	6.1
UID Fish	72			16.8
Squaliformes (shark family)	4	1	5.9	2.2
Bagre marinus (gaffttopsail catfish)	3	1	5.9	0.3
Ariidae (sea catfish family)	29	2	11.7	3.4
Sciaenidae (Drum fish family)	9	1	5.9	2.1
Total	322	17	100.1	617.5g

purposes. Also included in the wild mammal category was black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and squirrel (Sciuridae family). It is interesting to note that there were few small mammals such as rabbit and raccoon, which are commonly a part of a traditional Native American diet.

Fish are also well-represented in the collection, although they do not appear as significant to the diet as mammals (Table 13). Of the identifiable fish remains, Ariidae (sea catfish) account for the majority of bones based on count, weight, and MNI. Drums (Sciaenidae) and sharks (Squalifomes) also were identified in the assemblage.[2] Drum and catfish are both common estuarine fish in the St, Augustine area (Reitz and Cumbaa 1983). These marine resources were harvested from the surrounding estuarine environment. Based on the presence of two lead fishing weight, the Yamasee were netting to catch fish in the local waters.

Birds present in the assemblage include turkey, muscovy duck, and domesticated chicken. Reptiles are represented by gopher tortoise and an unidentified snake. The snake appears to be inconsequential to the diet.

It appears that the majority of the bones did not undergo modification. Less than one-seventh of the bones were burned and it is thought that burning occurred after discarding of the bone into a fire after the meat has been removed. During preliminary analysis, only two bones displayed cut marks on them. The portions, or cut, of meat procured at the mission was not investigated. More research should be conducted to

[2] It is worth noting that catfish, drum, and shark are easily identified and their high abundance in the assemblage could be due to this fact.

address the "quality" – by eighteenth century standards- indicated by different carcass portions (Reitz and Cumbaa 1983:165).

Based on MNI, wild animals account for 83.3 percent of the total identifiable assemblage and domestic animals account for 16.7 percent. Based on weight, wild (43.5%) and domesticates (56.5%) are slightly more proportional, but domesticates prevail. It must be remembered that the weights of cow and pig bones (both domestic animals) are generally greater than that of other taxa and may not accurately reflect the percentage of meat in the diet. Nevertheless, the presence of domesticated animals such as cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) illustrate that the Yamasee were incorporating European foodways into their diet.

The mission of La Punta was situated between the Matanzas River and the Maria Sanchez Creek. Based on the close proximity to these estuarine environments, one would expect the Yamasee to be exploiting them. However, the converse seems to be true. Fish are represented in the La Punta assemblage, though they only seem to be augmenting the overall diet. Estuarine species in the sample are lower in both count and MNI as compared to terrestrial species. This is especially striking when amount of edible meat from fish versus mammals is taken into consideration.

There is also a lack of shellfish refuse. Only 114.59 kg of shell was recovered from the study area. It is undeterminable how much shellfish was contributed to the overall diet of the Yamasee. Shell refuse could have been deposited elsewhere on site or the small portions of shell remains could indicate that the Yamasee were not consuming invertebrates.

Due to lack of funding, botanical analysis remains to be completed. Cultigens, such as squash, corn, and peaches, were present in the botanical assemblage, although these are the most easily recognizable. Based on the presence of the two agricultural ditches at La Punta we do know that some form of crop cultivation was occurring at the south end of town, but whether this was being conducted by the Yamasee for themselves, for sale, or for tribute remains unknown. Historical sources indicate that the Yamasee were cultivating corn, legumes, peas, and watermelons (Green 1992; Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). It is highly recommended that botanical studies be carried out to further understanding of native subsistence practices and to learn more about the types of agricultural crops that were being tilled outside of St. Augustine.

Overall the preliminary analysis illustrates that the Yamasee's diet consisted primarily of wild mammals, especially deer. Estuary resources, such as drum and catfish, and domesticated animals, such as pig, chicken, and cow, supplemented their diet. This subsistence behavior reflects a more traditional aboriginal diet indicating that the Yamasee were maintaining their traditional foodway practices. Unfortunately, this analysis is preliminary in nature. Additional analysis and testing at Yamasee sites can contribute to our understanding of the Yamasee's traditional diet.

SUMMARY

Chapter 3 examines the types of features and stratigraphy documented at La Punta. Based on the location of postholes, it appears that at least one and possibly three structures are represented at the mission. The presence of daub and barrow pits near these structures suggests that they were fashioned using wattle and daub techniques.

Numerous miscellaneous pits, especially concentrated in the east interior half of Structure 1, indicate areas of increased activity. Two agricultural ditches run across the site indicating the Yamasee were participating in some form of crop cultivation.

A unique communal well also was excavated. This well did not follow typical Spanish well patterns since it was originally constructed without the use of a barrel. Later when the well started to fail, a barrel was added to stabilize the well walls. A gazebo-style covering appears to have been built over the well further supporting the notion that the well was communally used. Two episodes of use are seen in the well profile. Two separate occupations at the mission are also represented by the stratigraphic placement of an agricultural ditch (Feature 104) underlying Structure 2, indicating the mission was at one point abandoned and then reoccupied.

Overall, the general characterization of the Yamasee's material cultural at La Punta includes a high percentage of Yamasee ceramics coupled with the adoption of some European goods. In keeping with objectives of Yamasee site research in South Carolina, the artifact assemblage from La Punta confirms the "archaeological signature" first delineated by Green (1992). As one would expect, there is a higher occurrence of European goods at the mission. This is most likely due to the close proximity to and availability of goods in St. Augustine provided to the Yamasee. Historical documents claim the Yamasee would receive allotments from royal stores (Covington 1970; Scardaville and Belmonte 1979).

The archaeological assemblage consists of 90.48% of items related to food production, storage, and presentation. This percentage is followed by 4.83% from the Architecture group, 2.03% from the Tobacco group, 1.69% from the Activity group, and

less than 1% for the remaining groups. Aboriginal wares, with the incorporation of mainly British tablewares and Spanish utilitarian wares dominate the ceramic assemblage. Glasswares are mostly represented by bottle glass. The Architecture group also reflects a high percentage, mainly due to the presence of nails recovered from the site. This supports the concepts that the Yamasee were constructing their houses out of wattle and daub and the nails would have been used to adhere the wattle together. The proportions of tobacco pipes recovered at the mission indicate prevalence for tobacco pipes over cigars. There is also a lack of religious and furniture items recovered.

As a whole, the majority of the aboriginally produced ceramics recovered from La Punta reflect a typical Yamasee ceramic assemblage (Chester DePratter 2001, pers. comm.). This includes grit tempered ceramics, red filmed wares, and variation among ceramic types and decorations. An overwhelming amount of aboriginal ceramics exhibited poor design execution and manufacture. This is an indicator that discontinuities in the Yamasee's ceramic tradition were occurring; either the practices were not being passed down, there was a lack of care in the ceramic tradition, there was a reduction in the women in the community who produced the pottery, or a combination of these factors.

Preliminary subsistence analysis indicates that the Yamasee were maintaining a diet of wild game, especially deer. Fish and European domesticates supplemented their diet. The reliance on shellfish in the diet was either small or was misrepresented due to the nature of refuse disposal practices. Botanical samples, although collected, have not undergone full analysis and their importance to the diet of the Yamasee at La Punta can not be determined at this time.

The wealth of the data recovered from excavations at La Punta can be used to portray the Yamasee during their tenure outside of St. Augustine. Our understanding is further enhanced in combination with the historical record. Results from the archaeological investigations at La Punta can be compared with other archaeological assemblages to study certain aspects of cultural continuity and change in the Yamasee's traditional lifeways.

CHAPTER 4

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The excavation at La Punta sheds light on the Yamasee and constitutes the first archaeological study of them in the period after 1715, when they migrated from South Carolina to St. Augustine after the Yamasee War. It could be argued that the Yamassee who migrated into St. Augustine during this time were a product of culture contact and depict a creole culture. The archaeological record indicates that the Yamasee were attempting to preserve their culture in St. Augustine. European goods and ideas modified certain Yamasee practices, but did not erase them all together.

For the Native Americans who chose to remain loyal to the Spanish, the eighteenth century was a tumultuous time. It was a time of uncertainty and change for the Yamasee as they once again had to adjust to a new environment. English-led raids, disease, and abandonment of the village, especially by those who moved into the city to become *vecinos*, caused a decline in the Yamasee population. Faced with instability, it became difficult for the Yamasee to maintain their cultural identity, which can be seen by changes in the material culture. Archaeological research combined with the historic records illustrate that the Yamasee population at the village of La Punta was also in a state of flux, shifting its location and reconstituting its members. The end results are the final abandonment of the mission in the late 1750's and the Yamasee disappearing

from the historical documents after 1763.

As discussed in Chapter 1, there are several previously recorded Yamasee sites in South Carolina and one in Florida. Disappointingly, only a few have been subject to intensive archaeological inquiry for comparative purposes. Site 38BU1605, Old Field I, has provided the most information on a Yamasee site in South Carolina thus far (Southerlin et al. 2001). In addition to known Yamasee sites, the eighteenth-century component of St. Augustine has also been the subject of intense archaeological inquiry (Deagan 1983; Carl Halbirt 2001, pers. comm.). While a full comparison to La Punta is not the focus of this thesis, certain similarities and differences will be highlighted in order to study cultural continuum and change in the Yamasee and depict the Yamasee culture based on the historical and archaeological documentation.

At least one and probably three Yamasee structures were documented at La Punta. These examples provide insight to housing construction and activity use for the Yamasee. Houses were approximately six meters in diameter and were built in a circular fashion. Based on the presence of a high percentage of nails, the Yamasee were incorporating some European materials into their construction techniques; however, indigenous architectural concepts of a structure remained in place. Based on the presence of five daub pits near the structures, it is suggested that a wattle and daub type construction method used. Nails and cordage were used as a means to affix the wooden framing. The roof was most likely constructed out of palm thatch according to the Griñan Report, which described their dwellings "as small palm houses" (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979:11). The circular nature of the structures and the wattle and daub construction

differs from the typical Spanish rectangular structure inside the walled city which consisted of coquina, tabby, and wood.

A similar structure was located at Old Field I (Southerlin et al. 2001). It was an oval structure, 6 to 8 meters in diameter. It consists of irregularly spaced posts, without evidence of wall trenches, and the structure outline does not appear as distinct as the La Punta structures, particularly Structure 1. The presence of several pit features was concentrated around the perimeter of the Old Field I structure, and no hearth was identified, just like Structure 1. In contrast, there was no indication of daub or daub processing pits, leaving the method of construction undetermined.

If the evidence of the other aligned posts represents two additional houses (Structure 2 and 3), then we can speculate that the Yamasee placed their house structures approximately only 5 to 7 meters apart. The location of a probable wellhouse, and the high percentage of midden debris surrounding it indicate that the well was highly trafficked and was probably a communal well. Several miscellaneous pits surrounding the structures indicate areas of increased activity. This settlement pattern does not mimic the typical mission pattern seen in earlier mission settlements (i.e., church, *convento*, *cocina*) (Marrinan 1993), again bolstering the idea that these missions were not missions at all but villages labeled as missions. No church structure was located during excavations, although the ruins of the church are documented on the Pablo Castello map of 1764. Settlement patterns revealed at La Punta also do not mimic those of the English or Spanish, and could reflect the layout of a traditional Yamasee community.

Another architectural construction technique that differs from traditional Spanish building methods was the well. The walk-in nature of the depression, the supra-structure

covering the well, and the fact that only one barrel was used to create a shaft differs from typical Spanish well constructs. Although there are no known archaeological comparisons for Yamasee wells, the original construction method utilized at La Punta (i.e., an open pit without a barrel shaft) is seen as a deviation from typical Spanish behavior. When this system was found to be ineffective, Spanish methods were then adopted.

The disposal of trash is "a patterned and predictable area of behavior reflected in the archaeological record" (Deagan 1983:269). One of the most surprising things about the La Punta excavations is the lack of refuse recovered. There was no associated shell midden located during survey or data recovery. As mentioned previously, refuse most likely would have been tossed off the dune ridge the mission was situated on and dumped in the marsh areas. The placement of the trash in this manner would keep odor and vermin away from the living area. The only concentrated trash deposits occurred in Features 1 and 14, both of which first functioned as daub processing pits and were subsequently filled with debris. A 10-15 cm cultural midden was found extending across the mission; however, this was relatively thin and not densely concentrated with refuse.

In contrast, the Spanish, just a short distance away, commonly disposed of refuse in small pits and abandoned wells in the backyards of house lots (Deagan 1983). At La Punta there were only two documented trash deposits located in the abandoned daub processing pits. Although the Yamasee and the Spanish were both living in the same environment, they chose to dispose of their refuse in entirely different manners. While the reasons behind the differences in behavioral patterning are unclear, it indicates

variances in ethnic practices and in diet consumption that are manifested through the archaeological record.

Preliminary faunal analysis suggests that while incorporating some fish and domesticate animals into their diet, the Yamasee were still relying on wild game, especially deer, as a main source of subsistence. Ethnographic information tells us that the Native Americans used most of their time to hunt (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). European domesticates such as pig, cow, and chicken are present, but based on their low MNI numbers, they are thought to only partially contribute to the overall diet. Fish, especially catfish and drum, were well represented in the collection, although they are not as significant as mammals to the overall subsistence strategies of the Yamasee.

The results from this faunal analysis is in contrast to other lower socio-economic mestizo households in St. Augustine, where archaeological evidence suggests there was a reliance on marsh and estuarine species and fewer food sources such as deer which were deemed expensive by city's standards (Reitz and Cumbaa 1983). Deer hunting was associated with gentlemen, men who could participate in a leisure sporting activity such as hunting. Wealthier households in town could also afford to purchase deer from the Native Americans.

The faunal assemblage from La Punta is comparable to the "traditional Yamasee diet" recovered from Old Field I (Southerlin et al. 2001:164). At Old Field I the Yamasee diet relied heavily on wild species, especially deer (Southerlin et al. 2001). Old Field I also had a high abundance of the catfish and drum families. Sharks were also present in the assemblage, but did not appear to contribute heavily to either the Yamasee's diet in South Carolina or St. Augustine. In contrast, Old Field I illustrates a

heavy consumption of shellfish (Southerlin et al. 2001). The lack of shellfish remains at La Punta probably means that the Yamasee were not exploiting these resources, or more likely, that the refuse was being tossed into the marsh, and area that was not focused on during archaeological investigations. Preliminary botanical analysis and the presence of two agricultural ditches indicate that there was some crop cultivation occurring at the mission. While living in South Carolina the Yamasee were reportingly growing peas, corn, and watermelons (Green 1992). According to the Griñan Report, the native villages around St. Augustine cultivated corn and legumes but lack of effort yielded only small harvests (Scardaville and Belmonte 1979). It is thought that the Yamasee focused more on hunting wild life instead of cultivation.

The presence of eight lead shot and four gunflints indicate that the Yamasee may have possessed arms although the Spanish did not officially arm the Native Americans until ca. 1740 (Brown 1980). Whether the Yamasee brought firearms from South Carolina, acquired them from the Spanish post-1740, or purchased them through illicit trading which was rampant, is unknown. Firearms at La Punta probably served two functions. They would be used to defend against attack, and the weapons were used for the hunting of wild game.

Evidence at La Punta pertaining to religiosity is scarce. No artifacts were recovered that can be attributed to Yamasee cosmology. Little is known about Yamasee ritual and religion and they appear to have resisted Christianity by both Spanish and English missionaries (Southerlin et al. 2001). Although the community of La Punta was considered a mission, it is unknown how much religious activity took place. La Punta was a *vista* and probably had a friar assigned to it, although he would only come to

perform mass and on holy days. Illustrated on Castello maps is a church structure, so at least a church was erected during the settlements existence for ecclesiastical purposes. Only one rosary bead was recovered representing Catholicism. Whether it reflects partial adoption of the Catholic faith by the Yamasee or perhaps a rosary left behind by a friar is unknown. Historian James Covington (1970) believes the lack of conversion among the Yamasee was due to a language barrier. Deficiency of instruction from the friars and turmoil in the Franciscan order compounded to cause a decrease in conversion rates (Covington 1970).

Cultural Disruption and Decline of the Peripheral Missions

Interaction with the Spanish, British, and other Native American groups resulted in psychological stress and population loss among the Yamasee living on the outskirts of St. Augustine in the eighteenth-century. As populations decline through time, we should expect that sites would decline in number and become smaller (Smith 1987). As a result, the peripheral mission communities surrounding St. Augustine during the first half of the eighteenth century decline from a zenith of ten settlements to only two in 1759 (Hann 1996). The increase in population at La Punta prior to its abandonment is not a true reflection of the native demographics during this time period.

Historical documents indicate that there is a reduction in the Yamasee population as a whole in St. Augustine. The Native American population falls from 1350 (Benevides in Deagan 1993) in 1728 to only 86 reportedly leaving St. Augustine with the Spanish in 1763 (Deagan 1993). This decline is a result of a combination of factors. These factors include raids on the mission settlements, disease, the abandonment of the village to flee

into the hinterlands, and the assimilation into Spanish society via marriage or becoming a *vecino*.

Historical accounts describe how the peripheral communities in constant flux. The La Punta population was constantly shifting and reformulating its composition from other deserted settlements. Both archaeological evidence and historic information illustrate that the settlement of La Punta was migrating as well.

Throughout its 30 year tenure, La Punta had two episodes of occupation. The first phase of occupation is represented archaeologically by the two ditches and the well that were used for crop cultivation. A second phase of occupation is indicated by Structure 2 placed over the ditch. Stratigraphic information documented in the well profile (i.e., two periods of use) confirms two separate habitation periods. This supports historian Susan Parker's idea that peripheral native villages were like a concertina, always in a state of flux and shifted closer and away from the colonial walled city based on the threat of English led raids (Parker 1999). These raids were causing some Yamasee to flee the protection of the Spanish and some were either killed or taken as slaves, further contributing to population loss at the villages.

The instability of the Native American populations, especially the Yamasee at La Punta, is apparent in their material culture. For example, the Yamasee ceramic tradition and the quality of pottery being produced were affected. The San Marcos/Altamaha pottery of the Yamasee is very crude and illustrates poor design execution as compared to some pottery recovered from sites in South Carolina (Southerlin et al. 2001). Of the decorated Native American ceramics, on 53% of the sherds the design could not be discerned. For those ceramics that did have identifiable designs, the motif was often

indistinct. The stamping designs exhibited sloppiness and lack of concern for ceramic traditions. There could be several explanations including a reduction in the women in the community who produced the pottery, production techniques not being passed down to the next generation, finer wares were being sold to the Spanish in town, or a combination of factors. Clearly this phenomenon warrants additional investigation to fully address the issue.

While it is unclear what effect alcohol had on the Native American population, the high percentage of bottle glass suggests consumption of alcohol at the mission. A total of 241 bottle glass sherds (4.8% of the total assemblage, the second highest percentage after Native American ceramics) was recovered from the La Punta excavations. Several ethnographic resources discuss the native's passion for rum (Hudson 1976; Hann 1991) and drunkenness (Covington 1970; Hann 1996). In fact, the accumulation of rum debts was one of the reasons behind trade abuses that culminated in the outbreak of the Yamasee War (Southerlin et al. 2001). However, the abundant presence of bottle glass is not necessarily a sign of alcoholism and could reflect bottle reuse on site. Vessel count could not be determined during analysis due to the fragmentary nature of the glass assemblage. If vessel counts could have been determined, the percentages of bottle glass might have produced a different result.

In contrast, few bottle glass fragments were recovered from Old Field I, even though rum was included among trade items (Southerlin et al. 2001). It is possible that consumption of intoxicating libations increased while the Yamasee resided near the Spanish due to an increased availability of goods, close proximity to St. Augustine, and increased cultural pressures; albeit this hypothesis needs more testing. The one gaming

piece recovered indicates that some form of gaming or gambling was taking place on site. Vices such as alcohol and gambling could be a means to pass the time and cope with anxiety.

La Punta is abandoned by the late 1750's. The few Native Americans still living in mission settlements were consolidated into two remaining missions (Tolamato and Nombre de Dios), and La Punta was deserted. This abandonment is reflected in soil deposits in the well indicating that the well was no longer in use. The lack of trash deposits and accumulation of aeolian and fluvial sands suggest that the well was left exposed and deserted. The 1763 Pablo Castello Map confirm the ruins of La Punta and the mission is no longer mentioned in historical documents. Soon after the desertion of La Punta, the Yamasee are no longer mentioned in Spanish and British documents. This indicates that the remaining Yamasee were either absorbed into Native American tribes that moved into the area post-1763 or left with the Spanish for Cuba.

The last remnants of the once great southeastern interior chiefdoms was reflected in the Yamasee culture. This culture, faced with additional reduction in numbers, eventually disappears from the archaeological and historical record. The abandonment of La Punta marks the end of the Spanish mission system and the final demise of the Native Americans that came under the sphere of Spanish influence in the southeast.

Recommendations for Future Research

Archaeological investigations conducted at La Punta offer a comprehensive look into the Yamasee in La Florida after the Yamasee War of 1715. In an attempt to move beyond looking for a Yamasee "signature" as Green's work (1992) did ten years earlier,

this study strives to go one step further and address topics such as subsistence practices, architectural styles, settlement patterns, and ceramic traditions. By studying the Yamasee at La Punta and comparing it to other data, we have begun to make suggestions about continuity and change in their culture. This information can be used as a building block for Yamasee studies.

The Yamasee have only recently become the focus of archaeological inquiry in the past ten years (Chester DePratter 2002, pers. comm.). As our knowledge base of Yamasee sites grows, it is hoped that more sites will be available to use as comparisons and to further our understanding of the Yamasee as a cultural entity. Other topics of inquiry into the Yamasee's culture can include cosmology, mortuary practices, subsistence, gender roles, social organization, as well as broader questions of culture contact studies, cultural interaction, and Native American syncretism. Unfortunately, since archaeology on the Yamasee is relatively new, we will have to build a larger database to adequately address these questions.

Information can be extracted from the La Punta data to address research questions regarding peripheral communities in St. Augustine. Eighteenth-century peripheral missions (as mentioned before) were a result of the influx in population due to the collapse of the mission system elsewhere in La Florida. These missions formed on the outskirts of the town due to the protection offered by the Castillo and troops and played an important role as the first line of defense against an attacking enemy. These surrounding communities were usually of lower socio-economic groups, and the population did not live within the town itself. Due to the effect of urbanization on the archaeological deposits in St Augustine, little research has been conducted on peripheral

settlements, although they were an integral part of the community. Fort Mosé, a free black settlement north of town, is one exception (Deagan and MacMahon 1995). A comparison of these two settlements could offer insight into the role that peripheral communities played in St. Augustine and the types of interactions conducted between the town, other settlements, and the ethnic groups residing in those settlements.

Lastly, an in-depth analysis on the phenomena of San Marcos/ Altamaha ceramics should be carried out. Research on Yamasee ceramics such as those carried out by Saunders (2000) and Southerlin (Southerlin et al. 2001) can further our knowledge about the most easily characterized artifact produced by the Yamasee. Attributes such as minimum vessel counts, temper, and vessel form should be looked at to aid in understanding the San Marcos/Altahma phenomena. The La Punta ceramic assemblage holds potential for such studies even if the design execution and manufacturing is poor.

By combining archaeological and historical evidence, a picture emerges of the Yamasee as a creolized society living in Spanish St. Augustine. The uniqueness and rarity of La Punta enables one to make an in-depth study of the Yamasee during their last days as a cohesive cultural group. The La Punta evidence indicates that the Yamasee attempted to maintain certain aspects of their culture such as ceramic tradition, refuse disposal practices, architecture, and possibly their cosmological beliefs while interacting with the Spanish, English, and other native groups. Certain aspects of their traditional lifeways were augmented by European products and ideas. However, these goods were often used in ways that still allowed the Yamasee to express their own cultural preferences, especially in technological ways (i.e. used nails, but still built in a traditional

style of circular structures; used firearms, but still hunted for traditional diet of wild game).

Even though the Yamasee were struggling to maintain their traditional lifeways, they were also undergoing internal and external pressures as population declined and the settlement shifted, reconstituting its members. Change is evident by a decrease in the population, a "concertina" style migration of the settlement, and the deterioration of the Yamasee ceramic tradition which is suggested from the material culture. The last vestiges of the Yamasee are gone with the final abandonment of the mission. It is hoped that that as research on Yamasee sites increases, our understanding of them will continue to be refined, bringing to light a once forgotten group.

APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT DATABASE RECOVERED FROM LA PUNTA

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-1.02	1	0.3	SJP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	1	3.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Tapered		
1-1.02	1	15.4	SMP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Base, Flat		
1-1.02	1	3.1	ABOGROGP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	10	45.4	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		Checked	
1-1.02	1	3.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		Checked	
1-1.02	1	8.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		ERODED	
1-1.02	1	3.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	12	71.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	1	1.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FOLDED
1-1.02	1	15	SM	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Everted	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-1.02	1	15	SMP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		Plain	BURNISHED
1-1.02	1	14.8	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		Plain	BURNISHED
1-1.02	1	1.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-1.02	15	28.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
1-1.02	1	1.4	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	1	6	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	1	6.1	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, UID		
1-1.02	1	3.1	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Fragment		
1-1.02	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Fragment		
1-1.02	1	0.4	OJ	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2			
1-1.02	1	2	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Flared	Stamped	LIP, FLAT
1-1.02	1	3	SM	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
1-1.02	15	54.5	SM	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 2		ERODED	SMOOTHED
1-1.03	1	8.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 5			
1-1.03	1	79	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 5	Bowl	Rectilinear	
1-1.05	4	10.4	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6			
1-1.05	17	69	SMDEC	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		Checked	
1-1.05	1	2.8	MISSRF	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		ERODED	
1-1.05	1	3.5	SM	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		ERODED	
1-1.05	1	0.9	GLAS	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		OPAQUE
1-1.05	3	11.3	SM	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		ERODED	
1-1.05	1	9.7	SMDEC	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Rim, UID	Checked	
1-1.05	1	2.8	SMP	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-1.05	1	1.2	MISSRF	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Rim, Straight	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-1.05	1	1.8	MISSRF	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		Stamped	
1-1.05	1	2.7	MISSRF	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		Plain	
1-1.05	2	20	POT	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-1.05	1	0.9	PUEPOLY	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6			
1-1.05	15	81.1	SMP	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		Plain	
1-1.05	1	3.8	PIPES	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		
1-1.05	3	7.9	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6		Checked	
1-1.05	2	4.5	NAILUID	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-1.05	6	28	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Bottle		PATINATED
1-1.05	2	0.8	GLASAMB	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		PATINATED
1-1.05	1	24.4	OJ	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6			
1-1.05	1	0.1	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		TINTED
1-1.05	1	4.4	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Rim, Flared	BURNISHE	LIP, ROUND
1-1.05	2	12.6	ELMOR	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6			
1-1.05	1	58.5	SMP	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Base, Flat		BURNISHED
1-1.05	1	0.1	PIPEB	SA1 TU 1 LEV 3 FEA 6	Fragment		
1-10.02	1	15.7	ABOGGTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	1	0.3	CHERT	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	1	0.3	GLASDRKBR	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	1	0.2	GLASLTGRN	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	1	0.1	GLASLTGRN	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			OPAQUE
1-10.02	1	5.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2	Bowl		LIP, ROUND
1-10.02	1	13.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		Checked	
1-10.02	3		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-10.02	4		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		Checked	
1-10.02	1	4.7	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2	Base, Footring		
1-10.02	1	3.7	SM	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		ERODED	
1-10.02	1	4.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Checked	LIP, ROUND
1-10.02	3	21	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		ERODED	
1-10.02	1	3.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	6	28	SMP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		Checked	
1-10.02	1	1.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-10.02	2	6.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2			
1-10.02	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-10.03	1	5.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Rim, Flared	BURNISHE	LIP, ROUND
1-10.03	1	15.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Rim, Inverted	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-10.03	1	1.7	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	1	1.2	CHERT	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	1	0.9	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	2	1.6	SGS	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	1	0.2	OJ	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	1	0.7	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	3	4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-10.03	1	2.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	1	2.4	SMP	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.03	4	17.6	SM	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		ERODED	
1-10.03	1	6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		ERODED	
1-10.03	8		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Rectilinear	
1-10.03	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Complicate	
1-10.03	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Checked	
1-10.03	1	10.6	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	1	1.8	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-10.04	2	6.8	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Checked	
1-10.04	4	28.2	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	3	12.3	SMDEC	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Checked	
1-10.04	1	22.8	ABOGGTP	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	3	7.8	NAILUID	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-10.04	1	19.5	SPIKEUID	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-10.04	3	3.4	GLAS	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			PATINATED
1-10.04	1	3.8	PIPES	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	1	1.2	PUEPOLY	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	1	0.9	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	1	2.8	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1		Trailed	
1-10.04	1	0.1	CHERT	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.04	7	29.2	SMP	SA1 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 1			
1-10.05	4	18.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-10.05	1	0.2	UIDGLCE	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	1	0.2	DELFT	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	2	21.2	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2	Bottle		PATINATED
1-10.05	1	1.2	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2	Bottle		
1-10.05	1	10	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2	Bowl		LIP, ROUND
1-10.05	1	0.3	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	11	46.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	1	6.8	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, TAPERED
1-10.05	1	1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	5	29.6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2		Checked	
1-10.05	1	8.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2			
1-10.05	2	8.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2		Checked	
1-10.05	4	17.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2		ERODED	
1-10.05	8	34.8	SM	SA 1 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 2		ERODED	
1-10.06	1	9.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2			
1-10.06	1	11.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2		Checked	
1-10.06	3	8.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2			
1-10.06	7	36.5	SM	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2		ERODED	
1-10.06	2	6.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2			
1-10.06	1	3.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2		ERODED	
1-10.06	1	4.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2	Rim, UID	Rectilinear	LIP, TAPERED
1-10.06	2	1.9	GLAS	SA 1 TU 10 Lev 3 W1/2			PATINATED
1-11.02	1		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.02	1		CLNO	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2	Plate	Red Film or	LIP, FLAT
1-11.02	1	8.1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2	Bowl		LIP, FLAT
1-11.02	1	4.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2		ERODED	
1-11.02	3	13.7	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2		Checked	
1-11.02	1	2.5	ABODEC	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2		Undeterm.	
1-11.02	5	8.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2		Checked	
1-11.02	5	23.1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.02	1	0.9	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2	Fragment		
1-11.02	2	5.3	SM	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2		ERODED	
1-11.02	1	0.9	SLATE	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.02	1	1.5	GLASBRN	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			PATINATED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-11.02	1	1.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.02	1	1	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			PATINATED
1-11.02	1	2.5	FLNTGUN	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.02	4	17.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 11 lev 2			
1-11.03	2	0.1	GLASAMB	SA 1 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 12			
1-11.03	1	2.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 12	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
1-11.03	2	2.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 12			
1-11.04	1	4.6	SM	SA 1 TU 11 Lev 3 Fea 94		ERODED	
1-11.05	2	11.4	SMDEC	SA 1 TU lev 3 Fea 93		Checked	
1-12.02	1	4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 12 lev 2			
1-12.02	1	2.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 12 lev 2			
1-12.02	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 12 lev 2			PATINATED
1-16.02	1	0.5	PIPES	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			
1-16.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3		Checked	
1-16.02	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3		Complicate	
1-16.02	2	7.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3		ERODED	
1-16.02	11	57.1	SM	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3		ERODED	
1-16.02	3	14	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			
1-16.02	4	22.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			
1-16.02	1	13.3	SM	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3		ERODED	
1-16.02	1	2.3	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, ROUND
1-16.02	1	0.1	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Fragment		
1-16.02	1	3.1	OJGL	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			
1-16.02	1	3.7	GRNBAC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			
1-16.02	1	1	FLINT	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3			WORKED
1-16.02	1	5.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Rim, Straight		LIP, ROUND
1-16.02	1	2	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-16.02	2	2.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-16.02	1	28.2	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Head		OXIDIZED
1-16.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Rim, UID	Complicate	
1-16.02	1	40.8	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-16.02	1	3.1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 16 lev 3	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-16.05	1	13	SMP	SA 1 TU 16 Lev 4 Fea			
1-16.05	1	4.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16 Lev 4 Fea		Complicate	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-16.05	1	6.2	MISSS	SA 1 TU 16 Lev 4 Fea		ERODED	
1-16.05	2	0.1	PIN	SA 1 TU 16 Lev 4 Fea	Fragment		
1-17.02	2	4.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-17.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		Complicate	
1-17.02	1	1.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-17.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3	Rim, UID	Complicate	
1-17.02	1	40.2	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3	Rim, Rolled	Punctated	
1-17.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		ERODED	
1-17.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		Curvilinear	
1-17.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-17.02	5	12.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3			
1-17.02	5	16.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		ERODED	
1-17.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3		Checked	
1-17.02	1	3.2	SLAG	SA 1 TU 17 lev 3			
1-17.03	6	6.3	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-17.03	1	1.2	SHOT	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111	Fragment		
1-17.03	5	3.4	COAL	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111			
1-17.03	2	4.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111		ERODED	
1-17.03	1	12.4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111			OXIDIZED
1-17.03	2	4.9	SM	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 111		ERODED	
1-17.04	1	5.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110			
1-17.04	1	0.5	GLAS	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110			PATINATED
1-17.04	4	3.8	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-17.04	1	2.1	SM	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110		ERODED	
1-17.04	1	2.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110		Checked	
1-17.04	1	8	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110	Rim, Curved	Complicate	LIP, ROUND
1-17.04	2	9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 110		Checked	
1-17.05	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		Checked	
1-17.05	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		Complicate	
1-17.05	1		SMP	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			LIP, FLAT
1-17.05	3		SM	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		ERODED	
1-17.05	1		SMP	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			
1-17.05	1	2.7	MXCW	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			
1-17.05	1	1	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-17.05	1	0.4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-17.05	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		Complicate	
1-17.06	1	1.7	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			
1-17.06	1	2.4	SM	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		ERODED	
1-17.07	1	2.4	SM	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 112	Rim, Straight		LIP, TAPERED
1-17.07	2	4.2	ABODEC	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 112		ERODED	
1-17.07	2	4	SM	SA 1 TU 17 lev 4 Fea 112			
1-17.08	1		SM	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea	Rim, Folded	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
1-17.08	1	7.5	CLNO	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea	Base, Footring		
1-17.08	2	5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			
1-17.08	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea		Complicate	
1-17.08	1	3.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 17 Lev 4 Fea			
1-2.02	5		SMDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		Complicate	
1-2.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Straight	Checked	LIP, BEVELED
1-2.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Straight	Checked	LIP, TAPERED
1-2.02	1		MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Straight	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-2.02	2	2.9	PIPEB	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	11		SM	SA1 TU2 lev2		ERODED	
1-2.02	2		ABOGROGP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	2		ABOSHP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1		SMDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		Curvilinear	
1-2.02	1	1	BEADGLAS	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	5		SMDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		Checked	
1-2.02	6		ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		ERODED	
1-2.02	11		ABOSTP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	38		SMP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	4	32	SMP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1	1	SM	SA1 TU2 lev2		ERODED	
1-2.02	1		SMP	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1		SMP	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-2.02	1		ABOSHDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		Checked	
1-2.02	6	3.4	GLAS	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		PATINATED
1-2.02	1		SM	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Folded	ERODED	LIP, FLARED
1-2.02	1	9.6	SLIPRED	SA1 TU2 lev2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-2.02	1	78.7	SPIKEUID	SA1 TU2 lev2			OXIDIZED
1-2.02	1	49.1	SPIKEUID	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-2.02	1	1.5	SLAG	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	3	1.2	TACK	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-2.02	4	12	NAILUID	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-2.02	2		SM	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-2.02	4	21.7	OJ	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1	0.1	BEADGLAS	SA1 TU2 lev2	Barrel		FACETED
1-2.02	1	0.3	GLASCLR	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	1	0.3	GLASAQA	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	2	1.9	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	1	1	PIPES	SA1 TU2 lev2	Fragment		
1-2.02	1	0.2	DELFT	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1	1.9	NETWGT	SA1 TU2 lev2			FOLDED
1-2.02	1	0.1	CHERT	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1	1	SHOT	SA1 TU2 lev2			
1-2.02	1	23.5	OJ	SA1 TU2 lev2	Neck		
1-2.02	3	5.6	MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2		Plain	
1-2.02	10	21.3	GLAS	SA1 TU2 lev2	Bottle		PATINATED
1-2.02	1		MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-2.02	1		MISSS	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Straight	Undeterm.	LIP, FLAT
1-2.02	1		MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, Folded	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-2.02	1		MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-2.02	1		MISSRF	SA1 TU2 lev2	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-2.02	1	31.7	SMDEC	SA1 TU2 lev2		Checked	BURNISHED
1-2.04	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		Checked	
1-2.04	4	18.4	SMP	SA 1 TU 2 lev3			
1-2.04	2	4.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 2 lev3			
1-2.04	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		Complicate	
1-2.04	1	3.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		Plain	
1-2.04	2	3.6	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		Plain	
1-2.04	2	5.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-2.04	3		SM	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		ERODED	
1-2.04	2	1.4	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Fragment		TINTED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-2.04	1	2	MISSS	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		ERODED	
1-2.04	5	9.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Bottle		PATINATED
1-2.04	1	0.7	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-2.04	1	0.7	FLINT	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Fragment		
1-2.04	1	1.4	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Fragment		
1-2.04	1	5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev3	Rim, UID	Rectilinear	
1-2.04	1	1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev3		ERODED	
1-2.05	1	1.4	SLAG	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-2.05	7	22.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-2.05	7	5.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		PATINATED
1-2.05	3		SM	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-2.05	1	13.2	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Rectilinear	BURNISHED
1-2.05	1	12.2	SM	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FOLDED
1-2.05	3		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-2.05	2		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Plain	
1-2.05	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Complicate	
1-2.05	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-2.05	1	28.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-2.05	1	3.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-2.06	1	0.5	DELFT	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11			
1-2.06	1	6.5	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-2.06	1	2.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11			
1-2.06	3	4	SMP	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11			
1-2.06	2	11.4	SM	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11		ERODED	
1-2.06	1	0.9	SJDEC	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11		Undeterm.	
1-2.06	1	1.3	BLGCE	SA 1 TU 2 Lev 4 Fea 11			
1-3.01	2	1.2	PIPEB	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	1	5.1	TILEUID	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	8	12.1	NAILUID	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-3.01	3	2.1	UIDMAJ	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	9	20.1	OJ	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	2	11.4	ABOSHP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	4	5.3	SLIPRED	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	2	2	DELFT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-3.01	1	6.4	ABOSHDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Checked	
1-3.01	25	125	SMP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	4	5.7	GLASAMB	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	1	1.8	PIPES	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	6		SMDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Checked	
1-3.01	8	25.3	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		ERODED	
1-3.01	1	6.1	SM	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		ERODED	
1-3.01	1	23.1	GLASBLK	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Bottle		KICK
1-3.01	1	16	SLPOLY	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Base, Footring		
1-3.01	1	1.1	MISSRF	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-3.01	1	24	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Plain	BURNISHED
1-3.01	3	51	SMP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Plain	BURNISHED
1-3.01	1	16	SMP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-3.01	2	2.8	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Straight		LIP, TAPERED
1-3.01	1	11.4	MISSRF	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-3.01	1		SMDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Straight	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
1-3.01	1	17.6	SMDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Flared	Curvilinear	LIP, ROUND
1-3.01	1	0.2	GLASCLR	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	1	0.1	BUT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Round	Undeterm.	
1-3.01	1	4.9	SMP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-3.01	1	1.7	SHOT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	1	1.6	SHOT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	6	6.8	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	1	1.1	CHERT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	6	8.8	GLAS	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		PATINATED
1-3.01	1	2.4	SM	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-3.01	33		SM	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		ERODED	
1-3.01	2	4.1	SM	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
1-3.01	10		SMDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Rectilinear	
1-3.01	1	5.1	MISSRF	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		Plain	
1-3.01	6	22.5	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	1		SMPUNC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-3.01	1	1	PIPES	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	1	0.2	GLASAQA	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-3.01	4	2.1	GLASAMB	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	2	5.6	SMP	SA1 TU 3 lev 1			
1-3.01	4	2.7	GLAS	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		OPAQUE
1-3.01	1	0.3	CHERT	SA1 TU 3 lev 1	Fragment		
1-3.01	2	8	ABOSHDEC	SA1 TU 3 lev 1		ERODED	
1-3.02	1	13.4	COAL	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment		
1-3.02	8	49	SMP	SA1 TU3 lev 2			
1-3.02	3		MISSS	SA1 TU3 lev 2		Complicate	
1-3.02	2		SMDEC	SA1 TU3 lev 2		Complicate	
1-3.02	3		MISSS	SA1 TU3 lev 2		ERODED	
1-3.02	1	2.2	SMP	SA1 TU3 lev 2			
1-3.02	10		SM	SA1 TU3 lev 2		ERODED	
1-3.02	1	1.5	SMP	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
1-3.02	1	10	MISSRF	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-3.02	1		SMDEC	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Rim, Folded	Checked	LIP, FLARED
1-3.02	1	10	TILEUID	SA1 TU3 lev 2			
1-3.02	2	3	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Bottle		
1-3.02	2	0.1	GLAS	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment		PATINATED
1-3.02	1	0.1	TILEGL	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment	Glazed	
1-3.02	1	18.8	SMP	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	BURNISHED
1-3.02	1	1.3	DELFT	SA1 TU3 lev 2			
1-3.02	1	1.1	NAILUID	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-3.02	1	20	ABOSTP	SA1 TU3 lev 2		Plain	BURNISHED
1-3.02	1	21	SMP	SA1 TU3 lev 2		Plain	BURNISHED
1-3.02	1	0.4	PIPEB	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment		
1-3.02	1	3	OJ	SA1 TU3 lev 2		Glazed	
1-3.02	1	0.5	SLAG	SA1 TU3 lev 2	Fragment		
1-3.02	1	17.7	SM	SA1 TU3 lev 2		ERODED	BURNISHED
1-4.01	1	1.1	REFEW	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	5		ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Checked	
1-4.01	1	27.6	MISSRF	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Shoulder	Plain	
1-4.01	1	2	PIPES	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		
1-4.01	1	1	PIPEB	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		
1-4.01	3	1	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.01	4		ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Complicate	
1-4.01	1	1.6	PIPES	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		
1-4.01	14	66.5	ABOSTP	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	4	37.9	ABOFTDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		ERODED	
1-4.01	8	45.2	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		ERODED	
1-4.01	14		SM	SA1 TU4 lev 1		ERODED	
1-4.01	1	0.1	OJ	SA1 TU4 lev 1			GLAZED
1-4.01	1	1.7	BEADWW	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Barrel		
1-4.01	1	0.2	GLASAQA	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		THIN
1-4.01	4		SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Rectilinear	
1-4.01	13		SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Checked	
1-4.01	5	64	OJ	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	1	8.5	SM	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Bowl	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.01	2	2.4	TACK	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.01	3	1.5	GLASCLR	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment	Frosted	
1-4.01	2	12.3	SPRUE	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		
1-4.01	1	4.1	SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, Curved	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-4.01	1	4.9	SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, Curved	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-4.01	1	6.8	BELL	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Cup		
1-4.01	1	1.9	ABOSTP	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND
1-4.01	1	5.8	NAILSQUID	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.01	1	6.2	SMP	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-4.01	4		MISSRF	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Plain	
1-4.01	1	1.8	SJDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Checked	
1-4.01	1		CLNO	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Base, Footring	Plain	
1-4.01	2	1.2	GLAS	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OPAQUE
1-4.01	1		SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1		Complicate	
1-4.01	1	2.4	MISSRF	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, BEVELED
1-4.01	1	3.8	DELFT	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	3	6.6	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Bottle		
1-4.01	15	18.5	GLAS	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OPAQUE
1-4.01	3	33.3	TILEBAR	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		GLAZED
1-4.01	5	16.4	NAILUID	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.01	1	15.5	SMDEC	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Rim, Flared	Simple	LIP, FLARED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.01	1	3.8	GLASAQA	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Bottle		
1-4.01	8	13.1	GLASPUR	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment	CLEAR	
1-4.01	1	0.4	PUEPOLY	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	2	3.1	ARANAMA	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	5	6.4	DELFT	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	8	19.8	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	23	144.5	SMP	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	1	4.1	UIDMAJ	SA1 TU4 lev 1			
1-4.01	1	5.1	WIRE	SA1 TU4 lev 1			OXIDIZED
1-4.01	2	4.5	NAILUID	SA1 TU4 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.02	3	10	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Bottle		
1-4.02	1	4.5	STODOM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	2	1	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	1	1.1	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	5	4.2	PIPES	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
1-4.02	10		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
1-4.02	4	6	UIDCEW	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	1	7.8	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Base, Footring		
1-4.02	1	35.1	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Cup		
1-4.02	1	1.4	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Trailed	
1-4.02	2	2.4	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, UID		
1-4.02	9	4.2	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
1-4.02	1		ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1	8.4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1	0.5	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	1	1.3	LDGLCE	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	3	39.8	OJ	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	8		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	BURNISHED
1-4.02	1	1.6	GLASPUR	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
1-4.02	2	10.9	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Trailed	
1-4.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
1-4.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Complicate	
1-4.02	8		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
1-4.02	22		ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.02	14		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
1-4.02	2		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	
1-4.02	1	1.8	OJGL	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	OBLITERA	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	8		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Complicate	
1-4.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
1-4.02	2		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, TAPERED
1-4.02	1		ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-4.02	1		ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-4.02	2	9	SLAG	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
1-4.02	1	1	FAEWITE	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	2	3.3	DELFT	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			
1-4.02	5	0.7	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			TINTED
1-4.02	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-4.02	1	0.2	CHERT	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Flake		
1-4.02	21	78	GLASOPGRN	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		PATINATED
1-4.02	1	3.7	FLNTGUN	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
1-4.02	1	13.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.02	1	35.2	IROBJ	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Strap		OXIDIZED
1-4.02	12		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-4.02	1	0.2	COPOBJ	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Bowl		
1-4.02	14	35.8	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-4.02	42		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	
1-4.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2			OBLITERATE
1-4.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Complicate	
1-4.02	66		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
1-4.02	1		SJP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Folded		
1-4.02	1		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
1-4.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Complicate	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.02	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-4.02	1	3.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	
1-4.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 2		Curvilinear	
1-4.03	2	1.5	SJP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, UID		
1-4.03	1	18.5	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Checked	BURNISHED
1-4.03	1	15	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Plain	BURNISHED
1-4.03	1	21	ABOSTSHDE	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	1	20	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Plain	
1-4.03	1	46.5	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Checked	BURNISHED
1-4.03	1	16.7	SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		ERODED	BURNISHED
1-4.03	3		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	3	5.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			OXIDIZED
1-4.03	1	0.1	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			GLAZED
1-4.03	1		SJP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	2		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	4		SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	3		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-4.03	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Straight	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	1		ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-4.03	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, ROUND
1-4.03	5	8.7	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	2		ABOSHP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Inverted		LIP, ROUND
1-4.03	1		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-4.03	8	59	SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	3	18.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Fragment		
1-4.03	18	96.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	4		ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		ERODED	
1-4.03	19	69	SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		ERODED	
1-4.03	1		SMINC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared		
1-4.03	1	10.4	ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-4.03	2		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	6	12	OJ	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	1	47	SM	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		ERODED	BURNISHED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.03	1	0.4	GLASAMB	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	2	0.6	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	4	10.7	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			PATINATED
1-4.03	1	0.1	SEVBB	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	1	6.5	DELFT	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			GLAZED
1-4.03	1		SMP	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Folded		LIP, FLARED
1-4.03	2	8.5	OJGL	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	41	194.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		ERODED	
1-4.03	1	1.6	PIPES	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Fragment		
1-4.03	6	3.4	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Fragment		
1-4.03	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Curvilinear	
1-4.03	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Complicate	
1-4.03	1	0.4	CHERT	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3			
1-4.03	9		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Checked	
1-4.03	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Complicate	
1-4.03	5		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Complicate	
1-4.03	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3	Rim, Flared	Checked	
1-4.03	10		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-4.03	5		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Checked	
1-4.03	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-4.04	1	12.9	SM	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-4.04	2		ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Complicate	
1-4.04	1	61.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Rectilinear	OBLITERATE
1-4.04	1	2	GLAS	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Bottle		OPAQUE
1-4.04	1	0.7	GLASAMB	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	0.1	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	0.3	FAI	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, UID		
1-4.04	1	2.4	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	0.1	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	8.5	PIPES	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	0.1	UIDCEW	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	3.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.04	1	5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
1-4.04	1	3	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Flared	Complicate	LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-4.04	1	1.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FOLDED
1-4.04	1	4.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
1-4.04	1	4.5	TILEGL	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Fragment		GLAZED
1-4.04	2	5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	6	29.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	1.2	SLAG	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	1	3.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-4.04	1	0.4	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	11	39.9	SM	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-4.04	5	25.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Complicate	
1-4.04	3		ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Checked	
1-4.04	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Checked	
1-4.04	5		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		Complicate	
1-4.04	1	6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-4.04	1	8	ABOSHP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	7	42.9	SM	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-4.04	1	9	MISSS	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-4.04	1	5.6	CLNO	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	3	29.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-4.04	1	6.2	SMP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.04	11	83.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 14			
1-4.05	1	2.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 5 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-4.05	1	4.4	SM	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 5 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-4.05	1	3.4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 5 Fea 14	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-4.05	3	5.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 5 Fea 14			
1-4.05	1	2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 4 Lev 5 Fea 14		ERODED	
1-5.03	2	10	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	0.9	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Frosted	
1-5.03	5	45.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-5.03	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-5.03	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Complicate	
1-5.03	1	3.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-5.03	1	2.4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-5.03	2		SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-5.03	1		SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Flared		
1-5.03	1	12	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-5.03	1	0.1	PORUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	1.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	2	1.5	PIPES	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	0.6	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			TINTED
1-5.03	3	1.3	GLASLITYEL	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	3	0.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	9	13	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Bottle		
1-5.03	18	50.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			PATINATED
1-5.03	1	59.4	TILERF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			GLAZED
1-5.03	2	0.6	CHERT	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	1.8	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	14.4	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-5.03	2	2.2	SJP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	18.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	25.1	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Plain	
1-5.03	25	110.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	16.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		ERODED	
1-5.03	15	78.8	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		ERODED	
1-5.03	3		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Complicate	
1-5.03	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Checked	
1-5.03	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-5.03	8		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Checked	
1-5.03	1	14.4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Rim, UID	Plain	
1-5.03	7	25.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	39.1	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-5.03	2	8.7	DELFT	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	7	252.3	OJ	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	19.5	OJGL	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	6.9	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	1	2.3	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	2	4.4	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			
1-5.03	4	0.9	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-5.03	4	11.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 3		Plain	
1-5.04	1	3.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-5.04	1	3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	1	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	8	PIPES	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	1	DELFTBW	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	5	7.1	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	2	0.1	GLASAMB	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	0.6	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	1.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Flared		
1-5.04	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4		Checked	
1-5.04	1	10	GLASBLK	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			OPAQUE
1-5.04	1	3	GLASGRN	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	107.4	CORE	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Nodule		
1-5.04	1	9.1	OJ	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	10.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Curved	Complicate	LIP, FLAT
1-5.04	1	10.8	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Curved		
1-5.04	1	44	TILEUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	0.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-5.04	1	3.3	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-5.04	1	5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Curved	Checked	
1-5.04	1	1.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Rim, Flared		
1-5.04	9	22	GLAS	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Bottle		OPAQUE
1-5.04	2	1.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-5.04	6		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4		Complicate	
1-5.04	3	2.1	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			OPAQUE
1-5.04	1	0.2	FLINT	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	1	18.4	CLNO	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4	Base		
1-5.04	5	28.2	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	6	23.2	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4			
1-5.04	8	35.6	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4		ERODED	
1-5.04	1	3.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4		ERODED	
1-5.04	6		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 4		Checked	
1-5.05	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		Complicate	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-5.05	4	16.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		Plain	
1-5.05	1	1.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-5.05	1	3.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.05	1	6.8	CLNO	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Handle, Lug		
1-5.05	1	6	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-5.05	5	19.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-5.05	6	32	SM	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.05	1	8.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.05	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.05	4	6.2	GLAS	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Bottle		PATINATED
1-5.05	1		SMINC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.05	1	2.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.05	1	2.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.05	1	2.8	DELFTBW	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-5.05	1	0.4	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-5.05	1	1.6	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-5.05	2	3.4	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-5.05	1	0.9	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-5.05	1	2.1	SEVBB	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-5.05	2	4.1	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-5.06	1	3.6	DELFTBW	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-5.06	1	3.1	FAIBW	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-5.06	1	30.3	OJ	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	2	11.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-5.06	17	50.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-5.06	1	1	DELFT	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			UGLAZED
1-5.06	1	0.4	GLASLTGRN	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-5.06	4	15.4	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.06	9	38.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	2	10.3	ABOGRTSHP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	1	1.1	DELFTBW	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-5.06	1	10.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.06	1	13	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			BURNISHED
1-5.06	1	31.6	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-5.06	4	20.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.06	3	11	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		Plain	
1-5.06	1	2.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		Plain	
1-5.06	5	15.7	SJP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	1	11.3	MISSS	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
1-5.06	4	29.8	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.06	5	15.4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-5.06	8	40.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.06	1	3	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.06	1	0.1	PIPES	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	2	9.9	ABOSHP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	1	3.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	ERODED	
1-5.06	2	8.6	SM	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Straight	ERODED	
1-5.06	1	2.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-5.06	1	3.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.06	1	2.4	ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Checked	
1-5.06	1	2.7	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Straight	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-5.06	1	9.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-5.06	14	6.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.06	1	0.5	UIDMEX	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	2	1.1	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	7	44.4	ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-5.06	2	1.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			TINTED
1-5.06	1	0.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6			
1-5.06	1	5.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.06	9	47.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 lev 6 Fea 6		Checked	
1-5.07	1	2.8	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 6 Fea 9		Checked	
1-5.07	1	7.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 6 Fea 9		Undeterm.	
1-5.07	1	1.6	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 6 Fea 9	Fragment		
1-5.08	1	5.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b		Checked	
1-5.08	1	4.4	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b			
1-5.08	1	1	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b	Rim, Straight		
1-5.08	1	9	SMP	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-5.08	1	16	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b	Fragment		OXIDIZED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-5.08	1	0.6	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9b			PATINATED
1-5.09	1	2.9	SM	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9a		ERODED	
1-5.09	1	0.1	BEADGLAS	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9a	Whole		
1-5.09	2	9.4	SM	SA 1 TU 5 Lev 7 Fea 9a		ERODED	
1-5.10	1	1	GLASCLR	SA I TU 5 lev 6 Fea 10			OPAQUE
1-6.02	1	3.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	1.1	MISSS	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-6.02	6	13.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	3	6.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	2	3.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	2.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	6	16.9	SM	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		ERODED	
1-6.02	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		Checked	
1-6.02	1	7.9	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	3.8	GLASDKGRN	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3	Bottle		
1-6.02	1	1.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		ERODED	
1-6.02	2	34.2	OJ	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	2	0.8	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	39.2	TILEGL	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	2.8	PIPES	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	0.1	PORUID	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	0.1	GLASUID	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	3	6.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		Checked	
1-6.02	1	0.4	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3		Complicate	
1-6.02	4	2.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			
1-6.02	1	20.9	SHOT	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3	Fragment		
1-6.02	1	17.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-6.02	8	4.9	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3			PATINATED
1-6.02	1	1.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 3	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-6.03	8	21.5	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-6.03	1	0.4	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	2	0.2	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	36.3	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-6.03	1	1.8	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-6.03	1	2.1	BUT	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Whole		
1-6.03	2	2.2	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	10	48.9	SM	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.03	1	3.6	BLGCE	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	3	40.7	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Bottle		KICK
1-6.03	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.03	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-6.03	1	4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.03	1	6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.03	7	22.3	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	0.4	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	2.8	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	77.2	OJ	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	8.5	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	2	1	DELFT	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6			
1-6.03	1	2.2	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-6.03	2	3.1	TACK	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Fragment		UID
1-6.03	1	0.4	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-6.03	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 4 Fea 6		Complicate	
1-6.04	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.04	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-6.04	2		SM	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.04	2	19.3	SM	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.04	1	5.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.04	2	4.5	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-6.04	1	4.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.04	1	0.8	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-6.04	2	0.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6			THIN
1-6.04	10	31.5	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6	Bottle		PATINATED
1-6.04	1	1.5	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-6.04	1	20.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-6.04	10	30.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6			
1-6.04	1	4.5	CLNO	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 5 Fea 6	Base, Footring		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-6.05	1	2.2	SM	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-6.05	1	6.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.05	4	11	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.05	2	4.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.05	1	4.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-6.05	1	2.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-6.05	3	13.2	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-6.05	3	4.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-6.05	3	8.7	SM	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.05	1	2.4	SM	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-6.05	1	2.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-6.05	1	6.2	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared		
1-6.05	1	3.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared		LIP, TAPERED
1-6.05	1	90	IROBJ	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	S-Hook		
1-6.05	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-6.05	2	0.1	GLASGRN	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-6.05	1	1.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-6.05	1	20.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Base, Flat		
1-6.05	1	3.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Straight	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-6.07	1		SJDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.07	1	7.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.07	2	6.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.07	3	10.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.07	1		SJP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.07	2	13	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-6.07	1	3.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
1-6.07	1	2.7	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID		
1-6.07	1	1.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-6.07	1	3	GLAS	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-6.07	1	108.5	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-6.07	5	18.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 Lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-6.08	2	11.1	SM	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.08	1	0.6	NAILUID	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-6.08	1	9.8	CLNO	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-6.08	3	10.8	ABOSTP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	8	44.5	SMP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	4	22.3	SMDEC	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	3.4	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-6.08	1	5.5	SMP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Jar		LIP, FLARED
1-6.08	1	3	SMP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Bowl		LIP, FLARED
1-6.08	1	3	ABOGROGP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	2	11	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-6.08	1	22.5	CLNO	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	0.3	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	0.6	GLASAQA	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			TINTED
1-6.08	11	28.8	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-6.08	2	1.5	SJP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	6.2	NETWGT	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	2	4.2	PIPES	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	0.1	OJGL	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	1.4	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	2	0.5	PUEBW	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-6.08	1	2	MISSRF	SA1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-7.02	1	0.8	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Rim, UID		
1-7.02	1	13.9	TILEUID	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	2	1.8	TACK	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Fragment		UID
1-7.02	2	5.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	1	7.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		ERODED	
1-7.02	10	38.1	SM	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		ERODED	
1-7.02	9	33.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		Rectilinear	
1-7.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		Checked	
1-7.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		Complicate	
1-7.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		Curvilinear	
1-7.02	1		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
1-7.02	1	3.6	NOTT	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	6	1.2	SLAG	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	1	0.5	ARANAMA	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-7.02	3	43	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-7.02	3	0.8	GLAS	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			TINTED
1-7.02	15	43	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Bottle		PATINATED
1-7.02	2	10.6	OJ	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	1	0.2	PIN	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			WOUND (PIN
1-7.02	1	1.3	UIDMAJ	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	1	3	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Base, Footring		
1-7.02	3	1.1	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	1	0.1	SABW	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3			
1-7.02	2	4.6	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3		Plain	
1-7.02	1		MISSRF	SA 1 TU 7 lev 3	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
1-7.03	5	10.8	GLAS	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-7.03	1	1.6	SLBW	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6			
1-7.03	1	1.2	TACK	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6	Whole		
1-7.03	1	1.4	BUCKLE	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6			
1-7.03	2	4.1	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-7.03	4	19.2	SM	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-7.03	1	6.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6		Checked	
1-7.03	4	25	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6			
1-7.03	2	6.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-7.03	1	0.1	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 4 Fea 6			
1-7.04	1	3.6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 4		Rectilinear	
1-7.04	1	2.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 7 lev 4	Rim, Straight		LIP, ROUND
1-7.04	1	1.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 7 lev 4	Bottle		
1-7.04	1	0.8	GLAS	SA 1 TU 7 lev 4			OPAQUE
1-7.04	2	3.5	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 7 lev 4	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-7.05	1	10.3	SM	SA 1 TU 7 lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-7.05	3	35.4	SMP	SA 1 TU 7 lev 5 Fea 6			
1-7.05	2	8.8	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 5 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-7.05	2	5.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 7 lev 5 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-7.05	1	1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 7 lev 5 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-7.06	3	13.9	SM	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-7.06	5	24	SMP	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-7.06	1	5.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-7.06	1	1.6	CHERT	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6			
1-7.06	1	3.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6		Complicate	
1-7.06	1	0.1	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 7 Lev 6 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-8.02	13	46.2	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	3	7.7	CHERT	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	1.2	SJP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	2.9	PIPES	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	5	28.6	ABOSHDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	1	17.6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Curvilinear	LIP, FOLDED
1-8.02	1	7.8	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLARED
1-8.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
1-8.02	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, TAPERED
1-8.02	6	57.3	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	3.2	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Plain	
1-8.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, TAPERED
1-8.02	2		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
1-8.02	1	0.3	SLAG	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	4	5.9	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-8.02	2	23.8	IROBJ	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Strap		OXIDIZED
1-8.02	4	12.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	2	PIPES	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	14	70.2	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	32	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			BURNISHED
1-8.02	1	20	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Plain	
1-8.02	1	39.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	2	4.4	DELFT	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	1.8	UIDMAJ	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	0.3	UIDMAJ	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, UID		
1-8.02	1	5.6	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Pie Crust		
1-8.02	5	10	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	2.6	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	1	0.4	ARANAMA	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	2	2	ABOPOLY	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, UID		
1-8.02	5	76	OJGL	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-8.02	2	1.3	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Fragment		
1-8.02	7		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
1-8.02	1	0.1	GLASYEL	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	6		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-8.02	3	12.7	OJ	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	2	16.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-8.02	1	1.1	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	4		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-8.02	7		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Complicate	
1-8.02	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Curvilinear	
1-8.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
1-8.02	1		ABOGGTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-8.02	1	0.9	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Bottle		
1-8.02	2	8.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, TAPERED
1-8.02	2	9.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
1-8.02	1	1.8	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, ROUND
1-8.02	3		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	2	4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Tapered		LIP, FLAT
1-8.02	1	3.3	ABOGGTP	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
1-8.02	2	10.3	SM	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
1-8.02	1		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Curvilinear	
1-8.02	7	31.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
1-8.02	2	4.4	ABOGGTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	1	0.1	GLASDRKBLU	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			PATINATED
1-8.02	17	35.9	GLAS	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
1-8.02	8	31.5	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	4	8.5	MISSS	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	8		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
1-8.02	2	0.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			TINTED
1-8.02	16		SM	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	8		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-8.02	16	51.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
1-8.02	2	2.5	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			
1-8.02	2	2.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-8.02	5		ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
1-8.03	1	1.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		Incised	
1-8.03	1	11	CLNO	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Base, Footring		
1-8.03	1	1.2	SLBW	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.03	1	1.6	ELMOR	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.03	3	2.7	GLASOLIVE	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			OPAQUE
1-8.03	1	2.8	SMP	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.03	3	7.4	SM	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.03	2	3.5	MISSRF	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.03	8	21	ABOSTDEC	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.03	1	2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-8.03	1	3	ABOSTP	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.03	2	7.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		Checked	
1-8.04	1	0.1	PIN	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Fragment		
1-8.04	1	6	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Rim, Curved		LIP, ROUND
1-8.04	5	1.1	GLAS	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			PATINATED
1-8.04	1	7.5	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Rim, UID		
1-8.04	1	6.8	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-8.04	1	1.3	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND
1-8.04	2	14.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		Checked	
1-8.04	1	2.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		Checked	
1-8.04	4	19.1	SM	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.04	2	14.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.04	1	5.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.04	1	4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3		ERODED	
1-8.04	2	20.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.04	1	3.4	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.04	1	8.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 3			
1-8.06	1	46.8	SM	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-8.06	2	7.5	SM	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-8.06	1	0.2	SLAG	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	5	8.5	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			PATINATED
1-8.06	3	4	GLASOLIVE	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	1	46	SMDEC	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6	Bowl	OBLITERA	LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-8.06	1		SMDEC	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		Curvilinear	
1-8.06	3	4.8	NAILUID	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-8.06	1	3.8	PUEBW	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6	Plato		
1-8.06	1	2.2	SMP	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			LIP, ROUND
1-8.06	1	6.1	SM	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLARED
1-8.06	1	0.7	SJP	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	4	18.9	SMP	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	2		SMDEC	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		Checked	
1-8.06	1	2.3	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	2	2.3	UIDSLIP	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		Combed	
1-8.06	1	9.6	SLPOLY	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.06	1	6.2	ABOSTDEC	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-8.06	1	0.5	HUEJOT	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6	Taza		
1-8.06	1	3.1	OJGL	SA1 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 6			
1-8.07	3	12.1	SM	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3		ERODED	
1-8.07	1	17.4	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3		Combed	
1-8.07	1	0.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3			
1-8.07	3	11	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3			
1-8.07	1	4.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3		ERODED	
1-8.07	2	5.6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3		Checked	
1-8.07	1	4	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3			
1-8.08	4	7.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4	Rim, UID		
1-8.08	1	0.8	SM	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4	Rim, UID	Undeterm.	
1-8.08	1	0.3	CHERT	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4			
1-8.08	1	4.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-8.08	1	3.1	SM	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4		ERODED	
1-8.08	1	1.1	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4			OPAQUE
1-8.08	1	1.4	GLASDKGRN	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4			
1-8.08	1	0.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4		ERODED	
1-8.08	5	13.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4			
1-8.08	5	16.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4		Rectilinear	
1-8.08	5	12.8	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4			
1-8.08	1	0.7	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4	Fragment		
1-8.08	1	2.1	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 4	Rim, UID		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-8.09	1	2	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4	Rim, UID	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-8.09	1	14.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4		Checked	
1-8.09	1	1.8	PIPES	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-8.09	2	0.6	GLAS	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4	Bottle		PATINATED
1-8.09	1	15.8	SMP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-8.09	1	10.8	OJ	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-8.09	2	23	SM	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4		ERODED	
1-8.09	2	8.6	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4		Checked	
1-8.09	1	3.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-8.09	1	8	OJGL	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-8.09	2	7.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4		ERODED	
1-8.09	1	4.1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 8 Lev 3 Fea 4			
1-9.02	15	83.8	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
1-9.02	1	0.5	CHERT	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
1-9.02	3	2.7	SLAG	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	5.1	BELL	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
1-9.02	4	54.8	SPIKEUID	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	6	44.1	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	46	195.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	2	1	GLASCLR	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	11		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Complicate	
1-9.02	2	7.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
1-9.02	39		SM	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
1-9.02	2		ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
1-9.02	17		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-9.02	23		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
1-9.02	6		SJDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
1-9.02	3	1.9	SLPOLY	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	3	9.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	5	BUT	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			FLAT
1-9.02	2	1.3	BEADGLAS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Whole		OPAQUE
1-9.02	6	4.2	OJ	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	4.5	FAIBW	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID		
1-9.02	2	4.2	DELFTBW	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-9.02	1	3.2	UIDCEW	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	4	3	SLIPRED	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	9.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, ROUND
1-9.02	1	9.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	5		SJDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-9.02	1	2.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, TAPERED
1-9.02	2	6.7	ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	1	8.9	SJP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	4	SM	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	4	9	SM	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	1	0.7	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	4	28.9	ABOGRTSHP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	3		ABOGRTSHD	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
1-9.02	1	45.4	ABOGRTSTP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Plain	
1-9.02	4	16.1	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	1	2.3	ELMOR	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	24.5	ABOGRTSTD	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
1-9.02	4	11.8	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2		Plain	
1-9.02	2	3	MISSS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	2	MISSS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	Checked	
1-9.02	7	32.6	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	1	20.5	MISSS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-9.02	1	2	FLINT	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
1-9.02	3	6	PIPES	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	3	0.1	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	2	0.2	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			
1-9.02	16	21.2	GLAS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 2			PATINATED
1-9.03	3	4.9	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	2	7.8	SM	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3		ERODED	
1-9.03	1	0.6	DELFT	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	1	2	CHERT	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	1	1.8	GLAS	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			PATINATED
1-9.03	1	1.8	PUEPOLY	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	1	12.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3		ERODED	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-9.03	10	30	SMP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	1	2.8	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3			
1-9.03	1	1.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 9 lev 3	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND
1-Fea 104.01	1		MISSS	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, Straight	Complicate	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea 104.01	1	26.2	GAMDIS	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.7	PIPES	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	2	DELFT	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.5	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			PATINATED
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.4	UIDMAJ	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	5	1.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Bottle		PATINATED
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.3	DELFT	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, UID		
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.8	SLBW	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.5	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	0.6	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Fragment		
1-Fea 104.01	1	5.4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-Fea 104.01	1	10.8	GRNBAC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	1	2.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
1-Fea 104.01	1		MISSS	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
1-Fea 104.01	1	2.9	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
1-Fea 104.01	4	1.6	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Fragment		
1-Fea 104.01	1	2	SMP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, UID		
1-Fea 104.01	2	4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Plain	
1-Fea 104.01	3	22	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	5	16.7	SMP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea			
1-Fea 104.01	5	20	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		ERODED	
1-Fea 104.01	19	68.8	SM	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		ERODED	
1-Fea 104.01	3	4.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-Fea 104.01	1	1.5	ABOGRTSHP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, UID		
1-Fea 104.01	1	4	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Checked	
1-Fea 104.01	1	2.9	SJP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea	Rim, UID		
1-Fea 104.01	1	1.7	MISSS	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Rectilinear	
1-Fea 104.01	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Rectilinear	
1-Fea 104.01	6		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Complicate	
1-Fea 104.01	5		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 4 Fea		Checked	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-Fea 104.02	1	1.9	SM	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 5 Fea		ERODED	
1-Fea 104.02	1	2.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 16/17 lev 5 Fea			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.08	1	4.9	SMDEC	SA 1 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.08	2	1.1	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.08	2	4.9	SM	SA 1 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.08	2	8.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1	0.1	CLOTH	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	9	4.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1	0.3	GLASCLR	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	5	0.1	CLOTH	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1	10.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1		SMDEC	SA 1 Fea 6		Curvilinear	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1	2.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1		SMDEC	SA 1 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1		SMDEC	SA 1 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	4		SM	SA 1 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 N1/2.09	1	8.4	SMP	SA 1 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	6	24.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	1	9.4	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Plain	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	1	2	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	1	1.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID		LIP, TAPERED
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	1	3	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	2	6.9	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	4	9.1	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.03	2	11.4	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	3	1.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	1	0.1	SLATE	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	2	4	SMP	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	1	7.8	OJGL	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	1	6.8	CLNO	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6	Handle, UID		
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	1	2.9	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea 6 S1/2.05	2	5.5	SM	SA 1 TU 6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	2	6.3	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	1	2.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	1	6.7	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	2	29.5	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, ROUND
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	1	3.4	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			OXIDIZED
1-Fea 6 W1/2.02	2	3.3	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	1	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			TINTED
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	37.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	15.4	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	0.4	CHERT	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	2.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	3	5.1	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	15		SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	8	40	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	4.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	3		SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	2.1	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	5	65.4	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	7.4	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Rim, Curved	BURNISHE	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	0.6	BUT	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	5	2	NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1		NAILUID	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Fragment		OXIDIZED
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	4	0.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Fragment		
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	8.4	COAL	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	0.2	PIPEB	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6			
1-Fea 6 W1/2.04	1	2.1	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 Lev 9 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	24	98.3	SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	0.1	GLASGRN	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			OPAQUE
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	22.2	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	1.2	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	25	124.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	37	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	24.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1		SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	2		SM	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, UID	ERODED	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	2	2.5	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	4.3	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Plain	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	2	6.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	0.5	MET	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	0.1	UIDMAJ	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	4.9	OJ	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	3	10	PUEBW	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	1.8	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	17.9	UIDSLIP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Combed	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	2	6.9	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Flared		
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	6	22.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	1.3	GLASLTGRN	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	19	16.1	GLASOLIVE	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Bottle		
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	4	4.4	PIPES	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	18.4	LEADOBJ	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	3	7.6	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	22	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Checked	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	10	37.2	ABOSTP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	0.4	GLASAQA	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			TINTED
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	2.8	OJGL	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6			
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	3	16	SMDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Complicate	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	4.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		ERODED	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	3.2	MISSRF	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	2	10	ABOSTDEC	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6		Rectilinear	
1-Fea6 E1/2.01	1	4.5	SMP	SA 1 TU 5/6 lev 8 Fea 6	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
2-1.01	5	19.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1		ERODED	
2-1.01	2		MISSRF	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, FLAT
2-1.01	5	47.8	NAILUID	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
2-1.01	1	96.9	SLAG	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	1	2.8	GLASPUR	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Bottle		MOLDED
2-1.01	1	0.1	GLASAMB	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	9	5.6	GLASOLIVE	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Bottle		PATINATED
2-1.01	3	1.8	DELFTBW	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	2	3	PORUID	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Base, Footring		
2-1.01	5	14.9	ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
2-1.01	1	7.4	MISSS	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1		ERODED	
2-1.01	1	0.7	BEADAMB	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Whole		
2-1.01	2	4.2	MISSRF	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	1	0.8	ELMOR	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	9	41	SMP	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	2		SMP	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
2-1.01	2	2.7	OJ	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	1	0.4	PIPEB	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	1	2	PIPES	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	1	0.1	WSGS	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1			
2-1.01	7	31.6	SMDEC	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1		Checked	
2-1.01	1	6	ABOSTDEC	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1		Checked	
2-1.01	7	35	SM	SA 2 TU 1 lev 1		ERODED	
2-2.01	1	3.9	MISSS	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, Folded	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
2-2.01	3	2.1	UIDSLIP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	10	4.7	DELFTBW	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1		SM	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, TAPERED
2-2.01	1		MISSRF	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
2-2.01	1	6.8	MISSS	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Checked	
2-2.01	1		MISSRF	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	2	5.7	NAILUID	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Fragment		OXIDIZED
2-2.01	4	32	NAILSQUID	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			OXIDIZED
2-2.01	2	0.2	OJ	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1	0.3	FAIBW	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, UID		
2-2.01	1	2.1	SMDEC	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, Curved	Checked	LIP, FLAT
2-2.01	3	14.8	ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1	0.8	SJDEC	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Checked	
2-2.01	1	0.5	SJP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	2	3.6	MISSS	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Checked	
2-2.01	1	4.3	ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1		MISSS	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Checked	
2-2.01	1	3	CHERT	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1		ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	3	6.4	GLAS	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			PATINATED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
2-2.01	1		SM	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
2-2.01	2	1.6	GLASCLR	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1	0.8	GLASAMB	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	1	0.3	GLASWITE	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Frosted	
2-2.01	1	0.2	GLASAQA	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			PATINATED
2-2.01	4	13.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		ERODED	
2-2.01	16	77.1	SMP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1			
2-2.01	4	16.1	SMDEC	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		Checked	
2-2.01	8	25.5	SM	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1		ERODED	
2-2.01	1	3.6	UIDSLIP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, UID		
2-2.01	2	5.7	SMP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
2-2.01	1	2.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 2 TU 2 lev 1	Bottle		
2-2.03	5	8.4	SMP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 3 Fea 116			
2-2.03	1	1.5	ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 3 Fea 116			
2-2.03	1	0.7	MISSRF	SA 2 TU 2 lev 3 Fea 116			
2-2.03	1	1.4	SMP	SA 2 TU 2 lev 3 Fea 116	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
2-6.01	1	1.2	SLAG	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
2-6.01	4	11.4	SM	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1		ERODED	
2-6.01	2	4.2	GLASAMB	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
2-6.01	2	10.9	SMDEC	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1		Checked	
2-6.01	1	0.2	NAILUID	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1	Fragment		
2-6.01	2	7	ABOSTDEC	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1		ERODED	
2-6.01	2	5	ABOSTP	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
2-6.01	1	3.5	SMP	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
2-6.01	1	1.2	PORUID	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
2-6.01	1	4.1	MISSRF	SA 2 TU 6 lev 1			
4-1.01	2	7.7	MISSRF	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2		Plain	
4-1.01	1	1.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2		Undeterm.	
4-1.01	4	37.2	SMP	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			
4-1.01	7	18.8	SMDEC	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2		Rectilinear	
4-1.01	3	7.7	SM	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2		ERODED	
4-1.01	6	15.4	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			
4-1.01	3	1.6	GLASAMB	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			
4-1.01	1	1.1	OJ	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			

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4-1.01	1	0.4	GLASOLIVE	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			OPAQUE
4-1.01	1	11.6	UIDSLIP	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2	Handle, UID	Combed	
4-1.01	1	83.2	SPIKEUID	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			OXIDIZED
4-1.01	1	0.5	GLASCLR	SA 4 TU 1 lev 2			
4-1.02	1	3.2	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 1 Lev 3			
4-1.02	1	7.5	SMP	SA 4 TU 1 Lev 3			
4-1.02	1	2.2	SM	SA 4 TU 1 Lev 3		ERODED	
4-1.02	1	2.5	MISSRF	SA 4 TU 1 Lev 3		Plain	
4-1.02	1	0.5	DELFT	SA 4 TU 1 Lev 3			
4-3.01	1	2	GLASAMB	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2			PATINATED
4-3.01	3	5.4	OJGL	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2			
4-3.01	1	2	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2		ERODED	
4-3.01	2	7.1	SM	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
4-3.01	2	4.6	SMDEC	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2		Checked	
4-3.01	2	7.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2		ERODED	
4-3.01	1	1.5	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2			
4-3.01	1	1.4	GLASCLR	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2			
4-3.01	8	19.8	SM	SA 4 TU 3 Lev 2		ERODED	
4-4.01	1	0.7	GROM	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			
4-4.01	1	0.4	GLASCLR	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			
4-4.01	2	8.2	MISSS	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FOLDED
4-4.01	1	0.3	GLASAMB	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			
4-4.01	1	1.2	MISSS	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
4-4.01	1	1.3	GLASCLR	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		Frosted	
4-4.01	1	0.5	SMP	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			LIP, FLAT
4-4.01	2	3	GLASOLIVE	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			PATINATED
4-4.01	1	0.2	OJ	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			
4-4.01	1	19.1	OJGL	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			
4-4.01	1	23.2	SLAG	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			OXIDIZED
4-4.01	4	15.5	SMDEC	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
4-4.01	2	18.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		Rectilinear	
4-4.01	4	18.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
4-4.01	6	14.3	SM	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
4-4.01	4	25.8	SMP	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
4-4.01	1	0.6	MISSRF	SA 4 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, FLAT
4-5.01	11		SMDEC	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Checked	
4-5.01	2	1.8	SMP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND
4-5.01	1	4.8	UIDSLIP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, Pie Crust	Combed	
4-5.01	1	3.6	UIDSLIP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Dot	
4-5.01	1	0.8	PORUID	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Floral	
4-5.01	1	0.4	UIDMEX	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			
4-5.01	1	2.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			OPAQUE
4-5.01	3	1.3	GLASAMB	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			PATINATED
4-5.01	3	30.4	NAILUID	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
4-5.01	1	2.1	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			
4-5.01	1	3.5	SMDEC	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, UID	Stamped	LIP, FLAT
4-5.01	1	1.6	MISSRF	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Plain	
4-5.01	4		SMDEC	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Complicate	
4-5.01	1	2	MISSS	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		ERODED	
4-5.01	5	19.3	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			
4-5.01	1	0.7	SLAG	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			
4-5.01	11	20.4	SMP	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2			
4-5.01	21	20.9	SM	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		ERODED	
4-5.01	6		SMDEC	SA 4 TU 5 lev 2		Rectilinear	
4-6.01	1	0.4	GLASAMB	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			
4-6.01	1	0.6	GLASOLIVE	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			
4-6.01	1	0.4	GLASDKGRN	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			PATINATED
4-6.01	2	4.8	SMP	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
4-6.01	10		SM	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2		ERODED	
4-6.01	7		SMDEC	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2		Checked	
4-6.01	1	1.4	SMP	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			
4-6.01	6	5.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2		ERODED	
4-6.01	5	8.7	ABOSTP	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			
4-6.01	2	5.4	MISSRF	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2		Plain	
4-6.01	2	1.8	GLASCLR	SA 4 TU 6 Lev 2			
5-1.01	1	3.6	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-1.01	2	6.6	SM	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2		ERODED	
5-1.01	3	13.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			

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5-1.01	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-1.01	1	7.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			
5-1.01	1	1.2	SJP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			
5-1.01	6	10	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-1.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-1.01	2	5.9	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Rim, UID	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-1.01	1	0.2	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			
5-1.01	1	78	GLASBLK	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Bottle		KICK
5-1.01	1	7.9	GLAS	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			
5-1.01	1	0.1	CHERT	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Flake		
5-1.01	1	0.4	BUT	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Fragment		BURNED
5-1.01	1	0.1	BUTBLNK	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Fragment		
5-1.01	1	3.8	SGS	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Cup	Molded	
5-1.01	1	8.1	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Rim, Pie Crust	Trailed	
5-1.01	1	10.1	TILEUID	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2			
5-1.01	1	22.8	TILEGL	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Fragment		
5-1.01	1	6.8	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Cinch		OXIDIZED
5-1.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2		Checked	
5-1.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, FLAT
5-1.02	9	59.7	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-1.02	2	6.9	SMP	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	3	21.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	2	9.5	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		Plain	
5-1.02	1	4.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		ERODED	
5-1.02	2	10.2	MISSS	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		ERODED	
5-1.02	2	10.3	SM	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		ERODED	
5-1.02	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		Complicate	
5-1.02	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		Checked	
5-1.02	1		MISSS	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
5-1.02	1	3.4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Rim, Flared	Plain	
5-1.02	1	4.8	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			OXIDIZED
5-1.02	3	0.1	GLASLITYEL	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	7	36.9	TILEUID	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	1	90.8	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Tumbler		

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-1.02	3	30.3	GLAS	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Bottle		KICK
5-1.02	2		MISSS	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-1.02	1	1.6	GLAS	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36		Frosted	
5-1.02	1	14.5	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			OXIDIZED
5-1.02	1	0.5	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	1	0.1	UIDCEW	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	2	0.6	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36			
5-1.02	3	23.8	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-1.02	3	3.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 1 Lev 3 Fea 36	Bottle		
5-1.04	2	7.4	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b		Checked	
5-1.04	1	2.9	DELFT	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b			
5-1.04	1	5.1	SMP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b			
5-1.04	3	10	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b			
5-1.04	1	4.3	NAILSQUID	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b			OXIDIZED
5-1.04	1	4.5	SGS	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b		Molded	
5-1.04	1	4.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 1 lev 5 Fea 36b	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-10.02	3	20.3	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2		Checked	
5-10.02	1	0.3	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-10.02	1	2	DELFTBW	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2		Decorated	
5-10.02	1	1.5	BEADGLAS	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2	Whole		TRANSLUCEN
5-10.02	5	13.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2			
5-10.02	6	27.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2			PATINATED
5-10.02	1	5.4	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 2		Combed	
5-10.04	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 62			PATINATED
5-10.05	1	2.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 10 Lev 3 Fea 63		Checked	BURNISHED
5-10.09	1	1.9	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 63a		Rectilinear	
5-10.09	5	3.3	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 63a			PATINATED
5-10.09	1	17.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 63a			BURNISHED
5-10.09	1	1.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 63a			
5-10.09	1	1.9	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3 Fea 63a	Rim, Bevel	Plain	
5-10.10	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3			PATINATED
5-10.10	1	0.2	SLIPRED	SA 5 TU 10 lev 3			
5-11.01	4	46.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	4	24.2	SM	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		ERODED	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-11.01	4	17.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-11.01	9	64.6	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		Checked	
5-11.01	1	4	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, TAPERED
5-11.01	3	10.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		ERODED	
5-11.01	1	2.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	1	12.2	MISSS	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		Checked	
5-11.01	1	0.6	UIDMEX	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	1	21	TILEUID	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	1	1	COINSPN	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Fragment		
5-11.01	1	12.1	SHOT	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Fragment		
5-11.01	1	15.4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2		Plain	
5-11.01	1	0.4	FLINT	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Flake		
5-11.01	1	0.6	OJ	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	1	10	REY	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-11.01	1	2.7	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-11.01	1	0.1	FLNTGUN	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Flake		
5-11.01	1	2.5	SM	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-11.01	1	11.6	WSGS	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Base, Footring		
5-11.01	1	2.7	SMP	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-11.01	2	2	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.01	2	7	GLASDKGRN	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
5-11.01	2	1.6	DELFT	SA 5 TU 11 lev 2			
5-11.04	1	3.2	MISSS	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 69		Complicate	
5-11.04	2	4.9	SM	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 69		ERODED	
5-11.06	1	4.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 71	Rim, UID	Checked	
5-11.06	1	30	SPIKEUID	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 71	Fragment		
5-11.06	1	14.8	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 71			
5-11.07	1	1	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 72	Fragment		
5-11.07	1	31.3	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3 Fea 72	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	
5-11.12	1	1.4	SM	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3		ERODED	
5-11.12	1	3	SLIPRED	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3			
5-11.12	1	0.8	MISSS	SA 5 TU 11 lev 3		Stamped	
5-12.01	2	9	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-12.01	1	2.1	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-12.01	1	7.2	SM	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-12.01	1	6.8	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Stamped	LIP, FLAT
5-12.01	1	5.4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-12.01	1	10.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, Bevel		
5-12.01	4	8.5	DELFT	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Cup		
5-12.01	7	29.9	SMP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	10.9	SMP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	10	49	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		Checked	
5-12.01	3	10.2	DELFT	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-12.01	6	12.6	GLAS	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
5-12.01	2	1.6	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Fragment		
5-12.01	1	1.1	PIPES	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Fragment		
5-12.01	1	0.4	PIPES	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Fragment		
5-12.01	1	3	DELFT	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Base, Footring		
5-12.01	1	0.1	ARANAMA	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	0.8	PORUID	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	0.1	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	0.1	GSGS	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	3.1	SMP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-12.01	1	16.6	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		Checked	
5-12.01	1	32	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		ERODED	
5-12.01	1	4.4	ABOGROGP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	2.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		Checked	
5-12.01	12	71	SM	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		ERODED	
5-12.01	9	42.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2			
5-12.01	1	3.3	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		Checked	
5-12.01	1	4.1	MISSS	SA 5 TU 12 lev 2		Checked	
5-12.02	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3 Fea 1	Fragment		PATINATED
5-12.02	1	1.3	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3 Fea 1			LIP, FLAT
5-12.02	1	8.6	SMP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3 Fea 1			
5-12.02	2	7.1	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3 Fea 1			
5-12.02	4	14.8	SM	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3 Fea 1		ERODED	
5-12.06	1	0.1	GLAS	SA 5 TU 12 Lev 3 Fea 79			PATINATED
5-12.08	2	3.6	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3		Plain	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-12.08	1	9.1	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3	Bowl	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-12.08	1	7.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3			
5-12.08	1	5.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3		Rectilinear	
5-12.08	1	8.4	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3		Checked	
5-12.08	1	7	MISSS	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3	Rim, Flared	Checked	
5-12.08	1	0.2	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 12 lev 3			
5-13.01	1	6.4	SM	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-13.01	3	8	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.01	4	22.2	SMP	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.01	2	6.3	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-13.01	1	5.3	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2		Plain	
5-13.01	1	2.3	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.01	1	4.1	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2		Complicate	
5-13.01	1	1.9	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2	Fragment		
5-13.01	1	5.8	SMP	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2	Rim, Flared	BURNISHE	LIP, TAPERED
5-13.01	1	0.4	CHERT	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.01	1	4.1	MISSS	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-13.01	1	0.8	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.01	1	3.1	PUEPOLY	SA 5 TU 13 lev 2			
5-13.02	1	3.1	MISSS	SA 5 TU 13 Lev 3 Fea 80		Checked	
5-14.01	1	2.2	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			
5-14.01	1	2.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		ERODED	
5-14.01	4	11.1	SM	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		ERODED	
5-14.01	6	25	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		Checked	
5-14.01	1	8.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
5-14.01	6	19.8	SMP	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			
5-14.01	6	24.3	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			
5-14.01	2	10.9	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
5-14.01	1	6.3	PUEBW	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			
5-14.01	1	7.6	CLNO	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2	Base, Footring		
5-14.01	1	5	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			
5-14.01	1	0.4	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		Molded	
5-14.01	1	2.4	GLASAQA	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		Molded	
5-14.01	1	1.1	SJP	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-14.01	1	9.6	CLNO	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2	Handle, UID		
5-14.01	1	6	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 14 lev 2		Plain	
5-15.01	2		ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-15.01	5	29.3	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	6	31.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	2	13.3	SM	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2		ERODED	
5-15.01	2	13.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2		ERODED	
5-15.01	2	0.8	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	7	12.1	SLIPRED	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2		Combed	
5-15.01	3	1.6	DELFT	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	1	0.6	NOTT	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	5	22	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2		Checked	
5-15.01	2	8.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2		Checked	
5-15.01	1	6.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			
5-15.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2	Rim, Tapered		
5-15.01	3		SMP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-15.01	1	12.1	SCREWE	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2	Fragment		
5-15.01	5	22.2	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2	Fragment		
5-15.01	6	3.9	GLAS	SA 5 TU 15 lev 2			PATINATED
5-15.06	1	20.6	NAILSQUID	SA 5 TU 15 Lev 3 Fea 88			
5-15.06	1	4.3	SM	SA 5 TU 15 Lev 3 Fea 88		ERODED	
5-15.06	1	0.3	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 15 Lev 3 Fea 88	Fragment		
5-15.06	4	3	GLASDKGRN	SA 5 TU 15 Lev 3 Fea 88	Bottle		PATINATED
5-15.08	1	0.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 3 Fea 90	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-15.08	1	3.5	SMP	SA 5 TU 15 lev 3 Fea 90			
5-15.08	1	2.9	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 15 lev 3 Fea 90		Rectilinear	
5-15.08	2	10.7	IROBJ	SA 5 TU 15 lev 3 Fea 90	Fragment		
5-15.08	1	0.5	OJ	SA 5 TU 15 lev 3 Fea 90			
5-2.01	1	4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Complicate	
5-2.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Impressed	
5-2.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Checked	
5-2.01	3		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-2.01	7	32.6	SMP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-2.01	7	42.2	SM	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		ERODED	
5-2.01	2	10.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Checked	
5-2.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-2.01	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		ERODED	
5-2.01	1	75.3	SPIKEUID	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-2.01	2	0.5	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			PATINATED
5-2.01	2	6.3	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Tumbler		
5-2.01	1	0.4	SLAG	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	1	0.1	GLASAQA	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	4	4.9	CHERT	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Flake		
5-2.01	1	0.1	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Fragment		
5-2.01	1	2.9	MARINE	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-2.01	1	0.3	SJ	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	5	297.7	OJ	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	11	30.8	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-2.01	1	4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-2.01	1	10.2	CLNO	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Handle, UID		
5-2.01	1	1.7	PUEPOLY	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2			
5-2.01	1	44.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Base		
5-2.01	2	13.4	SPIKEUID	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Fragment		
5-2.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
5-2.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-2.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, ROUND
5-2.01	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
5-2.01	1	3.5	ABOGRTSHP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-2.01	1	20	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 2		ERODED	
5-2.02	1	0.8	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 2 Lev 3 Fea 34			
5-2.04	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b		Rectilinear	
5-2.04	1	4.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b			
5-2.04	3	11.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b			
5-2.04	5		SM	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b		ERODED	
5-2.04	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b		Rectilinear	
5-2.04	1	1.1	SM	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-2.04	1	1.6	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-2.04	1	1.5	UIDCEW	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b			
5-2.04	1		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b		Checked	
5-2.04	1	1.1	GLASBRN	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b			PATINATED
5-2.04	1	0.2	CHERT	SA 5 TU 2 lev 4 Fea 36b			
5-2.05	1	11.3	GLASDKGRN	SA 5 TU 2 lev 5 Fea 36c	Bottle		PATINATED
5-2.05	1	1	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 2 lev 5 Fea 36c			
5-2.05	1	2.2	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 2 lev 5 Fea 36c			
5-2.05	1	1.2	SHOT	SA 5 TU 2 lev 5 Fea 36c			
5-3.01	2	9.1	SM	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		ERODED	
5-3.01	2	36	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		Complicate	
5-3.01	1	1.1	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, TAPERED
5-3.01	1	2.7	CLNO	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Handle, UID		
5-3.01	1	1.7	SMP	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-3.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		Checked	
5-3.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-3.01	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		Checked	
5-3.01	2	16	SMP	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	12	73.7	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		ERODED	
5-3.01	3	19.4	SMP	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	14	89	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-3.01	1	1.5	OJ	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1	0.5	CHERT	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Flake		
5-3.01	1	40.6	BGBAC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-3.01	1	0.3	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Fragment		
5-3.01	1	0.2	ELMOR	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1	1.1	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Fragment		
5-3.01	4	10	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
5-3.01	3	3.2	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1	0.2	SJ	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1	3.7	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.01	1	6.9	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Checked	LIP, ROUND
5-3.01	1	5.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, TAPERED

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-3.01	1	3.4	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2	Rim, Tapered	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-3.01	2	0.5	GLAS	SA 5 TU 3 lev 2			
5-3.02	2	2.5	OJGL	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 21			
5-3.02	2	6.1	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 21		Stamped	
5-3.02	3	21.9	SM	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 21		ERODED	
5-3.02	1	17.2	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 21			
5-3.02	4	103	SMP	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 21			
5-3.04	2	1.4	GLASDRKBR	SA 5 TU 3 Lev 3 Fea 23			PATINATED
5-4.01	1	31	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	
5-4.01	2	32.9	IROBJ	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Strap		
5-4.01	11	65	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
5-4.01	25	189	SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
5-4.01	3		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
5-4.01	4		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-4.01	1	19	SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	1	18	SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		ERODED	
5-4.01	2	1.6	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
5-4.01	8	31.4	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		
5-4.01	2	46	SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	2		SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	16	100.2	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-4.01	1	0.1	GLASPUR	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	7	CHERT	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		WORKED
5-4.01	3	1.4	DELFT	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	0.4	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	43	280.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	3		SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-4.01	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Tapered		LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	1		SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Tapered	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	1		SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	2	2.6	GLASAMB	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	0.4	ELMOR	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1		ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-4.01	1	15.6	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-4.01	1	0.4	SLAG	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	0.7	ARANAMA	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	3	9.1	OJ	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	8.8	OJ	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			THIN
5-4.01	1	7.9	OJGL	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	1.4	SLPOLY	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	4	1.8	PUEPOLY	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	0.4	PUEBW	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	0.4	SABW	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-4.01	1	0.1	GLASAQA	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.01	1	11.4	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Jar		LIP, FLAT
5-4.01	1	4.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
5-4.01	3	1.6	GLASBRN	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			PATINATED
5-4.01	2	0.8	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			PATINATED
5-4.01	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-4.01	5		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Checked	
5-4.01	1	6.5	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2		Plain	
5-4.01	1	4	SGS	SA 5 TU 4 lev 2			
5-4.02	1	24.1	ABOGRTSHP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-4.02	4	16.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	10	58.8	SM	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14		ERODED	
5-4.02	1	2.2	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	1	42.7	IROBJ	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Strap		OXIDIZED
5-4.02	1	1.6	NAILSQUID	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-4.02	1	1.9	PIPES	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	1	12.3	OJ	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			THICK
5-4.02	1	0.4	DELFT	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Rim, Tapered		LIP, FLAT
5-4.02	1	3.4	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	2		SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-4.02	1	8.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14		Checked	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-4.02	11	99.2	SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14			
5-4.02	1	3.6	ABOGRTSHD	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14		ERODED	
5-4.02	1	4.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14		ERODED	
5-4.02	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 3 Fea 14	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-4.03	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14		Checked	
5-4.03	1	1.9	SMP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14			
5-4.03	1	16.7	ABOGRTSHP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14			
5-4.03	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14		Rectilinear	
5-4.03	7	25.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14			
5-4.03	4	7.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14		ERODED	
5-4.03	1	10.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-4.03	2	6.4	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-4.03	1	0.9	CHERT	SA 5 TU 4 lev 4 Fea 14			
5-4.07	1	2.5	SM	SA 5 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 91		ERODED	
5-4.07	1	2.7	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 91			
5-4.07	2	5.8	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 4 Lev 4 Fea 91		Checked	
5-5.01	1	2.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		ERODED	
5-5.01	1	3.4	SMP	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-5.01	2	6.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
5-5.01	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-5.01	1	15.6	SM	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, UID	ERODED	
5-5.01	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		Checked	
5-5.01	4	24.3	SM	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		ERODED	
5-5.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		Complicate	
5-5.01	4	13.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2		ERODED	
5-5.01	3	1.3	WSGS	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2			
5-5.01	4	3.5	GLAS	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2	Bottle		PATINATED
5-5.01	1	0.1	SLAG	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2			
5-5.01	2	22.5	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2			
5-5.01	5	35	SMP	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2			
5-5.01	1	10.9	SLIPRED	SA 5 TU 5 lev 2	Rim, Pie Crust	Trailed	
5-5.03	1	2.5	SM	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 27		ERODED	
5-5.05	1	0.1	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 29		Frosted	
5-5.05	1	1.9	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 29		Plain	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-5.05	1	2.1	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 29		ERODED	
5-5.06	1	13.8	SM	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 30		ERODED	
5-5.06	3	10	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 30		ERODED	
5-5.06	1	0.2	PIPES	SA 5 TU 5 lev 3 Fea 30			
5-6.01	2	2.1	DELFT	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2			
5-6.01	5	12.2	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2		Checked	
5-6.01	1	2.7	PUEBW	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-6.01	1	2.5	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Undeterm.	LIP, FLAT
5-6.01	1	1.1	OJGL	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2			
5-6.01	1	1.8	UIDCEW	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2			
5-6.01	2	10.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2		Plain	
5-6.01	5	35	SMP	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2			
5-6.01	1	1.6	SMP	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, FLAT
5-6.01	1	3.1	SHOT	SA 5 TU 6 lev 2	Fragment		
5-7.01	1	15.4	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2	Shoulder		
5-7.01	1	63.7	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2	Rim, Straight		LIP, FLAT
5-7.01	1	2.2	SM	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2		ERODED	
5-7.01	1	0.3	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2		Frosted	
5-7.01	1	1.4	DELFT	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	1	0.4	GLASAMB	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	1	1.1	GLASDKGRN	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			PATINATED
5-7.01	2	2.2	GLASBLK	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			PATINATED
5-7.01	1	5.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, BEVELED
5-7.01	1	1.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-7.01	1	0.5	SJP	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	1	1.7	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	6	26.4	SMP	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	1	1	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2			
5-7.01	1	2.4	SM	SA 5 TU 7 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-7.02	1	18.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 7 Lev 3 Fea 45			
5-7.03	1	3.4	SMP	SA 5 TU 7 Lev 3 Fea 46	Rim, Curved		LIP, ROUND
5-7.03	1	1.3	SMP	SA 5 TU 7 Lev 3 Fea 46			
5-7.03	2	0.3	GLAS	SA 5 TU 7 Lev 3 Fea 46		Frosted	
5-8.01	3	15.6	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-8.01	5	24.5	SMP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			
5-8.01	1	2.4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Plain	
5-8.01	1	3.4	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Plain	
5-8.01	1	4.1	MISSS	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Tapered	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-8.01	1	1.6	SM	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Straight	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-8.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Straight	Checked	LIP, FLAT
5-8.01	6		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
5-8.01	4	29.5	SM	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		ERODED	
5-8.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-8.01	3		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-8.01	1	6.6	MISSS	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
5-8.01	3	11.8	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2		Checked	
5-8.01	1	2.2	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			
5-8.01	1	3.2	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Pie Crust	Trailed	
5-8.01	3	11.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			
5-8.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, UID		LIP, FLAT
5-8.01	1	18.4	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			OXIDIZED
5-8.01	1		SMP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Curved		
5-8.01	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, BEVELED
5-8.01	3		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
5-8.01	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-8.01	1	0.7	GLASAQA	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			
5-8.01	1	2.1	DELFT	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			
5-8.01	1	0.4	PIPES	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2	Fragment		
5-8.01	1	2.8	GLAS	SA 5 TU 8 lev 2			PATINATED
5-8.02	2	2	WSGS	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50			
5-8.02	1	6.8	TACK	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50	Whole		
5-8.02	1	7.6	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50			
5-8.02	1	2.9	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
5-8.02	2	1.1	GLASDKGRN	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50			PATINATED
5-8.02	1	0.3	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50			
5-8.02	1	8.9	SM	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, ROUND
5-8.02	1	0.2	CHERT	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 50			
5-8.03	1	0.1	GLASAMB	SA 5 TU 8 lev 3 Fea 51			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-9.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	1	12	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	4		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Bowl	Plain	LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	3		SMP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	4	6.8	PUEBW	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	2		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved	ERODED	LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	7	29.6	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved		LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	Punctated	
5-9.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Rectilinear	LIP, FLAT
5-9.01	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Curved	Plain	LIP, TAPERED
5-9.01	3	8.5	SMP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-9.01	1	19.8	SMP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared		LIP, ROUND
5-9.01	1		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	LIP, ROUND
5-9.01	1	9	MISSS	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Curvilinear	
5-9.01	4		MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, Flared	Plain	
5-9.01	1	15	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-9.01	1	15	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
5-9.01	1	15	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	2	37.5	SM	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
5-9.01	1		ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID	Rectilinear	
5-9.01	5	14.9	NAILUID	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		OXIDIZED
5-9.01	1	13.2	TILEGL	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	5	8.9	GLASDRKBR	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			PATINATED
5-9.01	1	1.9	GLASPUR	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	3	1.1	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Tumbler		
5-9.01	3	1.6	GLASOLIVE	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Bottle		
5-9.01	1	1.8	GLASCLR	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			PATINATED
5-9.01	1	3	FLNTGUN	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Flake		WORKED
5-9.01	1	8.2	BUCKLE	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Whole		
5-9.01	1	4.1	PIPEB	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
5-9.01	1	5.8	PIPES	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
5-9.01	1	2.2	PIPES	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
5-9.01	3	4.8	OJ	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	1	0.7	SLBW	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			

FS_number	Count	Wt. (g)	Item	Provenience Name	Fragment_Form	Decoration	Modifier_1
5-9.01	1	2.7	UIDSLIP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Combed	
5-9.01	17		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Checked	
5-9.01	1	1.1	SGS	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	1	0.6	PIPEBS	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Fragment		
5-9.01	1	2.1	PUEPOLY	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	2	12.6	MISSRF	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Plain	
5-9.01	2	1.4	DELFT	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	1	2.7	DELFT	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-9.01	10	61.8	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	33	204.9	SMP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2			
5-9.01	4	21.5	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
5-9.01	12	78.7	SM	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		ERODED	
5-9.01	7	27.2	ABOSTDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-9.01	2		SMDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2		Rectilinear	
5-9.01	2	24.3	SLIPRED	SA 5 TU 9 lev 2	Rim, UID		
5-9.03	1	1.5	SM	SA 5 TU 9 Lev 3 Fea 52a		ERODED	
5-9.03	1	6	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 Lev 3 Fea 52a			
5-9.03	1	32.7	BUCKLE	SA 5 TU 9 Lev 3 Fea 52a			
5-9.03	1	0.4	DELFT	SA 5 TU 9 Lev 3 Fea 52a			
5-9.11	4	0.7	GLAS	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92			
5-9.11	2	5.9	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92			
5-9.11	2	7.3	SM	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92		ERODED	
5-9.11	1	5.8	SMP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92			
5-9.11	1	1.8	SMDEC	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92		Checked	
5-9.11	1	0.8	ABOSTP	SA 5 TU 9 lev 3 Fea 92	Rim, UID		LIP, ROUND

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