Final Report

Preliminary Archaeological Tests
Guilford Courthouse

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Abstract

An extensive construction and restoration program has been planned for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. In order to determine if any historically significant archaeological remains would be endangered by the construction, archaeological testing and reconnaissance was necessary. In some instances, these explorations did reveal significant archaeological features in areas that were originally designated as construction sites.

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INTRODUCTION

On June 22, 1972 the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in conjunction with the National Park Service, began archaeological investigations at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The project was under the supervision of Dr. Joffre L. Coe, director of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology. Members of the field crew included David Danielson, Kenneth Reid, and Dan Crouch; the author served as field supervisor. In addition to the crew, Mr. Willard Danielson, park superintendent, and his staff were extremely cooperative and contributed to the project in every way possible.

The archaeological research was but one phase of a broad developmental program which is designed to increase public understanding and utilization of the park. Several additions and improvements are planned including the construction of a one lane belt road to remove the heavy burden of local traffic from the New Garden Road. Both the Reedy Fork or Retreat Road and the New Garden Road are to be relocated and restored to reflect their alignments and conditions at the time of the battle. The ultimate objective is to provide the park visitor with a view of the battle area not unlike that witnessed by the combatants in 1781. Other improvements include the construction of several small parking lots at key historical positions along the belt road. Finally, in order to maximize the potential of the other improvements, a new visitors' center and primary parking area are planned.

In all the areas to be affected by construction work, archaeological testing and/or surveying was necessary to insure that no significant historical structures or features would be destroyed. The most likely location for such remains was the cleared area around the traditional courthouse site where the small town of Martinville once flourished. Since preliminary plans called for the construction of a small parking lot and a segment of the belt road in this vicinity, intensive archaeological testing was necessary to determine the most suitable location for this parking lot and the access road connecting it to the belt road. This work was completed July 22, 1972. From August 1972 until the end of April 1973, a limited amount of excavation and extensive surface surveys were undertaken to determine if other construction sites contained significant historical remains. During this period, attempts were also made to determine the probable eighteenth century locations of the New Garden and Reedy Fork Roads.

The large amount of area to be disturbed by construction made it necessary to know, within rather narrow tolerances, the locations or routes of the construction sites. To this end, it was necessary to coordinate our efforts with those of the other agencies involved. In general, few problems were encountered. Townsend associates, the landscape architectural firm, was very helpful in surveying and marking the belt road corridor and other areas of the park where construction was programmed. However, as with any project involving several independent agencies with different schedules and priorties, there were some instances where construction locations could not be determined with sufficient precision or advance notice to allow intensive excavation. Weather was also an inhibiting factor. Heavy rains during the

first part of the summer delayed the beginning of the work. A relatively mild and unusually wet fall and winter not only made working conditions difficult but also delayed the leaf fall and preserved the lush undergrowth making even limited excavation extremely difficult. Because of these factors and the amount of area under consideration, extensive surface surveys, in many cases, proved more profitable than excavation.

Although a considerable amount of time was spent surveying the various construction sites, the only evidence for historical remains was in the area of the proposed parking lot adjacent to the traditional courthouse location. For this reason, this report will be primarily concerned with an interpretation of the data collected during the summer's excavation there.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed historical study of Guilford Courthouse, Martinville, and the battle has been completed by Charles E. Hatch, Jr. No attempt will be made here to elaborate upon Mr. Hatch's research, but a brief summary of the major historical events is necessary to place the archaeological finds in proper temporal perspective.

The county of Guilford was established in 1771, but the courthouse and other public buildings were not erected before 1774. There are no definite references to the courthouse before 1776. However, it was well known in the area during the war and served as a focal point for rallying soldiers and accumulating supplies. In 1781, the armies of General Green and Lord Cornwallis encountered one another just west of the courthouse location, and the ensuing battle came to be known as the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

At the time of the battle there does not appear to have been any appreciable settlement in the area, but after the war, a town plan was formulated and lots were sold in an attempt to establish a community. In 1785, the settlement was formally recognized as Martinville. Eventually thirteen contiguous lots, comprising one hundred acres, were sold. A small town developed, but soon there were pressures to move the county seat to a more central location. By 1809, a new courthouse had been constructed, and the town of Greensboro established. In this same year, the last session of court was held at Martinville.

The movement of the courthouse to Greensboro heralded the demise of Martinville which had formally existed for only a little more than twenty years. By 1849, there was nothing left except abandoned buildings and the ruins of the old courthouse chimney. Certainly had it not been for the battle, there would be little reason to note or remember Guilford Courthouse or Martinville. However, the unpredictable forces of history have made them both indelible aspects of the American heritage and as such worthy of recognition and appreciation.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURES

Before the digging began, it was necessary to meet with the landscape architect to establish the probable size and location of the courthouse parking lot. Its size was determined to be 100' long and 45' wide, but to insure that nothing would be destroyed during construction, a 200' by 100' area had to be tested. The proposed parking lot location was approximately

600' west of the center line of Lawndale Drive, 60' north of the center line of New Garden Road, and only about 80' east of the oak tree marking the putative site of the old Guilford Courthouse (Fig. 1, Plate I).

Two base lines were laid out along a north-south axis using the 218 and 219 survey markers on the center line of New Garden Road as datum points. A series of five-foot squares were then staked off along two lines 25' east and west of the two north-south base lines. One-foot trenches running east-west connected the two lines of squares. The squares were designated by the provenience of the southwest corner relative to an arbitrarily established 100R100 coordinate. The trenches were numbered consecutively as they were excavated, but in many instances it was necessary to segregate the material into smaller horizontal units within each trench. When this was the case, the four coordinates of the segments so isolated were recorded.

Vertical control was maintained by excavating in arbitrary levels measured from surface elevation. The first level consisted of .5' of heavy sod. After it was removed, the units were excavated in .3' levels down to the top of the subsoil or to a sterile level, whichever came first. Because of the time involved, the first level was not sifted except in areas with a high concentration of material. All other levels were hand sifted through a quarter inch mesh.

Features were defined as any thing, condition, or situation whose occurrence appeared to warrant independent discussion and description. They were numbered consecutively in the field, but in some cases, upon further investigation and analysis, they were grouped to form larger more meaningful units and no longer considered as analytical isolates. All features and diagnostic artifacts were plotted and a black and white as well as color photographic record was maintained.

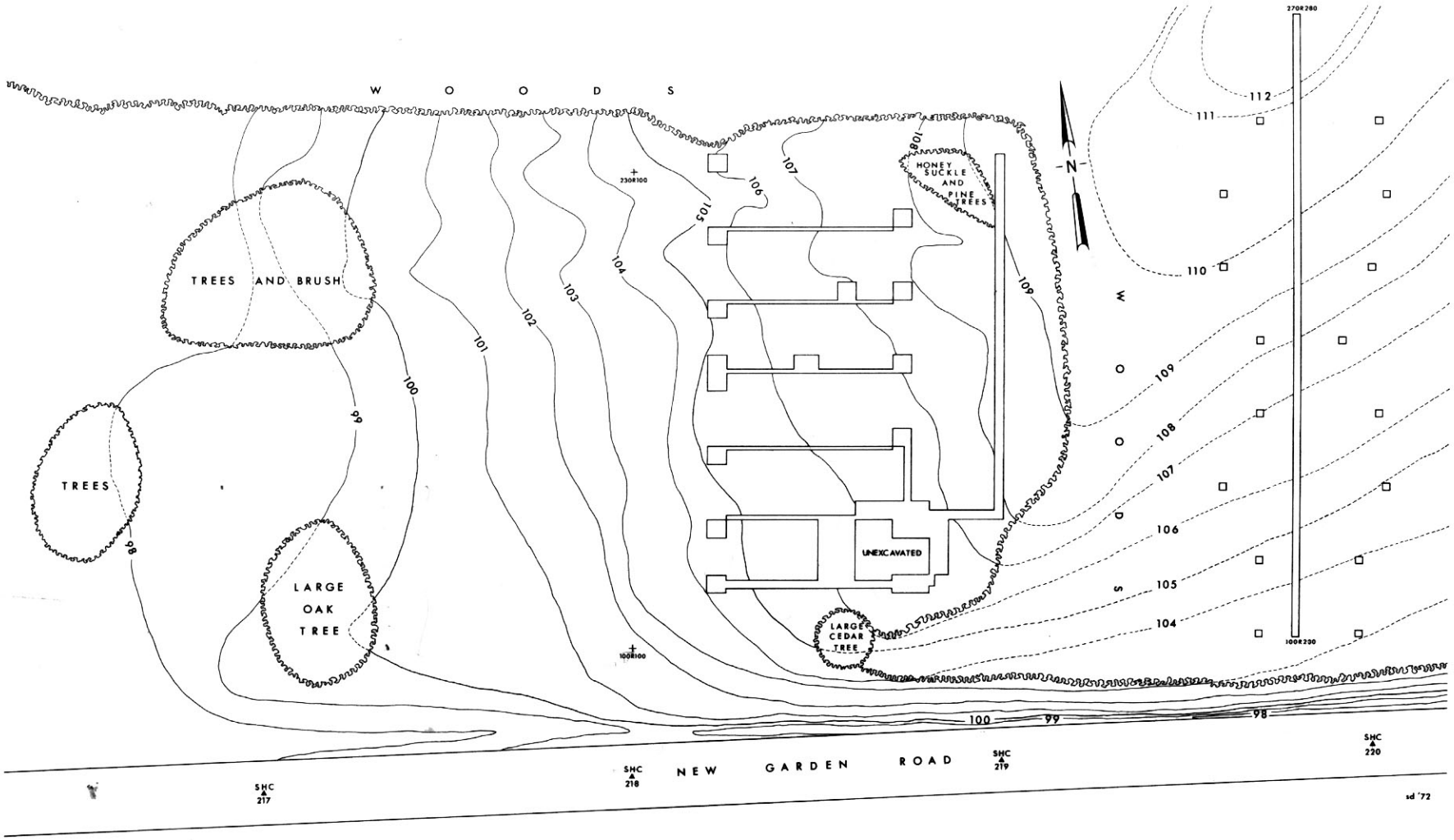
W O O D S
TREES AND BRUSH
TREES
LARGE OAK TREE
HONEY SUCKLE AND PINE TREES
UNEXCAVATED
LARGE CEDAR TREE
230R100
100R100
270R280
100R230
N
W O O D S
112
111
110
109
108
107
106
105
104
103
102
101
100
99
98
NEW GARDEN ROAD
SHC 217
SHC 218
SHC 219
SHC 220
sd '72

PLATE I
THE PROPOSED PARKING LOT AREA AS SEEN FROM THE COURTHOUSE SITE

EXCAVATION RESULTS

The eastern (R175) line of squares was excavated first (Fig. 2). Except for the two southern most units, very little material was encountered. 155R175, 175R175, 195R175, and 215R175 revealed a relatively sterile dark brown plow zone, .4' to .5' thick, overlying sterile reddish orange clay subsoil. Only 41 artifacts, mostly small sherd fragments, were cataloged from all four squares. However in 115R175 and 135R175, the situation was quite different. In 115R175 alone, a total of 98 specimens were found in the first .5' level. A similar concentration of artifacts was also noted in 135R175. In addition to the large number of artifacts, a cluster of fairly large rock and brick fragments were uncovered at the base of the first level in both squares. Originally these rock and brick concentrations were designated as features 1 and 8, possible foundation rubble.

Excavation of the western (R125) line of squares exposed a much deeper plow zone with a higher concentration of artifacts than was typical of the R175 squares. In some excavation units, the brown plow soil reached a depth of 1.4'. Even at this depth, the reddish, orange clay subsoil, as it appeared along the R175 line, was not present. The plow soil did, however, begin to take on a reddish tint and the texture became less friable than the normal plow soil. Once the plow soil began this transition, the number of artifacts decreased considerably. As the trenches were excavated, the transition from the shallow to deeper plow soil became evident. At approximately R147, the subsoil began to dip and the plow zone became deeper. In addition, the R125 line bisected a north-south terrace some twenty feet wide which ran the full length of the test area (Fig. 3)

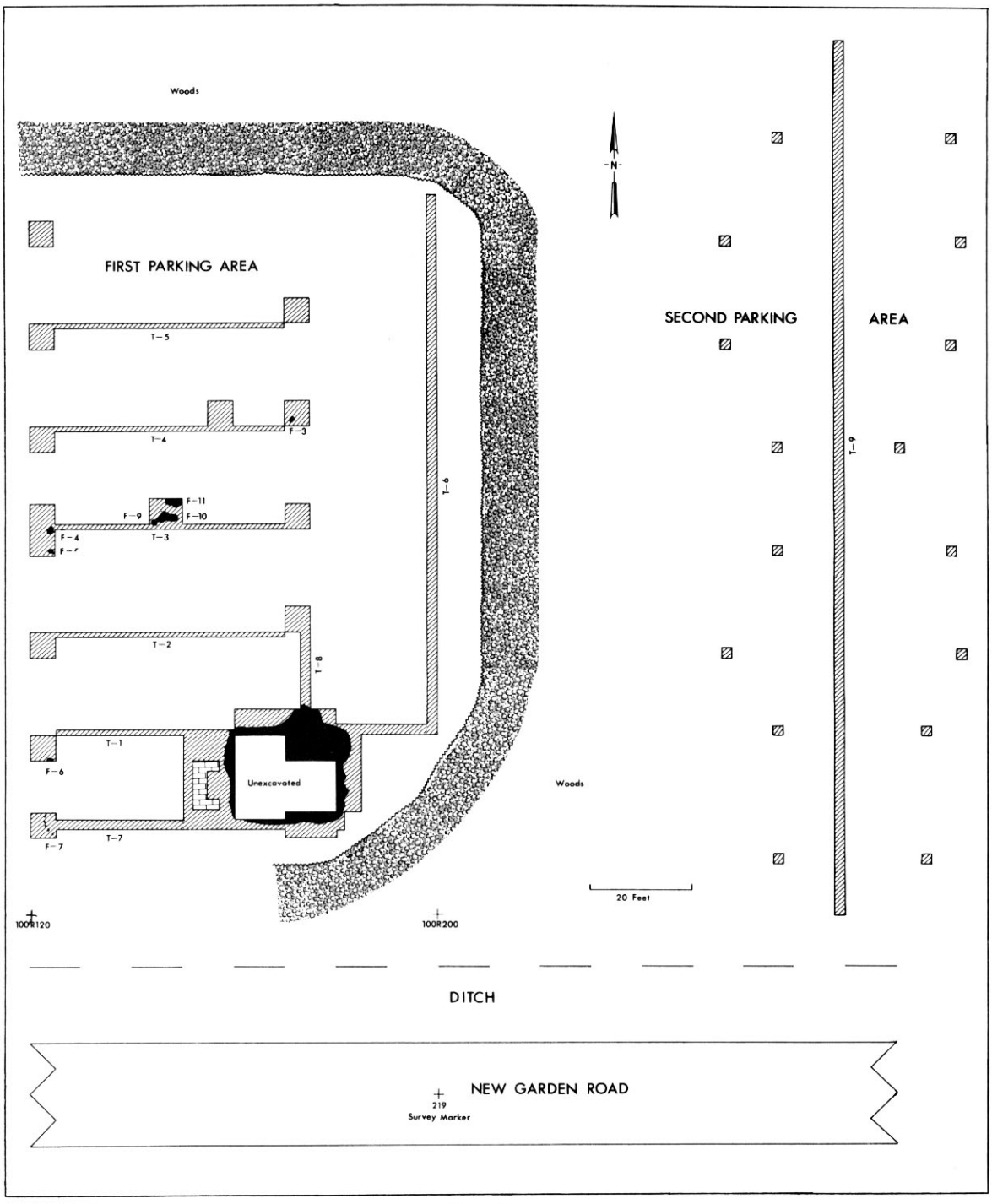
Woods
FIRST PARKING AREA
SECOND PARKING AREA
T-5
T-4
F-3
T-6
F-11
F-9
F-10
T-3
F-4
T-2
T-8
T-1
F-6
Unexcavated
T-7
F-7
Woods
T-9
N
20 Feet
100R120
100R200
DITCH
NEW GARDEN ROAD
219
Survey Marker

Figure 2

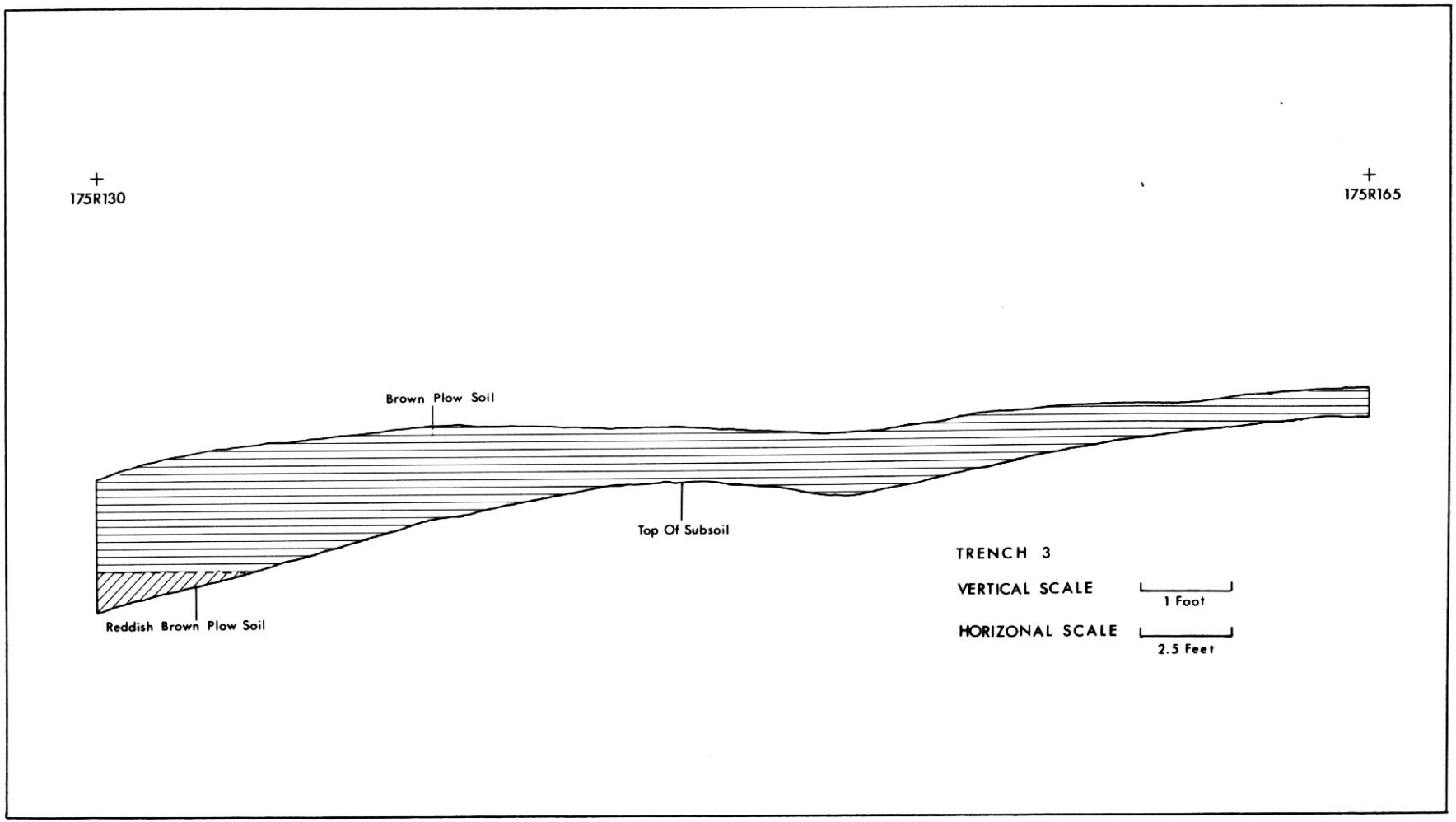
175R130
175R165
Brown Plow Soil
Top Of Subsoil
Reddish Brown Plow Soil
TRENCH 3
VERTICAL SCALE
1 Foot
HORIZONAL SCALE
2.5 Feet

Figure 3

The topographic map (Fig. 1) indicates a general east to west slope which, in conjunction with intensive plowing, appears to have caused the soil and artifacts to accumulate along the western limits of the test site in the relatively flat area adjacent to the courthouse location. In addition to the artifacts, several features were also defined in the western section of the area (Fig. 2). These features in conjunction with the rubble exposed in 115R175 and 135R175 necessitated the movement of the proposed parking lot location. Since there was less depth and fewer artifacts in the eastern portion of the original test area, the parking lot location was moved to the east in the wooded area bordering the cleared field.

In order to check this area a 100' by 2' trench (trench 6) was excavated along the R200 line. As was expected, there was a variable plow zone ranging from .4' to .7' thick overlying the red clay subsoil. The deeper plow zone was present in the northernmost 20' of the trench. There was no evidence of structures or features, and the only artifacts recovered were a few small sherd fragments. Another two-foot trench 170' long (trench 9) was laid out 80' east of and parallel to trench 6. This trench was located in the wooded area which supported a considerable amount of undergrowth. Because of the density of the undergrowth, it was not possible to establish a regular grid pattern so two-foot test pits were dug along both sides of the trench wherever the undergrowth was sparse enough to permit a grid tie-in.

In the first 140' of the trench, there was no plow soil; only a thin (.2') layer of humus lay directly over the subsoil. However, in the northernmost 30', a plow soil was present. This soil was fairly friable and reddish brown in color making it similar to the soil underlying the dark brown plow

soil mentioned when discussing the squares along the R125 line. However, subsoil was reached at a depth of .6' to .8'. It should be noted that this type of plow soil was also present, to approximately the same depth, in the northernmost 20' of trench 6. The fact that this type of soil was found in two trenches 80' apart at approximately the same point on a northern axis does not seem to be fortuitous. A plausible explanation is that the trenches cut across a property line and/or fence line. It might also be assumed that the deeper reddish-brown plow soil is indicative of a later plowing. Another interesting feature which lends support to the property line interpretation is the presence of an east-west rise identical to and intersecting the north-south rise running along the R125 line. The east-west terrace could not be followed into the woods because of undergrowth, but if a line was extended along its center into the woods it would intersect, at right angles, the points where the reddish-brown plow soil began in trenches 6 and 9.

The expanse between trench 6 and the eastern periphery of the tests pits paralleling trench 9 was sterile. Having thus cleared an area for the construction of the parking lot, the remainder of the summer was spent defining the limits of the foundation rubble (Structure 1) first observed in 115R175 and 135R175 and working out features that were exposed in the original test units (Fig. 4).

As more squares were opened in the area of the foundation remains, it became obvious that the rock and brick rubble was within and adjacent to a line of dark fill dirt. This fill contrasted markedly with the clay subsoil which lay outside the rubble line (Plates II; III). There was also a tremendous difference in the number of artifacts recovered from the fill and the plow soil overlying it when compared to the number found on or above the clay subsoil, the vast majority being associated with the fill area.

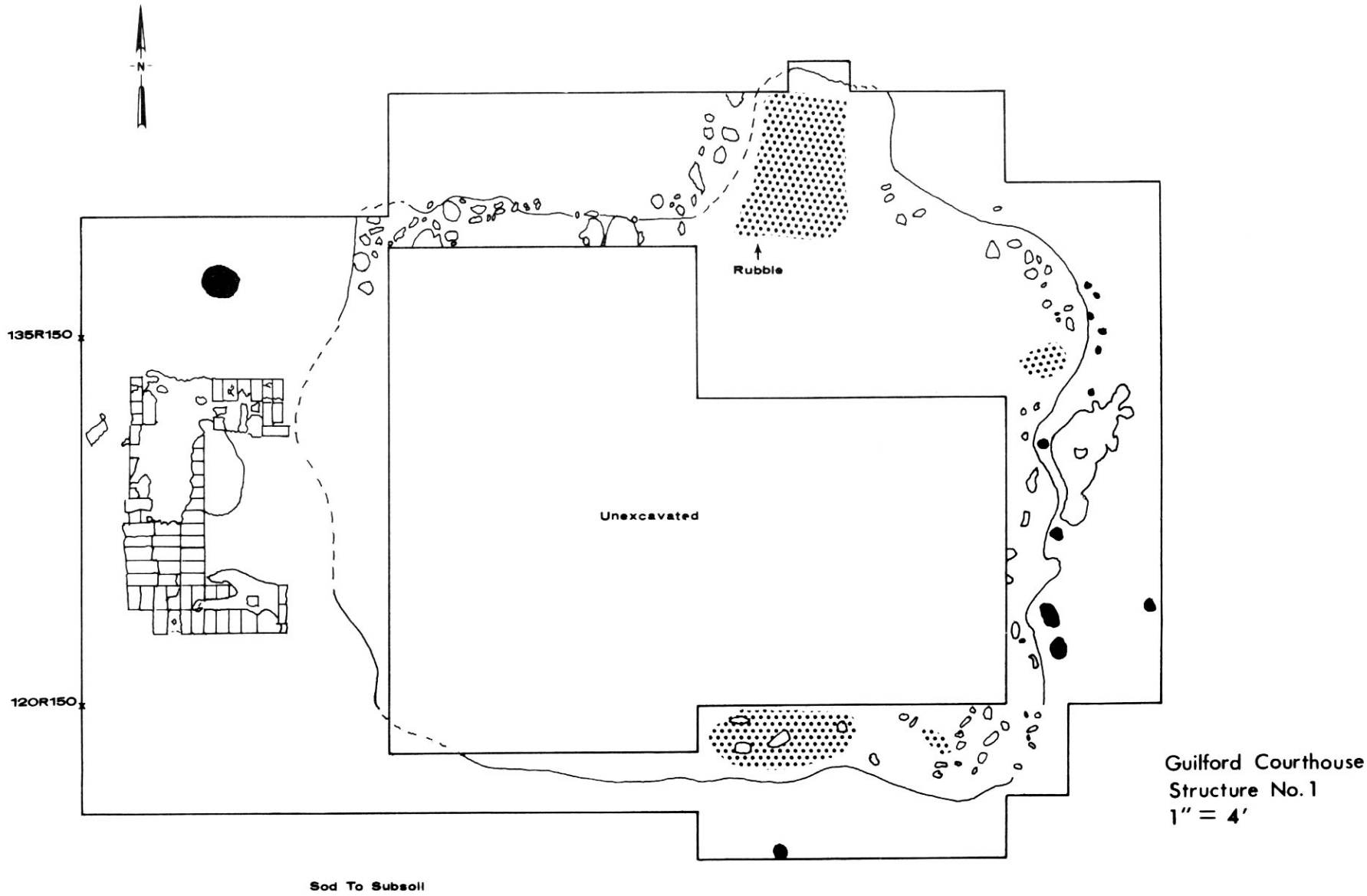
N
Rubble
135R150
Unexcavated
120R150
Sod To Subsoil
Guilford Courthouse
Structure No. 1
1" = 4'

Figure 4

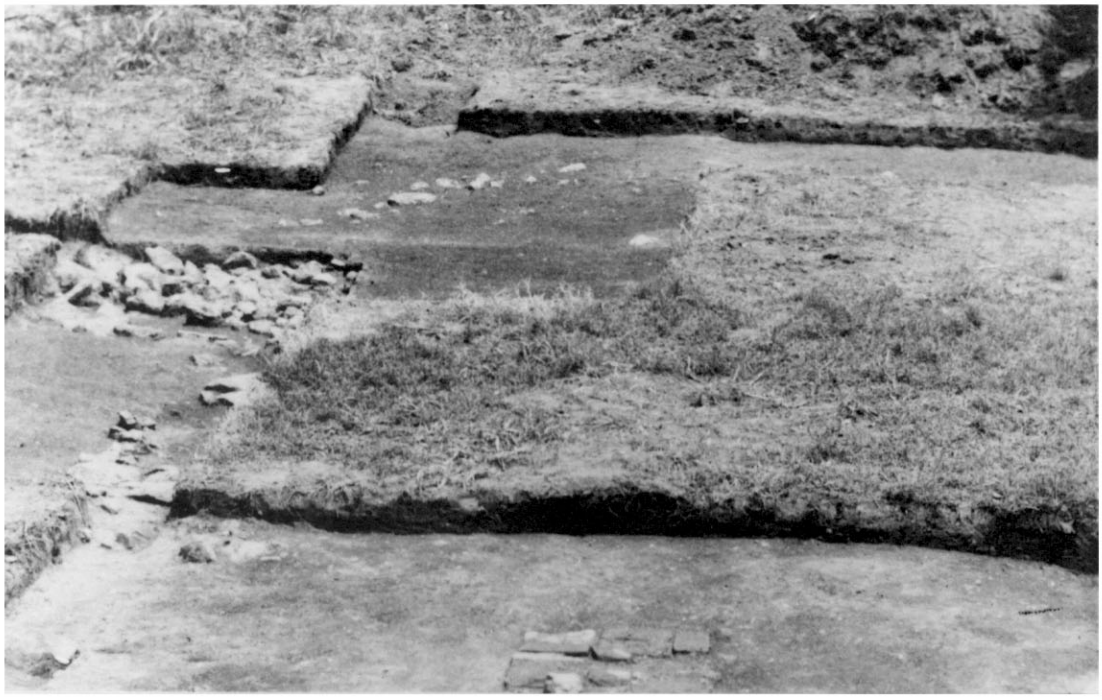

PLATE II
STRUCTURE 1, NORTH WALL

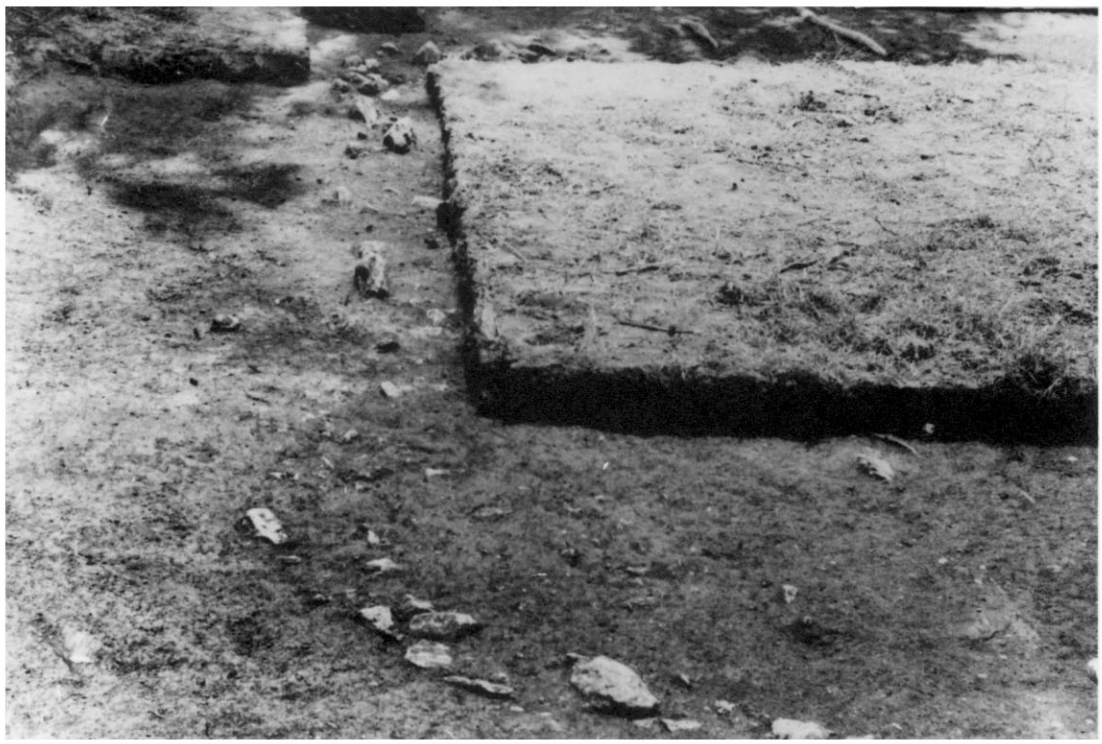

PLATE III
STRUCTURE 1, EAST WALL

Although time did not permit the removal of the dark soil, it can be assumed with some certainty that it was cellar fill. It appears that the foundation and superstructure of the building collapsed into the cellar thus explaining the restricted distribution of material.

While defining the western boundary of the structure, several articulated brick were exposed. Further excavation uncovered an almost complete chimney foundation 8.5' long and 5' wide (Fig. 4). The fire box measured a little over 4.5' long and 2.5' from front to back. In some places a layer of crushed and fragmented brick lay on top of a well preserved course which was flush with the subsoil surface. After removing one of the complete brick to return to the lab for analysis, a layer of soft, grainy, pale green mortar $\frac{1}{4}$" thick was observed under the brick. Beneath the mortar layer and intruding into the subsoil was another brick. Therefore, at least three courses were laid in the construction of the chimney foundation.

After the entire rubble and fill perimeter had been exposed, an anomalous extrusion was noticed on the northern edge near the northeastern corner (Fig. 4). There is a possibility that this irregularity in the fill outline represents the cellar entrance. No other architectural features were associated with the building, but it should be kept in mind that the primary purpose of our excavation was to define the limits of the foundation remains. Additional work would certainly yield more architectural information which would provide a more accurate interpretation of the configuration of the building. All that can be said at this point is that it was rectangular and rested on a rubble foundation. The size can only be estimated, but the fact that the rubble formed a definite border along the edge of the cellar fill and the concentration of artifacts within this area seem to indicate that it was not much larger than 30' by 18'.

ARTIFACTS ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 1

Before the material which was recovered from the area of the structure is discussed, a few comments concerning context and association are in order. It is a well known fact that the archaeologist normally works simultaneously with three dimensions; time, space, and form. Space provides the matrix within which time and form reflect a co-variant relationship, but formal changes in space can be interpreted on two different planes, horizontal and vertical. Formal changes on the horizontal plane are normally considered indicative of functionally discrete categories of artifacts while vertical changes are generally viewed as evidencing temporal change. The recognition and interpretation of these dimensional relationships are axiomatic and form the backbone of archaeological research, especially prehistoric archaeological research where the dimension of time is much extended, and there are no written records to provide temporal brackets. However, when working with historic materials that can be accurately dated within narrow brackets, it would appear that the traditional relationships between time, space, and form are not the only ones. More specifically, the passing of time is not only distinguishable by formal changes along the vertical, spacial plane but also reflected by formal changes that are isolated on the horizontal plane. This temporal-horizontal association would be expected if a site was continuously occupied for a relatively short period of time. At Guilford for example, the Martinville area was continuously occupied for only fifty years. This short occupation would seem to minimize the chances of structural

accretion or superimposition and increase the utility of horizontal clusters of artifacts, especially those recovered from the area of a structure, as temporal markers.

Of course there is no substitute for adequate vertical controls, but when the bulk of material is recovered from a vertically disturbed context, as it was at Guilford, but can be associated with a definable horizontal feature, this association must be considered and weighed in light of its functional and temporal utility. Consequently, the artifacts recovered from within the perimeter of the structure were treated as a unit and assumed to have been associated with some segment of its occupation.

During the cataloging process, the artifacts were grouped into ten general categories; ceramic fragments (sherds), nails, metal fragments, copper scraps and rivets, window glass fragments, bottle glass fragments, brick fragments, animal bone, and shell. In addition, a separate catalog number was assigned to identifiable minority specimens such as knife blades, buttons, and pipe stems and bowl fragments. Most of the material was either too fragmentary or too stylistically consistant through time or too variable in space to act as temporal markers. The obvious exception was the ceramics.

CERAMICS: A total of 673 sherds were collected from the plow soil surface of the fill, and from cleaning the rubble. Most of these were extremely small, usually no larger than a thumbnail. The classification system was derived from South's (1972) summary of Hume's (1970) typology. In addition, arbitrary categories, based upon surface treatment, were established to describe the coarse earthenware and stoneware. The following is a discussion of the most temporally diagnostic types. Quantitative data can be obtained by referring to table 1 , page 26.

Pearlware Plain: This type occurred with the greatest frequency, but because of the small size of the sherds, many probably formed the interior of shell-edge plates. Distinguishing pearlware plain from whiteware presented some difficulties except in cases where ring bases or junctures of any type were present. The junctures caused the glaze to puddle and this puddling created a distinctive blue zone. However only a few sherds exhibited this type of construction, and the less reliable criteria of color and glaze fracture patterns had to be used. Normally, the sherds had fine cracks which formed intersecting parallel lines and separated the surface into a number of longish rectangular blocks. Also under proper light conditions, a faint overall bluish tint could be recognized. Undecorated pearlware was in common use from 1780 to 1830 and has been assigned a median date of 1805 (South 1972: figure 1).

Whiteware: This type was almost as popular as pearlware plain. As the name implies, these sherds were generally whiter and lacked the faint bluish tint that was characteristic of the pearlware. There was no discoloration due to glaze puddling, and the whiteware also seemed to be a bit harder. The glaze fractures were more irregular and dispersed and did not create observable, repetitive configurations. Whiteware replaced pearlware around 1820, and various forms of whiteware were still being manufactured well into this century. For this reason, without factory marks, it is impossible to date with precision. However, a median date of 1860 is normally accepted (South 1972: figure 1).

Willow Transfer Printed: All specimens had a blue design printed on a white background (Plate IV,a). Although there was considerable variation in the design elements, three general motifs were identifiable. The most

popular was an imitation of patterns characteristically associated with Chinese porcelain, usually depicting a stylized oriental landscape replete with house, people and various animals, especially ducks and fish. In addition, floral and geometric forms occurred with almost equal frequency, but because of the size of the fragments, it is probable that many of these were also incorporated into the broader oriental pattern. As a process, transfer printing began around 1753 and was being applied to pearlware no later than 1787 (Hughes and Hughes 1968:148, Hume 1970:128). It was common in this country from 1795 to 1840 and has a median date of 1818 (South 1972: figure 1).

Underglazed Polychrome: Fairbanks refers to this type as direct painted semiporcelain (Fairbanks 1962:12) as all the designs appear to have been hand painted (Plate IV,b). Pastel greens, reds, blues, and yellows were employed to create a floral pattern which was quite distinctive, in terms of color and form, from the floral motif associated with transfer printed specimens. This type has the same temporal range and median date as the annular wares. (South 1972: figure 1).

Annular Wares: This type probably represents the remains of bowls, mugs, or small jugs (Plate IV,c). The decoration consisted of horizontal bands of black, brown, green, or light blue which were applied either to the entire body in an alternating fashion or as single bands around the rim of the vessel. In the latter case, in addition to the bands, different colored slips were sometimes swirled together to produce a cloud-like effect on the body (Hume 1970:132). The temporal range of annular wares is somewhat restricted as it was only used between 1795 and 1815 with a median date of 1805 (South 1972: figure 1).

Underglazed Blue Hand Painted: As was the case with the willow transfer printed, these designs were usually copies of patterns found on Chinese porcelain. However, because the decorations were hand painted, they were not as intricate or elaborate. This technique was first applied to creamware prior to 1775. As pearlware began to replace creamware in popularity, blue hand painting continued on the former until about 1810 (Hume 1970:129). It has been assigned a median date of 1800 (South 1972: figure 1).

Blue and Green Shell-Edged: On most historic sites the most frequently represented pearlware vessel form is the blue and green shell-edged plate (Plate IV,e,f). Although only seventeen rims with the diagnostic edged decoration were recovered, as mentioned previously, probably a large portion of the plain pearlware sherds were fragments of edged plates. Edged pearlware was in use from 1780 to 1830, but during this period there was much variation in the methods used to apply the decoration. On the earlier types, the brush was drawn inward toward the center of the plate along trailed lines oriented in the same direction. On later specimens, the brush was simply placed on the edge of the plate as it was rotated, creating a fairly uniform stripe lacking the feathery effect of the earlier wares (Hume 1969:394). Although the sample evidenced some variation in the manner of execution, all the sherds exhibited inward brush strokes and some evidence of grooves or trailed lines paralleling the direction of the brush strokes. Using these criteria, it is probable that these vessels were made prior to 1805, the median date derived by South (1972:figure 1).

Brown Transfer Printed: The designs on these sherds were finely executed in dark brown to create detailed floral scenes (Plate IV,d). The outline of the plants was formed by solid thin lines while the interior portions were

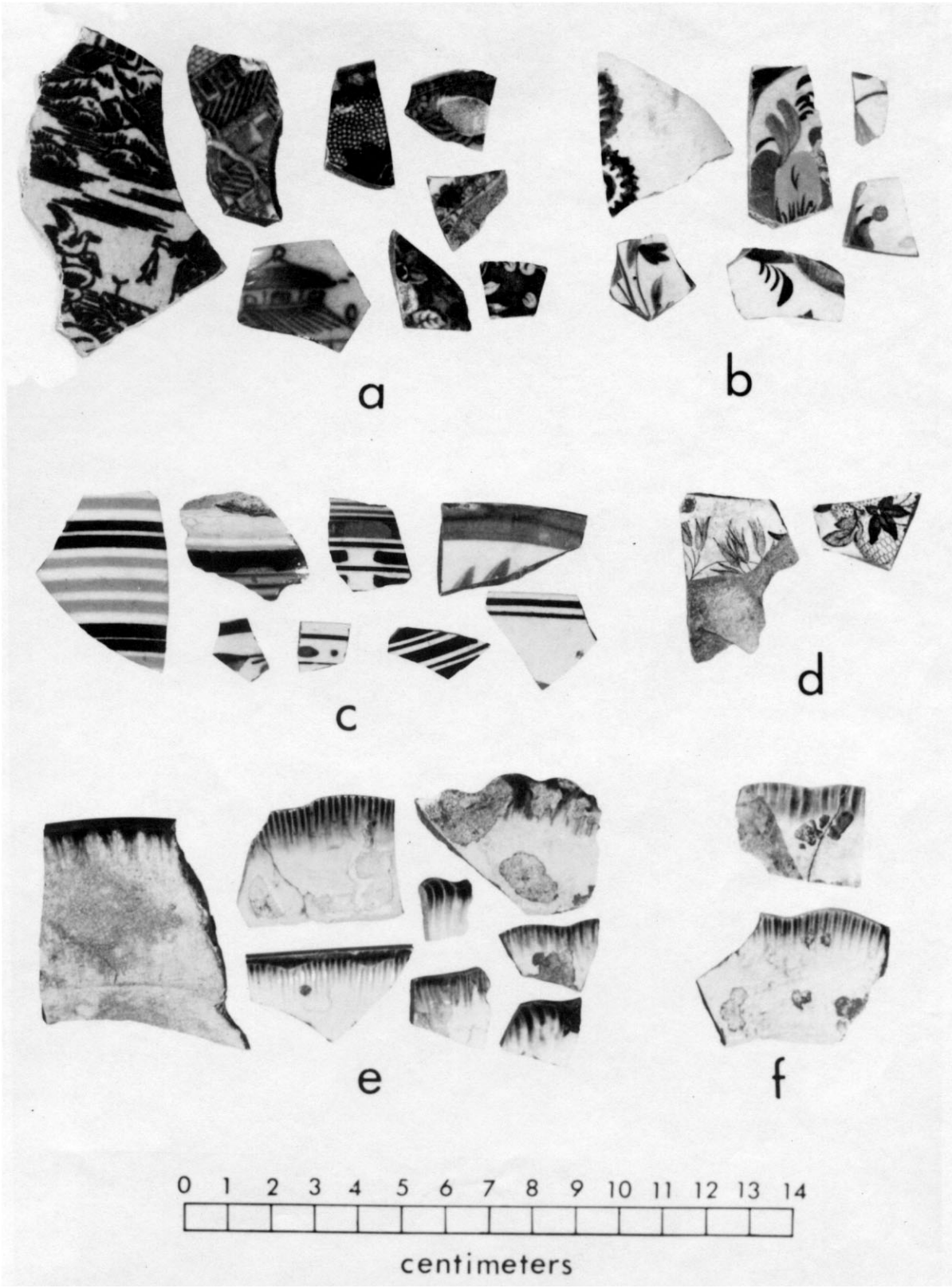

PLATE IV

a. WILLOW TRANSFER PRINTED. b. UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME. e. ANNULAR WARES. d. BROWN TRANSFER PRINTED. e,f. BLUE AND GREEN SHELL-EDGE

filled with either a large number of small dots or intersecting lines. The overall effect gave the impression of great control over the transfer printing process. Although the temporal range of brown transfer printed and willow transfer printed is roughly the same, 1795 to 1840, the former appears more sophisticated. Perhaps the brown variety was more expensive and not in common use because only a very few sherds were recovered.

Porcelain: Not being able to locate factory marks or otherwise identify the porcelain as to specific pattern, it was sorted on the basis of design elements and color. Floral and oriental motifs were recognized, but this arbitrary dichotomy is probably not realistic as both elements could have been incorporated simultaneously into one or any number of other patterns. Both designs were applied in underglaze blue. Little more can be said about the porcelain except that its occurrance was predictably rare.

Coarse Earthenware: Because the various categories of coarse earthenware are descriptive and self-explanatory, no attempt will be made to discuss each one separately (see Tables 1, 2 and 3; Plate V, a, b, c). This ceramic form has been referred to generally as "heavy" earthenware or "jug" wares. By in large the vessels were locally made with little change in surface treatment or form over long periods of time. Because of this continuity, they are almost impossible to date (Walker 1971:138). The only additional information is that Stanley South (personal communication) feels that the vessels were probably manufactured at Bethabara by a student of the potter, Gottfried Aust.

Stoneware: These sherds were separated into five categories, grey, brown, grey with zoned blue glaze, white salt glazed, and ironstone. The first three are somewhat arbitrary while white salt glazed and ironstone

are frequently mentioned in the literature. The grey and grey with zoned blue glaze types could represent imported Westerwald. In both instances, the exterior surfaces were "dimpled" and looked very much like the surface of an orange peel (Plate V,d). Where zoning was present, it was usually set off by incised lines, filled with a blue pigment and then the entire surface was glazed. The zoning and dimpling are both characteristics of Westerwald which was manufactured from 1700 to 1775 (South 1972: figure 1). However local copies were being produced in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Because vessel form could not be ascertained, nothing can be said about the brown stoneware other than all the sherds seemed identical in color, thickness, and consistency indicating that no more than one vessel was represented (Plate V,e). No ironstone was found associated with the house and only two sherds were recovered from the other areas tested. White salt glazed stoneware was also rare but significant in that it is considerably earlier than the other ceramics. Its 1740 to 1775 range does not overlap any of the pearlware types (South 1972: figure 1). In fact, it predates the construction of the courthouse and the founding of Martinville.

The November monthly report stated that South's (1972) mean ceramic date formula had yielded a mean occupation date of 1806.4. When this calculation was made, the presence of the large number of whiteware sherds was not recognized. In January, Mr. South was kind enough to look at the ceramic collection and review a portion of the analysis. At this time, he recognized the presence of whiteware, and the material was subsequently re-analyzed in light of his comments. The formula was then re-calculated

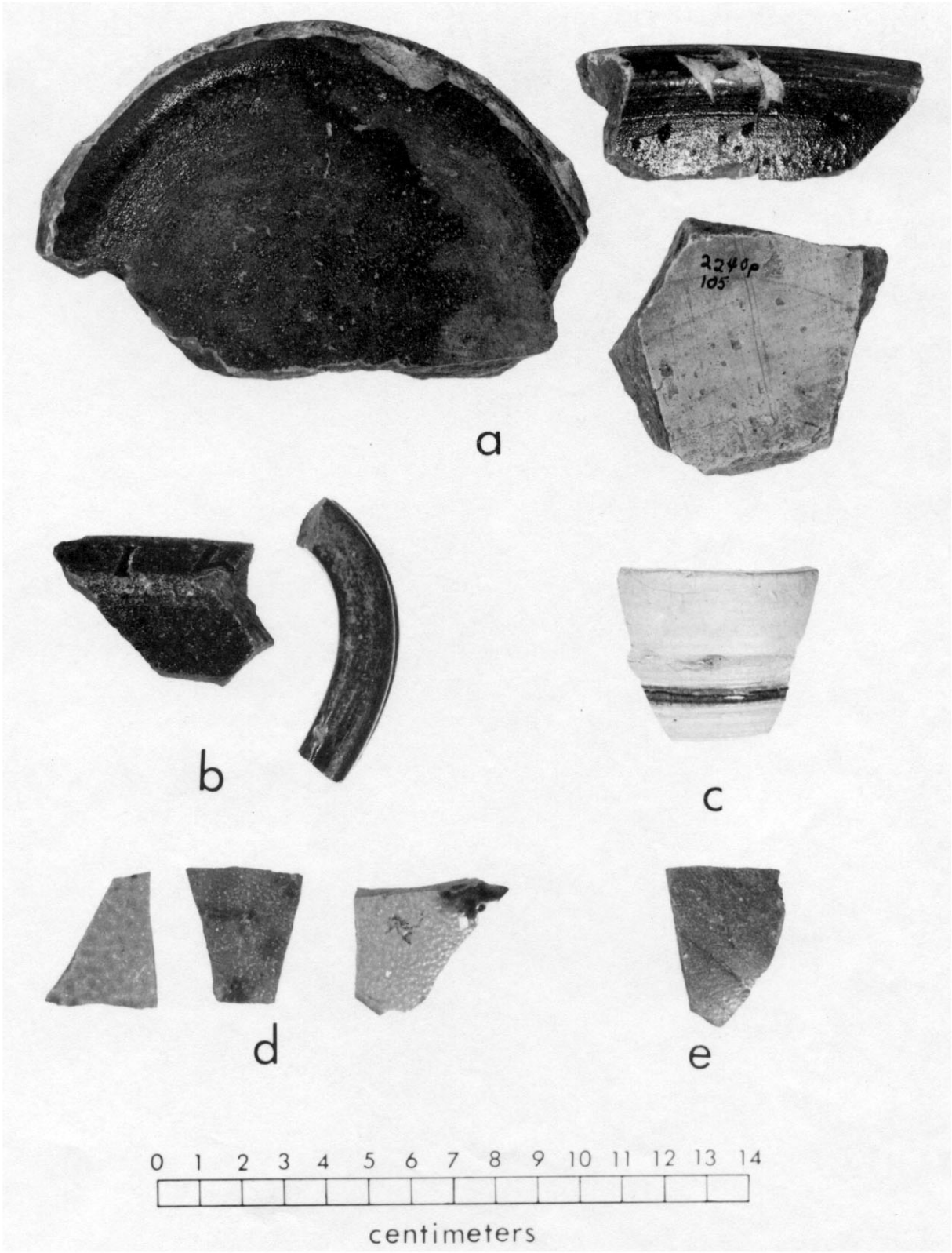

PLATE V

a. BROWN EARTHENWARE WITH AND WITHOUT INTERIOR SLIP. b. GREEN GLAZED EARTHENWARE. c. CREAM GLAZED EARTHENWARE. d. "WESTERWALD". e. BROWN STONEWARE

and a mean ceramic date of 1824.3 was derived. The variation between the date reported in November and the current date was, of course, due to the inclusion of whiteware in the formula. Although whiteware began replacing pearlware at the beginning of the nineteenth century, its extended popularity (over a hundred years) necessitated a fairly late 1860 median date. A ceramic type with such a broad temporal range can cause the date derived by the formula to be either a little too early or too late. The latter seems to have been the case in this instance.

This assumption is supported by the general temporal homogeneity of the vast majority of the sample. With only a few exceptions, the types have a median date of around 1800. Further support is gleaned from the fact that none of the latest pearlware types were present, i.e. "mocha", c. 1795-c. 1890 and directly stenciled polychrome floral patterns, c. 1820-c. 1840. The absence of the latter seems especially significant because of its complimentary temporal distribution with other pearlware varieties. Historical data also point to the earlier date. The courthouse was moved to Greensboro in 1809 and by 1840, Martinville was completely abandoned (Hatch 1970:52). This being the case, it seems unlikely that a new dwelling would have been constructed after 1809. For these reasons, it is felt that the earlier date, calculated without the inclusion of whiteware, probably comes closer to dating the mean occupation of the building.

NAILS: The nails from the house were placed in categories based upon head form Within each category, the presence of waisting and whether or not the specimen was long or short was noted (Table 4). L-head, T-head, and

TABLE 1

CERAMICS FROM STRUCTURE 1

TYPE	NUMBER	PER CENT	PER CENT OF ALL SHERDS FROM SITE
PEARLWARE			
Plain	230	34.18	14.22
Willow Transfer Printed	38	5.65	2.35
Underglazed Polychrome	28	4.16	1.73
Annular Wares	32	4.75	1.98
Underglazed Blue Hand Painted	13	1.93	.80
Blue Shell-Edge	11	1.63	.68
Green Shell-Edge	6	.89	.37
Brown Transfer Printed	2	.30	.12
WHITEWARE			
Plain	183	27.19	11.32
PORCELAIN			
Plain	4	.59	.25
Blue Floral Printed	1	.15	.06
Blue Oriental Printed	0	.00	.00
COARSE EARTHENWARE			
Buff Exterior, Brown Glazed Interior	31	4.61	1.92
Brown Glazed Exterior and Interior	8	1.19	.49
Grey Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	5	.74	.31
Buff Exterior, Green-Brown Glazed Interior	3	.45	.19
Green Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	3	.45	.19
Brown Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	2	.30	.12
Cream Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	2	.30	.12
Green Glazed Exterior and Interior	0	.00	.00
Buff Exterior and Interior	0	.00	.00
Buff Exterior, Cream Glazed Interior	0	.00	.00
STONEWARE			
Grey	7	1.04	.43
Brown	4	.59	.25
Grey with Zoned Blue Glaze	3	.45	.19
White Salt Glazed	3	.45	.19
Ironstone	0	.00	.00
ABORIGINAL	1	.15	.06
UNIDENTIFIED	53	7.88	3.28
TOTAL	673	100.00	41.62

TABLE 2

CERAMICS FROM TEST UNITS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 1

TYPE	NUMBER	PER CENT	PER CENT OF ALL SHERDS FROM SITE
PEARLWARE			
Plain	337	35.70	20.84
Willow Transfer Printed	44	4.66	2.72
Underglazed Polychrome	38	4.03	2.35
Annular Wares	19	2.01	1.17
Underglazed Blue Hand Painted	24	2.54	1.48
Blue Shell-Edge	30	3.18	1.86
Green Shell-Edge	16	1.69	.99
Brown Transfer Printed	5	.53	.31
WHITEWARE			
Plain	227	24.05	14.04
PORCELAIN			
Plain	3	.32	.19
Blue Floral Printed	2	.21	.12
Blue Oriental Printed	1	.11	.06
COARSE EARTHENWARE			
Buff Exterior, Brown Glazed Interior	40	4.24	2.47
Brown Glazed Exterior and Interior	8	.85	.49
Grey Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	0	.00	.00
Buff Exterior, Green-Brown Glazed Interior	8	.85	.49
Green Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	0	.00	.00
Brown Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	3	.32	.19
Cream Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	3	.32	.19
Green Glazed Exterior and Interior	1	.11	.06
Buff Exterior and Interior	1	.11	.06
Buff Exterior, Cream Glazed Interior	1	.11	.06
STONEWARE			
Grey	11	1.17	.68
Brown	3	.32	.19
Grey with Zoned Blue Glaze	8	.85	.49
White Salt Glazed	6	.64	.37
Ironstone	2	.21	.12
ABORIGINAL	1	.11	.06
UNIDENTIFIED	102	10.81	6.31
TOTAL	944	100.00	58.38

TABLE 3

CERAMIC SUMMARY

TYPE	NUMBER	PER CENT
PEARLWARE		
Plain	567	35.06
Willow Transfer Printed	82	5.07
Underglazed Polychrome	66	4.08
Annular Wares	51	3.15
Underglazed Blue Hand Painted	37	2.29
Blue Shell-Edge	41	2.54
Green Shell-Edge	22	1.36
Brown Transfer Printed	7	.43
WHITEWARE		
Plain	410	25.36
PORCELAIN		
Plain	7	.43
Blue Floral Printed	3	.19
Blue Oriental Printed	1	.06
COARSE EARTHENWARE		
Buff Exterior, Brown Glazed Interior	71	4.39
Brown Glazed Exterior and Interior	16	.99
Grey Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	5	.31
Buff Exterior, Green-Brown Glazed Interior	11	.68
Green Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	3	.19
Brown Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	5	.31
Cream Glazed Exterior, Buff Interior	5	.31
Green Glazed Exterior and Interior	1	.06
Buff Exterior and Interior	1	.06
Buff Exterior, Cream Glazed Interior	1	.06
STONEWARE		
Grey	18	1.11
Brown	7	.43
Grey with Zoned Blue Glaze	11	.68
White Salt Glazed	9	.56
Ironstone	2	.12
ABORIGINAL	2	.12
UNIDENTIFIED	155	9.59
TOTAL	1617	99.99

rose head types are commonly referred to in the literature and as such need no further explanation here, but because of excessive deteriation, some more arbitrary categories were established and require a few brief comments.

The heads of the flat-circular variety were not always perfectly circular. In fact few were, but in general, they were more nearly round than square or rectangular. Also the square-heads, in many instances, approached a rectangular outline. Undoubtly some specimens included in these two categories were rose heads that had been subjected to hammering. In addition, some of the nails described as convex-round heads were probably rose heads that had not been hammered, but because of deteriation, had lost the distinctive pyramidal or faceted head. Since rose head, as well as T-head and L-head nails were hand wrought, the presence of spatula points in the three arbitrary categories would seem to be indicative of rose heads while waisting should indicate cut types. Of course not all wrought nails had spatula points and not all cut nails were waisted, but no cut nails had spatula points, and no wrought nails were waisted (Hume 1970:253). However, at a site like Guilford, too much can be said about the cut-wrought distinction as an aid in dating because hand wrought nails were used well into the nineteenth century, competing with cut nails until 1820 (Nelson 1963:27).

From the table, it is obvious that a large number of the nails were unidentifiable and in many instances, even if the heads were definable, other critera were not always obvious. For these reasons and the one mentioned previously, the nails alone would have been of little use in determining when the structure was built, but when viewed in conjunction with the ceramics, a late eighteenth-early nineteenth century date seems appropriate (Stanley South: personal communication).

TABLE 4

NAIL FREQUENCIES, STRUCTURE 1

	L-HEAD		T-HEAD		FLAT CIRCULAR HEAD		FLAT SQUARE HEAD		CONVEX ROUND HEAD		HEAD-LESS		ROSE HEAD		CUT WIRE		MODERN		UNIDEN-TIFIED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
SPAT. POINT	3	1.27	10	4.24	9	3.81	1	.42	12	5.08	1	.42	7	2.97	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	43	18.22
SHORT*	1	.42	2	.85	2	.85	0	.0	1	.42	4	1.69	0	.0	1	.42	0	.0	0	.0	11	4.66
WAISTED	0	.0	0	.0	1	.42	1	.42	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.85
LONG	11	4.66	21	8.90	25	10.59	7	2.97	17	7.20	18	7.63	7	2.97	2	.85	13	5.51	59	25.00	180	76.27
TOTAL	15	6.36	33	13.98	37	15.68	9	3.81	30	12.71	23	9.75	14	5.93	3	1.27	13	5.51	59	25.00	236	100.00

*Less than 3/4" long

COPPER: Next to nails, copper scraps and rivets were the most prevalent metal objects (Plate VIII). The scraps consisted of thin spirals and small geometrically shaped pieces which appeared to have been the result of trimming the edges of sheets. The rivets were fairly uniform with circular heads measuring about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The shanks averaged around one quarter of an inch long and many had been cut, some flush with the head. When these objects were first noticed, their function was a mystery until two fragments of sheet iron were found still held together with one of the copper rivets (See Plate VIII,c, first on the left).

Since a coppersmith shop was part of the Martinville complex, the presence of copper debris was not surprising, but the horizontal distribution of the debris was unexpected. Although copper fragments were found in almost all the areas tested, the exceptions being along the R175 line and trench 9, over ninety per cent of the sample was recovered within the perimeter of the house foundation (Table 5). Not only were the scraps and rivets associated generally with the structure, they were further restricted primarily to the immediate vicinity of the fireplace. In the area around the fireplace, there were no indications of the cellar fill; consequently, most of the copper was collected from the surface of the subsoil and should have been deposited while the structure was occupied and not the result of a later intrusion.

There are at least two possible interpretations for this distribution: (1) the structural remains were those of the coppersmith shop or (2) copper was a scarce commodity and as such scraps and used rivets were salvaged to

TABLE 5

HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER SCRAPS AND RIVETS

EXCAVATION UNITS, ALL LEVELS	SCRAPS		RIVETS	
	#	%	#	%
SQUARES				
115R125	0	.00	0	.00
130R125	1	.56	0	.00
150R125	0	.00	0	.00
170R125	0	.00	0	.00
190R125	0	.00	0	.00
210R125	3	1.68	4	2.23
230R125	2	1.12	0	.00
155R175	0	.00	0	.00
175R175	0	.00	0	.00
195R175	0	.00	0	.00
215R175	0	.00	0	.00
TOTAL	6	3.36	4	2.23
TRENCHES				
Trench 2	1	.56	0	.00
Trench 3	4	2.23	0	.00
Trench 4	3	1.68	4	2.23
Trench 5	2	1.12	2	1.12
Trench 6	0	.00	0	.00
Trench 9	0	.00	1	.56
TOTAL	10	5.59	7	3.91
HOUSE				
115R175	7	3.91	0	.00
115R180	2	1.12	0	.00
120R155	21	11.73	9	5.03
120R160	22	12.29	1	.56
120R185	3	1.68	0	.00
125R155	10	5.59	3	1.68
125R160	17	9.50	2	1.12
130R155	6	3.35	0	.00
130R160	5	2.79	1	.56
130R175	4	2.23	0	.00
130R180	0	.00	0	.00
130R185	4	2.23	0	.00
135R165	3	1.68	0	.00
135R170	9	5.03	0	.00
135R180	2	1.12	0	.00
Fireplace	18	10.06	3	1.68
TOTAL	133	74.31	19	10.63
GRAND TOTAL	149	83.26	30	16.77

be sold back to the coppersmith shop or perhaps recycled in a home industry. Although time did not permit the necessary historical research to validate the second hypothesis, it is the most reasonable, because no evidence of metal working equipment was found and the location of the building does not agree with the traditional location of the coppersmith shop (Willard Danielson: personal communication).

BRICK: Except for the brick in the chimney footing, no complete specimens were found, but fragments were numerous in the foundation rubble. Based on size, color, and texture, these could be divided into two categories. The majority were reddish and had a hard, fine grained texture. The remainder were buff colored, had a coarse, almost porous texture and frequently contained large stone inclusions (up to 3 mm). None of the fragments were large enough to measure even one dimension, but considering their relative sizes, the buff colored specimens were probably larger.

The complete brick used in the construction of the chimney foundation averaged approximately 8.5" long, 4" wide, and 2.5" thick (Plate VI, VII). The one specimen removed and returned to the lab was 8.3" long, 4" wide, 2.8" thick and weighed five pounds. These dimensions corresponded very closely to those typical of eighteenth century brick (Hume 1970:81). In terms of texture and color, they were identical to the minority fragments from the foundation rubble. This similarity in conjunction with their scarcity in the foundation rubble suggests that the fragments were originally part of the chimney or fireplace.

Although two kinds of brick were represented, they appear to have been functionally rather than temporally distinct. The smaller, red variety was used as part of the building foundation while the large buff brick were

PLATE VI
STRUCTURE 1, CHIMNEY FOOTING VIEWED FROM THE EAST

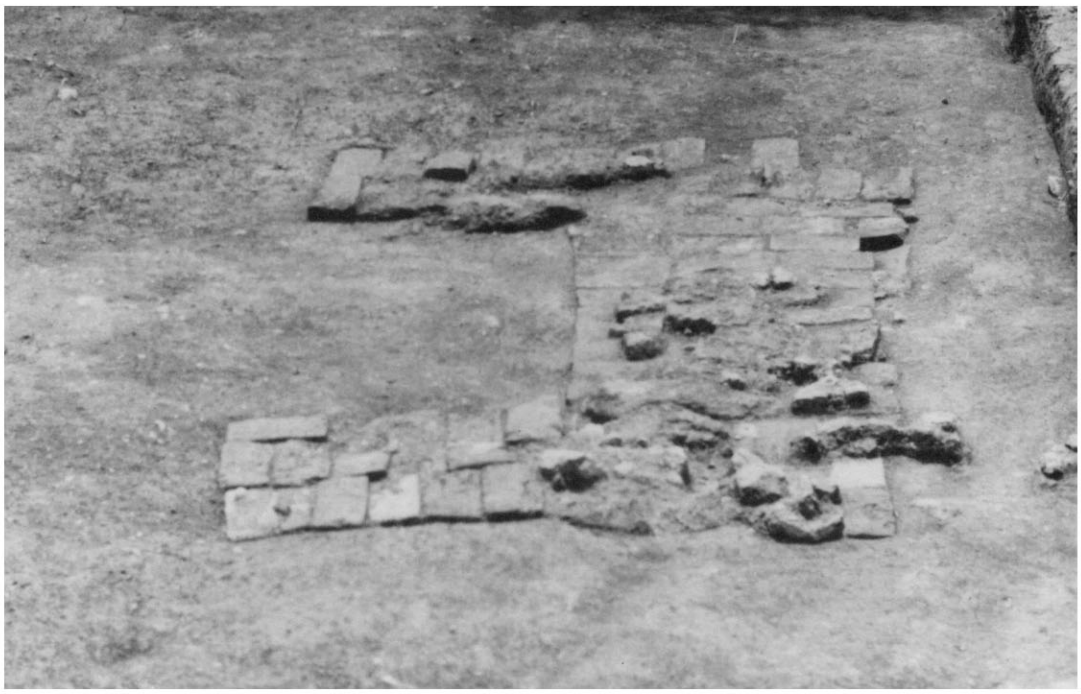

PLATE VII
STRUCTURE 1, CHIMNEY FOOTING VIEWED FROM THE NORTH

employed in the chimney construction. Normally the manner in which brick are laid is more significant than the brick themselves, but with the chimney foundation no identifiable pattern was recognized. This is not unusual since footing were frequently laid in a random or mixed fashion (Hume 1970:84).

BUTTONS: Only four buttons were found associated with the house. However, the four were made of three different metals and by three different techniques. One was cast from copper and had a pronounced casting spur at the juncture of the eye and disc (Plate VIII, upper left-hand corner). It measured one inch in diameter and resembled South's type 7 (Hume 1970:90). Two brass specimens were somewhat smaller and had eyes which were soldered to the discs which measured one half inch and seven-eights of an inch in diameter (Plate VIII,a). They correspond closely to South's type 9 (Hume 1970:90). The final button was unique in that it was cast in lead and then the face was covered with a thin sheet of copper (Plate VIII,b). The eye was made of iron and set in a pronounced boss. It was broken along the mold seam and measured a little over one inch in diameter. In overall appearance it more resembled type 11 (Hume 1970:90). All the button faces were plain.

According to Hume, types 7 and 9 occur as early as 1726 but persist into the nineteenth century (Hume 1970:90-92). Olsen dates buttons similar to type nine from 1785 to 1800 but because of the long period of their use, they are the hardest to accurately date. The large copper specimen could date from 1760 to 1785 (Olsen 1963:552). The small number recovered and the general stylistic consistency of buttons makes them not very useful in dating, but when considered in light the other artifacts, a late eighteenth-early nineteenth century date is probable.

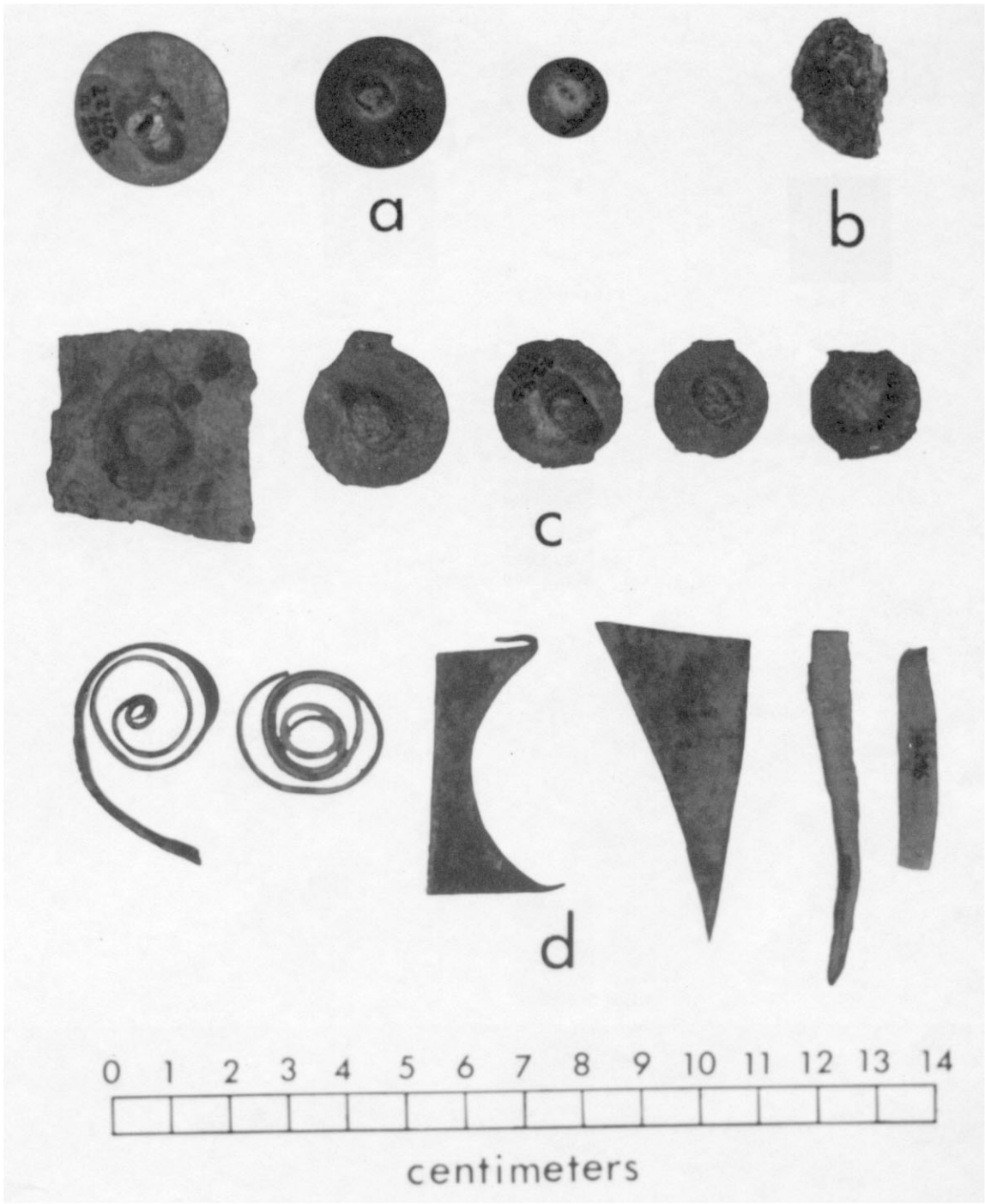

PLATE VIII

a. COPPER AND BRASS BUTTONS. b. LEAD BUTTON. c. COPPER RIVETS. d. COPPER SCRAPS.

HORSE FURNITURE: All of this material was found in one square, 135R175, embedded in the rubble. Included was part of a jointed mouthed curb with a cheekpiece which resembled that of a V-mouthed variety illustrated by Hume and dated c. 1765 (Hume 1970: figure 75). However, the jointed mouthed bit was in use from colonial times to the present (Plate IX,b). An iron buckle was recovered about a foot away from the curb (Plate IX,a). It was almost square measuring 3/4" by 1" and had a single tang held in the frame by an iron pin. The size of the buckle and its close proximity to the bit suggests that it was used in harness.

Interestingly enough, a curry comb was also found in 135R175 only a couple of feet from the harness remains (Plate X). It consisted of a rectangular plate with a hafting tang attached to the back. The plate measured 4" by 6", and the tang extended 2 1/4" from one side. Three thin iron strips were arranged in parallel rows and attached by rivets. The strips were then twisted so that the edges which contained small saw-like teeth were perpendicular to the face of the plate. The upper portion of the tang was cruciform in outline and riveted to the back of the plate. The specimen was hand wrought from iron and although no references could be found concerning curry combs, given the dates on the other material it probably was used during the late 18th or early 19th century.

PIPE STEMS AND BOWLS: Only six pipe stems and one bowl fragment were found. The size of the sample prevented using the stems as a dating device. The one bowl fragment was too small to allow description of the bowl itself.

MISCELLANEOUS: The tip of a knife blade and a brass pin were recovered from the rubble. The knife blade was 3/4" wide and curved upward rather abruptly to form a rounded blunt point similar to that found on contemporary butter knives (Plate VIII,d). Blades with this configuration have been dated from the middle eighteenth century (Hume 1970:182). The brass pin was almost

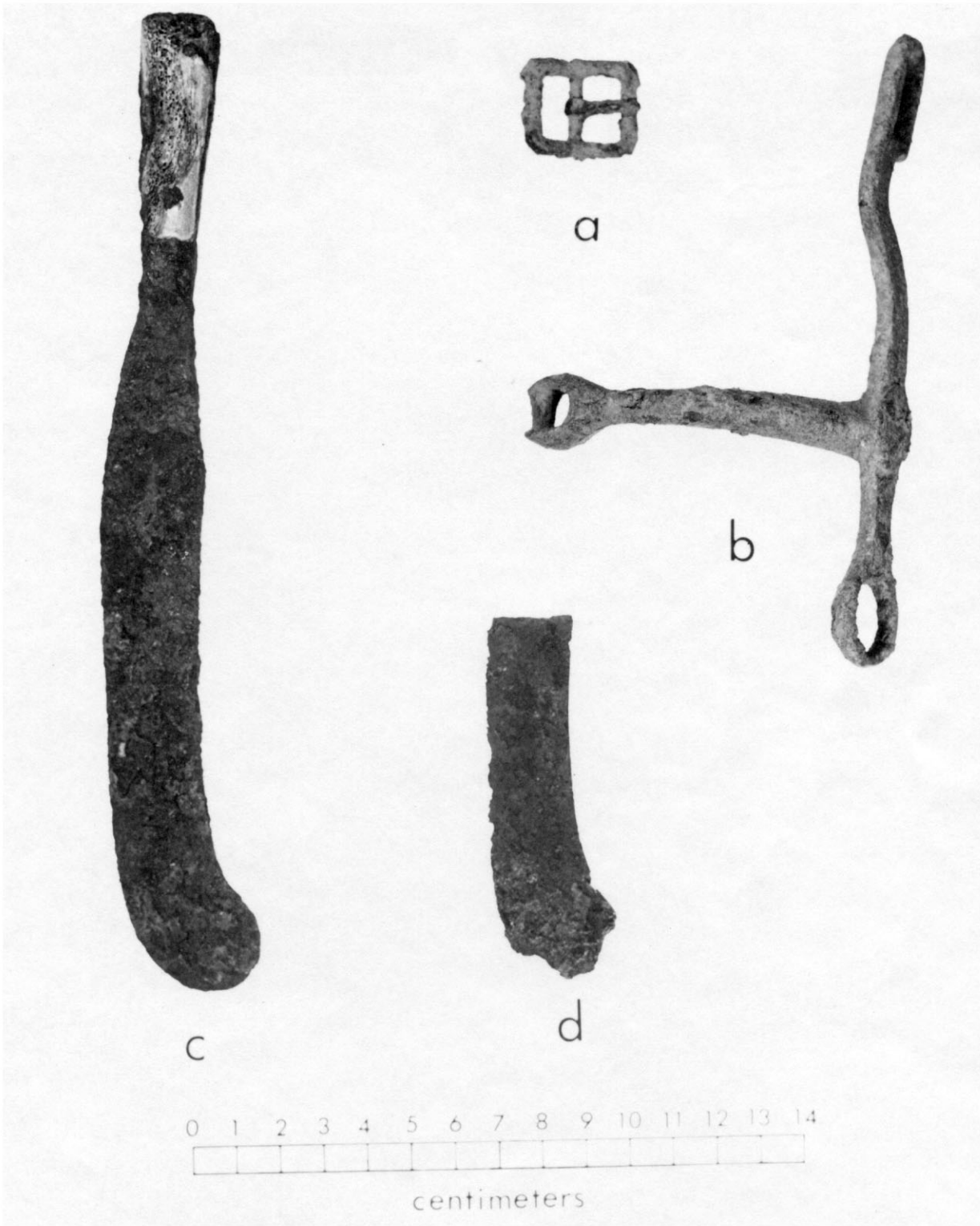

PLATE IX
a. HARNESS BUCKLE, STRUCTURE 1. b. BIT, STRUCTURE 1. c. KNIFE, FEATURE 11.
d. KNIFE BLADE FRAGMENT, STRUCTURE 1.

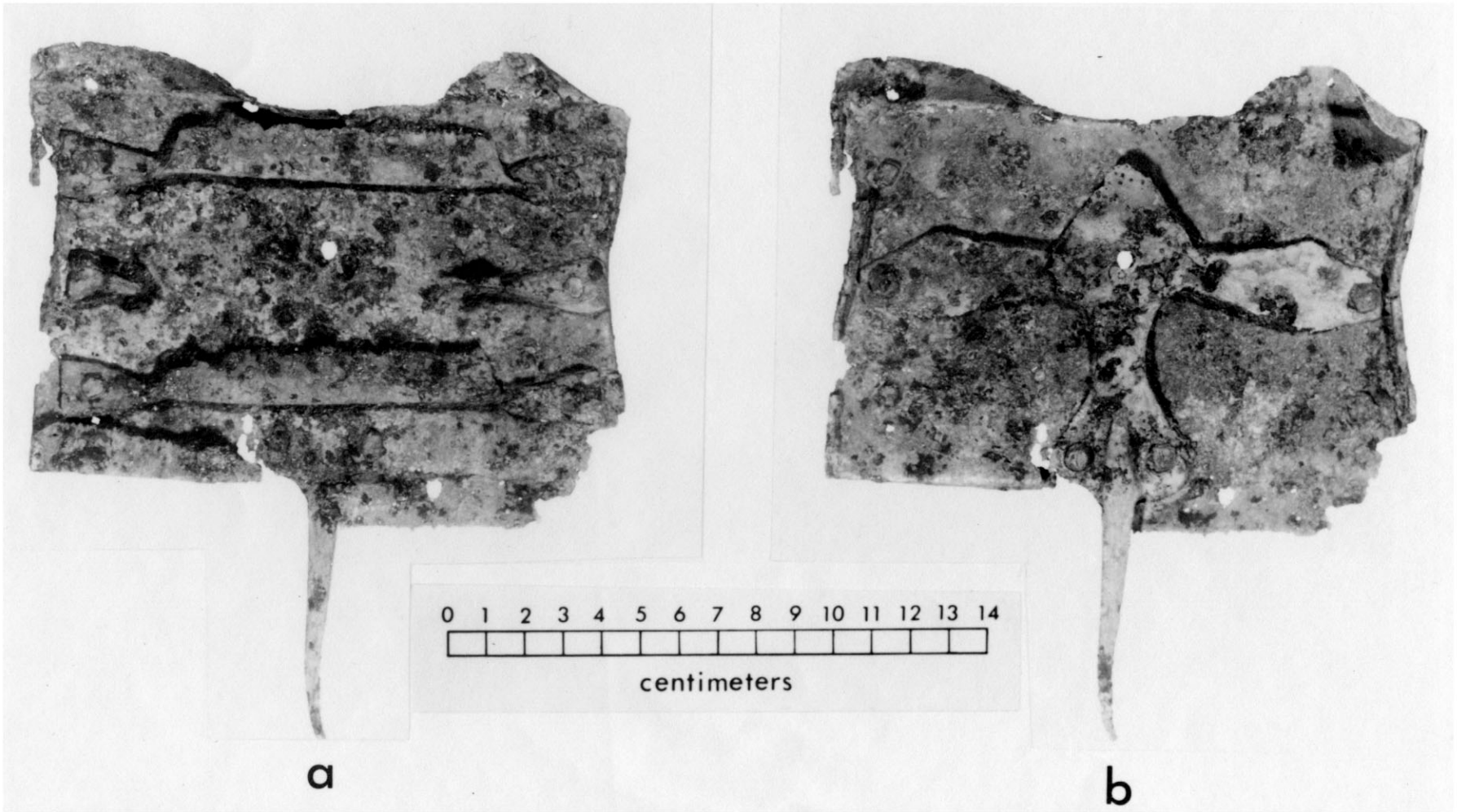

PLATE X
CURRY COMB a. FRONT. b. BACK.

an inch long and the head was formed by twisting a thin piece of brass wire around the top of the shank. Its significance lies in the fact that the head and shank were not stamped out as a single unit. This latter process was used after 1824; consequently, the pin was probably manufactured before this date (Hume 1970:254).

UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL AND GLASS FRAGMENTS: The remaining metal objects consisted of scraps of iron of various sizes and shapes either too small or too fragmentary to provide any information as to function or time period. The same was true of the glass fragments which were seldom larger than a quarter. The only distinction that could be made was between window glass and bottle glass. Even with this rudimentary break down, the differences were not always obvious. However, if a fragment was relatively thin, clear, and lacked any curvature, it was classified as window glass. The glass so classified averaged a little over 1 mm. in thickness and normally had a yellow or blue-green tint. If any curvature was present, the glass was classified as bottle glass. Most of these fragments were thicker than the window glass and seldom transparent. Dark green or brown were the predominant colors, and several examples had a thin patina which tended to flake off during normal handling. None of the fragments was large enough to interpret shape, size, or bottle type.

SUMMARY: After considering all the material found associated with the rubble and in the area of the house, it appears that nothing is older than 1790 nor more recent than 1820. Of course, this does not mean that the house was built in 1790 and lived in until 1820. Only with the complete removal of the cellar fill with particular attention placed on artifacts

recovered at the very bottom could this be determined. On the other hand, if the cellar was filled in rapidly after the house was abandoned, and there's some evidence that this was the case, the sample provides a reasonably good occupation date. At any rate, the house was definitely not in use after 1820.

OTHER STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE

While digging trench 3, a circular pit, feature 9, was noticed at base of the plow soil. In the process of clearing an area to excavate the pit, two large intersecting pits, feature 10, were also uncovered. Again as the northern profile was extended to provide space to excavate feature 10, several large stones and brick fragments were found associated with a dark brown stain (see Fig. 5). All of the features were approximately .9' below the surface and intrusive into the subsoil. Feature 9 was 1.7' in diameter while the intersecting pits, considered as a unit, measured 4.8' long and 3.6' wide. Time did not permit the complete excavation of the features, but feature 10 was cross-sectioned. It was approximately 1.3' deep and the fill was sterile except for a few nails and glass fragments like those recovered from structure 1.

Lying on top of the fill in feature 11 was a fairly large willow transfer printed pearlware sherd and a bone handled knife (Plate IX,c). The curvature of the blade was similar to that of the blade recovered from structure 1. The handle was fairly short, 2.5", and consisted of pieces of deer (?) bone held together by two iron rivets. The blade measured 6" long and 1" wide. It too probably dates from the middle eighteenth century. The brick fragments

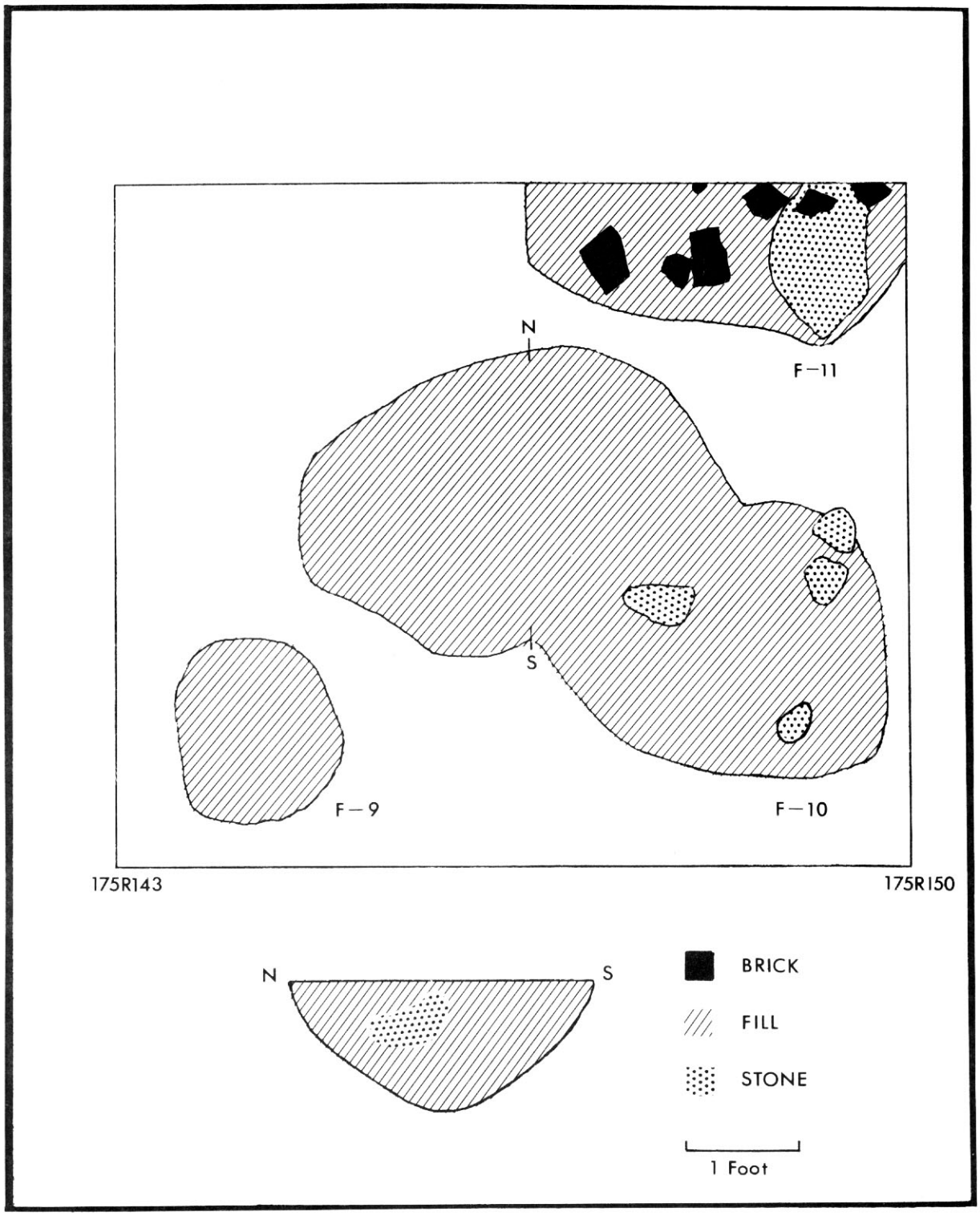

Figure 5

were the relatively large buff colored variety described when discussing the chimney foundation. Because of the depth in this part of the site there is reason to believe that the remainder of the foundation is intact.

In square 115R125 at a depth of 1.1' below the surface several stones of various sizes and brick fragments were found. This rubble formed a semi-circle running from the northern profile of the square to the south-eastern corner. Although there was no indication of a cellar, this alignment is very similar to that found at the corners of structure 1. The fine grained red brick and the coarse buff variety were both represented. It might also be noted that a large number of artifacts were recovered from all levels of the square. Here too, the depth below the surface suggests the remainder of the foundation might be preserved.

OTHER FEATURES

FEATURE 2: A vague rectangular stain was noticed in square 210R125 at a depth of 1.2' below the surface. A definite outline of the stain could not be determined because it disappeared upon re-trowling. No cultural material was associated with it.

FEATURE 3: This feature was in square 195R175 and approximately .5' below the surface. It was a nearly circular basin shaped pit which had been excavated into the subsoil. It measured 1.4' by 1.6' and was .3' in depth. Pit fill contained one small window glass fragment and two pearlware plain sherds.

FEATURE 4: A relatively large, roughly square, brown stain was noticed in the northeastern corner of square 150R125. Originally it was thought to be a simple pit, but concentric circular charcoal remains indicated that a

post had been placed in the northeastern portion of the feature. This part of the feature and the charred post remains reached a depth of 1.2' while the remainder of the pit sloped down into the post hole at a depth of .5'. Its horizontal dimensions were 1.7' by 1.6'. The pit fill contained a non-descript iron bar, four small fragments of bottle glass, one fragment of window glass, one copper scrap, seven sherds, and five animal bone fragments. There were four whiteware, one pearlware plain, and one crude earthenware sherds. One sherd was unidentifiable. The animal bone consisted of a deer mandible and molar, and three unidentifiable fragments.

FEATURE 5: This feature was also in 150R125 at the same depth and approximately 2.3' directly south of feature 4. It was first observed as a dark brown D-shaped stain. Excavation revealed a pit with fairly straight sides and a flat bottom. The fill contained a T-head nail with a spatula point, one lump of lead, two small bottle glass fragments, two brick fragments, six sherds and two animal bone fragments. The sherds were whiteware and pearlware plain. One of the animal bones was unidentifiable while the other was a pig tooth.

FEATURE 6: A dark rectangular stain with charcoal rings was noted in square 130R125 at a depth of 1.5' below the surface. The fill was removed and found to be only approximately .2' in depth. The maximum length of the stain was 1.5' and the charcoal circle measured about .5' in diameter. It is probable that the upper portions of this feature were cut away unnoticed, making it impossible to discern its true nature. One fragment of window glass and two sherds were recovered from the thin lens of remaining fill. The sherds were plain and willow patterned pearlware.

Because of the similarities between the material associated with structure 1 and the remaining material collected from squares not associated with the structure, no detailed description of the latter will be presented. The overall homogeneity of the entire artifact sample is reflected in the ceramic comparison of structure 1 and the other test units (Tables 1 and 2). Furthermore, in squares that were excavated to a depth of 1.4', there were no vertical shifts in types or their relative frequencies although the total number of specimens generally decreased as the depth increased. As mentioned previously, the copper debris was the only thing that did not have a fairly uniform vertical and horizontal distribution.

THE BELT ROAD AREA

The entire belt road corridor was surveyed before the center line was staked off. It was possible to determine with a fair degree of accuracy its probably location by using a planning map provided by the landscape architect and by following surface contours. Bare areas, gulleys, and various surface cuts were given particular attention in order to determine if any cultural materials were present. Other than rather extensive heaps of twentieth century garbage piled in an east-west gully which approximately parallels the center line of the road north of the summer's excavation, no evidence of structures or features was found. The northern side of the gully was trimmed in order to get some idea of the stratigraphy. The profile revealed a stratigraphic condition similar to that reported for the first 140' of trench 9, i.e. 0.2'-0.4' of humus overlying red clay subsoil. In the other areas surveyed, where conditions permitted observation, a similar soil profile was noted. The

sites selected for the construction of the new visitors' center and its associated parking areas were also carefully surveyed and again no evidence of historically significant features was found. In fact during the fall and winter, the entire park was surveyed at least twice and no material of any kind was found except for a few sherds in the area of the old drive-in theater across New Garden Road south of the courthouse site.

During the first part of February, the belt road, new visitor's center, and parking lot locations were surveyed and staked off by engineers. The survey markers and stakes provided definite reference points and made possible a more thorough examination, but again nothing was found indicative of Revolutionary War period activity. Although the tests and reconnaissance failed to locate any structures or features that would be endangered by construction, as a precautionary measure, an archaeologist should be present during the initial grading of all the construction sites.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LOCATIONS OF THE NEW GARDEN AND RETREAT ROADS

The present location of the New Garden Road is approximately the same as it was at the time of the battle. The only apparent variation is in the courthouse area. Here the current road is further to the north than it was originally (Hatch 1970:56). This would mean that traces of the old road would have been destroyed by the drive-in theater construction if they survived the road grading.

In the northern section of the park, adjacent to the east bank of Hunting Creek, there is an old mill race. Its location is important because it marks the probable location of the grist mill which was in operation

during the latter part of the eighteenth century. According to historical accounts, this mill was erected just off the Reedy Fork or Retreat Road. As a consequence, the mill race should coincidently locate the road as it exits the park boundary. Efforts are now underway to define its southern alignment at a point slightly to the north of the intersection with the New Garden Road. A 40' by 3' east-west trench spanning the swale-like depression west of the courthouse site has been excavated, but no evidence of the road was found. It is hoped that additional trenching will be more successful.

CONCLUSION

With the exception of the cleared area around the courthouse location, all the construction sites were free of archaeological remains. The decision to relocate the courthouse parking lot in the old drive-in theater location meant that its construction would also be in an area without historic remains. Regretfully, when the drive-in was built many historic building foundations were destroyed. Mr. Willard Danielson, park superintendent, and Mr. Bob Moore of the Greensboro Historical Commission have both heard accounts of large numbers of foundation remains being plowed up during the drive-in grading. As a result, it is possible that a significant portion of Martinville was obliterated.

Because of the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century nature of the material recovered from the summer's tests, the flat area between the well and the courthouse tree might offer the best possibility for the location of Revolutionary War period structures. The jail and the coppersmith shop were also supposed to have been located here. Because of soil accumulation resulting from erosion and redeposition from the eastern portion of the courthouse field, any structures or features in this area would probably have been buried at a depth sufficient to have protected them from the plow.

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