

Reports

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1993

**A phase I archaeological survey and monitoring of the fire protection/water lines, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester County, Virginia**

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A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MONITORING  
FOR THE FIRE PROTECTION/WATER LINES  
VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Prepared for  
Virginia Institute of Marine Science

October 1993



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**WILLIAM & MARY**

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**A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MONITORING  
OF THE FIRE PROTECTION/WATER LINES  
VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

**Submitted to:**

Virginia Institute of Marine Science  
The College of William and Mary  
Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

**Submitted by:**

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research  
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**October 13, 1993**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

### Initial Phase I Survey

In February 1992, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) entered into an agreement with the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation of the Fire Protection Facilities/Water Lines project area on the VIMS campus. This investigation, designed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Appendix A), is intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological resources within the project area so that the water lines may be placed without impact to sensitive archaeological resources within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

Preliminary background research indicates that the project areas may contain archaeological resources associated with historic Gloucester Town. Historic Gloucester Town has been well documented historically and archaeologically during the past decade (Lucchetti 1982; Hazzard and McCartney 1987). A total of 21 sites has been identified within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. These sites, including many domestic and military-related sites, span over two hundred years of intensive occupation.

Shovel testing within Section 3 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Of the 11 shovel tests placed within this portion of the project area, 10 were positive. These units contained a total of 82 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts, including domestic, architectural, and military-related debris. These materials were recovered from well-developed soil layers.

Based on the research results, it is recommended that portions of Section 3 be monitored by a professional archaeologist during excavation of the water line trenches as part of the second stage of the Phase I investigation. Several areas [REDACTED] have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits. The research results indicate that the lawn areas [REDACTED] [REDACTED] have low potential for containing intact cultural deposits; therefore, monitoring is not warranted at these locations.

Shovel testing within Section 4 was completed in a portion of the project area near [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Of the six shovel tests excavated within this portion of the project area, four were positive. These units contained a total of 31 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic and architectural artifacts, which may be refuse scatter associated with domestic sites previously identified within the immediate vicinity of the project area (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

The research results indicate that portions of Section 4 should be monitored by a professional archaeologist as part of the second stage of the Phase I investigation. Several areas [REDACTED] houses have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits. The research results indicate that the east yard [REDACTED] has low potential for containing intact cultural deposits; therefore, monitoring is not warranted for this location.

### Additional Phase I Survey and Monitoring

Intact cultural deposits and features were identified in Sections 3 and 4 during the monitoring stage of the Phase I investigation. In Section 3, a mid- to late nineteenth-century midden was located off the northwest corner of [REDACTED]. This feature measured at least 16.8 m north-south by 7.6 m east-west (55 by 25 ft.) and at least 91 cm (3 ft.) deep. The dimensions of the feature indicated that it accumulated as sheet refuse thrown downslope.

The midden is probably a late component of previously identified Site 44GL171, which is located approximately 12.1 m (40 ft.) to the north.

[REDACTED]

The results of the Phase I survey indicate that potentially significant archaeological resources associated with Sites 44GL177 and 44GL354 are present within the project area in Sections 3 and 4 and that these resources may be contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. In view of the research results, any ground disturbance activity at their location **beyond installation of the water line** should be preceded by Phase II evaluation. The Phase II evaluation should consist of hand-excavated units followed by machine-assisted testing to identify all features.

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## CHAPTER 1: Project Background

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### Introduction

In February 1992, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) entered into an agreement with the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation of the Fire Protection Facilities/Water Lines project area on the VIMS campus. This investigation, designed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) (Appendix A), is intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological resources within the project area in order to place the water lines without impact to sensitive archaeological resources within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District (Figures 1 and 2).

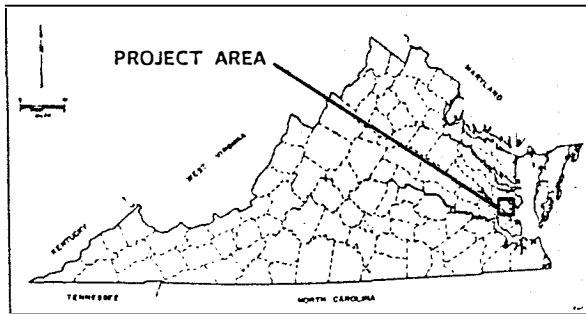


Figure 1. Project area location.

The Phase I archaeological study was divided into two investigative stages. The initial stage of the study included a review of the existing archaeological resources within the project area and selected shovel testing to determine the stratigraphy of the areas to be impacted. The second stage of the Phase I study, based on the results and recommendations of the initial portion of the investigation, focused on sections of the project area that have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits/features. These areas were mechanically stripped for further identification and assessment.

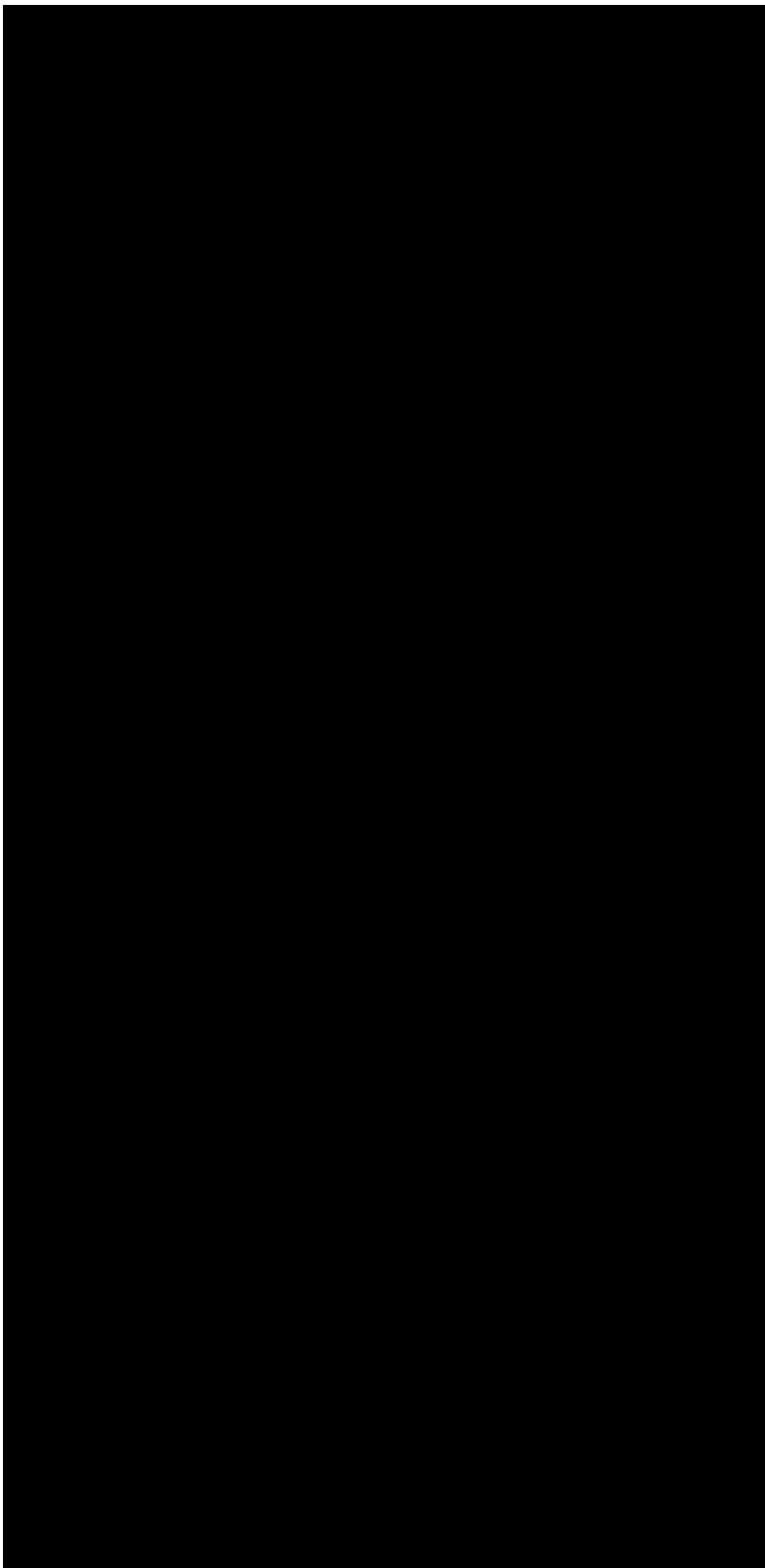
### Description of the Project Area and Overview of Archaeological Resources

The project areas containing the proposed pipeline locations are dispersed across the VIMS campus. Section 3, [REDACTED]

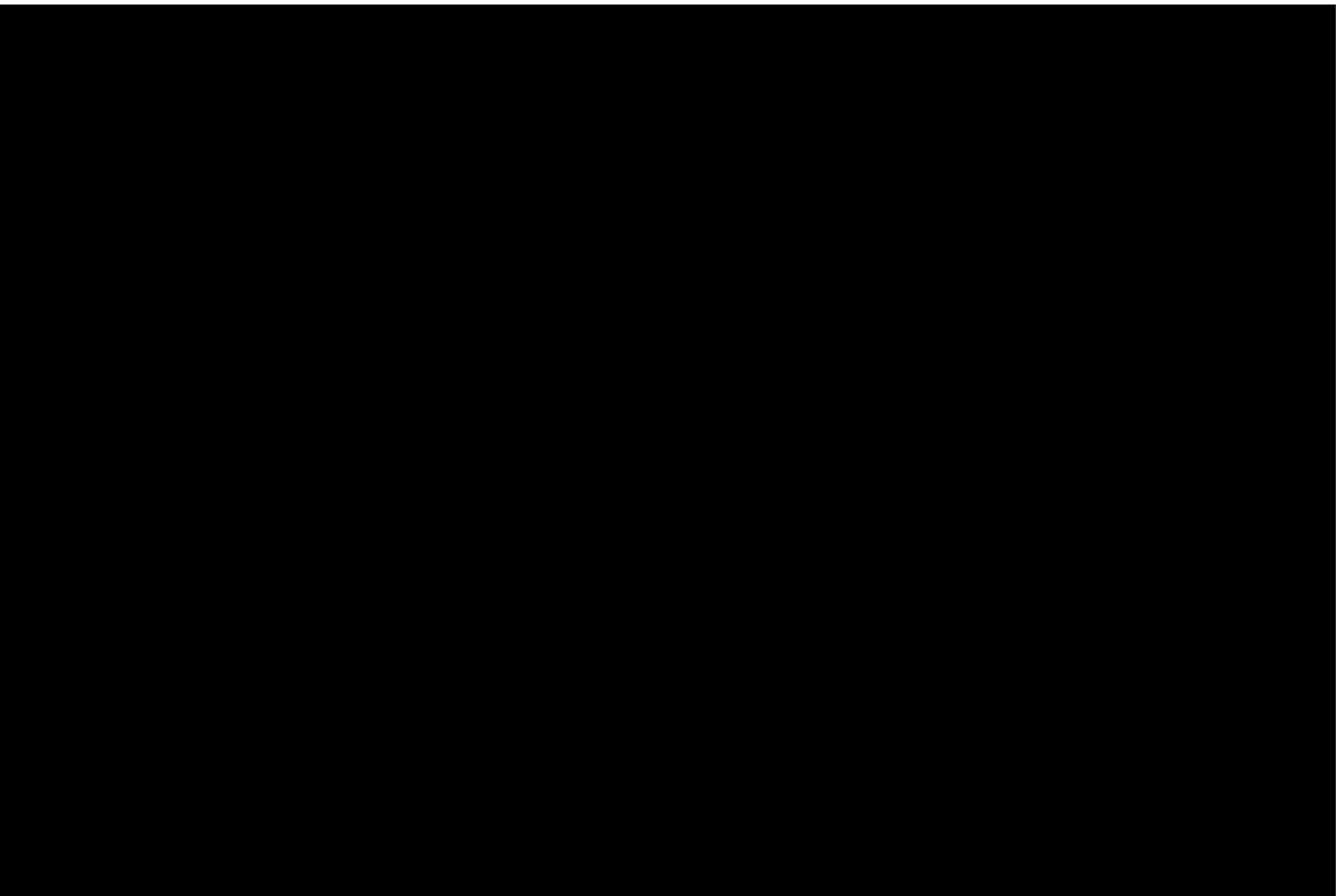
[REDACTED] Elevations vary considerably within the project area, ranging from approximately 3 to 10.7 m (10 to 35 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl).

Section 4 contains proposed water line locations [REDACTED]

The project areas containing the proposed pipeline locations are located within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. As evidenced by preliminary background research, Gloucester Point's National Register status is based on its extensive and significant archaeological resources, some of which are located within the immediate vicinity of the project areas. Many of the district's resources are associated with historic Gloucester Town, which has been historically and

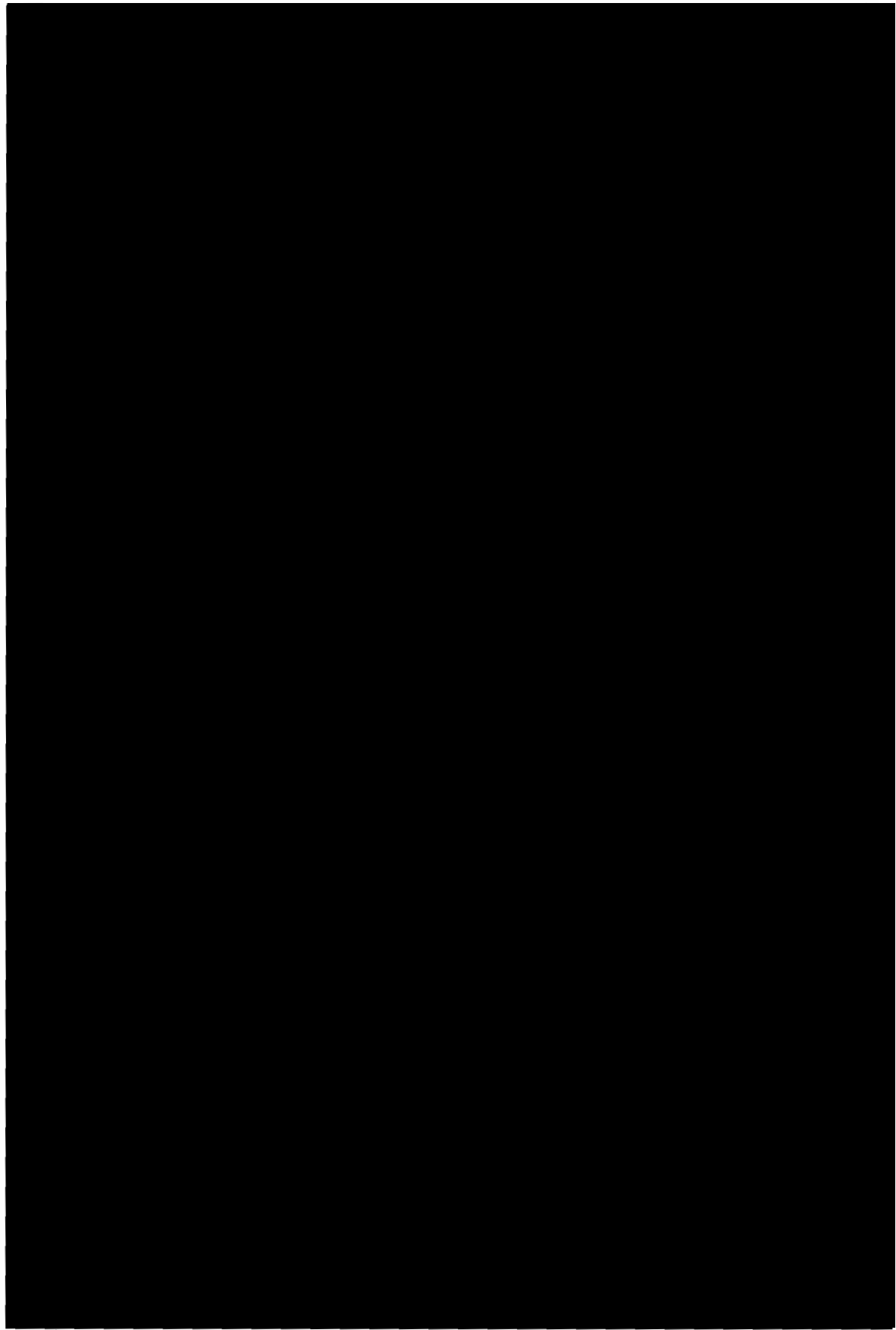


*Figure 2. Project area and environs.*



*Figure 3. Plan of Section 3 showing proposed trench and shovel test locations and recommendations.*





*Figure 4. Plan of Section 4 showing proposed trench and shovel test locations and recommendations.*



archaeologically documented during the past decade (Lucchetti 1982; Hazzard and McCartney 1987). A total of 21 sites, spanning over two hundred years of intensive occupation and containing remains of many domestic and military-related occupations, has been identified within the District (Figure 5).

As noted above, extensive archaeological investigations within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project areas. Within the general project area [REDACTED] the remains of 18 colonial buildings and hundreds of other features have been identified (Sites 44GL177, 39, 169, 200, and 354). Associated with these structures are wells, trashpits, fenceline postholes, and human graves. In addition, archaeological investigations have identified extant and buried remains of earthworks, including a seventeenth-century bastion, an eighteenth-century gun battery, and a nineteenth-century fortification ditch (Hazzard and McCartney 1987) (Figure 6).

While the most extensive archaeological investigations within the Archaeological District have taken place immediately adjacent to the project area, several sites have also been investigated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The extant remains of a Civil War fortification (44GL200) and possible Civil War palisade lines (44GL357) have been identified north of Route 1208. Two eighteenth-/nineteenth-century domestic/commercial sites, 44GL169 and 44GL39, have been located [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Site 44GL169 may have been the location of a tavern until the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, and a domestic dwelling during the nineteenth century. Site 44GL39, located approximately 30.5 m (100 ft.) south of 44GL169, was an early to mid-eighteenth-century domestic site, owned by members of the prominent Burwell family.

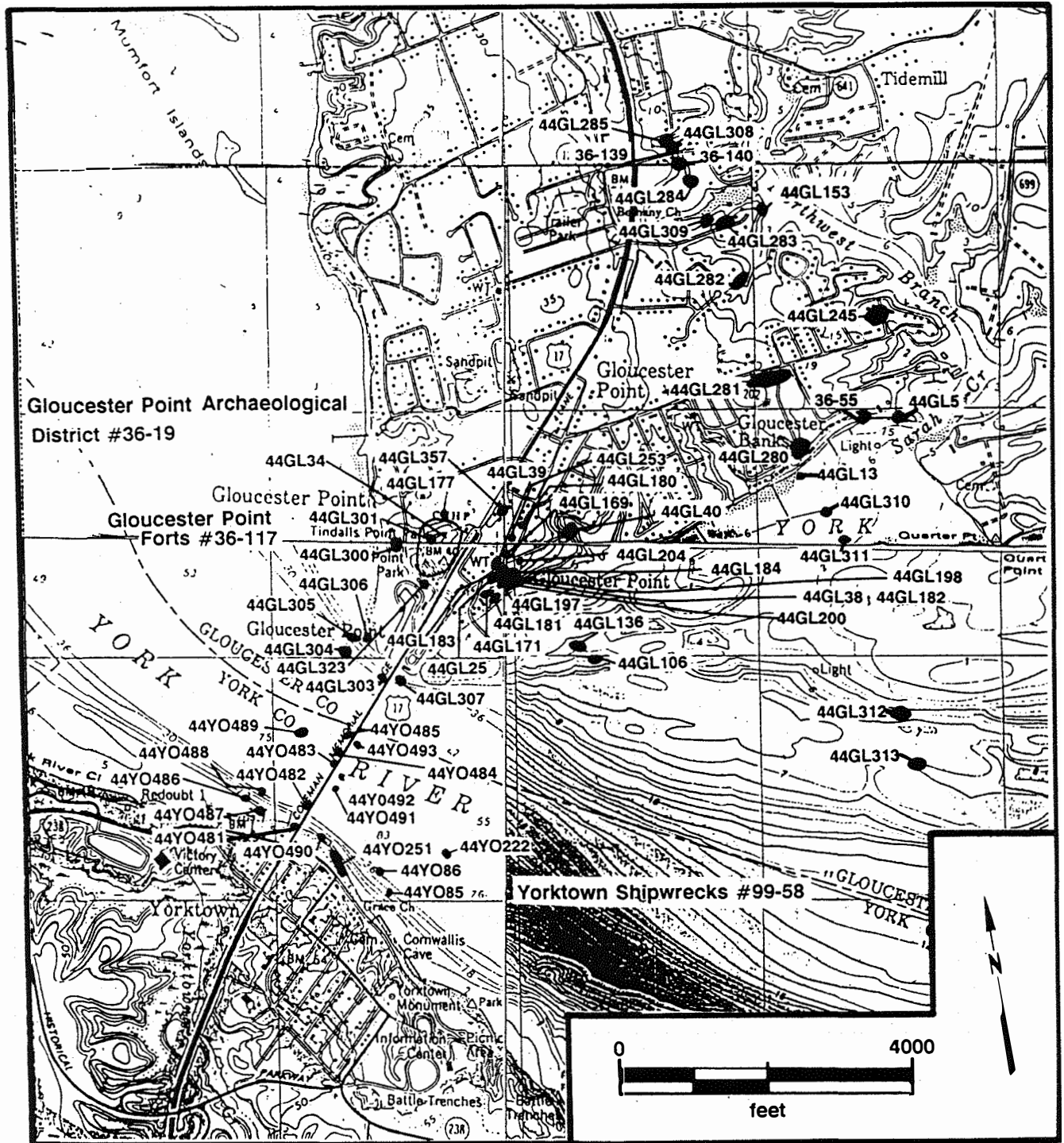
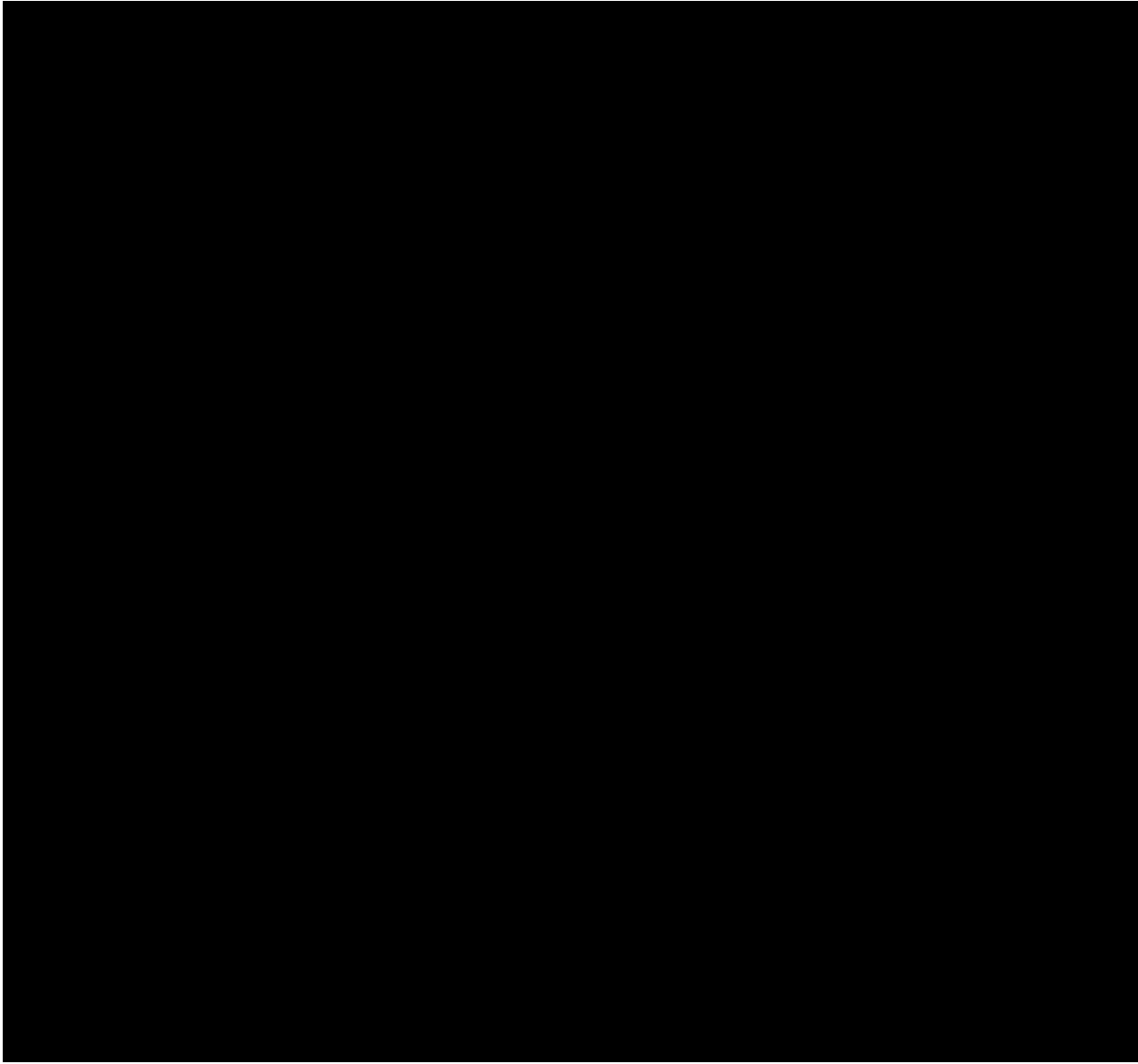


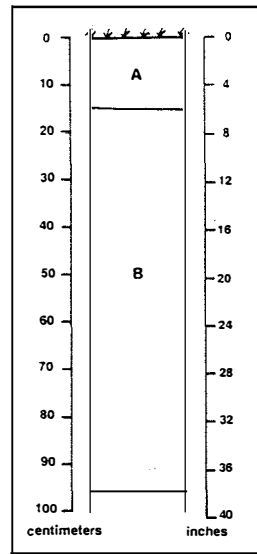
Figure 5. Previously identified sites within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Achilles 1983, Clay Bank 1984, Poquoson West 1983, and Yorktown 1984 topographic quadrangles).



*Figure 6. Plan of archeological resources identified by the VRCA (Hazzard and McCartney 1980).*







**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam*
- B - Dark Yellow Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam*

*Figure 10. Profile of Shovel Test 3.*

sizable quantity of refuse and the depth of the deposit suggest that the debris may be associated with a large eighteenth- and nineteenth-century feature or thick cultural deposit. This deposit or feature may be associated with the remains of a colonial building identified by Hazzard and McCartney (1987), located in close proximity to the test area.

Two additional shovel tests (15 and 16) were placed adjacent to Shovel Test 3 in an attempt to identify the extent of the artifact-rich deposit. Shovel Test 15, located approximately 3 m (10 ft.) south of Shovel Test 3, was characterized by dark brown (10YR4/3) and yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy loam deposits (Figure 11). However, the presence of concrete fragments and wire nails mixed throughout the deposits in Shovel Test 15 indicated that they were modern fill layers. Measuring more than 91 cm (3 ft.) deep, these deposits were most likely associated with the construction of a nearby storm sewer and landscaping activities.

In contrast to Shovel Test 15, Shovel Test 16 (located approximately 15 ft. to the northwest of Shovel Test 15) contained a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam topsoil that measured 21 cm (.7 ft.) thick (Figure 12). This deposit, overlaying a

yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay subsoil, contained a concentration of brick and oyster shell flecks. While relatively sparse, this debris may be scatter associated with the deposit/feature identified in Shovel Test 3, or may be peripheral to it. The research results suggest that the area containing Shovel Tests 3 and 16 is archaeologically "sensitive," while the area of Shovel Test 15, on the downward slope closest to the existing storm sewer, has considerably less archaeological potential.

Areas of low archaeological potential also exist in the lawn area, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This is approximately 5 to 3 m (16.4 to 9.8 ft.) lower in elevation than the area of Shovel Test 3 and is the location of an abandoned drain field and extensive buried utilities associated with the building complex (see Figure 3). Shovel testing in this area was limited to two shovel tests. Shovel Test 4 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The soil profile revealed dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) and yellow brown (10YR5/8) sandy, pebbly fill that extended more than 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground surface (Figure 13). Mixed throughout the deposits was twentieth-century debris, including bottle glass, whiteware, wire nails, and an oyster shell painted with the number "6" (see Appendix B).

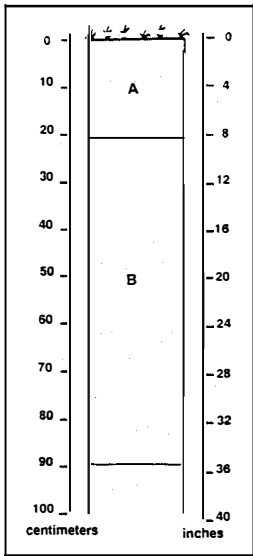
**Shovel Test 5 [REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] Similar to Shovel Test 4, the profile of Shovel Test 5 revealed deeply buried modern fill deposits (Figure 14). The uppermost layer (Layer A) was characterized by a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam, 36 cm (1.2 ft.) thick. This deposit overlay gravel fill that extended more than 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground surface. These fill deposits are most likely associated with nearby storm sewer construction and/or modern landscaping activities. The research results suggests that the sloping lawn areas [REDACTED] have low potential for intact archaeological deposits.

Three shovel tests were placed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shovel Tests 6 and 17 were placed [REDACTED]

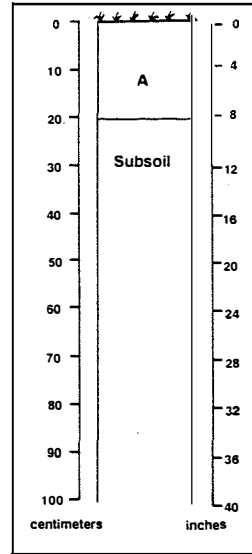
[REDACTED] Shovel Test 6 was placed within a parking lot, [REDACTED]. The soil profile of this unit revealed that the asphalt



KEY

*A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*  
*B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Loam*

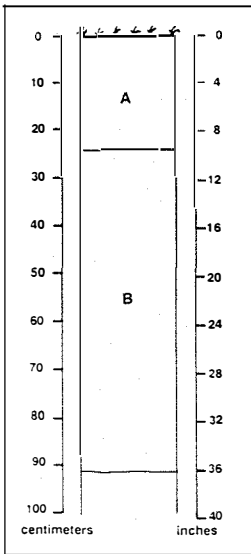
Figure 11. Profile of Shovel Test 15.



KEY

*A - Dark Grayish Brown (10YR4/2) Silty Loam Topsoil*  
*Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Clay*

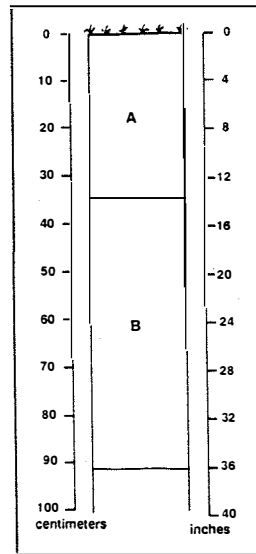
Figure 12. Profile of Shovel Test 16.



KEY

*A - Dark Brown (10YR3/4) Sandy Loam with Pebbles*  
*B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Fill (Modem)*

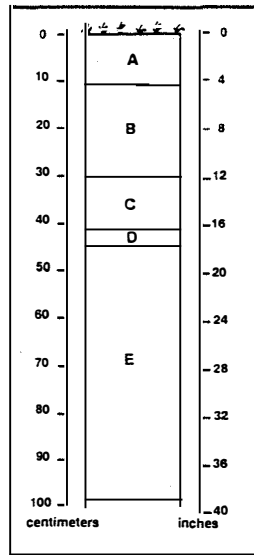
Figure 13. Profile of Shovel Test 4.



KEY

*A - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Loam*  
*B - Gravel Fill*

Figure 14. Profile of Shovel Test 5.

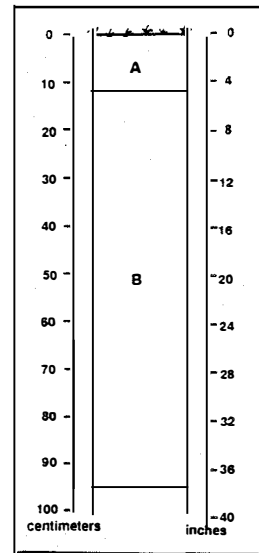


KEY

- A - Asphalt
- B - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sand Fill
- C - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Clay Fill
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand Fill
- E - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Sand Fill

Figure 15. Profile of Shovel Test 6.

paving overlay construction-related gravel and sand deposits that measured over 91 cm (3 ft.) deep (Figure 15). Shovel Test 17, located approximately 7.6 m (25 ft.) southwest of Shovel Test 6, revealed similar sand and gravel deposits associated with road and parking lot construction. The fill within these two units yielded only fragments of asphalt paving and concrete. Although the shovel test results indicate that this location has been heavily disturbed by modern construction activity, the location is adjacent to an eighteenth-/nineteenth-century domestic and military site, identified by members of the Gloucester County Historical Society in 1988. The site is situated in the small yard area on the north side of the VIMS Sediment Laboratory building (VIMS Building 27), in the path of the proposed water line (see Figure 3). Limited testing at this location in 1988 identified the presence of stratified refuse deposits, dating from the early eighteenth century through the Civil War (Farmer, personal communication 1992).



KEY

- A - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam Topsoil
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Fill

Figure 16. Profile of Shovel Test 7.

Shovel Test 7 was placed [redacted]

[redacted] Soils at this location consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy fill (Layer B) (Figure 16). Layer B extended more than 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground surface. Mixed throughout both deposits was a variety of artifacts, including a prehistoric ceramic fragment, a glass button, modern bottle glass, and a fragment of asphalt (see Appendix B). The presence of the fragment of asphalt deep within Layer B suggests that extensive filling may have taken place at this location. This portion of the project area has low potential for intact cultural deposits.

**Recommendation.** The research results indicate that portions of Section 3 within the project area should be monitored by a professional archaeologist as part of the second stage of the Phase I investigation. These areas have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits

[redacted] Specifically, these locations include



the proposed trench line, [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] If possible, it is recommended that this latter area, the location of a known site, be avoided by rerouting the proposed water line trench. The research results indicate that the lawn areas [REDACTED] [REDACTED] have low potential for containing intact cultural deposits; therefore, monitoring is not warranted at these locations (see Figure 3).

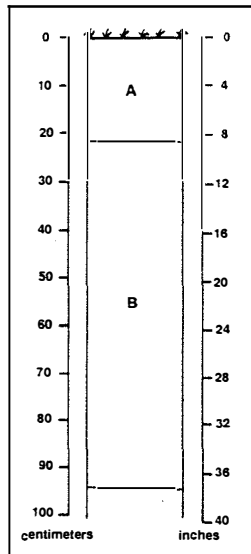
*Section 4*

Shovel testing within Section 4 was conducted

[REDACTED]  
 One shovel test (Shovel Test 8) was placed [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]

The soil profile at this location was characterized by an upper deposit of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam mottled with dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) sand (Figure 17). This deposit (Layer A), measuring 21 cm (.7 ft.) thick, overlay a thick layer of dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) sand fill (Layer B) which extended over 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground surface. Mixed throughout Layers A and B were fragments of modern bottle glass, a wrought and wire nail, and roofing slate. These materials may be either refuse associated with the construction [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and/or fill deposition scatter associated with landscape/ construction activities. The presence of twentieth-century materials deep within fill Layer B indicates that this location has low potential for intact archaeological deposits.

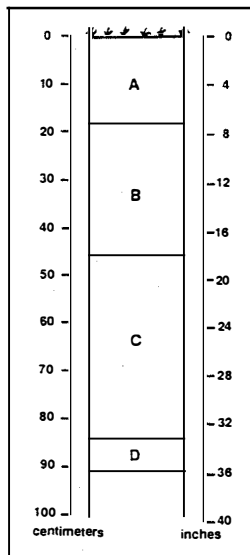
Five shovel tests were placed [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] Shovel Tests 9 and 13 were placed in the yard, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The shovel tests revealed well-developed soils at this location (Figure 18). The uppermost deposit (Layer A) consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) organic sandy loam topsoil that measured 18 cm (.6 ft.) thick. This deposit overlay a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam (Layer B) that measured slightly less than 30 cm (1 ft.) thick. Beneath Layer B was Layer C, a relatively thick 40-cm (1.3-ft.) deposit of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. At approximately 85 cm (2.8 ft.) below ground surface was the top of a layer of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay loam (Layer D), which continued below the 3 ft. depth of the test unit.



*KEY*

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam Mottled with Dark Yellow Brown (10YR4/6) Sand*
- B - Dark Yellow Brown (10YR4/6) Sand Fill*

*Figure 17. Profile of Shovel Test 8.*



*KEY*

- A - Very Dark Brown (10YR2/2) Organic Sandy Loam*
- B - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sand Fill*
- C - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam*
- D - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Clay*

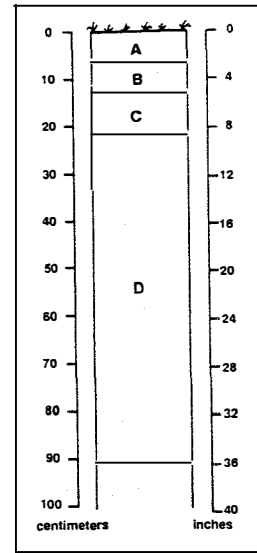
*Figure 18. Profile of Shovel Test 9.*

Fragments of slate, handmade brick, window glass, wrought and wire nails, oyster shell, a pipe stem and pipe bowl, Westerwald stoneware, coarse earthenware, and bottle glass were recovered from the deposits (see Appendix B). While much of the architectural debris appears to be modern and may be associated with the construction [REDACTED] early in the twentieth century, the presence of eighteenth-century ceramic and bottle glass fragments reflects early historic occupation at this location. The presence of these materials from apparently stratified layers indicates that the yard area [REDACTED] has a high potential for containing intact archaeological deposits. These deposits may be associated with Site 44GL177, large portions of which were investigated by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA) in the early 1980s (Lucchetti 1982; Hazzard and McCartney 1987). The deposits identified in Shovel Tests 9 and 13 lay outside the excavation limits of the earlier VRCA investigation, suggesting that they have been subject to minimal disturbance.

A third shovel test (Shovel Test 10) was placed in the parking lot, [REDACTED] west of Shovel Tests 9 and 13. Although its location is within the area investigated by the VRCA (Hazzard and McCartney 1987), the shovel test was designed to document the depth of modern fill and disturbance at this location. The removal of the asphalt from the unit revealed modern fill layers of compacted gravel and sand that extended at least 91 cm (3 ft.) below the parking lot surface (Figure 19). The depth of the construction-related deposits suggests that the area beneath the parking lot has low potential for containing intact archaeological deposits; however, several Revolutionary War-period graves were identified at this location by the VRCA (Hazzard and McCartney 1987) [REDACTED]. It is possible that additional graves may exist, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 11 and 12) were placed [REDACTED] east of Shovel Tests 9, 10, and 13 (see Figure 4). Shovel Test 11 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] This unit contained a single deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand. This culturally

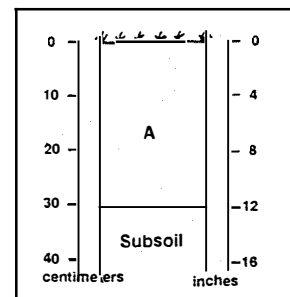
sterile deposit overlay a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 20).



**KEY**

- A - Asphalt*
- B - Gravel*
- C - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/8) Sand Fill*
- D - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Sand Fill*

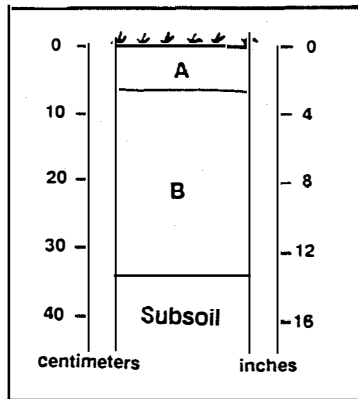
Figure 19. Profile of Shovel Test 10.



**KEY**

- A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Organic Sandy Loam Mottled with Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sand*
- Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay*

Figure 20. Profile of Shovel Test 11.



**KEY**

*A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam*

*B - Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*

*Subsoil - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay*

Figure 21. Profile of Shovel Test 12.

north of Shovel Test 11 was Shovel Test 12. The soil profile of this unit was characterized by an upper layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam and sod (Layer A) that overlay a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer B) (Figure 21). Beneath Layer B, at a depth of 24 cm (.8 ft.) below ground surface, was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil. The relatively thin deposits at this location contained fragments of oyster shell, handmade brick, coarse earthenware, and white saltglazed stoneware (see Appendix B). The eighteenth-century domestic and architectural debris may be refuse scatter associated with Site 44GL360.

The results of a subsequent survey suggest that the site may extend at least 76.2 m (250 ft.) to the south (Higgins et al. 1992) (Figure 22). It is possible that the present project area lies within the southern boundary of this site.

**Recommendation.** The research results indicate that portions of Section 4 within the project area should be monitored by a professional archaeologist as part of the second stage of the

**Phase I investigation** (see Figure 4). Specifically, these locations should include the proposed trench line,

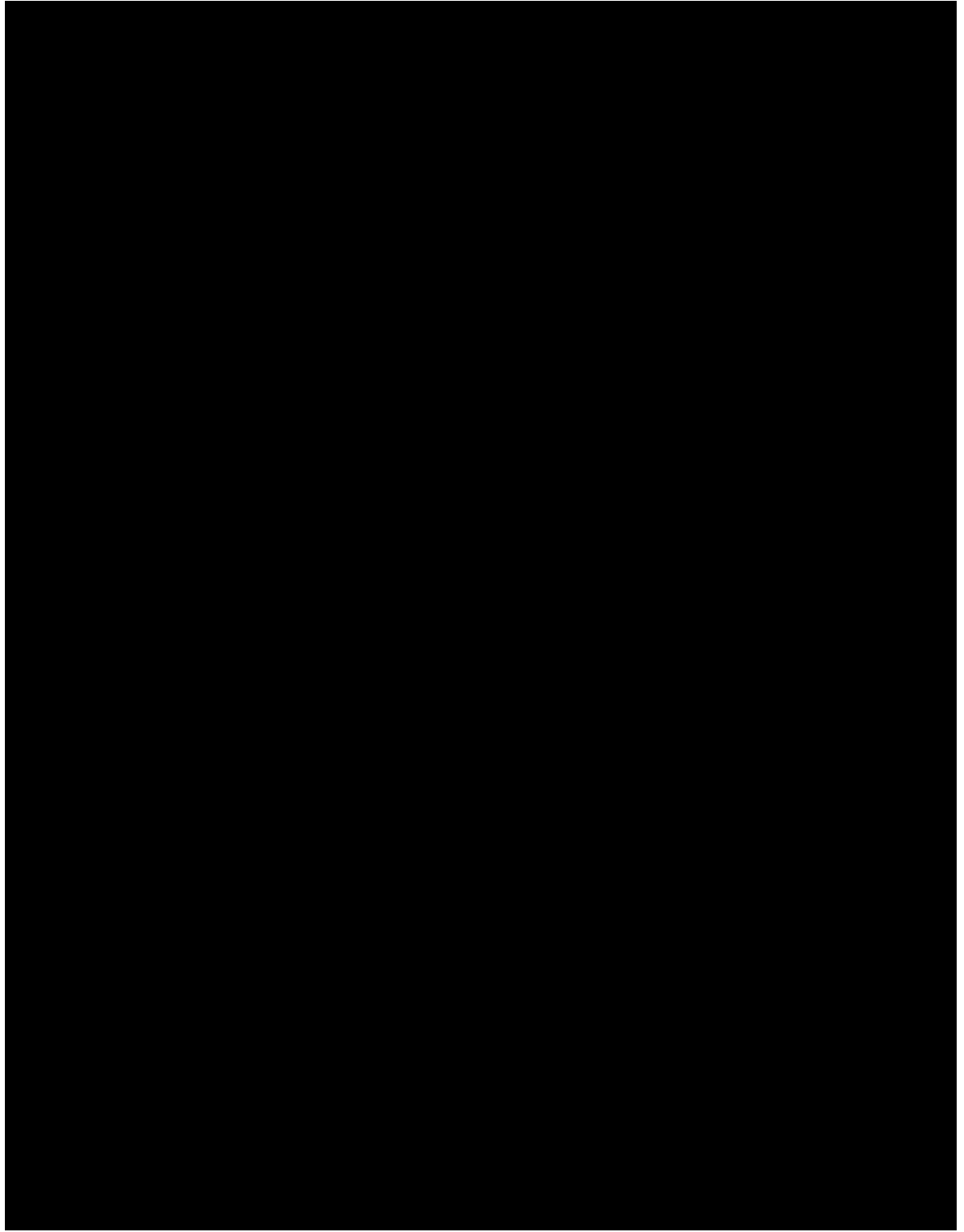
The research results indicate that the yard has low potential for containing intact cultural deposits; therefore, monitoring is not warranted for this location

**Summary**

The research results for this portion of the Phase I survey indicate that several areas within the proposed project area have high potential to contain archaeological resources that may contribute to the significance of the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. Within Section 3, the proposed trench line which transects the lawn

has high potential for containing intact cultural deposits. The first location should be mechanically stripped to determine the extent of potentially eligible resources in the pipeline path. It is recommended that, if possible, the second area which contains a known site be avoided by rerouting the proposed water line trench. The research results indicate that the lawn areas have low potential for containing intact cultural deposits, therefore, monitoring is not warranted at these locations.

The research results indicate that portions of Section 4 should be monitored by a professional archaeologist as part of the second stage of the Phase I investigation. The locations included the yard and parking lot particularly the yard area, have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits. The research results indicate that the east yard has low potential for containing intact cultural deposits, therefore, monitoring is not warranted for this location.



*Figure 22. Plan of Site 44GL360.*



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## CHAPTER 3: Results of Additional Phase I Survey and Monitoring

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### Additional Shovel Testing in Sections 3 and 4

The initial Phase I research results indicated that portions of Sections 3 and 4 within the project area should be monitored by a professional archaeologist as part of the second stage of the Phase I investigation. It was determined that the yards [REDACTED] (Section 3), and the yard and parking lot [REDACTED] (Section 4) have a high potential for containing intact cultural deposits and that these deposits would be disturbed by the proposed pipeline project. To avoid impacting the resources, alternative pipeline routes were selected. Additional Phase I research consisted of shovel tests dug along the alternative routes to identify and assess the condition of archaeological deposits.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated adjacent to the foundations [REDACTED]. The soil profiles varied across these areas and are generally represented by Shovel Tests 1, 13, and 8. Shovel Test 1 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) that measured 34 cm (1.1 ft.) thick (Figure 24). Beneath the topsoil was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam mottled with yellow (10YR7/8) sand (Layer B). The sand overlay a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand (Layer C) that appeared at 56 cm (1.85 ft.) below ground surface. This deposit measured at least 46 cm (1.5 ft.) thick.

Shovel Test 1 contained a mix of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century artifacts including a fragment of coarse earthenware, pieces of bottle glass, and a fragment of modern tile (see Appendix B). The tile was recovered near the bottom of the test unit indicating that the deposits probably dated to the twentieth century.

Shovel Test 13, [REDACTED] approximately 125 east of Shovel Test 1, consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) over a dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sand

(Layer B) (Figure 25). Beneath the sand at 34 cm (1.1 ft.) below ground surface was a thick, brown (10YR5/4) sand (Layer C). Fourteen artifacts were recovered including pieces of nineteenth-century bottle glass and fragments of concrete (see Appendix B).

Shovel Test 8 was [REDACTED] near the west end of the proposed trench route. The uppermost layer consisted of a very dark brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam (Layer A) (Figure 26). Layer A was over a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer B) which in turn, was over a dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) sand (Layer C). Beneath Layer C at 58 cm (1.9 ft.) below ground surface was a wet, dark brown (7.5YR4/4) silty sand (Layer D). Mixed throughout the deposits was twentieth-century architectural debris including nail fragments and pieces of window glass, concrete, and machine-made bricks.

Additional Phase I testing was also completed in Section 4. Three shovel tests were dug along the new proposed water line route, extending northwest [REDACTED] across the yard area [REDACTED]. Shovel Test 1 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam (Layer A) that measured 20 cm (.65 ft.) (Figure 28). Beneath Layer A was a dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B was over a compact, dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam (Layer C) mixed with oyster shell. At 50 cm (1.64 ft.) below ground surface was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Layer D).

Forty artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test 1. These materials included a variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts such as fragments of creamware, delftware, Chinese porcelain ceramics, a pipe bowl and pipestem fragments, bottle glass, and a gun flint (see Appendix C).

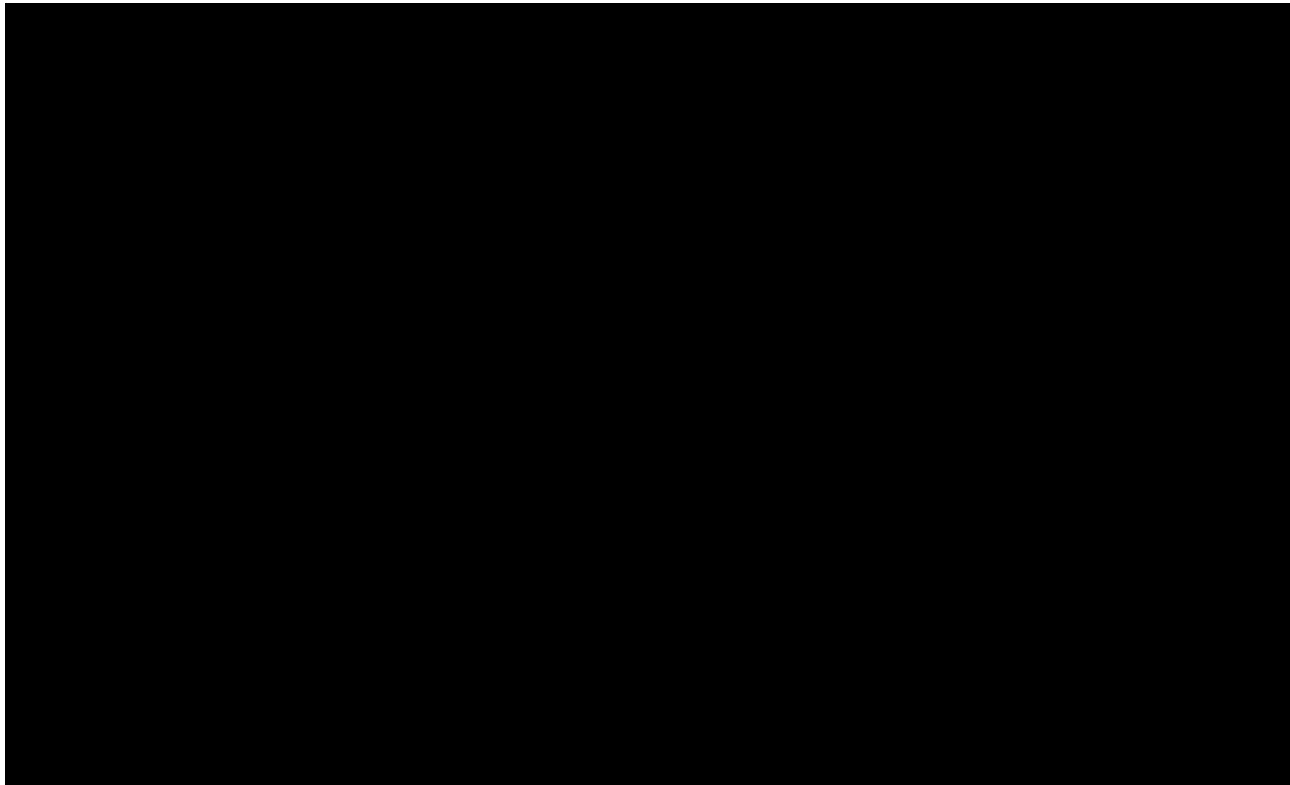
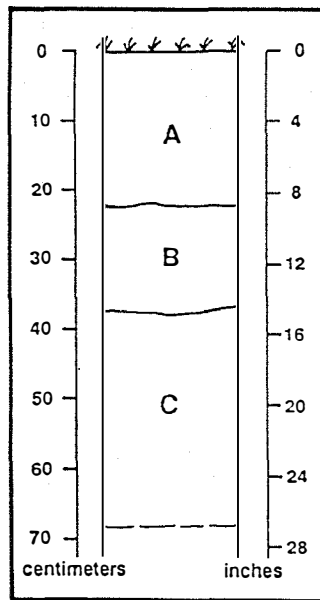


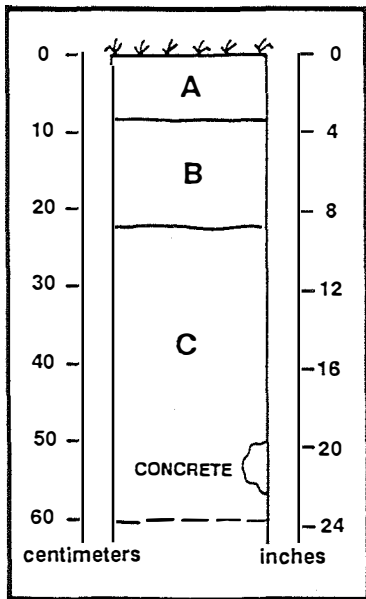
Figure 23. Plan showing shovel tests along Trench 5, Section 3.



*KEY*

- A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam (Topsoil)*
- B - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sandy Loam Mottled with Yellow (10YR7/8) Sand*
- C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Sand*

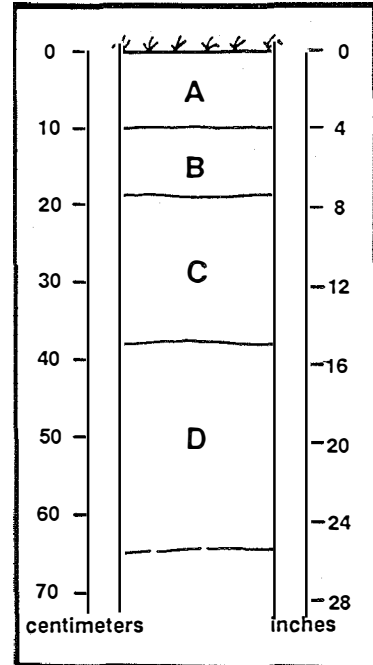
Figure 24. Profile of Shovel Test 1, Section 3.



*KEY*

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Topsoil)*
- B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sand*
- C - Brown (10YR5/4) Sand*

*Figure 25. Profile of Shovel Test 13, Section 3.*

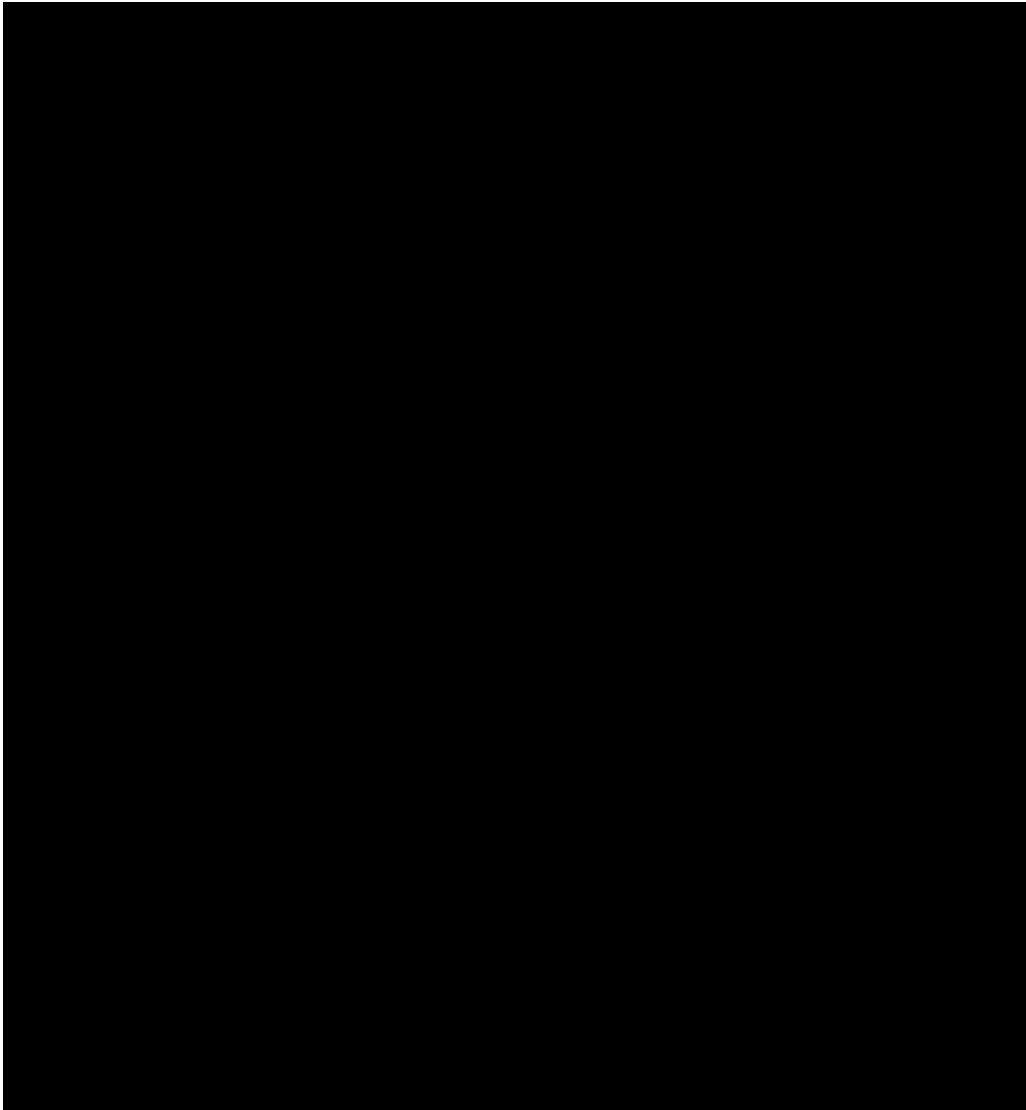


*KEY*

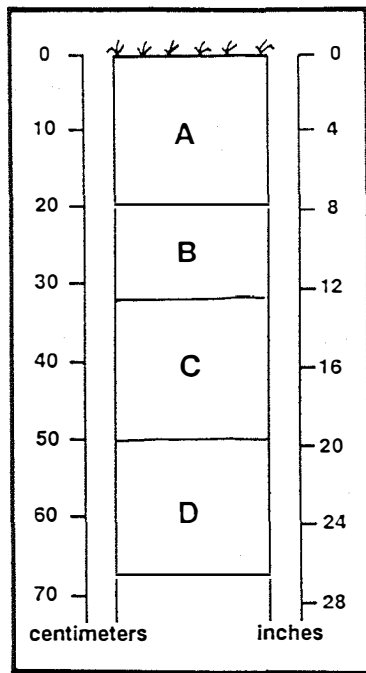
- A - Very Dark Brown (10YR4/2) Sandy Loam*
- B - Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*
- C - Dark Yellow Brown (10YR4/4) Sand*
- D - Dark Brown (7.5YR4/4) Silty Sand*

*Figure 26. Profile of Shovel Test 8, Section 3.*





*Figure 27. Plan showing shovel tests in Section 4 along new proposed pipeline.*



**KEY**

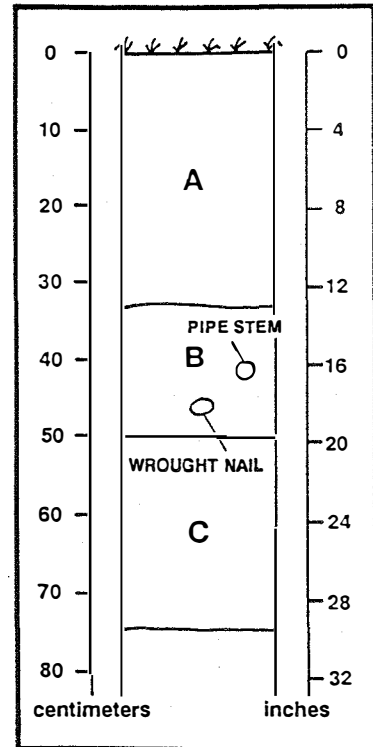
- A - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam*
- B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/4) Sandy Loam*
- C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/4) Compact Sandy Loam Mixed with Oyster Shell*
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

*Figure 28. Profile of Shovel Test 1, Section 4.*

Shovel Test 2 was placed 21.3 m (70 ft.) northwest of Shovel Test 1. The uppermost layer consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sand fill (Layer A) (Figure 29). Below the sand at 32 cm (1.04 ft.) below ground surface was a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B was over a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer C). Several eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts (n=19) were recovered from the shovel test. These included a fragment of pearlware, bottle glass, a furniture tack, a pipestem, a wrought nail, and pieces of handmade brick (see Appendix C).

Shovel Test 3, located near the end of the proposed trench line, consisted of a single deposit of dark brown (5YR4/3) sandy loam fill mottled with a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay (Layer A) (Figure 30). Beneath this deposit at 44 cm (1.44 ft.) below ground surface was a strong brown (7.5YR4/6)

sandy clay subsoil. Layer A contained a mix of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century artifacts including fragments of Chinese porcelain, white saltglazed stoneware, bottle glass, plaster, nails, and brick. Prehistoric material was limited to a single piece of quartz debitage (see Appendix C).

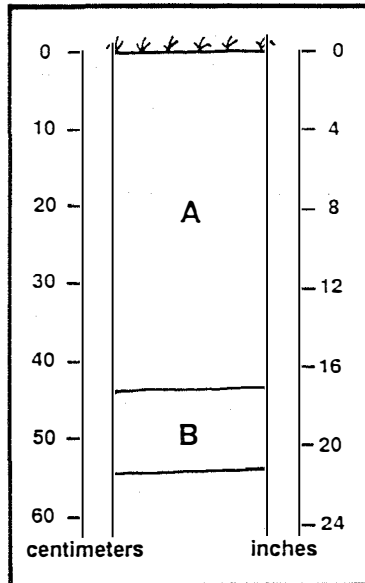


**KEY**

- A - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sand (Fill)*
- B - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/2) Sandy Loam*
- C - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

*Figure 29. Profile of Shovel Test 2, Section 4.*

Additional Phase I survey in Section 4 indicated that the yard areas [REDACTED] had high potential for containing intact cultural deposits and would be impacted by the proposed pipeline alternative. In Section 3, the presence of relatively deep, modern fill deposits [REDACTED] indicated that these areas had low potential for containing intact archaeological deposits; however, their close proximity to archaeologically sensitive areas identified during the initial Phase I required that they be monitored.



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (5YR4/3) Sandy Loam Fill Mottled with Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Clay*
- B - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

Figure 30. Profile of Shovel Test 3, Section 4.

**Archaeological Monitoring in Sections 3 and 4**

Based on previous work, areas of modern fill and archaeologically sensitive areas were delineated on the construction plan map [REDACTED]. Archaeologically sensitive areas, marked in red in [REDACTED] were to be monitored by a professional archaeologist during trench excavation to ensure that no intact archaeological deposits were disturbed or destroyed. Upon arrival [REDACTED] the archaeologist discovered that the contractor had already begun trenching in an archaeologically sensitive area, and intact cultural deposits were present in the profile of the trench (Trench 1).

Underneath a relatively thin layer of modern soil development (Layer A) was a thin layer of modern fill of variable thickness (Layer B) (Figures 31 and 32). This fill layer contained both nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts including ceramic, brick, oyster shell, animal bone, bottle glass, nails, and other metal scraps (see Appendix D). This fill capped intact cultural deposits in Layer C. Within Layer C in this trench are two deposits of oyster

shell, Feature 1-A and Feature 1-B. Nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered throughout Layer C, and included bottle glass, coarse earthenware, butchered animal bone, handmade brick with shell mortar, cut nails, metal strapping, and a portion of a cannonball (see Appendix D). Neck and lip portions of nineteenth-century mold-blown bottles were found in both Feature 1-A and Feature 1-B.

Limited testing was conducted in the base of Trench 1 to determine the thickness of Layer C and to test for other cultural deposits (see Figure 32). Layer C was found to be approximately 91 cm (3 ft.) thick at the southern end of Trench 1, becoming thinner and sloping uphill to the north until being truncated by modern disturbances. Layer C was underlain in the subtrench test by layers of medium and fine sand (Layers H and I), which were found to underlie Layer C elsewhere on the site.

As Layer C sloped uphill toward the northern end of the trench, the soil sequence began to change. At a point near the middle of the trench, an abrupt edge is formed by Layer G, a very clayey and firm medium to coarse sand (see Figures 31 and 32). This is overlain by Stratum E, a very coarse sand heavy with particles of marine shell but no artifacts. These two layers intervene between Layer C and the sandy, sterile Layers H and I.

Two features were identified at the top of Layer G (see Figure 31). Feature 2 was a posthole, and Feature 3 appeared to be a portion of a trash pit. A piece of handmade brick with a heavy glaze was recovered from the top of Feature 3, and several other pieces of brick and shell were also noted within the feature. Neither feature was excavated. Both of these features appear to predate the oyster shell deposits Feature 1-A and 1-B.

It was initially thought that Layer G was an original, natural soil surface, given the posthole and pit features excavated into this soil. An attempt to test below this surface, however, encountered a heavy deposit of animal bone within the matrix of Layer G, suggesting that this, too, is redeposited material. A few of these animal bones had some copper staining. Handmade brick, animal bone, and a piece of eighteenth-century bottle glass were recovered from Layer G (see Appendix D).

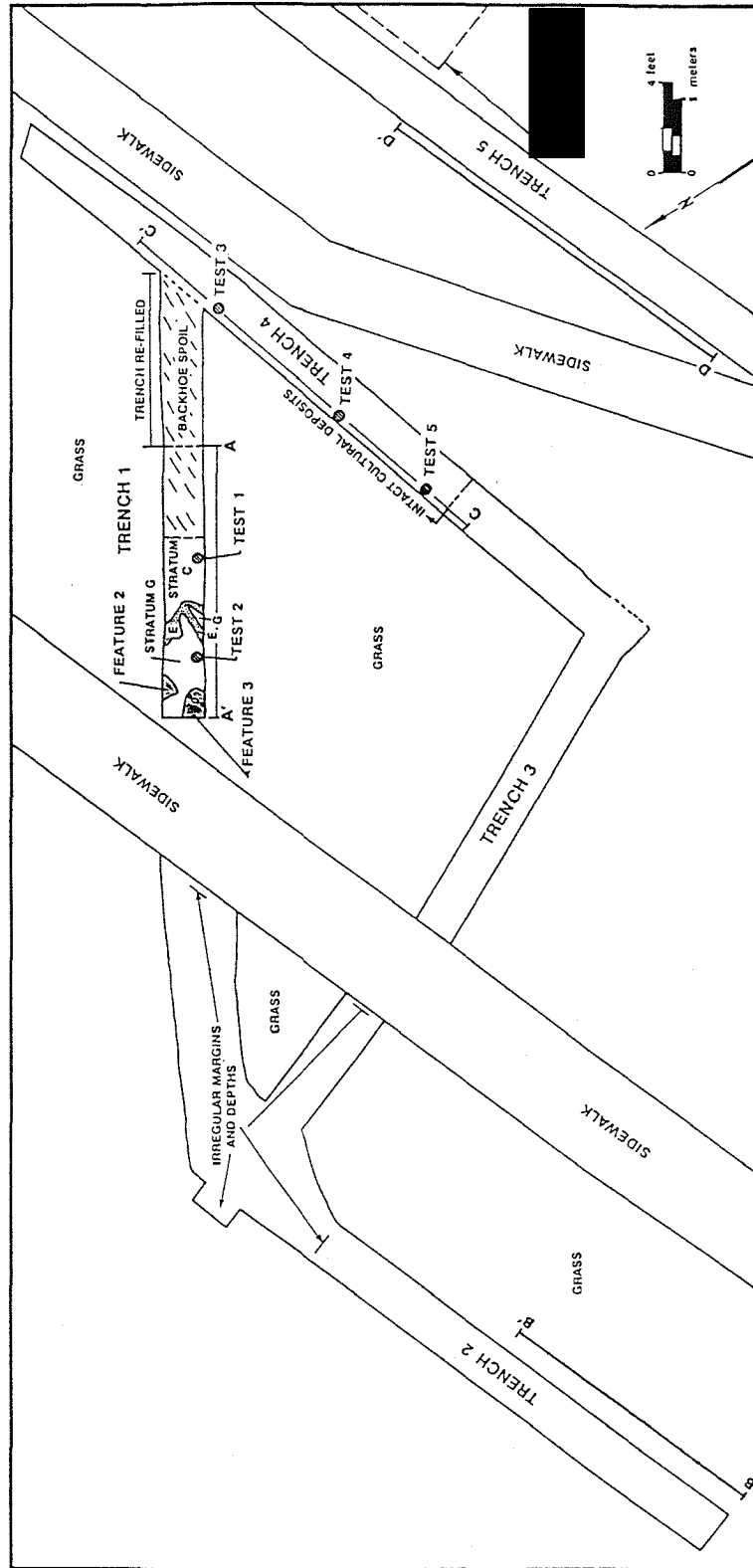
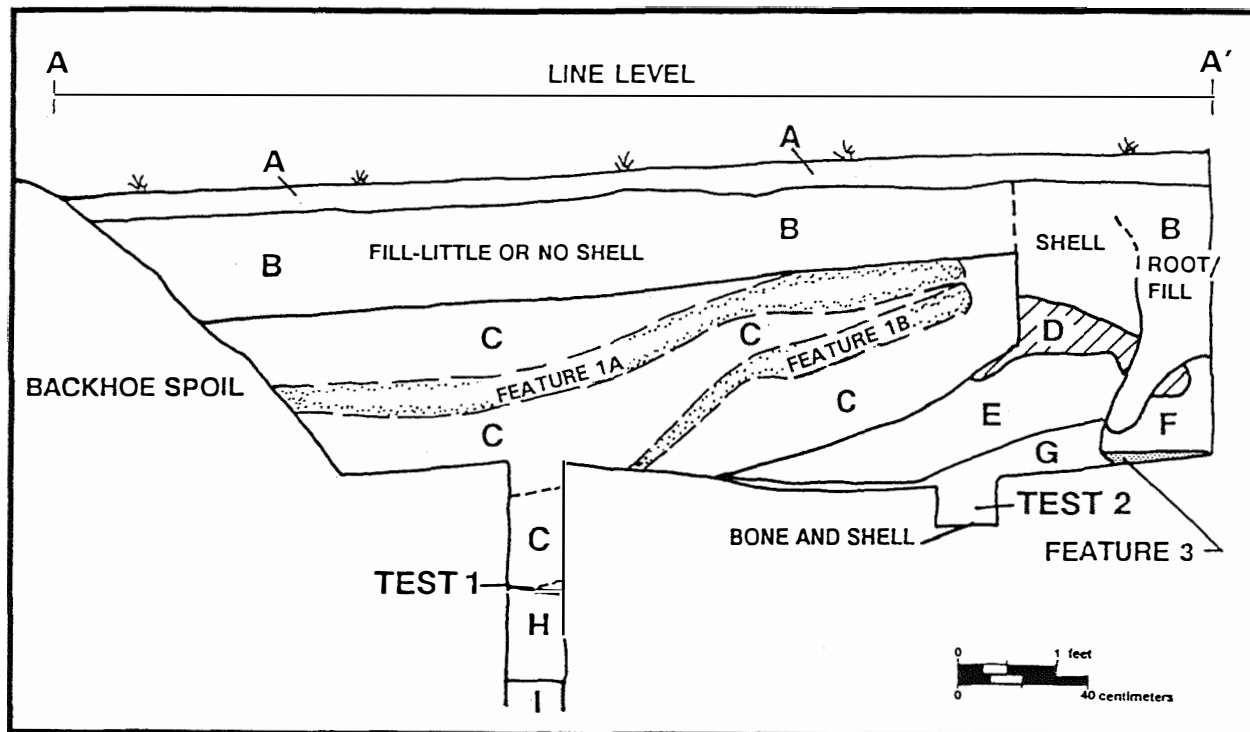


Figure 31. Plan showing Trenches 1-5, Section 3.



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Medium Sand*
- B - Fill/Disturbance*
- C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Medium Sand*
- Feature 1A - Oyster Shell*
- Feature 1B - Oyster Shell*
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Medium Sand*
- E - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Coarse Sand with Heavy Concentration of Non-Oyster Marine Shell*
- F - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Medium to Coarse Sand with Small Pebbles*
- G - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Clayey Medium Sand*
- H - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Medium Loamy Sand*
- I - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Fine Sand*

Figure 32. South profile of Trench 1, Section 3.

During the investigation of Trench 1, backhoe excavation continued in the "blue line" areas of modern fill. However, along one east-west transect, the trench was excavated several feet north of where the plans indicated that the pipe was to go; this area had not previously been tested, and archaeological deposits were identified in the western end of this trench (Trench 2) (Figure 33) (see Figure 31). Modern soil and fill overlay intact cultural deposits similar to Layer C in Trench 1. Layer C contained a deposit of oyster shell (Feature 4), but was much thinner in this area than in Trench 1. Handmade brick and the base of a wine bottle dating to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century were recovered from Feature 4. Intermittent pockets of Layer G soil were identified immediately beneath Layer C in this area, attesting to its redeposited nature. Layers C and G were underlain by Layers H and I, as in Trench 1.

The fill layer (Layer B) was removed in Trench 4, which runs roughly east-west at the southern end of Trench 1 (Figure 34) (see Figure 31). Layer C was again identified under the fill layer until it was truncated about 4.6 m (15 ft.) west of the intersection of Trenches 1 and 4. Sub-trench tests were conducted within this trench, indicating that the oyster shell feature within Layer C is still present, and becomes increasingly shallow in depth toward the west. Handmade brick, shell mortar, nineteenth-century coarse earthenware and bottle glass, butchered animal bone, cut nails, and an intact Minie ball were recovered from Layer C in this trench.

Intact cultural layers are present in Area 3. Artifacts from Layer C suggest nineteenth-century sheet refuse thrown downslope, forming a midden deposit. Nineteenth-century artifact types have a limited range, represented by brick, shell, bottle glass, coarse earthenware with an interior glaze, ammunition, and nails, and miscellaneous metal. The depth and thickness of the deposit is not uniform, and its distribution is widespread, [REDACTED]. In one area, these nineteenth-century deposits overlie an earlier occupation represented by a pit and a posthole within Layer G in Trench 1.

In order to avoid identified intact cultural features, Trenches 1 and 4 were abandoned and backfilled following completion of the field

documentation (see Figure 31). Trench 5 was laid out based on previous testing to reroute around the intact features. Trench 5 was monitored by WMCAR staff during its excavation. The trench extended approximately 76.2 m (250 ft.) [REDACTED]

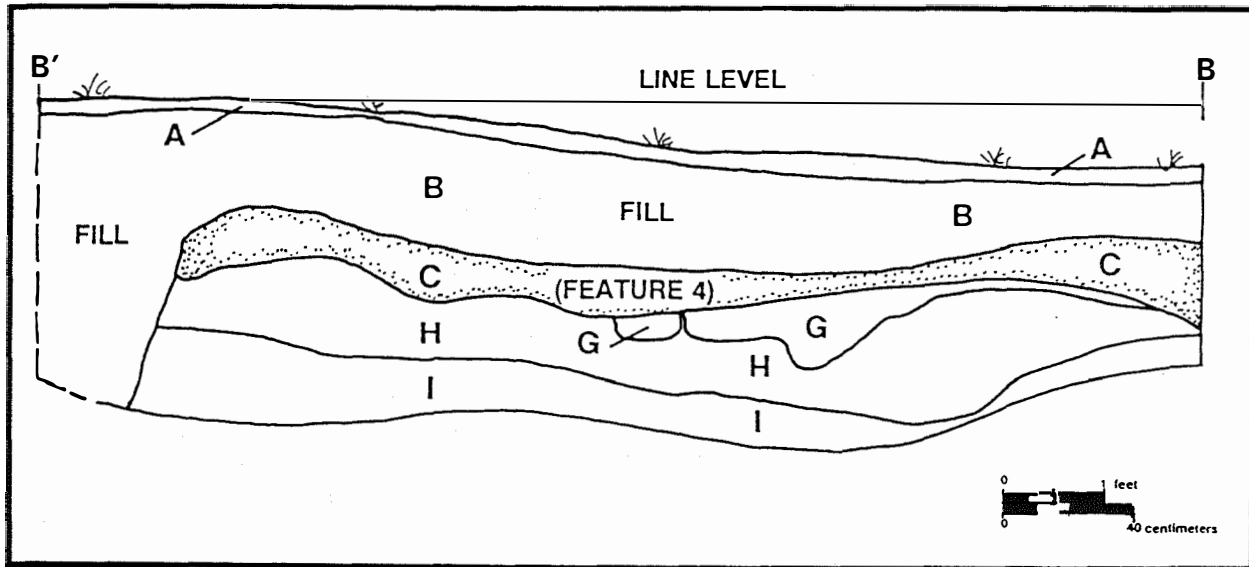
Most of Trench 5 paralleled the foundations of these buildings; however, its western end extended approximately 4.6 m (15 ft.) [REDACTED]. The eastern half of the trench crossed the steep yard area [REDACTED] and terminated near the north entrance to this building.

As discussed above, shovel tests at these locations identified relatively deep, modern fill deposits. They indicated that the proposed trench route had low potential for containing archaeological resources. Monitoring of the trench excavation confirmed this disturbance along the entire length of the trench; however, intact historic deposits were identified beneath modern fill at its most western end.

The uppermost soil layer at this portion of the trench consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam (Layer A) that measured from 12 to 34 cm (.4 to 1.1 ft.) thick (Figure 35). Mixed within the layer were pieces of concrete and pebbles. Beneath Layer A was a relatively thin layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sand (Layer B). Contained within the sand was an iron pipe, which was located near the western end of the trench.

Layer C, consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy loam, measured 18 to 46 cm (.6 to 1.5 ft.) thick. Mixed within the deposit were gravel and pieces of asphalt. Below Layer C was dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam (Layer D). Contained within the layer was a concentration of concrete, gravel, and mortar.

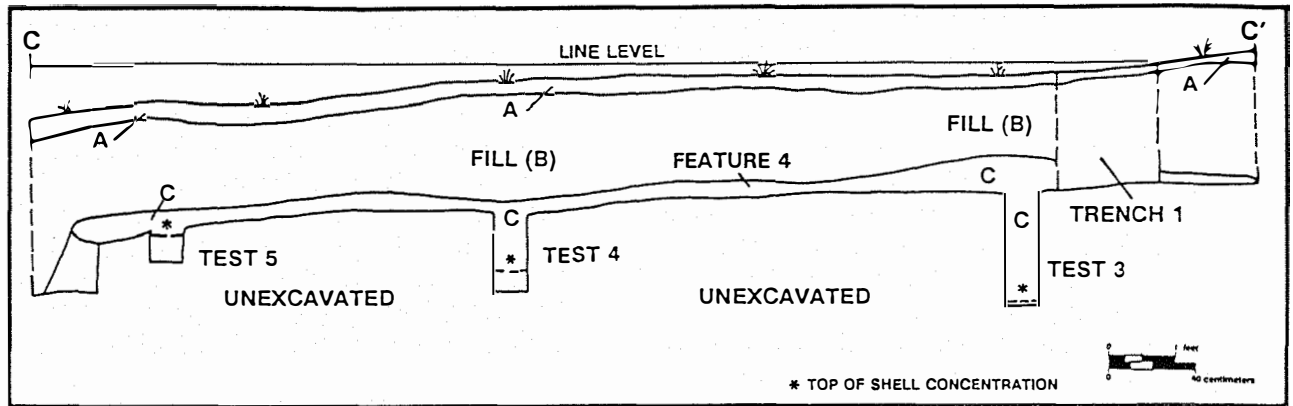
Beneath Layer D, at a depth of 94 cm (3.1 ft.) below ground surface, was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam (Layer E). Nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from this layer including a Bristol style stoneware bottle and two pieces of bottle glass (see Appendix D). Layer E is located adjacent to three deposits on the western end of the trench. Layers F and G consist of a yellowish brown (10YR5/8 and 10YR5/6 respectively) sand. Layer H was a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Medium Sand*
- B - Fill/Disturbance*
- C (Feature 4) - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Medium Sand with Deposit of Oyster Shell*
- G - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Clayey Medium Sand*
- H - Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Medium Loamy Sand*
- I - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Fine Sand*

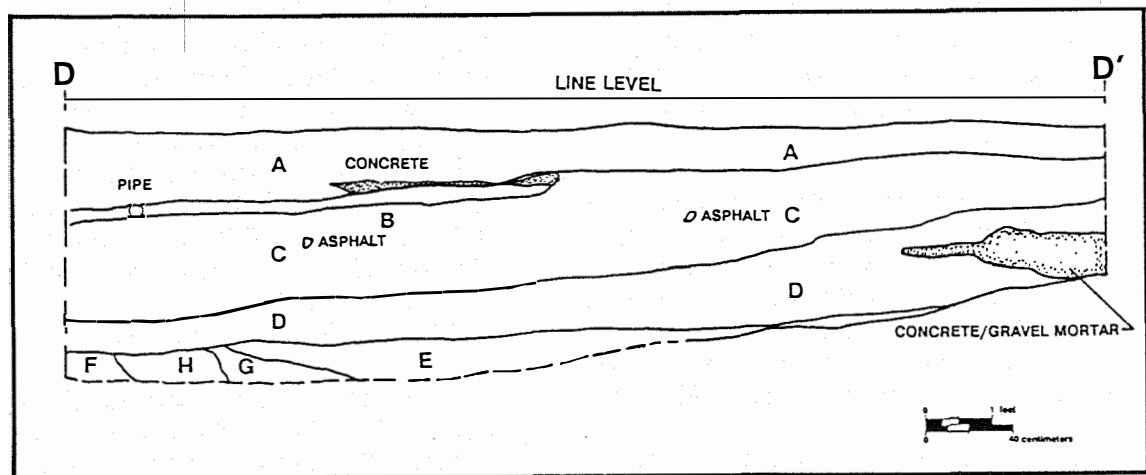
Figure 33. South profile of Trench 2, Section 3.



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Medium Sand
- B - Fill/Disturbance
- C (Feature 4) - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Medium Sand with Deposit of Oyster Shell

Figure 34. North profile of Trench 4, Section 3.



KEY

- A - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sandy Loam
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Loam Mixed with gravel and pieces of asphalt
- D - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam
- E - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam
- F - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand
- G - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand
- H - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam Mottled with a Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand

Figure 35. North profile of Trench 5, Section 3.



mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand. Contained within the layer was a concentration of oyster shell.

Layers E-H are similar to those layers (i.e., Layers C, G, H, and I) identified in Trenches 1, 2, and 4 immediately to the north and probably part of the same feature. As with the deposits identified in the later trenches, Layers E-H in Trench 5 probably represent the edge of sheet refuse that was thrown down a slope, forming a midden. The thickness and depth of the midden in Trench 5 and its counterpart in Trenches 1, 2, and 4 attest to the feature's widespread distribution. The feature measures at least 16.8 m (55 ft.) north-south by 7.6 m (25 ft.) east-west and at least 91 cm (3 ft.) deep.

Although the research results are not conclusive, they indicate that the midden may be a late nineteenth-century component of previously identified Site 44GL171, which is located approximately 12.2 m (40 ft.) to the north (see Figure 3). The earliest component of this site dates to the eighteenth century and is characterized by relatively deep trash deposits and a possible cellar.

[REDACTED] (Farmer and Manchester 1980).

The Phase I research indicated that the yards [REDACTED] were archaeologically sensitive and required monitoring by a professional archaeologist during the water line trench excavation. While work has not been completed at the [REDACTED], a water line trench was excavated in front of the [REDACTED] in December 1992.

A water line trench (designated as Trench 6) was dug on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In general, the soils identified in the trench were consistent with those found during the Phase I, characterized by variations of dark brown and yellowish brown sandy loams over a yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. In general, the soil profile consisted of an upper deposit dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) (Figure 37). Below the topsoil was a layer of yellowish brown (10YR6/6) sand (Layer B). Below Layer B was a relatively thick, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam plowzone (Layer C). Layer

C was over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer D).

Only nine artifacts were recovered from the deposits in Trench 6, and all came from Layer C along the northern portion of the trench. These included the neck of a mid- to late nineteenth-century stoneware bottle, pearlware and porcelain ceramic fragments, and bottle glass (see Appendix E). This low-density material appears to represent field scatter that is peripheral to nearby Site 44GL354.

A grave (Feature 1) was identified at the base of the Layer C, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The parietal bone of a human skull was identified *in situ* at the surface of the feature at 46 cm (1.50 ft.) below ground surface. The feature was not excavated; however, [REDACTED]

Trench 6 was relocated 1.5 m (5 ft.) northwest of Feature 1 in an effort to avoid other potential graves. Despite this effort, the top of a second grave [REDACTED] was located at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The soil profile at this location consisted of a thick (24 to 34 cm [.8 to 1.1 ft.]) brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay (Layer A) (Figure 38). Beneath Layer A was a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty, sandy loam (Layer B). This layer was over a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer C).

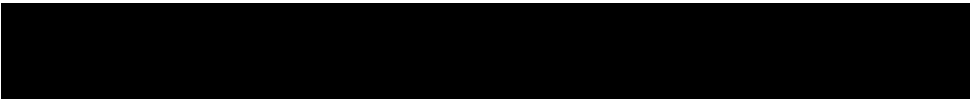
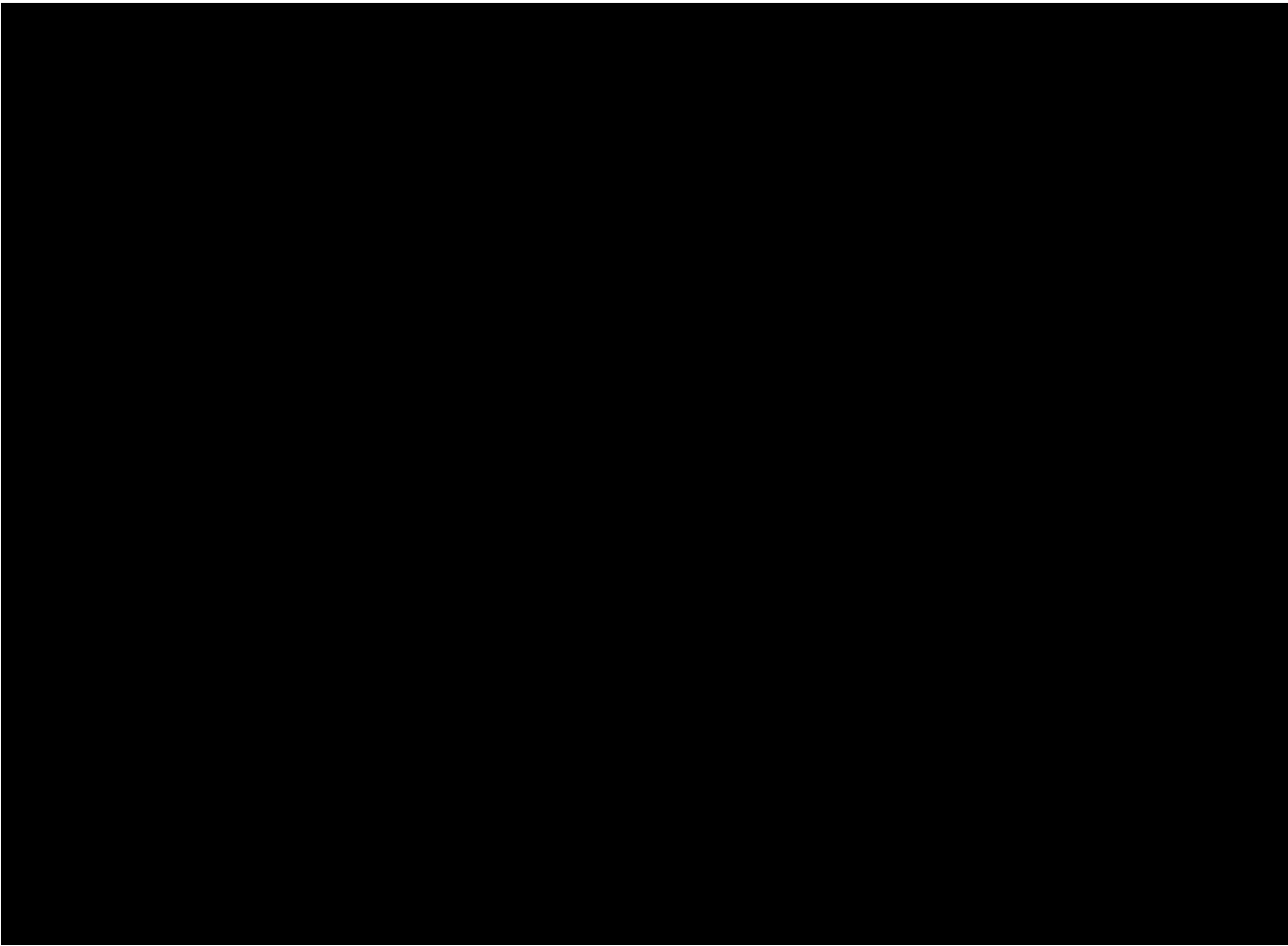
The top of Feature 2 was identified at the base of Layer C at 55 cm (1.8 ft.) below ground surface.

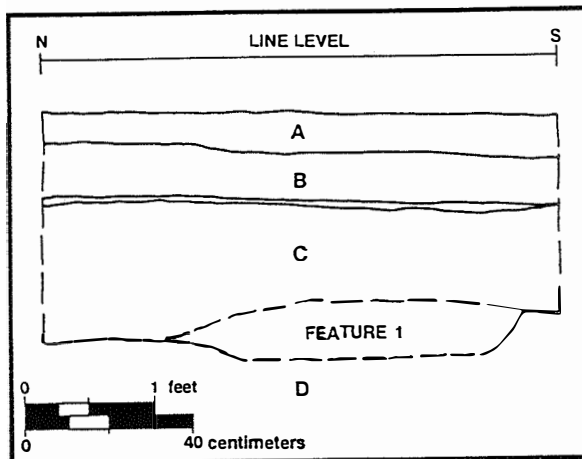
Although the color and texture of the feature's fill could not be distinguished from Layer C, the feature was clearly cut into the subsoil. An unidentified piece of human bone was exposed on the surface of the feature. [REDACTED]

The age of the graves is unknown, and their specific historic context within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District is not clear. Their shallow depths and the absence of coffin-related material suggest that they could be military graves dating to the Revolutionary War or Civil War. It is possible,

however, that the graves are part of a domestic cemetery associated with Gloucester Town (Hazzard, personal communication 1992). The close proximity of the features to Site 44GL354 on the west indicates that they may also be components of that site.

Trench 6 was relocated between Features 1 and 2, avoiding impact to either of them. No additional graves or other features were identified in the trench.

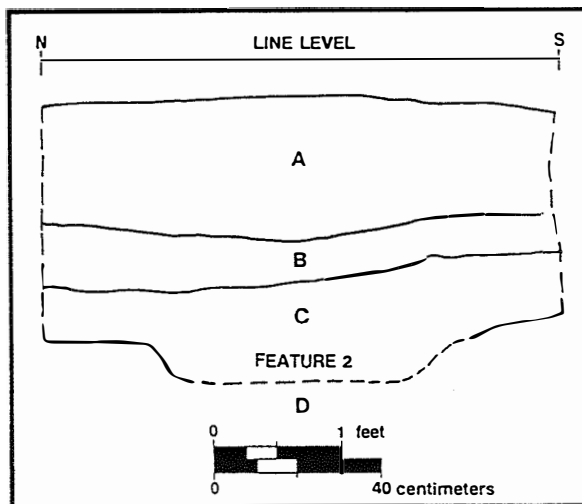




**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Topsoil)*
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR6/6) Sand*
- C - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam*
- Feature 1 - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam*
- D - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

*Figure 37. East profile of Trench 6, showing Feature 1.*



**KEY**

- A - Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam Mottled with Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Clay*
- B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Silty, Sandy Loam*
- C - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*
- Feature 2 - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

*Figure 38. East profile of Trench 6, showing Feature 2.*







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Yorktown quadrangle. 7.5-minute topographic series. U.S.G.S., Washington, D.C.



**APPENDIX A**

VIMS Waterline Phase I Prehistoric Inventory

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 01	Misc./Unmodified Stone				38.80	2
					Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 04	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 06	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 07	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 14	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
SH TEST 14	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	2
					Site Total:	7

VIMS Waterline Phase I Historic Inventory

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 01	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
SH TEST 01	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			7
SH TEST 01	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 01	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				
SH TEST 01	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed			1
SH TEST 01	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
SH TEST 01	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		14
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
SH TEST 02	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Bev. Containers	Bottle	Stoneware, Salt-glazed	Brown		1
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1



VIMS Waterline Phase I Historic Inventory

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 03	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
SH TEST 03	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							68
SH TEST 04	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
SH TEST 04	Architectural	Construction Materials	Siding Material	Asphalt			1
SH TEST 04	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
SH TEST 04	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
SH TEST 04	Clothing	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Copper-Alloy			1
SH TEST 04	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English Stoneware			1
SH TEST 04	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			2
SH TEST 04	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			1
SH TEST 04	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 04	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			4
SH TEST 04	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
SH TEST 04	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			6
Provenience Total:							24
SH TEST 06	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
SH TEST 06	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
SH TEST 06	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware			1



VIMS Waterline Phase I Historic Inventory

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 08	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1
SH TEST 08	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified				2
Provenience Total:							10
SH TEST 09	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
SH TEST 09	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
SH TEST 09	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 09	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			3
SH TEST 09	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
SH TEST 09	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			3
SH TEST 09	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey			1
SH TEST 09	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
SH TEST 09	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
SH TEST 09	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				1
SH TEST 09	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		5/64		1
SH TEST 09	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified				25
Provenience Total:							40
SH TEST 12	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8
SH TEST 12	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
SH TEST 12	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed			1







**APPENDIX B**

6/11/93

VIMS Fire Protection Phase I Section 3, [REDACTED] Prehistoric Inventory

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Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
ST 04	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 01	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c.?			1
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				1
ST 01	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Ceramic	pink tile			2
ST 01	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	19th - 20th c.	Green-blue		1
ST 01	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	late 19th-20th century	Amber		8
ST 01	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			2
ST 01	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					2
ST 01	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			2
ST 01	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
						Provenience Total:	20
ST 02	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c.?			1
ST 02	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				5
ST 02	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 02	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt				1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	late 19th-20th century	Amber		1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	late 19th-20th century	Green		1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			5
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
ST 02	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
						Provenience Total:	21
ST 03	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
ST 03	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				1
ST 03	Construction Materials	Mortar					1
ST 03	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete	sand tempered			1
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	late 19th c.	Green-blue		1
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		1
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			7
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Crown Cap				1
ST 03	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
ST 03	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
						Provenience Total:	17
ST 04	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Yorktown				2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 04	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				2
ST 04	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				3
ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			2
ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Crown Cap				1
ST 04	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			3
ST 04	Misc. Items			thermometer			1
ST 04	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
ST 04	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
ST 04	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
ST 04	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
ST 04	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		with heel	5/64		1
						Provenience Total:	21
ST 05	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
ST 05	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Blue-green		1
ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	late 19th-20th century	Green		1
ST 05	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
ST 05	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Plastic				1
ST 05	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				1
ST 05	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
						Provenience Total:	8
ST 06	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
ST 06	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				1
ST 06	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell				1
ST 06	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam			1
ST 06	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
ST 06	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
ST 06	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	18th c.?	Green		1
ST 06	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	9
ST 07	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 07	Construction Materials	Unidentified	Concrete	formed			1
ST 07	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam			2
ST 07	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
ST 07	Window Glass	Pane Glass		modern			18
						Provenience Total:	23

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 08	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				2
ST 08	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified				1
ST 08	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 08	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
ST 08	Window Glass	Pane Glass					4
						Provenience Total:	9
ST 09	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
ST 09	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				1
ST 09	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified				1
ST 09	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				2
ST 09	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
ST 09	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		2
						Provenience Total:	8
ST 10	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made	fire?			1
ST 10	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 10	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		2
ST 10	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			1
ST 10	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam			1
ST 10	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			2
ST 10	Jewelry/Ornamentation		Plastic	hair clip			1
ST 10	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	a-shaped, iron			1
ST 10	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	?			1
						Provenience Total:	11
ST 11	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware		Base		1
ST 11	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				2
ST 11	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				2
ST 11	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			2
ST 11	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
						Provenience Total:	9
ST 12	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				1
ST 12	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			1
ST 12	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	amber	Base		1
ST 12	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			2
ST 12	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				12
						Provenience Total:	17
ST 13	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	pearlware?,	burned		1
ST 13	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 13	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	?			1
ST 13	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				3
ST 13	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	19th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 13	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			2
ST 13	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	19th c.,	blue-grey		1
ST 13	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				4
						Provenience Total:	14
ST 14	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 14	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		1
ST 14	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
ST 14	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
						Provenience Total:	4
						Site Total:	191

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
ST 03	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	1



Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 01	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18TH C.			2
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese Porcelain		Underglaze Blue		1
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	BISQUE			1
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Slip-Dipped				1
ST 01	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				4
ST 01	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall		Amber		1
ST 01	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		3
ST 01	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	MODERN			1
ST 01	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass	18TH C.			1
ST 01	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					9
ST 01	Historic Shell	Mollusk		CLAM			1
ST 01	Misc. Items			MARL			1
ST 01	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				5
ST 01	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
ST 01	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					2
ST 01	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
ST 01	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		FRAGMENT			1
ST 01	Window Glass	Pane Glass		MODERN			1
						Provenience Total:	40
ST 02	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	SHELL GREEN	Rim		1
ST 02	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				4
ST 02	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
ST 02	Hardware	Furniture Tack	Copper-Alloy				1
ST 02	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			8
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
ST 02	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
						Provenience Total:	19
ST 03	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese Porcelain		Underglaze Blue		1
ST 03	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed				1
ST 03	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
ST 03	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand				1
ST 03	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing		PLASTER			2
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	MODERN	Amber		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	MODERN			5
ST 03	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
ST 03	Historic Shell	Unsorted Bone					16
ST 03	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	HINGE-LIKE			1
ST 03	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	NAIL/WIRE-LIKE			1
ST 03	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
ST 03	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
ST 03	Window Glass	Pane Glass		MODERN			1
						Provenience Total:	35
						Site Total:	94

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty		
TR1 FEA 1A	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	two-part finish	Neck		1		
		Jar	Screw Cap	metal, 2 1/2" diameter			1		
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2		
						Provenience Total:	4		
TR1 FEA 1B	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2		
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	dark green, 19th c.	Neck		1		
	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1		
	Historic Shell	Mollusk			clam		2		
					oyster		1		
	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				5		
Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2			
						Provenience Total:	14		
TR1 FEA 3	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1		
						Provenience Total:	1		
TR1 L.C	Ammunition/Artillery	Cannon Ball					1		
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Yellowware		Rim		1		
		Unidentified		Coarse Earthenware	18th-19th c.	Base	1		
					19th c.?		1		
	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware		Slipware	18th-19th c.	Rim	1		
				Pot	Coarse Earthenware	19th c.?	Base	1	
				Unidentified	Yellowware		Base	1	
	Construction Materials	Brick		Machine Made			1		
					Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	7/8" dia.	
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle		Colored Glass	19th c.?	Dark Green	11		
					2-18th c. 1-19th c.	Dark Green	3		
				Machine Made	Amber	Base	1		
					Mould Blown	Green	Neck	1	
				Post-bottom Mould Type	Green-blue, late 19th c.	Neck	1		
					Aqua	Base	1		
				Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		includes butchered		14
				Historic Shell	Mollusk			Yorktown formation	
oyster									5
Metal Containers				Can					1
Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Mould Blown	Green	Base		1			
Misc. Material	Strapping	Unidentified	Ferrous	band/hinge-like		1			
				flat		1			

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty	
TR1 L.C	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				3	
			Unidentified Fragments				2	
			Wire				1	
			Wrought				1	
	Writing	Spike	Cut				1	
		Ink Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		3	
					Provenience Total:	62		
TR1 L.G	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified	handmade			1	
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1	
	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1	
					Provenience Total:	3		
TR1 SPOIL	Apparel	Heel	Pegged Shoe				1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	19th c.?	Base		1	
				heavy wear marks, 19th c.?	Base		1	
			Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	19th c.?			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Yellowware	late 19th-20th century	Base		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	w/shell mortar, 7 5/8x3 7/8x 2 3/8"			1	
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	2-piece Body Mould	embossed, 7" height				1
			Colored Glass	19th c.	Dark Green		4	
				19th c.?	Dark Green		1	
			Machine Made	amber, embossed	Base		1	
			Mould Blown	dark green 19th c.	Neck		2	
				dark green, 19th c.	Base		2	
			Post-bottom Mould Type	dark green, 19th c.	Base		1	
				includes butchered			5	
	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone						
Misc. Hardware		Copper-Alloy	clasp/coupling				1	
		Unidentified	Ferrous	machinery?			1	
Misc. Material	Mineral			bog iron			1	
		Strapping	Ferrous				1	
Other fasteners	Spike		Cut	8 1/4" length			1	
					Provenience Total:	28		
TR1 ST 2 L.G	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		1 with copper stain			6	
	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam			2	
					Provenience Total:	8		
TR2 FEA 4	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2	
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	c.4th quarter 18th c.	Base		1	
					Provenience Total:	3		

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
TR3 FILL	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made	modern			1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	indeterminate date	Dark Green		1
			Colorless Glass	modern			2
			Machine Made	amber, modern	Base		3
	Window Glass	Pane Glass		modern			1
					Provenience Total:	8	
TR3 ST 6 L.C	Misc. Items			Yorktown formation			1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:	2	
TR4 ST 3 L.C	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c.?			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
		Mortar	Shell				1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	dark green	Neck		2
	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					2
	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			5
	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
					Provenience Total:	14	
TR4 ST 4 L.C	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	19th c.	Dark Green		1
	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster			1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
					Provenience Total:	5	
TR4 ST 5 L.C	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet		minie ball			1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	19th c.?			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	19th c.?	Base		1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	19th c.?	Dark Green		1
	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					12
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				3
			Unidentified Fragments				1
					Provenience Total:	21	
TR5 L.E	Ceramic Bev. Containers	Bottle	Stoneware, Bristol Style	Whole, 2nd half 19th c.			1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass				1
	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Bottle	Post-bottom Mould Type	Purple	Base		1
					Provenience Total:	3	
TR6 L.C	Ceramic Bev. Containers	Bottle	Stoneware, Bristol Style	2nd half 19th c.	Neck		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Pearlware		Base		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
TR6 L.C	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	English Porcelain		Rim		1
		Unidentified	Porcelain	19th-20th c.			1
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.?	Dark Green		2
				19th c.	Dark Green		1
			Mould Blown	Amber	Base		1
	Nails	Spike	Unidentified Fragments				1
Provenience Total:							9
Site Total:						185	