

Phase I Archaeological Investigations Near Mattapany Naval Air Station, Patuxent River St. Mary's County, Maryland

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Phase I Archaeological Investigations Near Mattapany Naval Air Station, Patuxent River St. Mary's County, Maryland

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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the findings of the Mattapany Phase I Archaeological Survey, the goal of which was to identify and inventory all archaeological sites within the project boundary in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Mattapany Phase I Archaeological Survey took place on Naval Air Station Patuxent River (NASPAX) and is found in St. Mary's County, within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Number 9. The survey covered approximately 88 acres and consisted of 4509 shovel test pits, 223 surface collection units, and 8 excavation test units.

The survey located 15 archaeological sites, of which 13 were newly-identified and two were previously-known. Of these 15 sites, one is prehistoric, three are historic, and eleven are multicomponent. One site, 18ST734, is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Another site, 18ST390, is already on the National Register. The amount of work done at a third site, 18ST655, has allowed the determination that it is eligible for the National Register. The remaining sites, 18ST389, 18ST656, 18ST657, 18ST658, 18ST730, 18ST731, 18ST732, 18ST733, 18ST735, 18ST736, 18ST737, and 18ST738, are potentially eligible, although further work is needed to assess them.

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NASPAX personnel contributed substantially to the success of this project. Mr. Doug Lister and Mr. Kyle Rambo of the Public Works Department secured funding for the investigations, acted as the project liaisons, and provided invaluable on-site logistical support, as well as constant encouragement. Their enthusiasm for the investigation was contagious, and pushed us along when we were working in snow or summer heat. The Public Affairs Office, particularly Ms. Theresa Hopkins, gave the project important regional publicity.

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Special thanks has to go the project's crew, for working under often very adverse conditions. They include Christy Leeson, project supervisor during the 1995/1996 stage of the investigations, and crew members Lori Drapulski, Carolyn Gryczkowski, Peggy Lewis, Paula Mask, Ruth Mitchell, Virginia Pierce, and Denise Stephenson. Patricia McGuire, Tom Neff, and Carrie Schwartzkoff all volunteered during the excavations, as Timothy Riordan of Historic St. Mary's City, along with students from the Mt. Vernon Field School under Dennis Pogue, and students from St. Mary's College of Maryland. Henry Miller of Historic St. Mary's City provided equipment and other valuable support in the planning and execution of the first stage of the survey.

Finally, we would like to thank Admiral Donald Boecker and his wife, Gay Boecker, for their enthusiasm and support for the Mattapany Phase I Archaeological Survey. They were instrumental in initiating this project, and they remain deeply interested in uncovering and preserving the history of Mattapany.

INTRODUCTION

In 1991 and 1995/1996, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in the vicinity of Mattapany (18ST390), a 17th-century site located aboard the Naval Air Station Patuxent River (NASPAX) in St. Mary's County, Maryland (Figure 1). The project was conducted by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM), an agency of the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by NASPAX and the Maryland Historical Trust. The work was done in partial fulfillment of the Navy's responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Project supervisor for the 1991 investigations was Edward Chaney, under the direction of Principal Investigators Julia King. Christy Leeson supervised the 1995/1996 survey, under the direction of Principal Investigators Julia King and Edward Chaney. Douglas Lister and Kyle Rambo of the Natural Resources Branch of the NASPAX Public Works Department secured funding for the project and provided logistical support. Funding for the survey was provided by NASPAX.

Today, Mattapany is an 18th-century house the property of the property of this area is far older than that of Quarters A. Long the site of Native American settlements, the Mattapany area was first occupied by Europeans around 1637, when the Jesuits established a mission and plantation in the vicinity. Thirty years later, Gov. Charles Calvert, who would become the third Lord Baltimore (and the only Baron of Baltimore to reside in Maryland), moved to Mattapany following his marriage to Jane Sewall, and he continued to live there for nearly two decades. A magazine established at Mattapany in the 1670s was seized by Protestant rebels in 1689, signaling the end of Calvert proprietary rule in Maryland for over 25 years. Clearly, Mattapany is extremely significant to the 17th-century colonial history of Maryland and of the United States.

Unfortunately, few traces of these early sites survive above ground in the Mattapany area. The extant Mattapany house dates to no earlier than the mid-18th century. However, because the area was traditionally used mostly for agriculture, there was a high probability that archaeological remains survived intact below the ground surface. Indeed, limited archaeological testing in this vicinity in 1981 and 1982 revealed artifacts dating to the second half of the 17th century, probably associated with Lord Baltimore's occupation of Mattapany (Pogue 1983a, 1987). Although few subsurface architectural features were encountered, the presence of numerous other 17th-century features and artifacts was considered significant enough to place the site, 18ST390, on the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places (Southern Maryland Regional Center Files, n.d.).

The 1981-1982 archaeological discoveries, as well as historical documentation, strongly suggested that many additional sites would be present in the area, including ones associated with Lord Baltimore's 17th-century plantation. The study of the area would contribute significantly to the understanding of 17th-century settlement and occupation in the lower Patuxent River region, and would also permit NASPAX to manage and preserve these valuable cultural resources for future generations. To this end, in 1991 NASPAX provided funding for a Phase I archaeological survey on approximately 14 acres in the vicinity of 18ST390. Additional funding allowed the Phase I survey area to be greatly expanded in 1995 and 1996, encompassing approximately 74 acres.

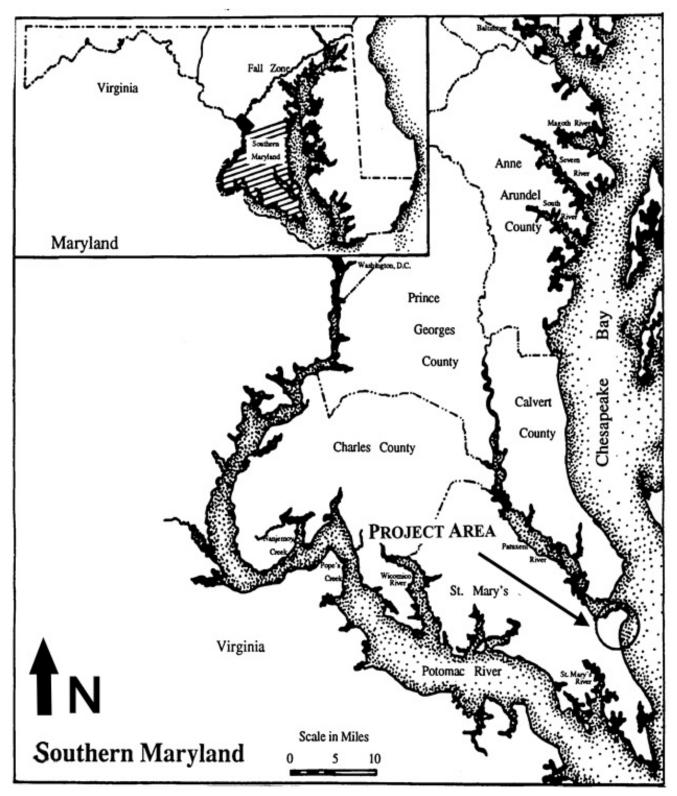


Figure 1: Map of Maryland showing the project area location within St. Mary's County.

Project Area Description The Mattapany Phase I Survey area was located in NASAPAX, south of the Patuxent River, . It extended inland from the Patuxent River for about 2800 feet. The survey surrounded the residence and incorporated two previously-identified archaeological sites -- 18ST389 and 18ST390. Disturbance to the study area by Navy-related activities appears to have been relatively minimal, except for a large swale that was cut down to the Patuxent River. This swale removed the river bluff and any sites which may have been located there. Filled and graded deposits were found at the west end of the project area, . The east border of the project area bears evidence of the massive filling and grading by the Navy . Utility lines cross the area, including one that cuts through 18ST390. In addition, the areas around structures and driveways built or modified by the Navy were often at least partially disturbed (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, showing the location of the Mattapany survey area.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Paleo-environment

The environment of Southern Maryland was rapidly changing when humans first arrived in the area 12,000 years ago. Average temperatures were increasing, so the ice sheets were in retreat and sea level was on the rise. The last of the Pleistocene megafauna were quickly dying out. Mixed coniferous forests with deciduous components were replacing the primarily spruce and pine forests of the glacial era (Barse 1988:8). This forest changed into one dominated by beech, birch, hemlock, and oak by 11,000 years before present (B.P.). The predominant fauna at that time were deer and elk (ibid.; Custer 1988:123). Between 9,000 B.P. and 6,000 B.P., the climate became considerably warmer and drier, and seasonal changes were more pronounced (Barse 1988:8; Steponaitis 1986:103). Swamp areas increased in size as sea level rose, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the landscape. This forest was replaced by oak-hickory-pine and oak-chestnut woodlands between 6,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P. Deer populations declined during this time, but there were increased numbers of turkeys and nuts available for human exploitation. Sea level rise slowed, creating a more stable environment for shellfish and other estuarine species (Barse 1988:9). Great seasonal runs of anadromous fish probably began in the rivers of the Middle Atlantic region at this time. By 5,000 B.P. the climate had become wetter and cooler, approximating the conditions of the present day (Steponaitis 1986:103). Forest composition remained relatively stable from that time forward. However, the extensive use of fire as a management tool by Native Americans in order to create an environment favorable to large deer populations resulted in a forest understory that was not completely natural (Kraft and Brush 1981; Reeve et al 1991:10). Indian agricultural activities also resulted in sections of the forest being cleared. The pace of this woodland clearing increased during the historic period, and was accompanied by the widespread introduction of imported plants and animals. European farming techniques produced extensive soil erosion and the siltation of numerous waterways (Reeve et al 1991:10-11).

The rise in sea level has been dramatic over the last 12,000 years. During the last glacial period, so much water was captured in ice sheets that sea level was at least 340 feet lower than what it is today (Kraft 1976:85). Sediment cores taken at the Thomas Johnson Bridge indicate that the Patuxent River bed then was 130 feet below its modern shoreline (Wilke *et al* 1981:16). The streams of Southern Maryland were all fresh water and the Chesapeake Bay did not exist. As the glaciers melted, sea level began to rise at an approximate average rate of 0.5 feet per century during the period 12,000 B.P. to 8,000 B.P, although the actual rate of increase may have fluctuated (Kraft 1976:97; Reeve *et al* 1991:6). Between 8,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P., the sea level rise increased to about 1.5 feet per century (ibid.). It was during this time that the Chesapeake Bay was formed (Wilke and Thompson 1977). Since 4,000 B.P., sea level rise has again slowed to about 0.5 feet per century, although the rate may have doubled during the last 30 years (Kraft and Brush 1981:12; Reeve *et al* 1991:6). Sea level changes and erosional forces over the last 4,000 years have resulted in continuous changes to the shoreline of the Lower Patuxent River, which may well have impacted any archaeological sites located there (Reeve *et al* 1991:8).

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-9,500 B.P.)

The first definitive evidence for human occupation in Southern Maryland occurred during the Paleo-Indian period. This period is characterized by the distinctive fluted projectile

points, generally made from jasper and chert, that were used by the people of that time. These points are rare in Southern Maryland, and consist solely of isolated surface finds. The recently discovered Higgins Site in Anne Arundel County is the first intact Paleo-Indian occupation found on the Maryland western shore of the Chesapeake Bay (Ebright 1992). The scarcity of Paleo-Indian sites in St. Mary's County is probably due in part to later inundation of occupation areas by rising sea levels, although it appears that the Paleo-Indians focused more intensively on the resources of fluvial headwater environments located further to the west (Custer 1988:125; Reeve *et al* 1991:33). The changing climate of the Paleo-Indian period produced a more diverse environment than the period which preceded it, and this resulted in a greater variety of food resources. The Paleo-Indians apparently specialized in hunting, with elk and deer being the preferred game, and also fished, and gathered wild plants while following a semi-nomadic lifeway (ibid.; Barse 1988:10). No megafauna remains have been found in association with Paleo-Indian artifacts in the Middle Atlantic region (ibid.).

Archaic Period (9,500-3,000 B.P.)

The Archaic has been divided into three sub-periods: Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Archaic (9,500-8,000 B.P.), fluted points were replaced by notched and stemmed varieties, such as Palmer, Kirk, and the bifurcate-base types. Quartz and quartzite replaced chert as the preferred lithic source in the Patuxent drainage and elsewhere in Southern Maryland (Wanser 1982:73-75; Reeve *et al* 1991:41). Non-local rhyolite was utilized in significant quantities for the first time (Wanser 1982:82). The semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle of the Paleo-Indian period was maintained, but probably became more seasonally organized (Barse 1988:10). Population size increased during the Early Archaic, and settlement spread across a wider range of environments in Southern Maryland (Chaney and Miller 1990:18; Reeve *et al* 1991:33). Early Archaic points have been found on both sides of the lower Patuxent River, as well as along the St. Mary's River (ibid.). However, little investigation into the Early Archaic in this region has been undertaken.

The Middle Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.P.) is characterized by the introduction of the Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Stanley projectile points, often made of non-local rhyolite. Other stone tool types, such as atlatl weight, celts, adzes, and axes, along with plant processing tools, also appeared (Wanser 1982:84). The increased diversity of the Middle Archaic tool kit suggests that a wider range of food resources was being exploited. Settlement tended to be centered around inland swamps, with short-term camps in upland areas (Custer 1988:125; Chaney and Miller 1990:18). Caches of Morrow Mountain points made of rhyolite imported from Western Maryland have been found along the lower Patuxent River and the St. Mary's River. These caches indicate that long-range trade networks had possibly developed by the Middle Archaic (if not earlier), and that there was a more sustained occupation and exploitation of the region's estuarine areas (Reeve *et al* 1991:35). However, as with the Early Archaic, little systematic archaeological investigation of the Middle Archaic has taken place in Southern Maryland.

The Late Archaic (6,000-3,000 B.P.) is characterized by a large variety of new projectile point types, usually manufactured from local materials (although a few point types were manufactured in significant quantities from non-local chert and rhyolite). These points reflect influences from the Northeast and Southeast, as well as from the Middle Atlantic Piedmont (Reeve *et al* 1991:35). Steatite bowls used for food preparation also appear. The steatite was derived from western quarries, suggesting the presence of a long-range trade network (Custer

1988:126). Late Archaic projectile points are found in great numbers in Southern Maryland, indicating that this was a period of rising population, increased sedentism, and expanded utilization of estuarine resources (Barse 1988:14). Settlement shifted in many areas from inland swamps to estuarine areas and freshwater streams (Chaney and Miller 1990:18), although Wanser (1982:125) asserts that for central Southern Maryland the Middle Archaic pattern of heavy use of interior swamps continued. The first oyster shell middens in the region appear at this time (Reeve *et al* 1991:35). Late Archaic sites are numerous along the lower Patuxent River and the St. Mary's River, although most have not yet been intensively investigated. The points found on these sites are most commonly derived from the Piedmont tradition (ibid.).

Woodland Period (3,000-350 B.P.)

The Woodland period has also been divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. The chronology described below follows that used by Steponaitis (1986) and Reeve *et al* (1991) for the lower Patuxent River basin. Their sequence differs somewhat from those developed for the Potomac River, the Eastern Shore, or elsewhere in the Chesapeake region. For example, they extend the Early Woodland further forward in time than do many other researchers, largely because of the rarity of early Middle Woodland ceramics along the Patuxent. Nevertheless, the temporal relations of the various Woodland artifact types are fairly consistent among most of the chronologies.

The Early Woodland (3,000-1,800 B.P.) is characterized by the appearance of ceramics, initially tempered with steatite or other coarse rock. However, these types are rare along the lower Patuxent and elsewhere in Southern Maryland (Wanser 1982:133; Steponaitis 1986:187; Reeve *et al* 1991:36). A type of crushed quartz tempered pottery known as Accokeek, which appears somewhat after the steatite tempered types, is more common along the lower Patuxent and other parts of the region. Sand tempered Popes Creek pottery, which is placed variously in both the Early and Middle Woodland, appears after Accokeek ware along the lower Potomac River, but it is rare along the lower Patuxent (Reeve *et al* 1991:36). Fishtail-type, Calvert, and Rossville projectile points characterize the Early Woodland, although they are not all contemporaneous. These points are typically made of local materials. Polished stone tools also appear at this time (Kavanagh and Ebright 1988:12). There was increased use of riverine food resources during the Early Woodland, as suggested by the association of shell middens with Accokeek ceramics (Barse 1988:14; Reeve *et al* 1991:36). Base camp settlements centered around fresh water/brackish water stream junctions (ibid.).

Along the lower Patuxent, the Middle Woodland period (1,800-900 B.P.) is characterized by the appearance of shell tempered Mockley ceramics and Selby Bay projectile points. These points are often made of non-local rhyolite, suggesting that a long-distance trade network for that material may have been in place (Reeve *et al* 1991:36). Sedentism increased during this period, with settlement concentrating along the floodplains of larger streams (ibid.; Kavanagh and Ebright 1988:12). It has been suggested that from autumn to spring Middle Woodland groups resided in small camps located at the lower end of rivers, and then in the summer moved upstream to larger multi-band settlements (Reeve *et al* 1991:38). Consumption of oysters appears to have declined by the end of the Middle Woodland, possibly as a result of increased reliance on agriculture (Kavanagh and Ebright 1988:12).

The Late Woodland period (900-350 B.P.) is characterized by the appearance of well-made, generally thin, often decorated, shell, grit, and sand tempered ceramics (Townsend series, Potomac Creek, Moyaone, etc.). Small triangular arrowheads, such as the Levanna and Potomac

types, which are usually made of local stone, appear for the first time. Maize agriculture becomes widespread, and an even more sedentary settlement pattern develops. Stockaded villages appear after 600 B.P., although in non-palisaded villages the houses were often widely dispersed across the landscape (Kavanagh and Ebright 1988:15; Steponaitis 1986:39). The villages were frequently relocated, probably in response to both political factors and the over-exploitation of resources at a particular site, such as a decline in agricultural fertility or the elimination of firewood (Steponaitis 1986:43). The development of fortified villages suggests that warfare, possibly resulting from political nucleation, became more common during the Late Woodland (Reeve *et al* 1991:38). The near disappearance of imported lithic materials supports that conclusion. The lower Patuxent differs from many other areas of the Middle Atlantic region in that Late Woodland ossuary burial complexes and highly developed art traditions are largely absent along the Patuxent (ibid.:39). The presence of powerful Native American groups surrounding the lower Patuxent no doubt contributed to the area's cultural isolation. By the 1600s, major villages were absent from the lower Patuxent, as demonstrated by the John Smith map of 1608. However, it is likely that some use was still being made of the region.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mattapany's significant role in Maryland history has resulted in a relative abundance of documentary evidence concerning the site. Of course, this abundance is <u>only</u> relative, as there are still great gaps in our knowledge of the plantation's past, particularly for the period between 1642 and 1663, as well as for much of the 18th century. Basic questions, such as the exact location of the Jesuit mission, the arrangement of the Mattapany-Sewall manor and magazine complex, and the construction date of the extant Mattapany house, remain to be answered. Indeed, it is doubtful that documents alone could ever fully resolve these issues. Nevertheless, the historical evidence which is available has been examined in detail by two previous investigators, Fenwick (1956) and Pogue (1983a, 1987), and the following discussion builds upon their work.

Before describing the history of Mattapany, it is necessary to clarify a potential source of confusion in the documentary evidence. "Mattapany" is an Algonquian Indian geographical term, variously defined as "the place where the path out of the forest reaches the water" (Dalrymple 1877:43) or "meeting of waters [at a sand spit?]" (Kenny 1984:155). Whichever definition is preferred, it obviously could refer to any number of locations in Maryland, and so not surprisingly was a common 17th-century place name. For example, an Indian village variously called "Mattanpanient," "Mattapament," or "Mattapany" was noted at the tidal headwaters (or "freshes") of the Patuxent River by John Smith in 1608 and later by the early settlers of Maryland (Maryland Historical Society [MHS] 1889:142, 145; Smith 1907:49). A 1658 reference to two English servants who had run away to stay among the Indians at "Matapanian fort in Patuxent" may well indicate that this same settlement was fortified to protect it against attacks by the Susquehannocks or others (Archives of Maryland [Arch. MD.] XLI:232). An Indian village called "Mattapany" was noted on the Eastern Shore in 1680 (Arch. MD. XV: 413), while another Native American settlement, "Mattapanient," was found near the Wicomoco River, at St. Clement's Manor in St. Mary's County. In 1640, Thomas Gerard acquired an estate near this village which became known as "Mattapany Plantation," a name that survived into the 20th century (Beitzell 1964:30). Gerard's Mattapany appears often in 17th-century records, and could easily be confused with Mattapany-Sewall (cf. Arch. MD. IV:239, XLI:477, XLIX:123, 454). Several "Mattapany Hundreds," including the "Mattapanient Hundred" which encompassed the area now incorporated into the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, were created during the colonial period. By 1680 there was a Mattapany Hundred in Somerset County (Arch. MD. XV:332), while in 1688 a proposed legislative act called for the erection of a town "in the freshes of Patuxent River" for the use of the people of Mattapany Hundred in what is now Prince Georges County (Arch. MD. XIII:219). Prince Georges County also contained a 17th-century plantation that was for a time named Mattapany, as well as a "Mattapany Landing" mentioned in 1706 (Arch. MD. XXVI:637; Provincial Court WRC#1:401). Finally, there was a "Mattapony Hundred" in Worcester County in the 18th century (Arch. MD. LXI:512). (The place name was also used in Virginia and New England). The existence of these various "Mattapanys" has led to some confusion among historians about whether the Jesuit mission was established at an Indian village, whether it was fortified, and how long it was occupied, as well as whether there was a fort (apart from the magazine) at Mattapany-Sewall (Beitzell 1976:7; Semmes 1929:198, 1979:300, 444; Shea 1969:488; Shomette 1995:20; Stein 1976:8).

Mission Period, 1608-1648

Captain John Smith was one of the first Europeans to be in the Mattapany-Sewall area. He explored the Chesapeake Bay, including the Patuxent River, in 1608. Smith's maps and descriptions of that expedition do not indicate the presence of substantial Native American villages anywhere along the lower Patuxent or on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake north of the Patuxent (Smith 1907). However, there is archaeological evidence for earlier aboriginal settlement in the area during the Late Woodland period (Pogue 1983a; Reeve *et al.* 1991). The apparent disappearance of significant Native American occupation by the 17th century was probably the result of waterborne raids by the Susquehannocks from the north end of the Chesapeake Bay, as well as possible pressure by the Powhatan Confederacy to the south (Cissna 1986:110; Steponaitis 1986:26). These threats continued after the European settlement of Maryland had begun.

The land along the lower Patuxent River was probably largely vacant until after the establishment of St. Mary's City by the Calverts in 1634. It appears that by 1637 a Jesuit mission had been created near the mouth of the river. Whether Jesuits or any other settlers were living in the area before 1637 is unknown, as there are very few extant records from the period 1634-1637. Those documents that are available from this time suggest that, at the very least, overland traffic between the Patuxent River and St. Mary's City was going through the area, possibly along Mattapany Road. For example, Henry Ewbanks, who was a trader from William Claiborne's unsanctioned Kent Island settlement, was captured in 1635 by men loyal to the Calverts at the Indian village of Mattapany, which was located towards the head of the Patuxent River. He was then taken downstream to the village of "Potaxun" (Patuxent). The next day he was rowed to the mouth of the river, where he was put ashore and marched to St. Mary's City (Arch. MD. XLI:533; MHS 1889:146; G. Stone 1989).

The earliest known reference to the Jesuit mission of Mattapany is a letter dated 3 April 1638² from Fr. Thomas Copley to Lord Baltimore, in which Copley complains of the possibility of losing "Metapanian" (MHS 1889:164). The context of the statement suggests that Mattapany was already a developed and valued property, which would indicate that it had been established sometime earlier, possibly by 1637. The fact that Baltimore moved to invalidate the Jesuit's land claims during the Assembly which began in January 1638 also suggests that the mission was in existence by 1637 (see below).

In the Jesuit's Annual Letter of 1639, written by the missionaries to their superiors in England, they stated that "the plantation of Metapanneyen...was given us by Maquacomen, the King of Patuxent" (Hall 1967: 124).³ The village of Patuxent, as depicted on John Smith's map, was upstream from the mission, on the north side of the river. The people of the Patuxent chiefdom were very receptive to the idea of English settlement at the lower end of the river. According to the Jesuits, Mattapany was expressly given to them by the Patuxent so that the missionaries could support themselves while they were instructing the Indians (Hughes 1907(1):489; Hughes 1908:168). However, the English were well aware that a more likely motivation for the Patuxents' gift was that Mattapany would provide a buffer against Susquehannock attacks, and allow more direct access to European trade (Hall 1967:42).

In <u>A Relation of Maryland, 1635</u>, the werowance (or chief) of Patuxent is quoted as telling Gov. Leonard Calvert in 1634 that "I love the English so well, that if they should goe about to kill me...I would command the people, not to revenge my death; for I know they would not doe such a thing, except it were through mine owne default" (Hall 1967:75).⁴ While it is unlikely that the affections of the Patuxent towards the English ran as deep as the writers of the

Relation would have one believe, it is true that the two groups were relatively amicable. A more dispassionate account of Patuxent attitudes toward the English can be seen in a trial deposition taken in June 1634 at "Patuxon," in which the werowance stated that his people initially believed the settlers at St. Mary's City were Spanish, and thus to be feared, but that they were soon dissuaded of that notion (Arch. MD. V:165). In the 1630s and 1640s, despite occasional incidents between the two groups, such as livestock theft by the Patuxent and murder and theft by the English (Arch. MD. 1:136, III:104, IV:166, 269, 409), relations were generally peaceful. In 1640, and again in 1644, the English proclaimed that the Patuxent were their friends and allies, and thus under Lord Baltimore's protection (Arch. MD. III:88, 147). This was at a time when the colonists were being ordered to shoot-on-sight the Susquehannocks and many other Native American groups, and when Indians upstream from the Patuxent were being accused of murdering settlers (ibid.).

The land that Maquacomen gave to the Jesuits for their mission was located on both shores of the Patuxent River. It was apparently also vacant. This is suggested by several lines of evidence. First, as noted above, John Smith did not identify any Native American villages in the area. Secondly, there are no other contemporary accounts which mention Indians living at or near Mattapany. Finally, in the Jesuit Annual Letter of 1638 and in Copley's April 1638 letter to Lord Baltimore, both written after Mattapany had been established, the missionaries complained that the Calverts had not yet permitted them to live among the Indians (Hall 1967:119; MHS 1889:162, 167). On the other hand, it is possible that small Indian hamlets or resource procurement areas existed, or had recently existed, at Mattapany when the Jesuits acquired it. Archaeological evidence found during the present survey and described below indicates that there was a significant Late Woodland period occupation in the area. A site where fields were already cleared, or had been cleared in the not too distant past, would have been attractive to the Jesuits for settlement. This is because they intended Mattapany to serve not as a center for proselytization, but rather as their headquarters and, as it was described in 1639, "a sort of storehouse of the mission, whence most of our bodily supplies are obtained" (Hall 1967:124). Native American lands were preferred by the colonists because these areas were already suitable for agriculture. St. Mary's City itself was established at the village of Yoacomaco, while "St. Anne's," a Patuxent River manor upstream from Mattapany that was patented in 1640, was valued because of its Indian fields (G. Stone 1982:20, 171).

The fact that Mattapany was acquired directly from the Indians led to a dispute between the Jesuits and Lord Baltimore. The Charter of Maryland gave Baltimore the exclusive right to grant property titles. If settlers could obtain land from Native Americans without his consent, his proprietorship would be threatened.⁵ In addition, Baltimore was concerned that if the Jesuits became major property owners, and held the land under the principles of canonical law, rather than secular law, it could have political repercussions in England that could cost him his colony (MHS 1889:220). When Baltimore first asked the Jesuits to send men to Maryland, it was on the condition that they would receive no aid from the proprietor, but rather would be self-supporting and take up land just like the other colonists. He felt this would actually help protect them from persecution, and the Jesuits were in agreement with this *de facto* separation of Church and State (Curran *et al.* 1976:10; Hughes 1908:168; Krugler 1979:74). However, by as early as 1635 disputes began to develop between Baltimore and the Jesuits concerning governmental control over the missionaries' activities (Hughes 1907(1):349ff). It has been suggested that Baltimore delayed Fr. Copley's arrival in Maryland as a result of the rising tensions (ibid.:357). When the

Jesuits acquired Mattapany directly from the Indians by 1637, in violation of the Charter, relations between the missionaries and Baltimore further deteriorated.

Lord Baltimore quickly moved to invalidate the Jesuit's claim to Mattapany. As early as April 1638 Fr. Copley complained that:

Secondly by the new lawe⁶ we should relinquish what we have, and then cast lotts in what place we shall chooce, and if our lott prooue ill, what we have already may be chosen from us and so we may beginne the world anew, and then ether we must loose all our buildinge, all our cleering, all our enclosures, and all our tennants, or else be forced to sitt freeholders, and to pay for every hundred acres one barrell of corne wheras we are not yet in a little care to gitt bread. 3^{dly}. Though we should have the best lott; yet if we should choose Metapanian first, then we are sure to loose Mr. Gerards Mannor,⁷ notwithstanding that we have bought it at a deere rait...(MHS 1889:163-164).

Eventually, the Jesuit's went so far as to suggest that Lord Baltimore's only legitimate property titles were those granted to him by the Indians, and even questioned the King's right to charter colonies on Native American land without their permission (Dennis 1901:119).

The debate moved very slowly towards resolution, as Lord Baltimore apparently was not willing to use force against the Jesuits like he had with Claiborne and the Kent Islanders during their territorial dispute. After all, the Jesuits had been major investors in the colony, and they had important supporters both in England and Maryland. In addition, they played a key role in attracting Catholic settlers to the colony, and in ministering to them (Bossy 1982:162; Krugler 1979:68). Thus, in 1639 the Jesuits were even allowed to undertake surveys which divided Mattapany into three manors: Conception (where the primary mission complex was located), St. Gregory's to the west (which apparently had little if any settlement), and St. Leonard's on the north side of the river (which had a number of residents) (Patents 1:39-41; G. Stone 1982:20).8 The Jesuits probably hoped that the surveys would strengthen their land claims. According to Seed (1995:18-23), the English, unlike the other colonial powers, used four mechanisms to legitimize private possession of property: building houses, erecting fences or other enclosures, planting gardens, and surveying boundaries. The Jesuits performed all four at Mattapany, and so could argue that even if the land had been obtained illegally, prior possession and the demonstrated improvements should allow them to retain ownership of the property. Of course, the Calvert government did not agree, and title to Mattapany was never granted to the Jesuits.

By 1640 the disputes with Lord Baltimore, as well as sickness among the missionaries, led Jesuit leaders to consider withdrawing the Maryland Mission. However, Fr. Ferdinand Poulton, Superior of the Mission, opposed this, so the priests were allowed to stay (Curran *et al.* 1976:12). Nevertheless, in July 1641 Lord Baltimore appealed to Rome to have the Jesuits recalled and replaced with secular priests (Hughes 1907(1):494).

Church authorities turned the matter of Mattapany over to Fr. Edward Knott, the Jesuit Provincial in England, for arbitration. However, Lord Baltimore did not wait on his decision. Baltimore may have confiscated Mattapany by as early as late 1640, and had certainly done so by September 1641, when Fr. Knott complained of the seizure of the land given to the Jesuits by the "King of Patuxent" (Hughes 1907(1):477, 489). In November 1641, Lord Baltimore submitted to the English Provincial an agreement which Fr. Knott was then supposed to issue in

his own name (ibid.:508).¹⁰ The agreement contained four points, including concessions by the Jesuits that they would no longer trade with the Indians without a license, or acquire lands from the Indians without Lord Baltimore's permission. Land tenure in mortmain (transfer to the Church) was also made illegal (Hughes 1908:163,166). The Jesuits were thus to surrender to Baltimore all "domains, properties, tenements or inheritances" in the colony, including "some properties situated in a place that is called Mattapony or in some other place or places...[that they] have even divided some of the said properties into various domains..." (Johnson 1883:85). Properties at Mattapany mentioned specifically in the agreement included Conception and St. Gregories (Hughes 1908:190). Fr. Knott responded in protest to Baltimore's demands, claiming once again that Mattapany - which the government had seized and distributed to others - had been given to the Jesuits so that they might instruct the Patuxent (ibid.:168). Baltimore persisted in his demands, since he now believed that the priests "do designe my destruction...[and may] endeavour to doe it by the Indians within a short time by arming them" (MHS 1889:217). By October 1643, Church authorities in Rome agreed that the Jesuits would no longer acquire land directly, but that they would still retain all their existing properties (Hughes 1908:28-29). In November 1644 the Jesuits stated that they were willing to give up their land if Rome agreed to it (ibid.:32). The debate continued into 1647, when the Jesuits again proclaimed their willingness to give up their land if Baltimore obtained the approval of Rome (ibid.:34).

In the end, the Jesuits were able to indirectly retain most of their properties, but not Mattapany. They had apparently anticipated early in the debate what the final outcome might be, because in July 1641 they had transferred their estates at St. Inigoes, St. Mary's City, and St. George's Island in trust to Cuthbert Fenwick (Hughes 1907(1):484-485). The arrangement permitted the Jesuits to remain at the estates and reap the profit of their production. Gov. Leonard Calvert approved the transfers, which, although they angered Lord Baltimore, were allowed to stand (Beitzell 1976:8). Other properties were similarly transferred or purchased outright by the Jesuits in later years (ibid.; Patents 1:115).

There is no evidence of a continuing Jesuit presence at Mattapany after 1641. Fr. Roger Rigby, who in that year had been assigned to the "mission on the Patuxent," presumably Mattapany (Beitzell 1976:6), was described in a 1642 letter as going to a "new residence, which in the vulgar idiom they call Patuxen, where he could learn the more easily the Indian language" (Hall 1967:135). This suggests that Rigby had left for the village of Patuxent after Mattapany had been seized by the government. The sacking of Mattapany by the Susquehannocks in 1642 no doubt made Baltimore's seizure easier for the Jesuits to accept (see below). The Jesuit Letter of 1642 complained about the loss of men (servants or tenants) and goods during the Susquehannock attack. However, it is not clear if this referred to the raid on Mattapany (which the Jesuits may still have considered theirs) or on another mission (Curran 1988:69). Even if the Jesuits did maintain a presence at Mattapany after 1642, it was over by 1645, when Ingle's Rebellion put an end to missionary efforts in Maryland for some time (Pogue 1983a:28).

Three Jesuits arrived with the first Maryland settlers of 1634: Fathers Andrew White and John Altham, and Brother Thomas Gervase (Beitzell 1976:2). For the first few years, their time was spent largely in the St. Mary's City area, administering to the colonists because the Calverts, ostensibly for security reasons, would not permit them to go out among the Indians. From 1634 to 1637 new Jesuits came and went, with some, such as Gervase, succumbing to disease while in Maryland (ibid.:4). Fr. Thomas Copley arrived in 1637 and began to oversee the Jesuit's temporal affairs (ibid.:5). Although the priests were not allowed to live among the Indians until 1639, by 1638 (and probably earlier) the Jesuits were engaging in trade with Native

Americans. For example, in February 1638 Robert Clerke, a servant of Copley's, shipped 115 yards of truck cloth, 18 axes, 14 hatchets, 48 knives, and 12 hoes, which were to be traded with the Indians for beaver and corn (Arch. MD. III:63). At the same time, Fr. White wrote of the ongoing beaver trade (Hughes 1907(1):395). According to the rules of the Jesuit Order, trade with the Indians was only permitted to acquire basic necessities, not to make a profit (ibid.:339). However, given the nature of the fur trade, the Jesuits almost certainly were making a profit. In April of 1638 Copley appealed to Lord Baltimore not to enact new regulations which would require the Jesuits to get government license to engage in the fur and corn trade, and thus make them dependent on possibly hostile outside interests for their bread (MHS 1889:164, 168). Lord Baltimore again tried to gain control of Jesuit trade in 1641, and in response the Jesuits complained that trade was necessary because of the shortage of currency in Maryland (Hughes 1908:166, 168). It would thus appear that during the early mission period trade continued despite the regulations, and Mattapany, as the main Jesuit outpost on the Patuxent, may well have served as a center for this activity (Beitzell 1976:6).

In November 1638, Fr. Ferdinand Poulton, who often went by the alias John Brock or Brooke, arrived to become Superior of the Maryland Mission (Beitzell 1976:5; Dalrymple 1874:126; Hall 1967:116; Hughes 1907(1):343; Maryland Historical Magazine [MHM] 1910a:167; Treacy 1889:64). The Jesuits commonly used aliases, in order to protect themselves from possible anti-Catholic persecution (Beary 1983:21). For example, Fr. Copley was also known as Phillip Fisher (Hall 1967:124). Poulton replaced Copley because the Jesuit leadership thought he had better administrative judgement and was more prudent (Hughes 1907(1):423; 1908:201).

By 1639 the Jesuits had gone out to live among the Indians, but the Annual Letter of that year stated that Fr. Poulton and a co-adjutor or lay brother, who has been identified as Walter Morley, "remains in the plantation of Matapanneyen" (Beitzell 1976:7; Hall 1967:124). Morley had come over with Poulton. He died in March 1641, at the age of 50 (Hughes 1907(1):423, 493, 564). Poulton remained in Maryland, serving at both Mattapany and elsewhere, until June 1641, when, at about the age of 40, he was accidentally shot and killed while crossing the St. Mary's River (Beitzell 1976:6; Hughes 1907(1):492, 564). He was replaced as Superior by Copley. That same year Fr. Roger Rigby (an alias for Robert Knowles) of Lancashire arrived in Maryland and was assigned to Mattapany (Beitzell 1976:6; Curran 1988:72; Hughes 1907(1):493; Shea 1969:494). The next year Rigby moved to Patuxent, where he remained until 1645 (Beitzell 1976:14). Rigby was sick for three months in 1642, and unable to work. According to the Jesuit Letter for that year, he made slow progress in learning the Patuxent language, and still needed an interpreter. Unfortunately, the interpreter was a young man "not himself so well acquainted with their language," whose utterances often provoked Indian laughter. However, the two of them were able to compose a short catechism in the Patuxent tongue, and Rigby had hopes of soon being able to converse directly with the Indians on simple matters, and thus prepare them for baptism. He was eventually able to convert the "Queen of Patuxent" and her mother (Curran 1988:68-69; Hughes 1907(1):549). During Ingle's Rebellion that year, Rigby and the other Jesuits were captured or forced to flee to Virginia. Rigby died in Virginia in 1646, at the age of 38 (Curran et al. 1976:12; Hughes 1907(1):564).

By June 1639 Fr. Andrew White was living at Piscataway, 100 miles from St. Mary's City. However, before then White had spent much time trying to convert the werowance of Patuxent. White felt he was close to succeeding, but at the last moment Maquacomen changed his mind and became angry with the missionary. Fearing an unfortunate incident, Gov. Calvert

ordered White to return to St. Mary's City. However, a few of the Patuxent became Christians (Hall 1967:124-125). This has led to the suggestion that some of these converts may have moved to Mattapany, perhaps to assist in agricultural activities (Cissna 1986:139-140). While there is no independent evidence for this, a small Native American presence at Mattapany to help in farming, hunting, or language instruction is not implausible, as there were Indians working for other colonists at this time (cf. Arch. MD. III:143).

There are no known physical descriptions of Mattapany Mission. Copley's letter of 1638 describes "buildinge," "cleering," "enclosures," and "tennants," but this does not necessarily refer specifically to the mission (MHS 1889:163). Beitzell (1976:8) states that the Jesuits at Mattapany had fenced in part of the land, built a residence, a warehouse, and farm buildings, and successfully cultivated cleared land. No citation is given for this, but they are not unreasonable improvements to expect to find on a 17th-century plantation. None of the contemporary accounts of Mattapany Mission mention a chapel building, but there may have been one.

There are references from the 1640s and 1650s to "Mattapanian house", which presumably was the Jesuit residence (Arch. MD. III:149). In a frontier setting, one would expect this house to be timber framed, and perhaps it was. However, a brickmaker, Richard Coxe, arrived in Maryland with Fr. Copley in 1637, and it is known that the Jesuits were fond of building with brick because, in the words of Fr. White, it kept out "the heates of summer and the coalds of winter" (Beitzell 1976:20). The Jesuits' institutional support may have made it easier for them to afford masonry construction than could the typical colonist. This suggests the possibility that at least part of Mattapany House may have been made with brick. An intriguing 1668 reference to "Brickhill point" at Mattapany-Sewall hints at earlier manufacture or use of brick in the area, presumably in the distant enough past that a geographical location name had time to develop and pass into common usage (Arch. MD. V:31). It is possible that "Brickhill Point," the exact location of which is unknown, refers to the site of the mission house, but this is far from certain.

The area that the Jesuits controlled along the lower Patuxent was vast, but many of the mission's improvements were probably centralized around the priest's residence, at what became Conception Manor. Storage facilities, barns, and quarters for servants all could have been located in the vicinity of the main residence, with agricultural fields nearby. The core area was almost certainly accessible to shipping. Other domiciles, barns, and fields may have been scattered in outlying portions of the plantation. It is possible that additional Jesuit buildings were located at the manors of St. Gregory's and St. Leonard's, but these areas appear to have contained mostly smaller estates leased by freemen.

The mission of Mattapany was part of a larger political entity called "Mattapanient Hundred." This hundred encompassed both sides of the Patuxent River, and extended as far upstream as colonial settlement occurred. It included both Jesuit and non-Jesuit lands. However, population disruptions in the area resulting from the Indian raids of 1642 and Ingle's rebellion three years later caused "Mattapanient Hundred" to disappear. By the 1660s two smaller subdivisions had arisen on the south side of the river: "Resurrection Hundred" and, at the lower end of the Patuxent, "Harvey Hundred" (Arch. MD. I:260; Reeve *et al.* 1991:59). The population of Mattapanient Hundred was never very large. A tax roll from 1642 lists 14 freeholders in the area, suggesting a population of only 30 to 40 spread over more than 100 square miles (Carr *et al.* 1978:17, 20).

Although the Jesuit mission was but a part of Mattapanient Hundred, its priests apparently maintained a position of authority there. Many of the freemen of the hundred had

been brought to Maryland to work on the Jesuit plantations, and they often remained near these centers when their indentures were completed, either leasing land from the Jesuits or patenting their own estates (Woodstock Letters n.d.). For example, in 1650 Fr. Copley demanded 20,000 acres of land from Lord Baltimore in compensation for the "Servants of Andrew White Esq." that were brought to Maryland by the Jesuits in the first two years of the colony (Arch. MD. III:258-259). The names of 18 non-priests are given in this appeal, in addition to many "whose names I cannot suddenly remember", for a total of "at least sixty persons [transported] into the Province" (ibid.). Four of the 18 named immigrants are known to have lived in Mattapanient Hundred. Another, "James killed at Mattapanie," may have as well, although it is uncertain who he was or at which Mattapany he was killed. At least five other men transported by the Jesuits are known to have lived at Mattapanient Hundred between 1637-1642 (Pogue 1983a:17). Given the close ties of many of the residents of the hundred to the Jesuits at Mattapany, it is not surprising that in September 1640 "Ferdinando Putton" (Fr. Poulton) was asked by Gov. Calvert to gather the freemen of his hundred "at such time and place...as you shall think fit" for the purpose of electing a burgess to represent them at the next Assembly (Arch. MD. I:88).

One of the earliest references to Mattapanient Hundred was at the Assembly of January 1638. Richard Garnett Sr., Joseph Edlow, Annum Benum, Nicholas Harvey, William Broughe, Henry Bishop, John Bryant, and Richard Lusthead, all "of Mattapanient, planters," were either present or represented by proxy at the Assembly (Arch. MD. I:2-4). Fathers Copley, White, and Altham, who were represented at the Assembly by Robert Clerke "by reason of sickness," were listed as being from St. Mary's Hundred, which supports the evidence from the Annual Letters that no Jesuit actually lived at Mattapany until 1639. Given the association of many of the residents of Mattapanient Hundred with the Jesuits and the Mattapany Mission, their biographies are detailed below.

Based on the 1642 tax roll, Nicholas Harvey was apparently the wealthiest resident of Mattapanient Hundred (Arch. MD. I:146). He had arrived in Maryland in 1634 as a Jesuit servant, but by 1638 he was a freeman (Patents AB&H:65-67; Reeve *et al.* 1991:51). He was at least semi-literate. Harvey was described in 1638 as a planter, but in 1639 he paid off a debt with roanoke (shell beads), suggesting that he may also have been involved in the Indian trade (Arch. MD. IV:84). Harvey returned to England in 1640, where he married and obtained a warrant from Lord Baltimore for 1,000 acres at any location he chose, provided he brought his wife and five others back to Maryland with him. He returned late in 1641 with his wife Jane, his daughter Frances, and four servants -- Robert Beard, Henry Spink, John Chair, and a boy named Robert Ford (Patents 1:129; Reeve *et al.* 1991:53). In 1642 he patented St. Joseph's Manor, located well to the northwest of Mattapany Mission. During Ingle's Rebellion in 1645, Harvey's house was burned and his corn and other goods were stolen, forcing him into exile to Virginia, where he died in 1647 (ibid.:54).

Richard Garnett Sr. was also one of the wealthier residents of Mattapany Hundred (Arch. MD. I:146). "Garnett" was an alias, his real name being "Gardiner" (Beary 1983:21). He arrived in Maryland in August 1637 with his wife Elizabeth, five children ranging in age from 4 to 21, and two servants, Elias Beach and Mary Dorrick (ibid.:21-22; Patents 1:62). Dorrick was sold to Jerome Hawley by 1638, and Beach apparently had been sold by the same date (Arch. MD. IV:31, 59). Gardiner paid for the passage of all of his party except for his son Luke, who was transported by Fr. Copley (Patents AB&H:60, 65-67). Gardiner's ability to transport such a large number of people, as well as the fact that he was literate, suggests he was a man of some means. He settled in Mattapanient, and in December 1640 patented 1,000 acres west and north of the

mission called "St. Richard's Manor," as well as another 200 acres to the northeast called "Sacawaxhit," where he may have resided (Beary 1983:23). The warrant for St. Richard's Manor states that it was bounded on the north by St. Lawrence Creek (probably today's Lewis Creek) and a line drawn from the west side of the creek to St. Gregory's Manor, then continuing west to a path crossing the head of St. Lawrence Creek, on the west by a line drawn 530 perches south from the path intersection, on the south by a line drawn to the south branch of St. Stephen's Creek "where the Mannor of the Conception [Mattapany] ends," and on the east by the Patuxent River (Patents 1:61, AB&H:77).

An ambiguous court deposition from 1644 could be interpreted as indicating that Gardiner was living at Snow Hill Manor in 1643, but it is more likely that he was just keeping livestock there, perhaps to protect them from Susquehannock raids (Arch. MD. IV:282; Beary 1983:24). In 1644 he was one of several men ordered to "restore corne and other goods taken from the patuxent Indians," so possibly Gardiner was also involved in the Indian trade (Arch. MD. IV:269). During Ingle's Rebellion, Gardiner was forced to flee to Virginia, and he was dead by 1651. His property was inherited by his son Luke (Beary 1983:24). Luke Gardiner and his sister Julian had returned to Maryland in 1647, and for that transport Luke demanded land in 1651 (MHM 1914:39).

Richard Lusthead was taxed at the same rate as Richard Gardiner in 1642. He had been transported by the Jesuits in 1633-1634, but was an illiterate freeman by 1638 and a burgess of Mattapanient Hundred in 1640 (Arch. MD. I:89, III:258; Patents AB&H:65-67). He married Richard Gardiner's daughter Elizabeth (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:554). In April 1642 Lusthead demanded 100 acres from the government for transporting Edward Smith, a servant. He was allowed to take any unclaimed land along the Patuxent (Patents 1:25, AB&H:60). Lusthead and two other residents of Mattapanient died at the same time in 1642, suggesting that they may have been killed during the Susquehannock raids (see below). Lusthead's probate inventory of December 1642 lists, among other things, one servant (Smith?) and "3 Indian basketts" (Arch. MD. IV:94). The latter suggest that Lusthead, like Harvey and Gardiner, may have been involved in trade, perhaps through the mission. Lusthead's probate also lists "a parcell of corne in the house," but the location of the house is unknown. Lusthead was survived by his wife, and possibly by their children, since children's clothes were included in his probate inventory (ibid.).

Three of the remaining freemen of 1638 -- Henry Bishop, John Bryant, and Joseph Edlow -- probably lived together. Bishop and Bryant had been transported by the Jesuits during the first two years of the colony, while Edlow had been brought over by Leonard Calvert (Arch. MD. III:258; Patents AB&H:65-67, 118). The three men were represented by proxy at the Assembly of January 1638 (ibid. I:3-4). This may have been so that they could work on their farm, because that same month Bryant was killed while cutting down a tree, leaving behind an unnamed widow and possibly a son called Matthias (Arch. MD. IV:10, 107; Newman 1985:177). Twelve planters gathered at "Mattapient" to hold an inquest on the death (Arch. MD. IV:9). Edlow testified that he and Bryant were felling a tree on "their plantation" when he was killed, which was attested to by Bishop. The fact that all three men were working together suggests that they were also living together. This is supported by Richard Gardiner's April 1638 inventory of Bryant's goods, which included "a third part in the house" (ibid.:31). Bryant's share of the house was only worth 20 pounds of tobacco, the same as "a paire of boots and spurrs" or even "5. boles 2. spoones" (ibid.:30). This may indicate that the house was not yet completed, and that Bryant was building it at the time of his death, or that the finished house was a very crude structure.

A servant, Elias Beach, was also listed among Bryant's goods. This was presumably the same Elias Beach who had been transported to Maryland by Richard Gardiner in 1637, at the age of 23 (Patents 1:62). He was apparently soon sold to Bryant. Bryant's executors may have sold or given Beach away to pay off the estate's large debts, because a few months later he was a servant of Thomas Cornwaleys at St. Inigoes (ibid.:35-37). By 1642, Beach was an illiterate freeman from Snow Hill Manor in St. Mary's Hundred, possibly living with another individual who had also been transported by the Jesuits (but who probably never lived at Mattapany) -- Christopher Carnoll (Arch. MD. I:169, IV:171; G. Stone 1982:345). In 1650, Beach demanded 50 acres for himself, 100 acres "in right of his wife who transported herself...about 10 Years Since, and 50 acres for a woman servant who got married a year ago" (Patents AB&H:36). This land was laid out near the head of the St. Mary's River. Beach was dead by 1653, leaving behind his wife Ann and at least one child, Elias Jr. (Arch. MD. I:507; X:269).

John Bryant's two partners, Henry Bishop and Joseph Edlow, remained at Mattapanient Hundred after his death. In February 1639, and again in July 1642, Bishop (who was literate) was elected burgess of the hundred (Arch. MD. I:28, 130). By 1642, and probably by early 1641, he was living at St. Leonard's on the north side of the Patuxent River. He unsuccessfully tried to have St. Leonard's officially made into a separate hundred, which it already was informally (ibid. I:130, IV:53). A fort located in Mattapanient Hundred at that time may have been at Bishop's residence (Arch. MD. III:107). Bishop apparently shared a house with Simon Dennibiel, who was described in 1642 and 1644 as his "mate" (Arch. MD. IV:162, 292). Dennibiel claimed that he transported himself and another man, Walter Waters, to the colony in "about 1640," but this is apparently untrue, as a Simon Dennibiel was listed as a servant of Robert Wintour in 1638 (Arch. MD. IV:85; Patents 2:604, AB&H:36).

Indeed, it appears that Bishop and Dennibiel were somewhat shady characters. For example, Bishop was described in a lawsuit from January 1645 as being Dennibiel's "mate late deceased," although no other documentation exists to support this (Arch. MD IV:292). However, in February 1650 a Henry Bishop and Simon Dennibiel together petitioned to be granted land for transporting themselves around 1640 (Patents 2:604, AB&H:36). Although it is possible that there were two Henry Bishops, one whom the Jesuits transported in 1633/1634 and who died in 1644, and another who brought himself to the colony in 1640 and asked for land in 1650, both of whom had an association with Dennibiel, this seems somewhat unlikely.

It may be that Bishop's death was misreported (or even faked) during the chaotic period of the mid-1640s. A possible reason for this may have been fear. In 1644, the year before Ingle's Rebellion, Bishop testified against Richard Ingle during the latter's treason hearing. After Ingle escaped from custody, he stole guns and other goods from Bishop, and threatened to "assault & beate downe the dwelling houses of divers the inhabitants of this colony." He then fled to England (Arch. MD. IV:248; Benham 1959:300). Perhaps Bishop was concerned that Ingle would return, seeking even stronger revenge. If Bishop did not actually die in 1644, then he may have left Maryland for a while, since the whereabouts of both Bishop and Dennibiel between 1645 and 1649 are unknown. In the fall of 1649, a Henry Bishop reappears as an agent for John Dandy in a lawsuit against Christopher Carnoll (Arch. MD IV:500). Bishop's association with Dandy went back to at least 1644, when he was given interrogatories by John Lewger concerning Dandy's "late estate" (ibid.:262). This would seem to support the assertion that there was only one Henry Bishop in Maryland in the 1640s. However, by 1650 the government apparently believed that Bishop was not the same man who had "died" in 1644, because he was granted 100 acres "upon Patomeck River or any Branch or Creek thereof" (Patents 2:604, AB&H:36). Simon

Dennibiel, however, was apparently unsuccessful in obtaining a land warrant in 1650, suggesting that the authorities were aware of how he had arrived in the colony. Dennibiel disappears from the records after this, while Bishop died relatively poor and intestate in August 1658 (SMCC Career Files; Testamentary Proceedings 1B:34-36).

In the early 1640s, Bishop and Dennibiel may have lived with Leonard Leonardson. Little is known about Leonardson, other than that he was living on Kent Island in February 1639, and that he died sometime between March 1641 and April 1642 at St. Leonard's (Arch. MD. I:31, IV:53, 94). An inventory of his goods included part of a boat, part of a house and plantation, and a canoe, along with a number of household items. He also had roanoke, suggesting he was involved in the Indian trade. His will describes debts due to the "mateship," which presumably included Bishop and Dennibiel since they were executors of his estate (Arch. MD. IV:94, 258).

Joseph Edlow remained at Mattapanient for at least one more year after the death of his mate John Bryant in 1638, as he was a freeman of the hundred at the 1639 Assembly (Arch. MD. I:28). However, by 1641 Edlow had entered into a partnership with Christopher Martin, a tailor from St. Mary's Hundred (Arch. MD. IV:66). Edlow, who was illiterate, apparently lived with Martin and his wife Eleanor, because an inventory of Edlow's and Martin's "joint rights goods & chattells," taken after Martin's death in 1641, included "the dwelling house, plantation, & other housing" (ibid.:66, 92-93). Around the same time, Edlow transported to the colony his own wife "Eliner...and Roger Webb his Servant" (Newman 1985:194). Eliner was apparently the sister of Cyprian Thoroughgood, because in 1643 Thoroughgood assigned 300 acres of land to his "brother in lawe" Joseph Edlow (MHM 1913a:337). The tax roll of 1642 showed Edlow to be a middling planter from the Jesuit-owned St. Mary's Hill Freehold in St. Mary's Hundred (Arch. MD. I:143; G. Stone 1982:346). He apparently remained in the St. Mary's City/St. Inigoes area for a number of years. Edlow may have sold the estate he shared with Martin to John Dandy, because in 1644 he had to sue Dandy for non-payment on a plantation sale (Arch. MD. IV:264). Edlow was sued himself in 1643 for stealing a canoe "now lying at St. Inigoes," suggesting the location of his residence at the time (ibid.:209). By 1648 Edlow and Eliner apparently had two sons, Barnaby and Joseph Jr. (ibid. IV:438, X:87; Newman 1985:195).²⁴ During this period he apparently entered into a partnership with (and presumably shared a plantation with) Robert Wiseman of St. Mary's Hundred, who died in 1650 (Arch. MD. X:10; Pogue 1983a:22).²⁵

Edlow then returned to his old stomping grounds at Mattapanient. In February 1650, he demanded 50 acres due him as a servant of Leonard Calvert (who had brought him to the colony), plus 250 acres assigned to him by Cyprian Thoroughgood. A warrant was issued the same day to lay out for him 300 acres "between Capt. Dorrels quarter and Mattapany house" (Patents AB&H:35). In March, Edlow was granted a tract called "Susquehanna Point," which was bordered on the north and west by the Patuxent River, on the east by "Machewalt's Creek (now St. James Creek)," and on the south by a line drawn from a "hollow out of Putuxent river called Halfehead's Hollow" southeast into St. James Creek (Menard 1973:264; Patents AB&H:39, 118, 2:608). Three years later he requested an additional 200 acres for transporting his wife and servant "twelve years since and upwards" (Newman 1985:194). Edlow's wife had apparently died by 1657, because in that year he got in trouble for entering into an unsanctioned marriage with Henry Coursey's servant, Mary Cole, during a drunken party, and may have even temporarily fled the colony (Arch. MD. X:549, 550, 558, XLI:598; Newman 1985:195). Two years later he allegedly fathered the child of another servant, Anne Barbery (Arch. MD. XLI:329). Despite his troubles, Edlow still retained Susquehanna at his death around 1660/1661,

but he died intestate, leaving only a "poore Estate" (Arch. MD. XLI:599; Newman 1985:195; Pogue 1983a:22).²⁶

Two final representatives from Mattapanient Hundred to the Assembly of 1638 remain to be discussed: Annum Benum and William Broughe. The illiterate Benum was transported to the colony as a servant by Thomas Green in 1633-1634, but by 1638 he was a freeman (Patents 1:17, AB&H:67). Benum also served in the Assembly of 1639, but does not appear anywhere on the Maryland tax rolls of 1642 (Arch. MD. I:28, 142-146). He apparently had moved or fled to New York, because in a letter to the governor there in 1643 it is stated that Thomas Cornwaleys had won a judgement against Benum for over 1,600 pounds of tobacco, which had not yet been satisfied (Arch. MD. IV:204). William Broughe was a Protestant, possibly Dutch, who had paid his own passage to Maryland in 1636, and brought over a servant, Francis Thruacts (or Thwaitsin), two years later (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:174; Patents 1:123, AB&H:99; SMCC Career Files). Broughe was living at Mattapanient by 1638. However, by 1639 he had moved to St. Georges Hundred. In January 1642 he was granted 100 acres on Breton Bay (ibid.). In that same year he was burgess for St. Clement's Hundred, and in 1650 he was burgess for Newtown Hundred (Arch. MD. I:144, 260). He died in 1651, leaving his widow Sarah and no children (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:174; Pogue 1983a:23).

At the General Assembly of February 1639, most of the same men represented Mattapanient Hundred as in 1638 (Arch. MD. I:28). There were a few changes: John Bryant was dead and William Broughe had moved. Nicholas Harvey was also not listed, probably because he was on a military campaign, having been ordered by Gov. Calvert to raid the "Maquantequat" Indians (Arch. MD. III:87). Two new names appear at the 1639 Assembly: Lewis Freeman and Robert Wiseman. Freeman had been transported by the Jesuits in 1633-1634 (Arch. MD. III:258-259; Patents AB&H:65-67). Since he does not appear in the records until 1639, that may be the year that he earned his freedom. Freeman was still living in Mattapanient in 1642 (Arch. MD. I:146). In 1649 he sued Elias Beach for shoes, stockings, powder, and shot that Freeman had lent to Beach "about nyne yeares since" (Arch. MD. IV:491). In 1654, a "Lewis ffroman," age 29, testified that he was a servant of Robert Brooke, "Imployed as an Interpreter by him to the Indians" (Arch. MD. X:353). Newman (1985:209-210) believes him to be the same Lewis Freeman who was transported in 1633-1634, but that would mean that Freeman sat at the Assembly of 1639 at the age of 15 or 16. This would be somewhat unusual, even for early Maryland, given that the legal age of majority was 21 (Carr et al. 1991:147). It may be that there were two Lewis Freemans; on the other hand, immigration records apparently exist for only the one who arrived in 1634 (Skordas 1986). At any rate, the last mention of any Lewis Freeman occurs in 1658, and no date of death is known (Newman 1985:210).

The other new name from Mattapanient at the Assembly of 1639 was Robert Wiseman. He may have been one of the "Gentlemen of Fashion" who paid his own passage to Maryland in 1634, although this is a matter of dispute (Carr 1984:69(note 45); Newman 1985:273). Wiseman was described as a planter from St. Mary's Hundred at the 1638 Assembly, but had moved to Mattapanient by the next year (Arch. MD. I:3). By 1642 he was a literate, fairly well-to-do resident of St. Inigoes Neck in St. Mary's Hundred, where he had bought a "house and plantacon upon St. Paules foreland (alias Wisemans point)," and where he lived with his wife, son, and servant (Arch. MD. I:142, IV:223; G. Stone 1982:346). He apparently entered into a partnership with Joseph Edlow, because at Wiseman's death in 1650 he was described as "heretofore Joseph Edlows mate" (Arch. MD. X:10). In 1665 his son, John Wiseman, patented "Batchelor's Hopewell," which adjoined Mattapany-Sewall (Rent Roll 1707:334).

On the tax rolls of 1642 a total of 14 freemen from Mattapanient Hundred are listed, nine of whom are new residents: Thomas Charington, Walter Cotterell, Simon Dennibiel, "Mr. Dracutt," John Gye, Walter King, Thomas Petitt, Francis Posie, and Francis van Ryrden [van Enden] (Arch. MD. I:146). Charington had been transported to the colony in 1633-1634 by Edward and Frederick Wintour for the Jesuits (Patents AB&H:65-67). He was an illiterate freeman from St. Georges Hundred in 1638, and had apparently been free since at least 1636. In fact, it is possible that he arrived in Maryland as a freeman (Newman 1985:186). In 1638 he shared a debt with Annum Benum and Joseph Edlow, suggesting that they may have once been in partnership together (Arch. MD. I:9, 11). In October 1640, Charington was granted 50 acres of land which in 1636 he had partly cleared and built upon with Leonard Calvert's permission. Charington immediately assigned his rights to this land to "Nicholas Cossin Frenchman" (Patents AB&H:90). The property was on Wickliff's Creek, in St. George's Hundred (Patents 1:100). Charington also served as a bailiff at Robert Evelyn's Manor of Evelynton on Piney Point (Newman 1985:186). Charington was residing at Mattapanient by 1642. He died that year under circumstances that suggest he may have been killed by the Susquehannocks. Charington probably lived (and died) with Richard Lusthead, since Lusthead's probate inventory lists "2. thirds of a crop of corne & tobacco," while Charington possessed one third of a crop, and both men are described as having "a parcell of corne in the house" (Arch. MD. IV:95). Charington had very few possessions, particularly when compared to Lusthead (ibid.). A third man who died in the summer of 1642, John Machin, may have lived with Lusthead and Charington as well. Machin was transported to Maryland by the Jesuits in 1637 (Patents 1:20, AB&H:65-67), but little else is known about him. He never appears as a freeman, even in the tax rolls of 1642, so he may have been a servant of Lusthead and Charington, or else had just earned his freedom. His only listed possession at death was a cow with a calf (Arch. MD. IV:95). The way that Machin, Charington, and Lusthead are linked in the records (Thomas Cornwaleys was assigned to administer all three estates at once) suggests that they lived with, or close by, one another (ibid.:71). If so, their household consisted of at least those three men, plus Lusthead's wife and children, a servant of Lusthead's who survived the Susquehannock attack, and Charington's "black dogge" (ibid.:94-95).²⁷

Walter Cotterell, John Gye, and Thomas Petitt may also have been in a partnership of some sort. Cotterell transported himself to Maryland in 1640, while Petitt was brought over as a freeman by Nicholas Cawsin in 1639 (MHM 1912:186, 307). Gye apparently paid his own passage to Maryland after 1638 (Pogue 1983a:17). Cotterell was living on Kent Island in 1639, and at "St. Leonard's Hundred" (part of Mattapanient) by 1641 (Arch. MD. I:31, IV:53). Gye and Petitt were both residents of St. George's Hundred in 1641 (Arch. MD. I:104). In April of 1642, Gye demanded 100 acres for himself, while Petitt demanded 200 acres for himself and his wife, whom he had brought over in 1639. They were allowed to patent any free land on the north side of the Patuxent River (MHM 1912:192; Patents 1:26, AB&H:60). By 1642, Cotterell, Gye, and Petitt were all living at Mattapanient Hundred. It would appear that sometime after 1644 possibly during Ingle's Rebellion of 1645 - Cotterell, Petitt, and perhaps Gye temporarily left Maryland. Evidence for this is found in 1649, when Cotterell demanded land for transporting himself to Maryland four years earlier, while Petitt demanded land for transporting himself, his wife, and a child named Catherine Petitt in 1645 (MHM 1912:192, 391). In November 1649, Gye, Cotterell, and Nicholas Cawsin each assigned 100 acres to Petitt. He combined this land with that which he was due for transporting his wife and child, patenting a 450 acre tract on the Potomac River at a place called Cedar Point (MHM 1913a:52-53). Petitt, Cotterell, and Gye

were still linked together by Petitt's will of 1657, which stated that his property was to be divided by his "mates" Gye and Cotterell (Pogue 1983a:23).

Francis Posie arrived in Maryland in 1640 as an illiterate immigrant. By 1642 he was acting as proxy at the Assembly for a number of residents of Mattapanient Hundred (Arch. MD. I:168). He and his wife Elizabeth lived at St. Leonard's, where, in addition to his Assembly duties, he was deputy sheriff (Arch. MD. IV:162, 344). He continued to serve in the Assembly throughout the 1640s, and eventually moved to St. Clement's Hundred, where he was elected burgess (Arch. MD. I:260). In 1648 and 1649, Posie demanded land for a servant, John Villaine, that he had brought over from Virginia in 1646, for another servant, Joseph Gregory, and for transporting himself. This land was laid out along the Wicomoco River (MHM 1912:191, 312, 315). In July 1650, Posie demanded an additional 50 acres in the name of his new wife, whom he had bought from Cuthbert Fenwick, as well as 100 acres for a servant named Thomas whom he had transported five years earlier. This land was laid out at Swan Point on the Potomac (Patents AB&H:42). Posie died in 1654 (Arch. MD. X:182).

Little is known about two other residents of Mattapanient Hundred: Walter King and Mr. Dracutt. King was transported by the Jesuits in 1637, and last appears in the records in 1653 (Patents AB&H:60, 65-67; Pogue 1983a:23). Dracutt is last mentioned in September 1642, when he could not be located to notify him that his presence was required at the Assembly (Arch. MD. I:169). The remaining freeman of 1642 at Mattapanient, Francis van Enden, is discussed in more detail below. At the beginning of 1642, Mattapanient Hundred could be seen to be entering a period of political and social change, accompanied by population growth. The Jesuits, and the local leadership they once wielded, were gone, and new immigrants without ties to the missionaries were arriving to replace them. Of course, the Jesuits left behind a lasting influence; approximately half of the freemen of Mattapanient between 1637-1642 had been brought over by the Jesuits, and many no doubt worked as servants or tenants at the mission before setting up freeholds of their own elsewhere in the hundred. Even those who paid their own passage may have settled for a time on Jesuit lands. Nevertheless, Jesuit influence in the area was lessening by the early 1640s.

The manner in which the residents of Mattapanient arrived in the colony provides another demonstration of the changing social landscape in the hundred. For example, of the eight freemen from Mattapanient at the 1638 Assembly, six (75%) had been transported to Maryland by others, while only two (25%) had paid their own passage. Of the 11 additional freemen who were represented in the Assembly or on tax rolls after 1638, only five (45%) had been transported as servants, while an equal number had immigrated on their own (the remaining freeman arrived under unknown circumstances).

In the summer of 1642, the bright outlook for Mattapanient Hundred changed. A letter from Leonard Calvert to the governor of Virginia in August of that year reported on the "barbarous Massacres Comitted formerly upon John Angood and four others of his Majesty Subjects in his Company belonging to your Colony, and now lately againe upon eight more belonging to this Province together withe burning and robbing of their houses..." (Arch. MD. III:106). John Angood was a Virginia merchant who frequently did business in Maryland (cf. Arch. MD. IV:135). The attacks were apparently carried out by the Susquehannocks, because when Henry Fleete was sent in June 1644 to negotiate peace with them one of the conditions of the treaty was to be "satisfaction for their plundrings of mr. Angud, & of Mattapanian house twice wherin especially to require a returne of all the armes taken at those times..." (Arch. MD. III:149). "Mattapanian house" was probably the Jesuit missionary residence. The missionaries

had already left the area by then, but apparently either some tenants had stayed behind or new residents had moved in. It is quite possible that Richard Lusthead, Thomas Charington, and John Machin were living at Mattapanian House then, either as freeholders or tenants of Lord Baltimore.³⁰ The attacks apparently happened in August, because Lusthead and Charington show up on the tax rolls of 2 August, but are dead by 22 August, when Thomas Cornwaleys is ordered to inventory their property (Arch. MD. I:146, IV:71). Whether or not they were living at the old mission house, it seems likely that Lusthead, Charington, and Machin were among the eight supposedly killed by the Susquehannocks. Who the others were is unknown, but they could include the men's families and servants. The residents of St. Leonard's also apparently suffered during that summer, which was characterized by generally tense relations with all Indians. For example, Fr. Rigby, then living at Patuxent village, was ordered to "repair to the Great men of Patuxent and of the Nations adjoyned to them" to discover the identity of the Indians who had killed the swine of Henry Bishop, Simon Dennibiel, and others (Arch. MD. III:104). In September, Francis Posie demanded satisfaction from the government for damage to his house and property suffered while he was away, presumably on patrol against further raids (Arch. MD. IV:162).

Inferences about population distribution in Mattapanient Hundred in September 1642 can be made from the Assembly records of that year. Fourteen freemen were listed as residents of the hundred on the tax rolls of August 1642. By September two of them, Lusthead and Charington, were dead, and Mr. Dracutt had disappeared. Of the remainder, two men, Richard Gardiner and Lewis Freeman, were represented at the Assembly by their proxy Nicholas Harvey (Arch. MD. I:168). Gardiner and Harvey lived on the south side of the Patuxent River, and Freeman may have as well. The Jesuit mission at Mattapany had shut down the previous year, and the land returned to Lord Baltimore. The missionaries presumably took their servants, and possibly some of their tenants, with them, so it would appear that by September 1642 the south side of the river had considerably fewer inhabitants than previously. All that remained were the large manors belonging to Gardiner and Harvey, along with any tenants or freeholders (such as Freeman) who lived with them or on the former Jesuit lands now belonging to Baltimore. The remaining freemen of Mattapanient -- Bishop, Cotterell, Dennibiel, Gye, King, Petitt, and van Enden -were represented at the Assembly by their proxy Francis Posie (ibid.). Bishop, Cotterell, Dennibiel, and Posie are known to have been living in "St. Leonard's Hundred" on the north side of the Patuxent, and there are suggestions that Gye and Petitt did as well. Van Enden's whereabouts in 1642 are unknown, but at some point he did acquire a plantation at St. Leonard's which he had sold by 1650 (Arch. MD. X:99). If Posie was acting as proxy for all the residents of St. Leonard's, which seems likely, then it can be presumed that King lived there as well. Thus, by September 1642 it would appear that the population center of Mattapanient Hundred was located across the Patuxent at St. Leonard's.

The Susquehannock raids of 1642 and Ingle's Rebellion three years later demonstrated the vulnerability of the Patuxent River settlements. Many of those who weren't killed were forced to flee the colony, and thus the area was left largely depopulated. Of the 14 taxed freemen in Mattapanient in 1642, two were killed that year, another allegedly died two years later, and five fled, moved, or otherwise disappeared (mostly during Ingle's Rebellion). The locations of the other six men are unknown. One new individual, John Genallis, is occasionally associated in the records with Henry Bishop, Simon Dennibiel, Nicholas Harvey, and Richard Gardiner after 1642, so he may have moved into the area (Arch. MD. IV:201, 217, 269, 281). However, even if he and the six unlocated freemen all stayed in the hundred, the population of the area was still

greatly reduced. The disappearance of "Mattapanient Hundred" as a political entity during the 1640s supports the notion of population decline in the area. This situation continued until the late 1640s, when a number of new land grants were made in the area, while properties which had been seized by Ingle, such as Gardiner's St. Richard's, were returned to their rightful owners (Beary 1983:24).

Resettlement, 1648-1663

Renewed settlement of the Mattapanient area had begun by 1648, when William Eltonhead had a survey made of a 2,000 acre tract which became known as "Little Eltonhead Manor" or "Richneck," located on Cedar Point at the mouth of the Patuxent River (MHM 1912:311; Pogue 1983a:28; Rent Roll 1707:334). This estate, which was bounded on the west by St. James Creek and the land of Capt. William Hawley, on the north by the Patuxent, and on the east and south by the Chesapeake, was granted because Eltonhead had transported to Maryland one boy, seven servants, and one freewoman, in addition to himself (Patents AB&H:16, 21). 31

Approximately 4250 acres of land between "Machewetts Creek [Harper Creek] & Sacqueakitts" had been surveyed for William Hawley in January 1649. This property was bounded on the north by the Patuxent, on the west by "Hawleyes Branch" and St. Valentine's River, and on the east by St. James Creek, extending from the head of that creek SSE to the Chesapeake Bay, bordering on a place "commonly called Scruttons Plantacion" (MHM 1912:190, 310-311). Most of the Jesuit's former manor of Conception was encompassed by Hawley's grant. The fact that this land was available for patenting suggests that the area had been abandoned, probably since the Susquehannock raids of 1642. Although Hawley had this land surveyed in January 1649, he was still residing in Virginia as late as July 1649 (Arch. MD. IV:468, 505). By 1652 he had moved to Maryland (ibid. X:250). However, by 1650 Hawley's land was being patented by others, suggesting that he was never actually granted the property or took possession of it. There is no evidence to suggest that he ever lived in the area.

In 1650, Joseph Edlow, a former resident of Mattapanient Hundred, returned to the area when he patented "Susquehanna Point," located west of Richneck (Patents 2:608). Also in 1650, John Halfehead demanded 100 acres as "Servant to his Lordship," 100 acres in "right of Ann his first Wife a free Woman," and 50 acres in right of Julian his "now Wife Servant to Mrs. White" (Patents AB&H:35, 118). Halfehead was an illiterate brickmason who had been about 28 years old when he was transported to the colony by Leonard Calvert in 1633-1634, and who was a freeman of St. Mary's by 1638 (Arch. MD. I:3; X:155; Patents AB&H:98). As a result of his petition, a warrant was issued to lay out for Halfehead a 250 acre tract located "between Cap^t. Dorrels quarter & Matapany house on the south side of Putuxent River" (Patents AB&H:35). The same language was used in the warrant for Edlow's Susquehanna Point. The exact location of "Dorrel's quarter" is unknown, but presumably it was to the west of Cedar Point, east of Harper Creek.³²

Halfehead's tract, called "Halfehead on the Hill" in the 1660 Rent Roll (Sharon 1981:349), was bounded on the north by Edlow's land, on the west by the Patuxent, on the east by St. James Creek (Harper Creek today), and on the south by St. Patrick's Creek (East Patuxent Basin) and a line drawn from the head of the creek to the head of St. James Creek (Patents AB&H:39, 118; 2:608). In 1664, Halfehead patented an additional 200 acres called "Halfehead's Folly," which was bounded on the north by Pine Hill Run, on the west by a line abutting Mattapany-Sewall and running south for 170 perches, on the south by a line running

southeast for 300 perches to the Chesapeake, and on the east by a line running along the Bay for 50 perches until it meets the mouth of Pine Hill Run (Arch. MD. LXVI:77; Patents 7:480; Rent Roll 1707:324).³⁵ This grant was made to Halfehead in consideration for transporting three men and one woman to the colony between 1660 and 1662 (Patents 7:481).³⁶

The "Mattapany house" referred to in Edlow's and Halfehead's patents may well have been the Jesuit mission site, which had been sacked twice and apparently burned in 1642 (see above). Halfehead's patent could suggest that the house had been rebuilt, or it may be referring merely to its original location, which would still be remembered just eight years later. Evidence from other patents in the area suggests the latter is most likely (Pogue 1983a:31). Documentary evidence suggests that the Jesuits' residence was located on one of three tracts of land patented in 1650

The westernmost of these tracts was a 400 acre area patented by Thomas Warr, an illiterate carpenter who had immigrated to the colony with his wife and two children in 1648 (Arch. MD. III:228, X:230; Skordas 1986:486). In June 1650, Warr demanded 300 acres "formerly upon record," plus 100 acres which had been assigned to him in April by Nathaniel Hunt (Patents AB&H:41). Little is known about Hunt, other than that he had immigrated around 1650 and was at least semi-literate (ibid.; Skordas 1986:246). A warrant was issued to lay out for Warr 400 acres "on the South Side of the River Putuxent from the head of Machens Creek Joyning upon Gardner's Neck [Sacawaxhit] and so along to Mattapania" (Patents AB&H:41). The tract, called "Machin's Neck" (presumably after John Machin, who had been killed at Mattapany in 1642), was surveyed in October. It ran from the mouth of Gardiner's Creek (West Patuxent Basin) east along the Patuxent for 125 perches to a spring called Warr's Spring, then south into the woods for 500 perches, then west to the head of Gardiner's Creek, and finally north back to the starting point (Patents AB&H:53, 117; 3:83).³⁷ Warr apparently had financial difficulties, because in October 1651 he was forced to sell to Thomas Knott of Nansemond, VA., "half of my plantation which I now live upon at Mattapany" (Arch. MD. X:230). This was the portion of the estate bordering on Luke Gardiner's Sacawaxhit. Knott died by May 1653, leaving his Mattapany property to his son Francis, who apparently sold it (Baldwin 1901:8; Richardson 1913:385). In September 1652, Warr and Hunt, "both of Mattapania of Patuxent River," bought the sloop Anne from Richard Trewe for 5,000 pounds of tobacco (Arch. MD. X:187). They then apparently fled the colony without paying off their debt, leaving behind an empty, locked house (ibid.:188, 200). In November 1652, a military force assembled to fight Indians on the Eastern Shore was ordered to "meet together at Mattapania upon the said Patuxent River near the house late of Thomas Warr" (Arch. MD. III:283).

East of Warr's property there was a 50 acre tract of land patented by Hugh Hopewell and Thomas White. Hopewell had immigrated to the colony in 1641 and married a servant (Skordas 1986:237). They had several children. White had been transported between 1635-1640 (ibid.:500). In March 1650, Hopewell demanded 100 acres for transporting himself and 50 acres in "respect of his wife's services to Mr. Copley" (Patents AB&H:35). White demanded 50 acres for his service to William Claiborne "which expired about Nine Years Since" (ibid.). A warrant was issued to lay out for the two men a 200 acre tract at "Hogpen Tavern Neck at or near to Sanawakett" (ibid.). In October, 150 acres called "Hogpen Neck" was laid out between Hogpen Creek on the west and "Sakawatts Creeke" on the east (well west of Mattapany). At the same time, another 50 acre parcel was laid out on the south side of the Patuxent, beginning at Warr's Spring and running east along the river for 16 perches to the property of Francis van

Enden, then running south along van Enden's boundary for 500 perches, then running west back to Warr's eastern boundary (Patents AB&H:53; 3:84-85). This tract became known as "Hopewell-White." The fact that Hopewell and White divided their 200 acres into two tracts apparently led to some confusion, because the final grant of 6 October 1650 awarded them 200 acres at Hogpen Neck plus 50 acres at Warr's Spring (Patents AB&H:121). In the Rent Roll of 1660 two properties are described: "Hopewell White" (50 acres) and "Hogpin Neck" (250 acres), both owned by Nathaniel Utie (Sharon 1981:351). In the Rent Roll of 1707 Hogpen Neck is listed as patented by Hopewell and John White [sic] and consisting of 150 acres plus 50 acres "more for them sur: the same day upon Putt: River at Ward's Spring" (Rent Roll 1707:334). Hopewell and White appear to have retained possession of "Hopewell-White" for only a few years at most, and there are few records pertaining to their tenure. One account does occur in January 1651, when Hopewell seized a gun from an Indian employed by his neighbor Luke Gardiner (Arch. MD. X:52). It is unknown if Hopewell or White ever lived at "Hopewell-White."

Adjoining "Hopewell-White" to the east was the estate of Francis van Enden, a literate innkeeper who was listed as a freeman of Mattapanient in 1642. Van Enden was a Catholic transported to Maryland by Fr. Copley in 1635, afterwards becoming a servant to Thomas Cornwaleys (Beitzell 1976:25; Johnson 1883:178; Patents AB&H:60; Skordas 1986:476). By 1642 he was probably living at St. Leonard's. During Ingle's Rebellion he may have moved to Virginia, because in October 1648 he conveyed to John Hallowes of Appomattox, VA. "all my Sallary due...for keeping my Ordinary," suggesting that van Enden had set up a tavern in Virginia (Arch. MD. IV:429, 442). However, van Enden had already returned to Maryland, because in February 1648 he described himself as being from "New-Towne hundred" in St. Mary's County (ibid.:371). At that time he was trading his cattle for hogs, chickens, corn, and tobacco, perhaps because he was planning to move to St. Mary's City, where the cattle would be more of an inconvenience. He was already spending considerable time at St. Mary's City. For example, he billed the Assembly of January-March 1648, held at "St. John's," a total of 3,600 pounds of tobacco, presumably for running an ordinary for the delegates (Arch. MD. I:231). He also ran ordinaries during the Assemblies of 1649 and 1650 (Arch. MD. X:122-23). In February 1651 he sued John Nunne for backpayment on a "Plantacon of the plts at St.Leonard's Sold to the Defdt." (ibid.:99). The plantation sale probably occurred in 1650, but evidently van Enden did not actually live at St. Leonard's, because in September 1650 he described himself as being from St. Mary's Hundred (ibid.:211).

In August 1651, van Enden demanded 50 acres "due for his time of Service performed to Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys One hundred Acres in respect of one William the Scott a Manservant by him bought of Robert Smith and fifty acres in right of his Wife was a Servant to Thomas Green Esq^r." (Patents AB&H:45). A warrant was immediately issued to lay out for van Enden 200 acres "at the head of Macheny Creek Extending itself towards Pyne Hill River on the South Side of Putuxent River" (ibid.). It soon must have been discovered that this was the area of Warr's grant, because in September a new warrant was issued to "lay out two hundred Acres of Land for Francis Vanenden at the Place where Mattapania house was formerly built Joyning upon Thomas Warr's Land there on the South Side of Putuxent River" (ibid.:47). In October this parcel was surveyed and granted. It was bounded on the north by the Patuxent River, on the east by a line drawn south into the woods for 500 perches, on the west by Hopewell-White, and on the south by a line drawn between the east and west lines (Patents AB&H:119; 3:84). In January 1652, van Enden had an additional 50 acre tract surveyed. This property began at the eastern

boundary of his original grant, then ran "East and by South" along the Pautuxent for 16 perches, then "South and by East" into the woods for 500 perches, then "West and by North" 16 perches back to the original property line. The two tracts were then combined into a single 250 acre parcel and granted to Francis van Enden, "Planter" (Patents AB&H:138, 208). Whether van Enden actually lived there is unclear, because in March 1652 he described himself as "late of St. Inigoes" in a court document in which he bound over to William Assiter two cows "at Mattapanie in Patuxent River" (Arch. MD. X:153). In June 1653, van Enden was sued by Ann Beach, the widow of Elias, but he was too sick to appear in court (ibid::269). Van Enden was dead by April 1654, when Walter Peake was made administrator of his estate (MHM 1914:44).

It is unclear which of the above three tracts of land contained the Jesuits' Mattapany House. The warrant for Warr's grant stated that his property ran along the Patuxent from Gardiner's Creek to Mattapany. He described himself as living at Mattapany, and others stated that his house was at or near Mattapany. The Rent Roll of 1660 appears to treat Warr's land and Mattapany as one and the same (Sharon 1981). On the other hand, the warrant for van Enden's land states that it was at the place where Mattapany House was, adjoining Warr's land, and van Enden himself declared that he kept cattle at Mattapany (although it is possible that they were kept on Warr's property). Given the conflicting nature of the descriptions, it may be that the core of the Jesuit plantation spread across both tracts. Unfortunately, Hopewell-White, which lay between Warr's and van Enden's properties, does not appear to have ever been associated with Mattapany in the records, so the location of the mission cannot be further pinpointed.

In the 1650s Lawrence Ward of Nansemond, VA acquired, under unknown circumstances, the estates of van Enden, Hopewell and White, and Warr, as well as the property Warr had sold to Thomas Knott. Evidence for this is noted in 1662, when Ward's widow turned over title to those tracts to Lord Baltimore (Arch. MD. XLIX:92). It is unclear if Ward actually lived in the area. In August 1652 he is described as "Lawrence Ward of Putuxent River Planter" (Patents AB&H:272). However, in October 1653 he still had a "dwelling house...in Nancymum," and in December of that year he gave Richard Collett power of attorney "to receive all Such debts as are due to me in Patuxent River" (Arch. MD. X:349, 356). Ward was still living in Nansemond in 1655 (Arch. MD. X:414; MHM 1913b:203). Therefore, it appears that by at least 1653, if not earlier, Ward was leasing his lands, suggesting that tenants may have been living on the properties.

Lawrence Ward died around 1655, and by October 1659 his widow and heir, Mary, had married Nathaniel Utie (Arch. MD. XLI:326; MHM 1913b:203). Mary and Nathaniel may have been married as early as October 1657, because at that time Utie gave Richard Collett power of attorney to collect all debts "belonging to mee in Patux^t and Maryland" (Arch. MD. XLI:196). Utie was a wealthy merchant, born in Virginia, who had immigrated to the colony by 1654, when he provided powder to the "County of Putuxent" (Arch. MD. I:356). He may have come to Maryland with Richard Collett in 1650 (Collett 1939:81). Utie was to play a prominent role in Maryland politics, serving in a number of public offices, including colonel in the colonial militia (Arch. MD. III:349). Like Ward, Utie also apparently chose not to reside at his Patuxent estates, staying instead at "Spesutia" in Baltimore County (Arch. MD. XLI:409, 460). In the Rent Roll of 1660, Utie was listed as a non-resident of Harvey Hundred who owned the 50 acres called

"Hopewell White," 400 acres called "Mattapanyent or Narres [Warrs?] Land," the 250 acres of "Hogpin Neck," and 100 acres called "Bynden" [Eynden -- van Enden] (Sharon 1981:348, 351). Utie had sided with Josias Fendall during the latter's rebellion of 1660, so in May 1661 he had to petition Lord Baltimore for a pardon, which was granted (Arch. MD. III:419, XLI:428). The decline in his political fortunes may have caused Utie some financial difficulty, because in January 1662 he gave Henry Coursey power of attorney to sell "All that parcell of land knowne by the name of Mattapenny in Patuxent River now in the posson of Mr. Richard Collett and Contayning seaven hund^d and fifty acres more or less" (Arch. MD. XLI:529). This indicates that many of the individual properties listed as belonging to Utie in 1660 were part of a larger tract called Mattapany. In September 1663 Philip Calvert testified that in November of the previous year Mary Utie, "Relict of Lawrence Ward," had surrendered to Lord Baltimore:

A Certaine Patent by the Lord Proprietary graunted to ffrancis Van Eynden for Two hund & ffifty Acres of Land in Patux Riuer, As allso another Patent by his s^d L^p to Thomas Warr for ffowre hund Acres in the s^d Riuer Graunted, Together wth another pattent to Hugh Hopewell & Thomas White for ffifty Acres of Land in the s^d Riuer Graunted... (Arch. MD. XLIX:92).

Mary Utie also relinquished 10 acres that she had purchased from John Halfehead in June 1657 (ibid.). She was later killed by a slave at Spesutia in September 1665 (ibid.:489-490). Nathaniel Utie then married Elizabeth Carter of Virginia in April 1669, and died in 1675 or 1676 (Arch. MD. LI:4-6, LXVI:158, 364).

The link connecting Lawrence Ward's period of ownership at Mattapany with that of the Uties was Richard Collett. Collett was the son of John Collett and Susan Farrar of London (MHM 1906:191). He was born around 1621, and immigrated to Virginia with his brother John in 1650 (Arch. MD. XLIX:500; Collett 1939:81). Religious persecution of the Puritans drove the Colletts to Maryland a short time later. Members of the Collett family had long been associated with the legal profession, and Richard Collett was a Fellow of the Middle Temple, trained in law at London's Inns of Court (Collett 1939:81). Collett was one of the first professional attorneys in Maryland, practicing at a time when most colonial lawyers were untrained public officials or prominent planters (Arch. MD. LVII:xvii). His earliest appearance in Maryland records as an attorney, "Richard Collett of Putuxent," occurs in November 1653 (Arch. MD. X:357). In December of that year Lawrence Ward gave Collett power of attorney to collect his debts (ibid.:356). Collett may have been living on Ward's estate, because in April 1654 he is described as having a "Landing place upon the South side of Putuxent River" (ibid.:358). In July of that year he was appointed sheriff of Calvert County (Arch. MD. III:308). Collett sided with antigovernment Protestants during the rebellion that began in 1654, and was later "...Convicted of a Scandalous offence against the Governm^t by his Subscribing of a Petition of Dangerous Contents..." (Arch. MD. X:414). In April 1655, he was ordered to leave Maryland by Christmas, and to "...give Notice unto Mr. Lawrence Ward in Virginia part of whose estate the said Collett doth Manage in Putuxent River to appoint another in his room..." (ibid.). The banishment does not appear to have been enforced, because in June 1656 Collett was still acting as an attorney in Maryland (ibid.:449, 469).

In October 1657 Collett apparently began managing Mattapany for Mary and Nathaniel Utie, who described Collett as "my loveing Unkle" (Arch. MD. XLI:196, 409). This was because Mary Ward Utie was the daughter of Susan Collett Mapletoft, Richard Collett's sister (MHM

1913b:203). In January 1662, Nathaniel Utie asked Henry Coursey to sell Mattapany, where Richard Collett was then living (ibid.:529). Collett stayed in the area, possibly moving to Susquehanna Point, where he was known to be living by April 1666 (Arch. MD. LVII:84). Susquehanna Point had been patented by Joseph Edlow, and Collett was involved in settling Edlow's estate in 1662 (Arch. MD. XLI:598). In the meantime, Collett had again been made sheriff of Calvert County, and had a commission from the governor to seize illegal shipping on the Patuxent, which he exercised (Arch. MD. XLIX:23, 49, 120). He also acted as county coroner (Arch. MD. LVII:367). In March 1667, at a special court held at Mattapany-Sewall, Collett was again "deputed sherriffe" (Arch. MD. LVII:158). The position was no sinecure, because in May of that year Collett was beaten by Thomas and Phillis Howe when he tried to attach their goods. The Howes were found guilty of assault in June (ibid.:198). Collett must not have been too badly hurt, because he continued to perform his duties as "High Sheriffe" (ibid.:200, 237). However, in February 1668 Collett was again beaten by a man he was trying to arrest, Thomas Manning. Collett was too "very sick and weak" to appear in court, so on 14 February the court met at his "howse...at Petuxent" (ibid.:244, 250). Collett was dead by June (ibid.:312), but no murder charges were brought against Manning, so apparently Collett's death was not attributed to the beating. In December 1669 Manning was forced to pay a 50 pound sterling fine for being a general troublemaker (ibid.:607). Collett left behind his widow, Elizabeth, and a tract of land on the Eastern Shore called "Colletton," patented in 1660 (Arch. MD. LXV:89, LXVI:410; MHM 1933:348). By 1669 Elizabeth had remarried, this time to Christopher Rousby, who eventually came to own Susquehanna Point and part of Halfehead's Folly (Arch. MD. LVII:598; Pogue 1983a:36).

Mattapany-Sewall, 1663-1684

As mentioned above, Mary Utie ceded her lands at Mattapany to Lord Baltimore in 1662. He, in turn, incorporated much of this land into a larger manor which was granted to Henry Sewall on 25 May 1663 in exchange for 15,000 pounds tobacco (Patents 5:271).⁴² The patent stated that the tract began at the mouth of Gardiner's Creek and extended east along the Patuxent River for 210 perches to a marked oak near the mouth of a small creek (probably St. Patrick's Creek).⁴³ From there the boundary went south into the woods for 660 perches to a marked oak, then turned west to another oak in a "dry valley," then north back to the mouth of Gardiner's Creek. This was an area of 1,000 acres, for which an annual tax of 20 shillings was due. Another 200 acre tract, called "The Addition," was granted to Sewall in May 1664 (Patents 7:32). It had been assigned to him by Benjamin Rozer, who had obtained the rights to the property by transporting himself and three others to the colony. The tract began at the mouth of the small creek which formed the eastern boundary of Mattapany, then ran east along the Patuxent for 85 perches, then turned and went southeast into the woods for 378 perches, and then went west 85 perches back to the eastern boundary of Mattapany. In April 1665, Henry Sewall's widow Jane surrendered these two properties to Lord Baltimore, who combined them into a single 1200 acre tract called "Mattapany Sewall," which he then re-granted to her (Patents 7:551).

Henry Sewall was one of nine children (six girls, three boys) born to Richard Sewall (1578? 1638) of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and his wife Mary Dugdale (1597?-c.1648?) (Heartland 1999; Johnston 1909:291; MHM 1906:190). The year of Henry Sewall's birth is not known, but it was probably sometime in the early 1630s. Henry was still a minor in 1642, according to the will of his brother Richard Jr. (who was a military surgeon under Oliver Cromwell). Henry was an adult by 1652, when he petitioned for the return of an estate at Corley,

Warwickshire, that he had inherited from Richard Jr. (Johnston 1909:291).⁴⁵ He apparently married Jane Lowe around 1654 (Fresco 1989:263).⁴⁶

Henry Sewall had close ties with the Calvert family, particularly Charles Calvert, and he assumed the position of Secretary after his arrival in Maryland from London in 1661 (Jordan 1977:72; Patents 4:615). He was also described as a "Merchant" (Patents 6:294), indicating that Sewall, like many wealthy planters, would collect tobacco from his neighbors for export, and in turn import goods for their use, hopefully making a profit in the process. However, Sewall's probate inventory does not list many items which might be intended for trade, nor many debts owed to him by other planters, suggesting that he may not have been a very active merchant, at least not at the time of his death. He may not have been a very active merchant, at least not at the time of his death.

Shortly after his arrival in Maryland, Sewall was granted the 5000 acre plantation known as "Great Eltonhead Manor," located between Cove Point and Drum Point in Calvert County, which he sold in 1664 (Stevenson and Sundberg 1996:48). This may be where he lived before acquiring Mattapany. He later added extensive land holdings on both the Western and Eastern Shores of Maryland. Papenfuse *et al* (1985:724) estimated that he owned 8000 acres at the time of his death.

Sewall continued to serve as a government official until his return to England in 1664 (Arch. MD. I:509). He soon came back to Maryland, but was dead by April 1665. His body may have been sent to England for burial (Fenwick 1956:217). He left the bulk of his estate, which was one of the largest in the colony, to his widow Jane Lowe Sewall (?-1701) and their children Nicholas (1655-1737), Elizabeth (?-1710), Mary (1658-1694), Anne (?-1693), and the unborn Jane (c.1664-1692), the child "my dear wife now is bigg of" (Carr *et al.* 1991:100; Johnston 1909:292; Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:724; Testamentary Proceedings 1E:137-139; Wills 1:225). The estate included a large, well-furnished house, and 21 servants (Appendix 1). Among the furnishings were four beds, eight leather chairs, seven guns, two stills, a mill, "Church Stuff & a chalice," a large quantity of silver goods, and numerous small household items. Jane Sewall was executrix of this estate, while Charles and William Calvert were its overseers.

It is not known if Henry Sewall built the house described in his probate inventory or instead moved into an existing structure. In July 1663 a messenger was reported to be staying at Mattapany, so quite possibly there were habitable buildings on the property at the time Sewall acquired it (Arch. MD. III:485-486). However, none of the probable residents of Mattapany in the 1640s and 1650s were particularly wealthy, therefore it seems more likely that Sewall erected a house more fitting to his station in life, rather than simply occupying an earlier structure. Based on his probate inventory, Sewall's house had a dining room, a lodging room, and a nursery, with chambers over the latter two rooms. A quarter and a kitchen were also listed, but they were probably separate structures. Given the large number of servants Sewall had, there may have been additional quarters located elsewhere on the manor. A stable was probably present as well. The day after Sewall purchased Mattapany, he bought a "sorrell horse Colt," and at the time of his death he owned many horses, cows, and pigs (Arch. MD. XLIX:29; Appendix 1). Barns and other utilitarian buildings are also likely to have been located on the plantation. The presence of "church stuff" in Sewall's inventory suggests that the house at Mattapany also served as a private Catholic chapel. The religious items were reported to be in the chamber above the lodging room. However, nearly all the chairs in the house were kept in the lodging room. Since chairs were generally used for seating guests and other worshippers during services at private chapels in 17th-century Maryland (Hardy 1993:3/10-11), it would appear that the

lodging room functioned as the chapel and that the valuable religious paraphernalia were stored above it for safekeeping.

Like Henry Sewall, Charles Calvert immigrated to Maryland in 1661, and according to an 18th-century account he arrived on the same ship as the Sewalls (Howard 1914:129). Charles (Figure 4) was born at Wardour Castle on 27 August 1637, the son of Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, and his wife Ann Arundell (Bibbins 1933:306; Calvert 1907:369; Nicklin 1921).⁵⁴ He had six siblings who died in infancy, and three sisters who reached adulthood: Anne (1636-1661), Mary (1638-1671), and Elizabeth (?-1712) (Hastings 1927:308; Papenfuse et al. 1985:187).⁵⁵ Little is known about Charles' adolescent years, although he may have been attending St. Omers College in Flanders in 1645 (Holt 1979:56). ⁵⁶ Charles assumed the office of Governor upon arriving in the colony in November 1661, and took up residence at "St. John's" in St. Mary's City (Pogue 1983a:32). In 1666 he married the widow Jane Lowe Sewall, and moved to Mattapany-Sewall (G. Stone 1982:303).⁵⁷ Jane was Charles' second wife. In 1656 he had married Mary Darnall, who died in childbirth in 1663, and after Jane's death in January 1701 he married twice more - the widow Mary Banks Thorp in December 1701 (d.1710), and Margaret Charleton (d.1731) in 1712 (Calvert 1907:369; Nicklin 1921; Payne 1889:38; Rollo 1989:35; G. Stone 1982:300).⁵⁸ Mattapany-Sewall was deeded to Lord Baltimore in 1666, but Charles and Jane continued to use it as their primary home. In 1669, as compensation for Mattapany-Sewall, Jane was granted "Charles' Gift" at Cedar Point, previously known as "Richneck" or "Little Eltonhead Manor" (Pogue 1983a:32; Stevenson and Sundberg 1996:42). In 1676, after the death of his father the previous year, Charles became the Third Lord Baltimore, and the only Baron of Baltimore to actually reside in his colony. He and his wife moved back to England in 1684, never to return to Maryland (ibid.:35).⁵⁹ Charles signed his will on 29 July 1714, and he died on 21 February 1715. He was buried at St. Pancras near London. Charles's widow Margaret was the executrix of his estate (Calvert 1907:369; Hastings 1927:330; Nicklin 1921).



Figure 4: Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore (left), portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore (right), founder of Maryland, original portrait by by Soest. Both portraits from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Relatively little is known about the manor house at Mattapany-Sewall in which Charles and Jane Calvert lived. No known 17th-century documents pinpoint its location, although in 1673 Calvert mentioned that security was a problem, given "my house at Mattapenny standing so neare the water" (MHS 1889:277). 60 Ogilby (1671:189) indicates that the house itself was built by Calvert, but it is possible that Charles and Jane resided, at least for a time, in the house erected by Henry Sewall.⁶¹ There is at least one known contemporary description of Calvert's home: "a fair house of Brick and Timber, with all Out-houses, and other Offices therto belonging at a place called Mattapany...where he and his Family reside being a pleasant, healthful, and commodious Seat..."(ibid.). A somewhat later description, "a very fair House partly of Brick and partly of Timber," was probably derived from Ogilby (Marden 1700:294-296, cited in Semmes 1979:300).62 Ogilby, who was the King's geographer, never actually came to America, so his account must be based on secondhand sources, instead of being an eyewitness description (Aubrey 1962; Mood 1944:378). In the first decade of the 18th century, Oldmixon (1741:337) stated that Lord Baltimore had built at Mattapany "a handsome house, tho' more for Convenience than Magnificence." The ruins of the manor house were still visible in the late 19th century, and were described as consisting of a foundation measuring 60 feet by 30 feet, with a "capacious

wing" and a "cemented cellar" (Thomas 1913:352). The only documentary evidence for the division of space within Mattapany-Sewall comes from a letter Charles Calvert wrote to his father in 1673, thanking him for a painting of his mother which Charles planned to hang in his "parlor" (MHS 1889:285). In addition to the painting, other items known to be present in the house included "M^r Ogilbyes Bookes" and a "Capp feather Sword & Belt" given by Lord Baltimore to "little Cis" (Charles' son Cecil) in 1672, and two hampers of wine sent over in 1673 (ibid.:268, 285, 293). A 1682 reference to a number of people standing in the "yard" at Mattapany-Sewall, suggests that a courtyard or other enclosed, non-cultivated area was adjacent to the manor house (Arch. MD. V:365).

Even less is known about the cultural landscape on the rest of the manor, but Calvert's previous residence of St. John's, which was more richly documented and has been intensively investigated archaeologically, provides a good comparative model. Ogilby mentions outbuildings at Mattapany-Sewall, and no doubt these included quarters, barns, stables, and animal sheds like those found at St. John's and most other large 17th-century plantations (Chaney and Miller 1990:22). Some of these may have been constructed originally by Henry Sewall. The presence of stables is suggested by references from 1672 and 1681 indicating that horses could be provided for at Mattapany-Sewall (Arch. MD. XV:378; MHS 1889:273). Nonfarm buildings were present as well. Calvert, who encouraged the development of industry in Maryland, had allowed a tannery to be set up at St. John's (MHS 1889:238), and similar industrial structures were probably erected at Mattapany-Sewall. For example, in 1690 a reference is made to "his Lordsps Mill" (Arch. MD. VIII:182). This may be the "Ringmill" located on Pine Hill Run, which is depicted on the Augustine Herrman Map of 1670 (Pogue 1983a:35). In addition, Mattapany-Sewall, like St. John's, doubtlessly had gardens, orchards, and pastures, along with associated fences and ditches (Chaney and Miller 1990:22). Calvert was something of a progressive farmer, experimenting with a variety of crops in an effort to break the colony's dependence on tobacco (MHS 1889:245-246). He wrote his father in 1672 about his success at growing oats, barley, peas, and wheat, while his wife often sent Lord Baltimore dried peaches which she had prepared herself (ibid.:263,273,293). Finally, there may have been tenants living on the plantation, with their own quarters, outbuildings, fields, etc.

-Two other features of the Mattapany-Sewall plantation are revealed by an edict issued in June 1668. In an effort to encourage the development of towns in Maryland, several places in the colony were designated as exclusive ports of entry for all merchant ships. One of these was "Att Brickhill point in Mattapant Manor...in Patux^t riu^r in Calvert County" (ibid.:31). Calvert's attempt to keep ships from trading at individual plantations, and thus to centralize mercantile activity, ultimately proved to be unsuccessful, as similar orders had to be issued throughout the 17th century. Mattapany-Sewall is not mentioned in these later edicts, so possibly Calvert had second thoughts about using his own estate as a major port of entry. Nevertheless, the June 1668 proclamation makes it clear that Mattapany-Sewall, like many other plantations, had a landing large enough to handle the cargoes of merchant ships. This was probably the same place where Calvert kept his sloop (ibid.:57).⁶³ The reference to "Brickhill point" is intriguing. As mentioned previously, this could refer to an earlier brick building on the property. If so, it was more likely associated with the Jesuits than with the land owners of the 1650s, who probably would have built timber-framed houses. Alternatively, Brickhill Point may have been the site of the brick clamp (or even just the brick clay) used in building Mattapany-Sewall, which is known to have been of partial brick construction. The exact location of Brickhill Point is unknown, but if the 17th-century landing continued in use to become the "Millstone Landing" of the 19th and 20th centuries, then the point was located along the Patuxent east of Gardiner's Creek, near the possible location of the Jesuit mission (Pogue 1983a:40).

As governor of Maryland and eventual Lord Baltimore, Charles Calvert required the services of a large staff. He also had Henry and Jane Sewall's children to care for, as well as his own family. In 1664, while single, childless, and living at St. John's, he complained to his father that "I haue Thirty to prouide victualls for" (MHS 1889:246), and it seems likely that the household and resident staff at Mattapany-Sewall would have been just as large, especially if it included any of Jane Sewall's own servants. In addition, overnight visitors were probably a constant presence at Mattapany-Sewall (cf. Chancery Court #3 P.L.:758; MHS 1889:286). In one incident, an envoy from Pennsylvania became ill while at St. Mary's City, so Calvert brought him to Mattapany-Sewall, where he spent three weeks recovering (Fortescue 1964a:207).

The Calvert household would have consisted of Charles and Jane, their children Cecil (1667-1681), Clare (1670-c.1693), ⁶⁴ Anne (1673-1731), and Benedict Leonard (1679-1715, who became the Fourth Lord Baltimore), ⁶⁵ and Jane's five children by Henry Sewall, including Nicholas, who eventually gained possession of the manor (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:187; SMCC Career Files). ⁶⁶ At least some of the Calvert-Sewall children made periodic trips back to England. For example, in 1679, while Charles Calvert and Jane Lowe Sewall were still in Maryland, Cecil and Benedict Leonard Calvert and the younger Jane ("Jenny") Sewall were living in London, under the care of their uncle Nicholas Lowe (Jane Lowe Sewall's brother) and "Cozen" Mary Darnall. Benedict Leonard, who was just an infant, was proudly described by his father as "as lusty and brave a Child as any in Middlesex," who was not to be weaned until he had teeth. Charles Calvert had intended to return to England in the summer of 1679, but the death of Thomas Notley, the acting governor, prevented his departure (MHS 1889:305-311).

In addition to Calvert's immediate family, there were several other socially prominent residents of Mattapany-Sewall⁶⁷. In 1684, Charles and Jane, who were preparing to return to England, deeded the manor to John and Henry Darnall for Lord Baltimore's use (Patents PL#5:6-7; Provincial Court WRC#1:281-282, 285). There are a number of references to suggest that Henry Darnall spent considerable time at the plantation, even before 1684, although he had patented 1,000 acres of his own by 1674, and 10,000 more between 1680 and 1688 (Archives XV:99, 391, VIII:56, 156; Papenfuse et al. 1985:250-251). Henry Darnall, born in 1645, was a Catholic who immigrated to Maryland in 1664 (Papenfuse et al. 1985:250-251). He was related by marriage to the Calvert family, and his father was secretary to the first Lord Baltimore (ibid.; Carr and Jordan 1974:39). 68 He married Elinor, the widow of Thomas Brooke, and they had five children, plus Elinor's seven children by Brooke.⁶⁹ Darnall served in many public offices, including Chancellor of the colony and sheriff of Calvert County (Archives LXVIII:xiv). His close relationship with the Calvert family proved beneficial in other ways, as well. For example, in 1684 he was granted one-third of all ships which were confiscated in Maryland for smuggling or other reasons (Fortescue 1964b:374). After the end of Lord Baltimore's Proprietary in 1689, Darnall continued to act as custodian of Mattapany-Sewall, although it appears that he did not actually reside there at that time, since his home plantation was in Anne Arundel County (Arch. MD. VIII:311; Main 1982:85). At his death in 1711 he owned 26,000 acres of land, much of it in Prince Georges County, and over 100 slaves (Main 1982:79; Papenfuse et al. 1985:250-251).

Another prominent resident of Mattapany-Sewall was the "Governors Steward," William Brooke (Arch. MD. V:57). According to family records he was born in the town of Battle on "the 1st day of December, 1643, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the moon being new in the morning at 5" (Tyler 1872:24). William was the son of Robert Brooke and his second wife Mary

Mainwaring, and was the half-brother of Baker Brooke. Both Robert and Baker Brooke served as members of the Colonial Privy Council (Chancery Court #2 P.C.:261; Johnston 1906:69; Papenfuse et al. 1985:171). Robert Brooke had come to Maryland in 1650 with William and nine other children, as well as with 28 servants (Johnston 1906:68). Robert was a Protestant, but his son Baker converted to Catholicism when he married Leonard Calvert's daughter Anne (Krugler 1984:42-43; Papenfuse et al. 1985:168). Given William Brooke's close association with Charles Calvert, it is possible that he also converted. William may have been working for, or living with, Philip Calvert in 1661, because in July of that year he was found guilty of beating overseer Thomas Allanson at Philip's house (Arch. MD. XLI:474-475). Brooke first appears in the records of Mattapany-Sewall in September 1668, when Richard Eltonhead gives "William Brooke of Mattapanient in Calvert County" power of attorney to sell Little Eltonhead Manor to Charles Calvert (Arch. MD. LVII:439, 443). Brooke's duties as Steward included providing "the Governors sloop with men and victuals," and keeping a book of entry on, and collecting fees from, all shipping entering the Patuxent (Arch. MD. V:51, 57). In May 1669, John Blomfield, Clerk of the Court, was ordered to go to Mattapany-Sewall every two weeks and make an account of Brooke's record book entries (ibid.). In 1671 William and his brothers inherited "Brooke Place Manor," on the north side of the Patuxent, from their uncle Charles Brooke (Forman 1982:59; Testamentary Proceedings 5:136). William may have continued to reside at Mattapany-Sewall, because in 1673 Charles Calvert wrote that:

Before W^m Brookes died, he had a greate inclination for a young woman here who is my servant to whom upon his Death bed he gave 3000^{li} of Tobacco, and 800^{li} of Tob to the Church, his Estate was very inconsiderable...

Charles also stated that after paying off Brooke's debts, he would forward any remaining portion of the estate to Lord Baltimore, who would pass it on to Brooke's brother (MHS 1889:282).

For at least a short period around 1673, Charles Calvert employed a teacher, Robert Dowglas, to instruct his children at Mattapany-Sewall. In a letter to Lord Baltimore, Charles promised to try to start a school there, with Dowglas as the master, until the time when Dowglas could obtain his own property. This may have been partly in response to a bill introduced by the Upper House of the Assembly in 1671 to establish a school in the colony (Arch. MD. II:262-264). However, Charles had his doubts that the people of Maryland would be supportive of formal education, because the distance between houses would make getting children to school difficult (MHS 1889:286). Nothing else is known about Robert Dowglas, so he may well have returned to England.

Little is known about the other residents of Mattapany-Sewall. The Calverts tried to encourage the establishment of slavery in Maryland (without too much success initially), so it is possible that Charles had enslaved African workers. However, only one potential slave, a "Negro Boy Peter," is known by name (Arch. MD. XV:227; Land 1981:72). A few named servants also appear in the records. One, "Joane Colledge of Mattapenny-Sewall...Spinster being great with Child with a certain liveing Infant," was accused of killing her newborn girl in November 1669, to which she pleaded not guilty (Arch. MD. LVII:598). A number of witnesses, including Elizabeth Collett Rousby and William Brooke, were called to testify. In December, a jury found Colledge guilty, with sentencing set for the next day (ibid.:599). Colledge begged for the court's mercy, but she was sentenced to hang. However, a number of local women, some neighbors and

some possible residents of the manor, petitioned the court to suspend the execution until it could be determined if Lord Baltimore would grant a pardon. Colledge was then reprieved until October 1670 (ibid.). It is not known if she was eventually hanged or pardoned, but her name does not appear in the Chancery Court records of those who were granted pardons, and other women found guilty of infanticide at that time were generally executed (Arch. MD. LVII:xxix, LXV:xix).

Two other servants were named in a 1673 letter written to Lord Baltimore by Charles Calvert. One was a boy named Thatcher, who Henry Coursey claimed had a musical talent, but Charles stated that he could find no evidence of this (MHS 1889:283). The second servant was a married man named Ellis (ibid.:302). Charles also complained in the letter that another servant, a boy who had been sent by Lord Baltimore to his grandson Cecil, was a thief and had a "scall'd head," and therefore would have to be sent away (ibid.:285). The year before, Lord Baltimore had sent to Jane Sewall a young woman named Anne Rouse, who Charles had hoped would prove "usefull" (ibid.:275).⁷¹

In addition to being a plantation, Mattapany-Sewall, as residence of the Governor and Lord Proprietor, served a public function. Meetings of the Governor's Privy Council frequently took place there (Arch. MD. III:358; V:21, 33, 417; VIII:61, 65; XV:50,90; XVII:144, 246). The Provincial Court also occasionally met at Mattapany-Sewall, as did the Court of Chancery (Arch. MD. V:72, 82, LI:401). One Chancery Court session in April 1667 is referred to specifically as having taken place "att the Gouernors howse att Mattapenny" (Arch. MD. LVII:183). A "speciall court held att Mattapenny in Caluert County" was called in March of that year to decide an admiralty case (ibid.:158). Mattapany-Sewall also occasionally functioned as a prison. For example, in September 1676 several rebels were brought to the "Garrison at Mattapany Sewall" to be kept in safe custody (Arch. MD. XV:131). In July 1681, Josias Fendall, after his unsuccessful rebellion, was kept in the "Custody of Coll. Henry Darnall to remaine under a guard at his Lordships house at Mattapony" (Arch. MD. V:333, XV:391). Other public functions, such as issuing tavern licenses or official proclamations, also were performed sometimes at Mattapany-Sewall (Arch. MD. V:123, 406).

The Magazine and Revolution, 1671-1690

Mattapany-Sewall played one other major public role: it was the location of the principal magazine, or armory, of the colony from the 1670s to 1689. Some authorities (cf. Stein 1976:9) claim that there was a military involvement at the site from the days of the Jesuit mission, but this appears to be a misconception based on several pieces of admittedly confusing evidence. For example, when the mission was sacked in 1642 the Indians were able to seize some weapons, but these were probably the personal arms of the residents. The nearest forts at that time (outside of St. Mary's City) were upriver at St. Leonard's and possibly at the Indian village of Patuxent, which was occasionally garrisoned by English soldiers. Further upstream, the Indian village of Mattapany was similarly fortified as late as 1658. In 1652, an English military force did rendezvous at Thomas Warr's "Mattapania," but given that the soldiers had to provide their own arms and supplies, it seems unlikely that a fort or magazine was located there then, or at any time before the 1670s.

The military history of Mattapany-Sewall probably did not begin before April 1671, when an act was passed requiring that money be spent "towards the mainteining of a Constant Magazine with Armes and Amunicon for the defense of this Province..." (Arch. MD. II:285).⁷²

That same year, Ogilby's map of Maryland (1671) used a fort symbol to depict Mattapany-Sewall. However, this does not necessarily mean that the site was fortified, or even that a magazine was erected by that date. Ogilby apparently got his information about Maryland from Lord Baltimore, and therefore his map depicts features (e.g. county boundaries) that Baltimore envisioned but had not yet implemented (Papenfuse and Coale 1982:11). The magazine is mentioned again in April 1672, when Charles Calvert wrote to Lord Baltimore expressing his hope that enough money would be raised that year to provision it (MHS 1889:254). However, establishing a magazine was apparently not easily done, for in June 1673 Charles Calvert again wrote Lord Baltimore that:

As for the Magazine yo^r. Lo^{pp} seemes to Chide me for my neglect of it... Cap^t Coop informed you I had sent for 20 Muskets by him I sent for fifty by him, but I thanke him he brought me none...in all I sent for 250, of which I have but 20 come in... (MHS 1889:290).

The military importance of Mattapany-Sewall had increased by 1676. That was a year of considerable Native American unrest in Maryland and Virginia, which occurred while Charles Calvert, the new Lord Baltimore, was away in England (Land 1981; Pogue 1983a:33). Members of his family had stayed behind, so in order to protect them, his plantation, and the magazine, Calvert ordered in July 1676 that "twenty or thirty of Cap^t [Henry] Darnalls men be appointed to keepe Guard at Mattapeny for the Safety thereof, and be allowed Out of the publique" (Arch. MD. XV:99).⁷³ A commission was given to Lt. John Peerce to be "Cap^t of the Guard of the house at Mattapenny Sewall and that he have six horsemen and two files of ffoott under his Comand with a Sergeant and a Corporall" (ibid.:118). Darnall was ordered to provide the horses (ibid.). Powder and shot was to be sent to St. Mary's City from "his Lordships Magazine" (ibid.:119). Apparently, the guard was felt to be inadequate, because in August it was ordered that Capt. Peerce "(for the Safety of his Lopps house at Mattapenny) have under his Comand twelve horsemen fowre & twenty ffootmen two Sergeants and a Corporall" (ibid.:125). Provisions and drink for the soldiers were to be paid out of public funds at a rate of nine pounds tobacco per soldier per day (ibid.). This was soon increased to ten pounds tobacco. Peerce was ordered to "give accommodations to Coasters as Occasion shall require" (ibid.:127). The garrison was still in place in September, but was dismissed by December 1676, after the Indian threat had passed (ibid.:131, 136). It would appear from this and subsequent records that a permanent garrison was never part of Mattapany-Sewall, but rather that troops were stationed there as need arose.

During the late 1670s the magazine seems to have been fairly well maintained. In March 1677 the troops of an expeditionary force sent to deal with the Indians of the Eastern Shore were ordered that when their mission was completed they were to return their arms to Nicholas Sewall at Mattapany-Sewall (ibid.:144). In August of the next year arms were taken from the magazine for an expedition against the Piscataway (ibid.:181). In October 1678, the Assembly passed an act reaffirming that Lord Baltimore was required to provide a "sufficient standing Magazine for this Province" (Arch. MD. VII:59). Calvert was apparently doing his job, because at the same time the Council petitioned him that:

Indians Doe know our whole Magazine lyes at Mattapony, and that it is possible the Indians may endeavour to surprise that house first, whensoever they shall Designe any mischiefe, Wee are of Opinion that Tenn men ought to be putt into That house for the security of the Magazine (Arch. MD. XV:196).

There is no evidence that this petition was ever acted upon, and by December relations with the Indians had improved. In October 1678 an inventory was made of the arms at Mattapany-Sewall that had been bought by Lord Baltimore for the defense of the province: 315 muskets, 101 carbines, 1 blunderbuss, 1,750 pounds of powder, and 6,400 pounds of shot, plus 100 pounds more of shot at Gov. Thomas Notley's house (Arch. MD. VII:30).

In May 1680 arms were again dispersed from Mattapany-Sewall for use against the Indians (Arch. MD. XV:296). In September of the next year an act was passed requiring that any gunpowder taken from public reserves and given to citizens was to be replaced by an equal quantity of fresh powder added to the provincial magazine (Arch. MD. VII:194). At that time each county had its own magazine, under the command of the colonel of the militia from that county (Arch. MD. V:310). Usually the magazine was located on the colonel's property (McCarthy *et al.* 1991). Under normal conditions the counties were responsible for their own defense, so, for example, in May 1682 Kent and Cecil counties had to pay for arms they acquired from Mattapany-Sewall (Arch. MD. VII:308).

In October 1681, Nicholas Lowe, acting on orders from Lord Baltimore, petitioned the English Privy Council for permission to send to Maryland 200 muskets, 100 carbines and "furniture", 100 pistols and holsters, 100 saddles, 100 "ordinary" swords and belts, 9000 pounds of lead shot and bullets, and 20 barrels of gunpowder (Grant and Munro 1966:25). Presumably, at least a portion of this material was stored at Mattapany-Sewall.

In the summer of 1682 pirates were active in the Virginia portion of the Chesapeake Bay, and rumors were rampant that they intended to raid Mattapany-Sewall. However, the pirates were driven off by the Virginians before any attack materialized (Shomette 1985:62-63). Nevertheless, a guard was apparently posted at Mattapany-Sewall, because in November the Assembly was presented with a "charge of the Guard at Mattapany this yeare when in danger of the Pyratts amounting to 399001 of Tob:" (Arch. MD. VII:430). This would have paid for perhaps a half dozen men, which was apparently not considered an adequate force, because on 28 October 1682 the Upper House of the Assembly, "considering the Endeavour of the Pirates last Summer to have Surprised the Person of...the Lord Proprietary and with him the Magazine kept at Mattapony for the Defence of the Province," asked the Lower House to join "in providing a Convenient Guard for Defence of his Lordship and Security of the Magazine" (ibid.:338). Two days later representatives of both houses met in a conference committee and proposed that a guard of one captain, one other officer, and twelve troopers was necessary for the protection of the magazine. The captain was to be paid out of public funds at the rate of 80 pounds tobacco per day, the other officer 70 pounds, and the troopers 60 pounds per day. They were to provide their own arms and provisions for themselves and their horses. They were to remain on duty for three years or until the Assembly decided otherwise (ibid.:341-342). The Upper House agreed to this, although it suggested that the captain be paid 12,000 pounds tobacco per year, the other officer 10,000 pounds, and each "private Centinell" 8,000 pounds. This rate:

may some what Exceed the Ordinary Allowance made by Act of

Assembly for Troopers yet Considering the Quality they serve in; and that it will be Decent and Absolutely Necessary that they should be more than Ordinarily well Accoutred this house think the same but a reasonable Allowance (ibid.:342).

Evidently, it was important to the Upper House that the guard not only protect the magazine and Lord Baltimore, but that they look good in doing so. However, as a result of the reluctance of the Lower House to increase the Proprietor's military strength, it did not act on the proposal for some time (ibid.:357-359; Webb 1995:206). Finally, on 14 November they agreed that although the normal defense levy should be sufficient to provide adequate protection for the magazine, "in Token and Demonstration of their Gratitude to his Lordship" an additional 100,000 pounds tobacco would be allocated for the guard (ibid.:385, 433). It is not known how large a garrison was ultimately stationed at Mattapany-Sewall as a result of this, nor how long the soldiers remained in place. Nevertheless, it is possible that a garrison was a fairly permanent fixture at the magazine between 1682 and 1689.

In January 1689, the Provincial Council used the pretext of Dutch threats against England to order that all public arms in the colony were to be fixed and put in order, as they were "altogether unfit for service" (Arch. MD. VIII:56). In reality, the Council was trying to get weapons out of the hands of the unreliable, anti-government county militias, and "into such hands as shall faithfully serve the King your Lordsp and the Country" (ibid.:65; Webb 1995:209). The weapons needing repair were to be sent to Mattapany-Sewall or St. Mary's City. Those taken to Mattapany-Sewall would be turned over to Henry Darnall, who in turn would pass them on to "William Haimes Gun Maker at Harvey Towne to be fixed" (ibid.:56, 67).

The year 1689 was one of great unrest in Maryland. The preceding decade (and indeed much of the 17th century) had been characterized by tensions between the colony's Protestants and Catholics. The Protestants, led by men such as John Coode and former governor Josias Fendall, often plotted against proprietary rule. But the source of discontent was more than just religious strife; it was rooted in a host of political, economic, and social factors. For example, many people, particularly the more wealthy and successful immigrants, resented that most of the important colonial offices and administrative powers rested in the hands of just a few of Lord Baltimore's closest friends and relatives, especially after Charles Calvert's return to England in 1684 (Land 1981:85, 88). They were especially angered in 1676, when Calvert returned to England for several years and made his nine year old son Cecil acting governor, and again in 1684, when four year old Benedict Leonard Calvert was acting governor (ibid.:78, 82). The often high-handed behavior of the ruling inner circle did not help matters. Evidence of this can be seen at the Assembly of November 1682, when Henry Darnall and Nicholas Sewall were denied entry into the Lower House chamber for refusing to remove their swords, as was customary (Arch. MD. VII:348). The authoritarian incompetence of William Josephs, who was appointed governor upon his arrival in Maryland in 1688, further exacerbated colonial resentment (Land 1981:86). In addition, a period of economic depression which affected the colony during the 1680s contributed to the popular discontent (ibid.:83). Lord Baltimore also began to lose royal support during the 1680s, particularly after 1684 when his cousin George Talbot murdered Christopher Rousby, the King's custom agent for Patuxent River (ibid.:85-86).

The Glorious Revolution of 1688, in which the Catholic James II was replaced on the English throne by the Protestants William and Mary, gave the Protestant plotters in Maryland the

final encouragement they needed, particularly when the Proprietary government was slow in proclaiming support for the new rulers (ibid.:87).⁷⁵ Popular support for the rebel cause was enhanced in the spring of 1689 by the spread of wild rumors accusing Catholics and Indians of allying to destroy the Protestants (Arch. MD. VIII:70-94). The allegations were duly investigated by the government and found to be false, but arms were dispatched from Mattapany-Sewall to the counties in order to allay public fears. However, the rumors continued and got progressively more outrageous, until they finally suggested that 9,000 Seneca had landed at Mattapany-Sewall and elsewhere along the Patuxent (ibid.:84, 86). Things quieted down somewhat after that, but the climate of fear and discontent remained (ibid.:156). On the night of 16 July 1689 a messenger came to Col. Henry Darnall at Mattapany-Sewall to inform him that John Coode was raising a rebel force along the Potomac River (ibid.). On 25 July the rebels issued a declaration stating their goals and complaints, which helped rally more troops to their side (Land 1981:88). Two days later the rebels reached St. Mary's City. Colonel William Digges and 80-100 loyalist troops had stationed themselves inside the State House, where they were opposed by 100-250 rebels (Arch. MD. VIII:116, 156, 227). The loyalist soldiers were reluctant to fight, and once "the said Protestants marched up resolutely to the said Garrison and...gained the Doores and windows...Those within did surrender takeing with them their private armes and leaving the publick armes to the Protestants" (ibid.). While Coode was sacking the State House, Col. Darnall and Maj. Nicholas Sewall were trying to raise a defense force along the Patuxent. Although they found most militia officers to be loyal, the rank-and-file generally supported Coode (ibid.:156). For example, Richard Smith Jr., commander of a Calvert County foot company, wanted his unit to defend the government, but it balked. He was able to talk only 40 soldiers (interestingly, all but four of them Protestant, like Smith) into going with him to "Mattapany the garrison and place where the Government then was" (ibid.:148). In all, Darnall claimed he was only able to gather 160 men at Mattapany-Sewall (Coode countered that the loyalists had 400 men), along with some of their families (ibid.:117, 151, 156, 227). To oppose them, Coode had 700 or 800 men and, more importantly, two cannon he had borrowed from the merchantman Constant of London (ibid.). On 1 August the rebel siege of Mattapany-Sewall began -- and ended. Coode sent a trumpeter to demand the government's surrender. The loyalists, under Gov. Josephs, hoped they could talk the rebels into retiring, but Coode denied them the opportunity. Coode then spread a rumor that an Indian attack had occurred, which further incited the rebels (ibid.:157). Given the overwhelming odds against them, the loyalists decided to surrender before there was any bloodshed. The articles of surrender stipulated that all the loyalist defenders would be guaranteed safe passage home and the full rights of English subjects, but that no Catholic would be allowed to hold any political or military office. William Josephs, Henry Darnall, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, and Clement Hill accepted these conditions and signed the agreement on the same day that the siege had begun (ibid.:107-108, XX:144).

After the surrender of the loyalists at Mattapany-Sewall, the rebels moved quickly to consolidate their power. On 3 August these "loyall Protestant Subjects" wrote to William and Mary, congratulating them on their accession and explaining why the Proprietary government had been overthrown (ibid.:108-110). On 22 August the rebels called an Assembly which filled all the counties' civil and military offices with their supporters, but left the provincial positions unfilled (Land 1981:89-90). By September, Coode was operating from "His Majesty's Garrison at Mattapany" (Arch. MD. VIII:123). In England, Lord Baltimore was lobbying for the return of his authority, but by February 1690 it was evident that King William was content with the current state of affairs. In 1691 he appointed Lionel Copley to be royal governor. Lord

Baltimore was granted continued property rights and duty revenues, so that Maryland remained a lucrative enterprise for him, but he no longer had any political power there (Land 1981:91).⁷⁷

Life was difficult for some of the loyalist leaders after the coup. For example, Richard Smith Jr. was initially allowed to go home on 1 August, but several days later he was arrested out of fear that he would flee to England to argue Lord Baltimore's cause. He was freed once the ship to England had departed, but was arrested again when the Assembly was called (Arch. MD. VIII:147-149). In September, his second wife Barbara (who had been with her husband at the siege of Mattapany-Sewall) had to go to England to plead for his release (ibid.:117, 153-154). Henry Darnall and Nicholas Sewall tried to sail to England soon after the fall of Mattapany-Sewall, but they were denied passage. They then went to Pennsylvania before finally returning to Anne Arundel County. On 26 September, Darnall boarded a ship to England (where he later appeared before the Lords of Trade and Plantations), but Sewall was too sick to go (ibid.:157, 162-163). By November, Sewall, Josephs, and several other Catholics had fled to Virginia, allegedly carrying "away with them severall armes and Ammunition belonging to the Publique Magazine" (ibid.:127).

In December 1689, Nicholas Sewall returned to Maryland on his "yacht" <u>Susana</u>, in order to get supplies from his plantation at Cedar Point. On 3 January 1690, while Sewall was at his house with his family, the King's Collector for the Patuxent, John Paine, tried to board the <u>Susana</u>. A long gun battle ensued, during which Paine was killed and one or two of Sewall's men wounded. The two sides disputed as to whether Paine had come alongside the <u>Susana</u> in broad daylight or had tried to come aboard in the middle of the night. Sewall was forced to go back to Virginia, but by 1691 he returned to Maryland, along with Henry Darnall and William Josephs. Sewall demanded a trial to clear his name, but was placed under house arrest with one guard until the court could decide his fate. In September 1692, he was found not guilty of involvement in the Paine murder (Arch. MD. VIII:307-309; Fortescue 1964b:221, 224, 238, 669; Carr and Jordan 1974:93-94; SMCC Career Files).

In March 1690, John Coode claimed that 400 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of shot, and 400 guns had been seized from "the publick magazine" when the government surrendered (Arch. MD. VIII:173). This total may include supplies captured at St. Mary's City. In 1694, Col. Humphrey Warren made an inventory of the armaments recovered after the rebellion. These included four barrels of gunpowder found at Mattapany-Sewall, along with 3,000 pounds of shot and another 3,000 pounds "found Afterwards plaistered up in the Wall." Also found were 194 muskets and 118 carbines, plus 32 assorted blunderbusses, fowling pieces, and other guns from either Mattapany-Sewall or St. Mary's City (Arch. MD. XIX:40, 67, XX:206-207). These arms were distributed around the colony, with the new primary provincial magazines located in St. Mary's City at the Governor's House ("St. Peter's," also known as the "Chancellor's House") and the State House (Arch. MD. XX:145, 206-207).

Other than its plaster walls, there are no known physical descriptions of the magazine at Mattapany-Sewall. Indeed, there are no accounts that prove positively that the magazine and Calvert's dwelling house were separate buildings. "Magazine" can refer to weapons that are being stored as well as to the building they are stored in, and "garrison" can mean either a body of troops or the place where they are stationed. The contemporary accounts of Mattapany-Sewall usually refer to the magazine and garrison without any further identifier (e.g., "the Magazine at Mattapany"), or locate them at "Mattapany House" or "Mattapany Fort" (Arch. MD. VIII:157, 227; Fortescue 1964b:374). However, there is a 1690 description of "Mattapony House and Plant^a being a Garrison inforted" (Arch. MD. VIII:183). This would seem to suggest that a

fortification of some sort, perhaps a palisade, surrounded the manor house and some of its associated buildings, and that the whole complex was referred to as "Mattapany House" or "Fort." The fact that 160 or more people barricaded themselves there in 1689 suggests that a fairly large area had been fortified.⁷⁸

Circumstantial evidence suggests that the magazine and manor house would have been separate structures within the fortified area. First, common sense would probably have kept Lord Baltimore from storing a large amount of a volatile substance like gunpowder in the house where he lived for nearly 20 years. In addition, it is known that after 1689 the public arms were stored at the State House and St. Peter's, two public or otherwise vacant structures. These buildings were used for storing weapons because doing so posed little threat to the public, and probably because both were of brick and pantile construction, which would have been preferred for security and for keeping powder dry (Forman 1956:107).⁷⁹ The danger posed by storing gunpowder was demonstrated in 1694, when St. Peter's blew up (ibid.:104). Discussions of the need for a new magazine after 1689 show what was considered to be necessary for an armory at that time. In 1694 the Assembly complained that there were "noe publick store houses here nor ffortifications to preserve the [public arms] from fire lightening & other Casualties" (Arch. MD. XIX:82). Once the government moved to Annapolis, the weapons and powder were stored at the new State House (which leaked) and at a school house (Semmes 1979:307). These facilities were inadequate, and once again there were calls for a "Publick Storehouse" (ibid.). As a temporary measure in 1696, the magazine was stored at Edward Dorsey's "House," but he actually rented three buildings to the government, suggesting that at least some non-domestic structures were being used (ibid.). Eventually, a separate public magazine was built in Annapolis (ibid.). A final piece of evidence comes from an early 18th-century magazine archaeologically investigated at the Addison Plantation in Prince George's County. This county magazine was kept in the cellar of a non-domestic structure, and was accessed by an exterior subterranean passageway (McCarthy et al. 1991:67). Altogether, the evidence suggests that standard procedure in the 17th century would have been for the magazine, when possible, to be kept away from residences. Certainly Charles Calvert could have afforded to do this, so it seems likely that there was a separate magazine at Mattapany-Sewall.

Transition Period, 1690-1721

In June 1690 James Heath, acting as agent for Lord Baltimore in the absence of Henry Darnall, demanded of the rebels the "delivery of Matapany House Plantation and Stock wth an Account of the disposall of the latter and his Lordsps Mill with an Account of the proffitts thereof," as well as the return of all of Baltimore's private papers and belongings (Arch. MD. VIII:182). Coode replied that it was not in his power to return Mattapany-Sewall without the King's permission, but that Heath could have the stock, save for that which had been "necessaryly expended for their Maj^{tyes} service" or that which "Mad^m Darnall and Mad^m Sewall may have taken and applyed to uses best known to themselves" (ibid.:183). Coode also said Heath could have "use of the Plan^{ta} for the Benefit of his Lordsps Stock thereon the Cropp of Corn &c: thereon growing to be and enure to the use of person there residing who planted the same" (ibid.). The identity of the farmer residing at Mattapany-Sewall at that time is unknown, but apparently at least some aspects of life went on as normal there after the revolution. Finally, in April 1692 it was ordered that "his Lordships two houses & Plantations of Mattapony and

Notley Hall be delivered into the Custody and Possession of Col Darnal for his Lordships Use" (ibid.:311, XIII:389).

In May 1692 William Josephs, the former colonial governor, petitioned the Assembly for compensation for a "Horse & some Arms taken from him upon the late Revolution whilst himself was sick at Mattapany" (Arch. MD. XIII:323). The Assembly agreed that the items were "taken in Hostility or Surrender" and that Josephs should get restitution, but none was forthcoming (ibid.:324). Josephs may have been living at Mattapany-Sewall at the time, and he certainly was in residence by April 1695, when "William Josephs at Mattapany in petuxt" was ordered to store 11 barrels of gunpowder from St. Mary's City "in some secure Room under lock & key" until they could be redistributed to the counties (Arch. MD. XX:211). The barrels were still there in October, but were eventually taken away (ibid.:308). This is the only reference to the use of the magazine at Mattapany-Sewall after 1689. Josephs was still at Mattapany-Sewall in 1697, but it is not known how long he stayed there (Arch. MD. XXIII:38). He had returned to Dublin by 1701 (Papenfuse et al. 1985:500-501). He continued to have an interest in Maryland, since he owned considerable acreage in Charles and Dorchester counties (ibid.). According to the Rent Roll of 1707, he was also the possessor of Hogpen Neck, the plantation northwest of Mattapany-Sewall which originally had been patented by Hugh Hopewell and Thomas White (Rent Roll 1707:334).

In May 1692 Henry Darnall, who had been acting as Lord Baltimore's land agent in Maryland since 1687 or 1688, was imprisoned for refusing to turn over to the royal government the pre-Revolution naval record books, which Darnall claimed belonged to Baltimore (Arch. MD. XIII:321, XXXVI:426). Although he was eventually freed, the struggle for control of these documents continued for some time. Finally, in February 1697 Darnall delivered to the Council all the navigation bonds and certificates that he knew of "unless by Chance some might be left in the meantime of the Revolution at Mattapany in Mr. Josephs Charge" (Arch. MD. XXIII:38).

Another possible resident of the manor at this time was Cecil Butler, a distant relative of the Calverts who had been arrested with Richard Smith Jr. after the Revolution of 1689 (Arch. MD. VIII:149; Carr and Jordan 1974:77; see also Note 65). Butler served as Clerk of Calvert County from 1684-1689 (Owings 1953). In June 1692 he was appointed by Henry Darnall as a deputy for collecting naval duties (Arch. MD. XIII:343). Five years later the Sheriff of St. Mary's and the Naval Officer of Patuxent District were sent to Butler to find out what bonds and certificates "he has in his Custody it being signifyed that he had found Severall in Mattapany House" (Arch. MD. XXIII:199). It is unclear from this if Butler was actually living at Mattapany-Sewall. However, in 1698 he was described as being "of no visible estate," suggesting that perhaps he was staying at Mattapany-Sewall while performing his duties for Darnall (G. Stone 1982:320). In the early 18th century Butler's wife, Margaret Carville, inherited an estate from her father Robert, to which they then moved. Butler leased St. John's, Charles Calvert's first home in Maryland, from Lord Baltimore in 1712, and died the next year, leaving behind his son Cecil and his daughters Mary and Frances (Fresco 1989:349; Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:202; G. Stone 1982:320).

One of the last 17th-century references to Mattapany-Sewall occurs in October 1697, when the Sheriff of St. Mary's, in a letter to Charles Carroll, mentions that a man had been killed there by a horse (Arch. MD. XXIII:260). In 1708, Lord Baltimore complained of "haveing his house in Maryland plundred, and all his books of accounts and papers burnt and distroyed" (Headlam 1964b:676). This incident occurred in 1699. It is not known if Mattapany-Sewall suffered any structural damage at the time.

In 1711, after the death of Henry Darnall, his son-in-law Charles Carroll was appointed Lord Baltimore's land agent in Maryland (Arch. MD. XXXVI:426; Owings 1953). Presumably Baltimore's property included Mattapany-Sewall, although it is not known who lived there at the time. On the Rent Roll of 1707 the manor is listed, but no possessor or other information is given, suggesting that there were probably only tenants or leaseholders on the estate (Rent Roll 1707:334). At that time Nicholas Sewall, who had formerly lived at the manor, was apparently in residence at his neighboring estate of Charles' Gift. Henry Darnall, another former resident of Mattapany-Sewall, was still managing the estate in 1707, but he was residing elsewhere. Oldmixon (1741:332), writing around 1708 about the revenues Lord Baltimore still received from Maryland, mentioned his "large plantation at Mettapany."

The Sewalls Return, 1722-1840

In December 1722 Henry Darnall Jr. was empowered to lease and rent Lord Baltimore's properties on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake (Arch. MD. XXXVIII:432). However, this no longer included Mattapany-Sewall, because in October 1722 Charles, the Fifth Lord Baltimore, re-patented the manor to Major Nicholas Sewall (Mattapany Sewall Papers, it. 25).⁸² Nicholas, son of Secretary Henry Sewall and stepson of the Third Lord Baltimore, had been born in England in 1655, and had arrived in Maryland with his family in 1661 (Papenfuse et al. 1985:724-725). He presumably lived at Mattapany-Sewall until he came of age. In 1676, at age 21, he moved to Charles' Gift, his mother's 2000 acre property at Cedar Point, east of Mattapany-Sewall (Thomas 1913:355). He was granted Charles' Gift, "on which the Said Nicholas Sewall is now seated," in April 1684. This was "in consideration" for the simultaneous deeding over of Mattapany-Sewall to the Darnalls (Patents PL#5:6-7; Provincial Court WRC#1:285). Charles' Gift remained in the Sewall family into the 19th century. Until 1689 Nicholas Sewall was one of the governing elite of the colony, serving in the Council (1683-1689) and in the Upper House of the Assembly (Arch. MD. XIII:3; Hammett 1977:59). He was also a major in the militia. Sewall was married to Susanna Burgess, daughter of Col. William Burgess of the Provincial Council.⁸³ They had 11 children: Charles, Henry, Nicholas Jr., Clement, Jane, Clare, Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary, Ann, and Sophia (Bowie 1947:582; Papenfuse et al. 1985:724-725). At his death in 1737 Nicholas' estate included 31 enslaved Africans and at least 10,000 acres of land (ibid.). His sons Clement and Charles acted as executors of his will, and his property was divided among his many children and grandchildren (Arch. MD. XL:160, 460, 557; Baldwin 1901:214-215).84

Mattapany-Sewall was not included with Major Sewall's estate. According to the standard procedures of inheritance at that time, Charles Sewall, as the oldest son of Major Nicholas, was entitled to the family's home plantation of Charles' Gift. The second oldest son, Henry, would receive the next most valuable property -- Mattapany-Sewall (Fenwick 1956:218). However Henry (who had served briefly in 1716 as Surveyor General for the Eastern Shore, until he was replaced because of his Catholicism), had died in the spring of 1722, before the family had even regained Mattapany-Sewall (Owings 1953). In his will, Henry asked that his wife, Elizabeth Lawson Sewall, be given that portion of Major Sewall's estate which he would have inherited, and that this in turn be passed on to his own sons Henry Jr. and Nicholas Lewis (Baldwin 1901:91). In accordance with his son's wishes, the Major transferred Mattapany-Sewall to his young grandson Nicholas Lewis Sewall, who was just one year old when his father died (Fenwick 1956:218). Henry's widow Elizabeth and his brother Nicholas Jr. acted as co-executors of his estate (Arch. MD. XXV:463, 495; Wills 20:371-372). Until Nicholas Lewis turned 21, they would be responsible for managing Mattapany-Sewall.

In 1725 Nicholas Jr. assumed full administrative rights over his brother Henry's estate (Wills 20:371-372). However, matters soon became complicated. By 1725 Elizabeth had remarried, to Provincial Council member Philip Lee (Arch. MD. XXV:494; Fresco 1989:263). She became a Protestant, and wanted to raise Nicholas Lewis as one also, using the proceeds from his estate to pay for his upbringing. She claimed that this had been made impossible because Nicholas Jr. was profiting from Nicholas Lewis' estate, and in addition she feared that Nicholas Jr. would raise his nephew as a Catholic if he was legal guardian (ibid.:495). Therefore, she petitioned the Council to give her control over her son's finances. Nicholas Jr. doubted that he would get a fair hearing by a Council on which Philip Lee was a member. Citing legal precedent going back as far as the Magna Carta, he argued that this was a matter for the courts to decide, and the Council agreed (ibid.:498). Elizabeth was apparently never successful in getting guardianship of her son's estate, because when Nicholas Jr. died in 1732 he was living at Mattapany-Sewall (Baldwin 1901:220). 86 His brother Charles then became administrator of the property. Nicholas Jr. had no children, so he left his own estate to Nicholas Lewis, who was still a minor. If Nicholas Lewis died without heirs, then Mattapany-Sewall was to pass on to Charles' son - Charles Jr. - while Nicholas Jr.'s property would be split among his own siblings (ibid.; Wills 20:371-372).

Fortunately for those trying to trace the history of the manor, Nicholas Lewis Sewall (1721-1800) did reach adulthood, and resided at Mattapany-Sewall for the rest of his life. It was probably Nicholas Lewis who built the extant Mattapany house, replacing Charles Calvert's earlier structure (see below). Nicholas Lewis Sewall had six children: sons Henry (who inherited the manor), Charles, and Nicholas Lewis Jr. (the latter two became Jesuit priests), 87 and daughters Lettice, Eleanor, and Ann. His wife's name is unknown (Papenfuse et al. 1985:725-726). Although he was a successful planter, as a Catholic Nicholas Lewis Sewall was not allowed to hold public office in colonial Maryland. That changed with the advent of the American Revolution. In 1774 Nicholas Lewis Sewall and his cousin Nicholas Sewall of Little Eltonhead Manor at Cedar Point were members of the St. Mary's County General Committee, which voted to support the resolutions passed by the Continental Congress in defiance of the British government (Hammett 1977:66). 88 In 1776 Nicholas Lewis Sewall was a member of the county's Committee of Observation, which raised a militia and otherwise enforced state and congressional resolutions (ibid.:67). He also attended the Assembly which created Maryland's first state government in 1777, and was a representative to the state House of Delegates in 1778-1779 (ibid.:446; Beitzell 1975:127). Finally, Nicholas Lewis Sewall was a St. Mary's County Justice in 1778 (Beitzell 1975:59).

When war finally broke out, the Sewalls were to suffer more than many of their compatriots for their revolutionary fervor. The Patuxent was subject to frequent British naval raids (Shomette 1985). In September 1780 the Sewalls sent Nicholas Lewis' son Henry to Governor Lee in Annapolis to complain about the attacks on St. Mary's County (Arch. MD. XLV:77-78). However, little could be done to offer protection, and in April 1781 Nicholas Sewall's house at Cedar Point was burned (Arch. MD. XLVII:178). The British attacks also apparently affected Mattapany-Sewall, because in 1781 Nicholas Lewis filed a claim for 380 pounds worth of property damage caused by the war, while his cousin Nicholas asked for 622 pounds compensation. These claims were among the highest in the county (Hammett 1977:80). The British threat clearly made Nicholas Lewis Sewall nervous, because in 1783 wrote to state officials complaining of enemy ships in the Patuxent, and that his "haste in moving property" from Mattapany-Sewall had delayed his report (Beitzell 1975:121). The Sewalls were not

deterred from the war effort, however. In July 1782 Nicholas Sewall was paid 33 pounds by the government: 25 pounds to him for manufacturing salt, and the rest to be given to Nicholas Lewis Sewall for unstated purposes (Arch. MD. XLVIII:209). 90

After the war, Nicholas Lewis Sewall was made a Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Convention of Maryland which ratified the Constitution in 1788 (ibid.:501; Hammett 1977:450). This was apparently a time of some financial hardship for Sewall. For example, in 1790 he owned 39 enslaved Africans (Papenfuse et al. 1985:725-726). However, this number was reduced to 30 by 1793 (Table 1), and just 26 in 1796 (Tax Assessment, St. Mary's County). He also sold off over 200 acres of land in 1790 (Fenwick 1982:479). This decline could be the result of the general post-war economic crisis which gripped the new nation (and which affected farmers in particular), or perhaps it was necessitated by a need to raise capital for other expenditures, such as repairs to the plantation. Sewall's economic fortunes apparently began to improve late in the decade. According to the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment, he had 29 slaves (13 between the ages of 12 and 50) on an estate of 827 acres valued at \$7,809, later revised to \$8,589 (Federal Tax Assessment 1798). By the time of Sewall's death in 1800, the number of enslaved persons he owned had grown to 36, and his land holdings totaled 830 acres (Papenfuse et al. 1985:725-726). Nevertheless, Sewall's plantation in 1800 was considerably smaller than the 1,000+ acres he had owned 20 years earlier, suggesting (along with the slave numbers) a change in his economic situation after the war (Fenwick 1956:219; Papenfuse et al. 1985:725-726).

In the 1740s Nicholas Lewis Sewall had acquired two tracts -- "Sewall's Discovery" (108 acres) and "Fishing Point" (13 acres) -- both contiguous to the original manor lands. Sewall had obtained a warrant for 100 acres in 1742 at a cost of five pounds sterling (Patents LG#E:713). In 1744 he purchased an additional eight acres. In April 1745 Sewall patented these two tracts as Sewall's Discovery (ibid.). This property started at the southeast corner of Mattapany Addition, then ran west 85 perches, southeast 172 perches, east 78 perches, northeast 18 perches, northwest 160 perches, ⁹³ west 16 perches, and from there ran in a straight line back to the starting point (ibid.). It adjoined in part with the property of Edward Horn.

Table 1. St. Mary's County Tax Assessments for Nicholas L. Sewall, By Year. 91

	1793	1794	1796	1801
Acreage	829.75	829.75	829.75	830
Land Value	1650.10	1659.10	1659.10	1660
Male/Female Slaves Under Age 8 (Value)	8 (31.10)	8 (31.10)	8 (32)	12 (60)
Male/Female Slaves 8-14	3 (45)	3 (45)	3 (45)	4 (60)
Male Slaves 14- 45 (Value)	8 (337.10)	8 (337.10)	5 (203)	9 (415)
Female Slaves 14-36 (Value)	7 (210)	7 (210)	6 (180)	7 (210)
Male/Female Slaves Over Age 45/36	4 (40)	4 (40)	4 (40)	4 (30)
Plate (Value)	15 oz. (6.5)	15 oz. (6.5)	15 oz (6.5)	9 oz. (3.15.0)
Other Property	194.10.6	199.10.6	199.5.0	294.5.0
Total Value	2524.5.6	2529.5.6	2365	2733

Sewall next obtained another warrant for 12 acres. However, this warrant was invalid, because the land to which it entitled Sewall had already been cleared and cultivated (Patents TI#1:391). Sewall then had the Fishing Point area surveyed. This tract, on the east side of Gardiner's Creek, was found to contain 13.5 acres rather than 12 acres, so he purchased the additional portion (Patents BT & BY#3:701). The patent to Fishing Point was granted in March 1746. By 1756, Fishing Point had grown to 50 acres (Reno 1995). In 1749, Nicholas Lewis sold 289 acres to John Smith of Calvert County (Fenwick 1956:219). According to the St. Mary's County Debt Book for 1753, Sewall's land holdings included 911 acres at Mattapany-Sewall itself, 108 acres at Sewall's Discovery, and 13 acres at Fishing Point (Reno 1995). These holdings soon grew with the addition of 37 acres to Fishing Point. In 1790 Sewall sold 202.5 acres designated as "Sewall's Discovery" to William Holton (Fenwick 1982:479). The 1794 St. Mary's County Tax Assessment listed Sewall's holdings as 13 acres at Fishing Point, and 816.75 acres at Mattapany-Sewall and part of Sewall's Discovery. In 1795 he donated 6.5 acres of land for a church, which was named St. Nicholas, although this transaction was not noted in the tax

assessments of 1796 or 1801. The actual deed transfer was made in 1800 by his son Henry to a group of trustees including Nicholas Sewall of Cedar Point (Fenwick 1956:219, 1982:479). Finally, Nicholas Lewis Sewall owned land elsewhere in Maryland, including a property in Charles County called "Rogers Refuge," which he sold to Alexander Hamilton sometime before 1798 (Chancery Court B.64:454).

After Nicholas Lewis Sewall died in 1800 and was buried at St. Nicholas, his estate passed to his eldest son Henry (b. 1762). Among the more interesting items listed in Nicholas Lewis Sewall's probate inventory were surveyor's instruments (his father had been a surveyor) and millstones, the latter probably belonging to a mill that Sewall had once run (see Appendix 3). Henry Sewall died in Baltimore on November 22, 1801 (Chancery Court B.22:478; Fresco 1989:452). Henry's probate inventory indicated that his estate was only about one-seventh the size of his father's, with most of his money tied up in corn and wheat. He had only one slave, and just a few animals. However, a large number of nails, shingles, and boards appear in his inventory, suggesting that Henry Sewall may have intended making repairs to his house or outbuildings before his death (see Appendix 4).

In his will, made in 1800, Henry left to his brother, Fr. Charles Sewall of St. Thomas Manor in Charles County, "all the Land I now possess call'd Mattapany with the appertenances thereunto belonging," except for 200 or 300 acres "which I intend to sell" (Wills JJ2:294). If that land was not sold, it would also go to Charles. Charles was also given the use of all slaves at or above the age 18 for three years, "at the expiration of which period they shall be free." Slaves under 18 were to be set free at age 21. All of Henry's remaining personal property was also given to Charles, who was the executor of the will.

When Charles tried to execute the will on 30 December 1801, he had Nicholas Sewall and Robert Jarboe verify that the signature was that of Henry Sewall. This was probably because Dr. Robert Sewall, a cousin from Poplar Hill in Prince Georges County, claimed that Henry had sold him the plantation for \$6000 on the day he died, and as proof offered a deed to this effect dated 5 December 1801 (Chancery Court 79:40-41; Fenwick 1982:479; Mattapany Sewall Papers, it. 19, 28). Since Henry's will did not reflect this transfer, Charles and his brother Nicholas Lewis Jr. felt that the deed should be invalidated (Sewall Correspondences, Box 57.5, f.16). However, in January 1802, Charles Sewall and Eleanor Pye (Henry's sister) deeded to Robert Sewall their share of Mattapany-Sewall for five shillings, "in consideration of a certain agreement made between Henry Sewall and Robert Sewall" (Deeds 1802:298). Nicholas L. Sewall Jr. in England soon followed suit, in exchange for 10 pounds (ibid.:365). Finally, a Thomas and Alice Rogerson deeded their share of Mattapany-Sewall to Robert Sewall for five shillings, although who the Rogersons were is not clear (ibid.:299). However, these actions apparently did not end the dispute, as Henry's siblings did not turn over their deeds. Robert had to sue to get the title to his land (Mattapany Sewall Papers, it. 28). Finally, in 1810 the Chancery Court ruled in Robert's favor, and he gained legal ownership of the plantation (ibid.: it. 22).

Robert Sewall was the son of Nicholas Sewall of Little Eltonhead Manor at Cedar Point. His mother was Mary Darnall, the daughter of Henry Darnall of Poplar Hill in Prince George's County. In 1789, Robert married Mary Brent of Richland, Virginia (Bowie 1947:583; Brown 1973). Their children included sons Robert Darnall, William H. Brent, Henry Darnall, and Richard B., and daughters Elizabeth Carroll, Ann, Susan, and Mary Brent (Bowie 1947:583-584).

Robert inherited Poplar Hill (also known as His Lordship's Kindness) from his uncle Robert Darnall in 1801 (Bowie 1947:582, 584). He also was given a number of other properties,

including "land on the Bay in St. Mary's County if he pays his brother, my nephew Nicholas Sewall [Jr.], 200 pounds" (ibid.:583). With his new wealth, Robert was able buy Mattapany-Sewall from Henry Sewall. However, he continued to live at Poplar Hill.

As noted above, ownership of Mattapany-Sewall was disputed until 1810. However, the St. Mary's County Tax Assessment for 1806 lists Robert Sewall as the owner of the 830 acres at Mattapany-Sewall, Sewall's Discovery, and Fishing Point. There were eleven slaves on the property (two children ages 8-14, six males ages 14-45, two females 14-36, and one older adult), as well as other property worth 112 pounds. The total estate was valued at 2067 pounds. An overseer was presumably resident at Mattapany-Sewall to manage the plantation's enslaved labor force.

During the War of 1812 British naval raids were again carried out in the Patuxent. In June 1814 the Sewall plantation at Cedar Point was attacked, and its slaves and cattle were captured (Shomette 1981:41). Although no such raids on Mattapany-Sewall are known, it is unlikely that it escaped the war unscathed.

Robert Sewall died by December 1820. He left half of his real estate, including a townhouse in Washington, D.C., to his wife Mary Sewall (d.1822). Poplar Hill was divided between his sons Robert Darnall and Richard B., while Mattapany-Sewall, the Addition to Mattapany-Sewall, and Fishing Point, along "with all the other Lands which I may own in the same neighborhood," were passed on to another son, William H. Brent. William also received all the "livestock and Implements of Husbandry" on those tracts, plus a 1/8 share of 2/3 of Robert's slaves (Bowie 1947:583; Fresco 1989:452: Wills TT1:284-286).

According to the 1821 St. Mary's County Tax Assessment, William Sewall owned 830 acres at Mattapany-Sewall that were valued at \$5130. He had seven slave children under the age of 8 (\$135), one boy between 8-14 (\$40), seven males ages 14-45 (\$875), six females ages 14-36 (\$480), and two older adult slaves (\$106). His other property was worth \$469, for a total estate of \$7231. Following the pattern started by Nicholas L. Sewall, William continued to sell off small pieces of Mattapany-Sewall. For example, in 1825 he transferred two tracts totaling nine acres to Joseph S. Thomas (Fenwick 1982:480). These may have been at Fishing Point, because the 1826 St. Mary's County Tax Assessment shows that Sewall owned 817 acres at Mattapany-Sewall and Sewall's Discovery, but only 3 acres at Fishing Point. The combined value of his 820 acres was \$5070. His slave holdings were unchanged from 1821. He owned \$500 worth of other property, for a total assessed value of \$7202. William died at Mattapany-Sewall in August 1832, at the age of 38 or 39 (Fresco 1989:452). He left to his brother, Robert Darnall Sewall of Prince Georges County, all of his land holdings at Mattapany-Sewall, plus his slaves, livestock, and tools (Henry Sewall Papers). It is doubtful that Robert Darnall Sewall (b.1784-d.1853) ever made Mattapany-Sewall his primary residence (although his son Henry was there in 1835), and in 1840 he sold the property to George Forbes of St. Mary's County, who was already living there (Bowie 1947:584; Fenwick 1956:219; Maryland Provincial Archives, Box 3, f.7). Forbes immediately sold the plantation to Richard Thomas, son of Maj. William Thomas of De La Brooke Manor (Fenwick 1956:220).

The Thomas Family and the Navy, 1840-Present

Richard Thomas (1797-1849) served in the Maryland Legislature for many years, including terms as Speaker of the House and Senate President (ibid.; Thomas 1963:143). His father and grandfather had also served in the Maryland Legislature (Thomas 1896:162).

Richard's brother James became governor of Maryland in 1833 (ibid.). The Thomases were prominent landowners in St. Mary's County. For example, James owned Deep Falls, the family's home plantation, while Richard's brother William owned Cremona. De la Brooke Manor came into the Thomas family through Richard's mother, who was related to the Brookes (ibid.).

Richard Thomas married Jane Wallace Armstrong (1799-1870), daughter of James Armstrong of Baltimore, in July 1832 (Fresco 1989:288). They lived at Mattapany with their sons Richard Jr., George, Andrew (who died at age seven in 1845), and James William (ibid.:465-466).

According to the U.S. Census of 1840, there were also 34 slaves at Mattapany. Among the males, there were six under the age of 10, seven between 10-24, five between 25-35, and one 36-55. There were four female slaves under the age of 10, six between 10-24, two between 24-35, and three between 36-55. Sixteen were employed in agriculture, while the rest had no listed occupation. By the time of Richard's death in 1849, there were only 24 enslaved blacks at the plantation (Thomas 1963:176).

Richard Sr. was buried at Deep Falls (ibid.:144). Mattapany was inherited by Jane, while the slaves were divided between her and her sons (ibid.:176). According to the Census of 1860, Jane Thomas, "farmer," owned real estate worth \$36,000 and personal property worth \$25,000. This made Mattapany the fifth largest estate in the Second Election District of St. Mary's County. Living with Jane were her three sons and Eliza Dyson, a 54 year old black farmhand (Colleary *et al.* 1982:39). The Slave Census for that year listed at Mattapany 14 enslaved males (four under the age of 10, two between 10-24, three between 25-35, three between 36-55, and two between 56-65) and 15 females (seven under age 10, five between 10-24, one age 35, and two between 36-55). None were described as having disabilities, and, unlike many neighboring plantations, none were mulatto. ⁹⁹ There were seven slave houses on the property. The median number of slaves on a Southern Maryland plantation in 1860 was fifteen, so Mattapany was well above that (Fields 1985:25).

The Thomas boys all fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War. In May 1861 the eldest son, Capt. Richard Thomas, placed an advertisement in the St. Mary's Beacon asking men to join the St. Mary's Light Infantry, Company A, the barracks of which would be the "dwelling house at Mattapany which will quarter 200 men" (Hammett 1977:109). It is not clear if Mattapany actually served as a barracks, but if it did it was only temporarily. However, Millstone Landing at Mattapany was used by Confederate sympathizers during the early years of the war, with small vessels traveling between there and Virginia. Millstone Landing was described by one Union officer as "a position whence more smuggling of men and provisions is carried on than any other place in the Chesapeake waters" (Holly 1991:71). As a result of this activity, Mattapany did suffer during the war. Animals and equipment were removed by Union soldiers who occupied the plantation, burned the fences, and took possession of the overseer's house. By January 1865 Jane Thomas was writing about how "the place had gone down very much, outhouses etc." (ibid.:117; Jane Thomas 1963:7).

Although the Thomas' were Confederate supporters, at least one of their slaves, Josiah Briscoe, enlisted in the Union army. Briscoe, who was not listed on the 1849 inventory of enslaved Africans at Mattapany, belonged to Jane Thomas (Callum 1990:89; Thomas 1963:176). He joined Company I of the 7th U.S. Regiment (Colored) in October 1863, at the age of 28, and was made a corporal (Callum 1990:89). Part of the regiment was stationed at Millstone Landing (ibid.:3). The 7th Regiment took part in campaigns in Virginia, Florida, and South Carolina, and was garrisoned in Texas as an occupation force after the war. Briscoe was

mustered out of the Army in 1866, after three years of service. By November of that year he had opened an account at the Freedmen's Bank in Baltimore, where he may well have lived (ibid.:56).

Richard Thomas, Jr. (1833-1875) was the most famous of the Thomas brothers. He was described by a contemporary as having short hair and a small frame, and as unusually active (Letcher 1914:418). Educated at the Charlotte Hall School and at Oxford on the Eastern Shore, he had briefly attended the U.S. Military Academy (Earp 1939:334). He was later a surveyor and soldier of fortune, serving in the American West and China (Manakee 1969:63). Thomas allegedly fought with Garibaldi in Italy, where he adopted the nom de guerre "Zarvona," which later became his legal name by an act of the Virginia legislature (Fresco 1989:466; Thomas 1963:256). However, the Italian phase of his career is mysterious and poorly documented, and may be more myth than fact. He returned to Mattapany shortly before the Civil War broke out, and in 1860 was described as an engineer (Colleary et al. 1982:39). His two younger brothers enlisted in the Confederate military, but Richard Thomas was expected to stay home and care for his mother (Hartzler 1986:29). However, by as early as April 1861 Thomas was writing of Maryland's need for a Navy, and making arrangements to raise a militia (ibid.). By June, he had devised a plan to capture Union shipping on the Chesapeake, and went to Baltimore to recruit a force for this purpose (Hammett 1977:115-116). Thomas then disguised himself as a French woman and boarded the steamship St. Nicholas. His men, "Zarvona's Zouaves" (Thomas often donned the Zouave dress and cap), were disguised as laborers on the same ship. They threw off their disguises and seized the steamship as it entered the Potomac. The St. Nicholas was then placed under the command of Capt. George Hollins, CSN, who used it to capture three cargo boats which carried large amounts of coffee, ice, and other items of value to the South (Holly 1991:71; Letcher 1914:418).

After the raid, Richard Thomas was made a colonel in the Virginia forces (Hartzler 1986:47). In 1862, Thomas and some of his men returned to Maryland and boarded the steamship Mary Washington at Millstone Landing, intending to use it to capture more Union vessels. Laughing off warnings that he would be recognized, Thomas was not discreet about his plans (Holly 191:71-73). As a result, a small force of Union police and soldiers also boarded the steamship. By coincidence, the original captain of the St. Nicholas was on board, and he was able to identify Thomas. The Mary Washington was therefore diverted to Ft. McHenry after it left Millstone Landing. The Union troops then seized Thomas and his men. Thomas initially tried to resist, but disappeared while his men were being arrested. He was later found hiding in a dresser in one of the women's cabins on the steamship (ibid.). Thomas was first imprisoned at Ft. McHenry, then moved to Ft. Lafayette in New York. He was initially charged with piracy, later changed to treason (Earp 1939:340). In April 1862 he attempted to escape, but was caught swimming across New York Harbor. As a result, he was no longer allowed any visitors, not even his mother (ibid.:341). Thomas's health began to deteriorate while in captivity, although an Army doctor who examined him in 1863 declared that he was in relatively good shape and sane, but eccentric. As a political, not military, prisoner, Thomas was held for over a year without trial. In order to secure the release of one of its most celebrated heroes, 101 the Confederacy placed a number of Union soldiers in a state prison as hostages, and also appealed directly to Abraham Lincoln (ibid.:342). These efforts, and his declining health, won Thomas parole in April 1863, on the condition that he leave the country (Hammett 1977:116). Thomas went to Paris, and remained in Europe for some time after the war was over, but his difficult financial situation eventually forced him to return to the U.S. (Manakee 1969:64; Thomas 1963:214).

Jane Thomas died at Mattapany in 1870, and was buried at Deep Falls (Fresco 1989:466). In her will, she left her sons Richard and James a house and lot in Baltimore, while George inherited Millstone Landing and Mattapany, including all the "stock & farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture" (Wills JTMR1:275-277). George was the executor of the will. Richard was apparently not happy with this division of Jane's property, and in 1873 he sued his brothers, asking the courts to settle the estate (Decree Records JFF:347-357). Richard was given title to 389 acres, including barns and tenements, while his brother James retained 459 largely unimproved acres, and George got 257 acres and the plantation house (ibid.). A plat made of the property at that time by George Dent shows this division (Figure 5). Richard Zarvona Thomas died in March 1875 at the home of his brother James (Fresco 1989:466). He was buried at Deep Falls (Hammett 1977:115-116).

George Thomas (1835-1903), younger brother of Richard, enlisted as a lieutenant in the 1st Maryland Infantry (CSA) in 1861. The next year he became the first lieutenant of Company A of the 2nd Maryland Infantry. He was promoted to captain immediately after being badly wounded in the thigh at Gettysburg (in 1886, he gave the dedication speech during the unveiling of the Maryland Monument at Gettysburg). He returned to combat in 1864, and was severely wounded at Pegram's Farm. After recovering, he spent the rest of the war in the Ordnance Department (Ruffner 1997:328). In 1866 he married the daughter of an Episcopal minister, Ellen Ogle Beall of Norfolk (1841-1909). She had been a nurse during the war, and it was while tending to George's injuries in Richmond that they met (Dent 1906:69; Fresco 1989:287; Thomas 1963:147-149; Hilda Thomas Mumford 1994, personal communication). After the war, George Thomas served as President of the Confederate Society of St. Mary's County (Ruffner 1997:328).

The 1870 U.S. Census included in George's household his wife and their sons Richard (age 2) and John (10 months). George was described as a farmer, while Ellen's occupation was listed as "keeping house." His real estate was valued at \$15,000, while his personal property was worth \$5,000. After Mattapany was divided by court decree in 1873, George purchased his brother Richard's share for \$4,050 in 1875, thereby expanding his holdings to nearly 650 acres (Fenwick 1956:221; Thomas 1963: 117, 171, 177; St. Mary's Beacon 27 May 1875). George and Ellen had nine children, three of whom -- Brook, Louisa, and Katherine -- were still living at Mattapany in 1903 when George died of a heart attack (although an obituary described the cause of death as "paralysis"). George Thomas was buried at Trinity Church in St. Mary's City, leaving Mattapany to his widow (Dent 1906:69; Hilda Mumford 1994, personal communication; Wills PHD1:148).

Figure 5 Placeholder	

Mattapany continued to be a working plantation after the Civil War, and photographs taken in the 19th and 20th centuries show some of its agricultural buildings (Thomas 1963:188). However, other activities besides farming were being conducted at Mattapany. For example, George Thomas taught school there. It was not unusual for wealthy landowners to run private schools, both as a source of income and as a way of insuring that their own children would be educated with others of their social status (Neuwirth 1996:28; Thomas 1963:117). There was also a post office at Mattapany between 1885-1889, with George Thomas and Richard Hammett serving as postmasters (Hammett 1977:130, 162). Another 19th-century post office, at Millstone Landing, later became a country store (ibid.:131; Thomas 1963:160). Millstone Landing, which may have been in use as early as the 17th century, continued as a steamboat wharf until 1932, and a ferry ran between there and Point Patience before World War II (Holly 1991:190; Shomette and Eshelman 1981:60).

In addition to the Thomas family, there were also tenants and servants living at various places on the plantation. For example, a former enslaved woman known to the Thomas' as "Aunt Priscilla," who was the plantation cook, lived in a small whitewashed house "beyond the barns," near where Quarters A-1 is today. And the 1873 plat shows at least five tenant houses spread across the estate (Thomas 1963:202, 258; Hilda Mumford 1993, personal communication).

When Ellen Ogle Thomas died in 1909, she left Mattapany and Millstone Landing to her eldest surviving son, John Henry, with the stipulation that the income from the property was to support his sisters Louisa and Katherine for as long as they were unmarried. The two sisters also inherited Ellen's personal property, including horses, cattle, and household furniture. The only exception was a silver service, which was left to John. John was given permission to sell the estate if a majority of his siblings agreed, and once Louisa and Katherine married or died, Mattapany was to be divided equally between all of Ellen's children (Wills PHD1:305). John Henry Thomas eventually bought out his sibling's shares and became sole owner of the property (Fenwick 1956:221). When he died in 1931, his widow Margaret sold the 600 acre estate to George and Theresa Weschler of Washington, D.C. for \$35,000 (ibid.; Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1942; Thomas 1963:197). The house was in bad repair, so they began to refurbish it. The interior was largely gutted, a new wing was added, and the foundation was underpinned (Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1942). However, the property (which had grown to 1,014 acres) was acquired by the U.S. Navy in 1942, before the Weschler's had completed the restoration (ibid.). The Navy finished the work and converted Mattapany into a residence for the commander of the naval test facility. Considerable changes also were made to the surrounding landscape. A large swale was graded from the house down to the Patuxent in order to improve the river view. Gardiner's Creek and St. Patrick's Creek both were extensively dredged and altered. . Several of the freshwater streams, springheads, and dry valleys in the Calvert house/magazine area were filled in. Finally, a nursery was established in the area, resulting today in the presence of many feral exotic plants and broken flowerpots at Mattapany (Kyle Rambo, 1991, personal communication).

Quarters A

There is some uncertainty as to the construction date of the admiral's quarters. The original Mattapany-Sewall house was probably built in the 1660s. Thomas (1913:352) states that by 1773 this house was reported to be in a state of decay, although he does not provide the source of this information. In May 1836, the author John Pendleton Kennedy visited the area around "Mattapony Creek" (St. Patrick's Creek) while doing research on the 1684 murder of Christopher Rousby (Kennedy 1860:34). Kennedy knew that a "fort" and Charles Calvert's "mansion" were located there. An elderly black man (presumably a Sewall slave), who Kennedy estimated to be 80 years old, took him to the site. The old man said he had spent all of his life on the plantation, and that Calvert's dwelling had been a "mighty grand brick house" (ibid.). It may be that in his youth (the 1760s?) the house was still in good enough shape for this to be evident, or it may be that the old man was just passing along stories he had heard. At any rate, only ruins were left for Kennedy to see. He described them as sitting:

upon a hill that sloped down to the Mattapony, and there traced out for us, by the depression of the earth, the visible lines of an old foundation of a large building, the former existence of which was further demonstrated by some scattered remains of the old imported brick of the edifice which were embedded in the soil (ibid.:34).

The site looked out over the Chesapeake. Kennedy found no evidence of the fort, but believed that the house was incorporated within the fortification, since in some "old records" the fort is called "Mattapony House" (ibid.:35).

In 1873 the surveyor George Dent described the ruins of "Mattaponi House" as being of the present house (Thomas 1963:174). In 1879, Scharf (1967:187) briefly mentions that the ruins are still visible. A Baltimore newspaper article from 1883 (notable for the historical accuracy of its account) describes the old manor house as situated on "slightly undulating" land on top of a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River (MHS 1883). The ruins were nothing more than "a depression in the ground and a few scattered bricks a short distance of the present farm-house." However, the house must have been a "large and imposing edifice", based on "the traces still remaining of the excavation for the foundations." Remains of "a brick pavement extending presumably to a number of other buildings" were noted as having been "discovered," but what was actually being observed here is not clear (ibid.). In the early 20th century, Thomas (1913:352) stated that the house ruins were still visible present Mattapany, and that the ruins of the magazine were located closer to the river. 104 A photograph of "My Lord Baltimore's Spring," heavily overgrown with trees and brush, is illustrated in Sioussat (1913:1-2). The same source states that a landslide near this spring had exposed "a pavement of small round stones and other traces of where the dairy had been in other days, also the ground work of a passageway between where the old house stood and the offices which belonged to it." Traces of "fortifications" could be found on the adjoining bluffs. A depression (presumably the cellar) and at least part of the foundation of Mattapany-Sewall were still visible in the 1910s and 1920s, but the magazine had largely disappeared, although its location was still remembered (Hilda Mumford 1993: personal communication). A newspaper article from the 1930s suggests that the house and magazine, each located next to a spring and connected by an old path, were still visible (Scarborough 1934:89-91). However, this may have been based on second-hand information, because around that time Henry Chandlee Forman claimed that no trace of the house remained (Forman 1982:29). 105

The original Mattapany-Sewall was occupied throughout the 17th century. It is not known for certain if anyone was living there in the early 18th century, but by 1732 Nicholas Sewall Jr. was in residence. In 1742, Nicholas Lewis Sewall reached the age of majority and presumably gained possession of the plantation. His son Nicholas Lewis Jr. was supposedly born in the present Mattapany house in 1745. The source of this last piece of information is a letter written by Fr. Fidele de Grivel, a friend of Nicholas Lewis Jr. who was visiting the house in 1835 (Maryland Provincial Archives, Box 3, f.7). Grivel states that:

the residence of Charles Calvert which was a fort also had so much decayed that the grandfather or greatgrandfather of our Fr. Nicholas [Lewis Sewall Jr.] had built a fine brick house at a short distance.

This would make Maj. Nicholas Sewall or his son Henry the builder of the second Mattapany. However, Henry died before the family reacquired Mattapany-Sewall in 1722, and the property was held in trust until his heir, Nicholas Lewis, reached adulthood. It seems unlikely that Maj. Sewall or his son Nicholas Jr. (guardian of Nicholas Lewis) would build a fine house on land that was not technically theirs. This then would suggest that the house where Nicholas Sewall Jr. lived in 1732 was the original Mattapany-Sewall. His will hints that he may have made improvements to that house, which probably would have been necessary if it had been vacant, or even occupied by tenants, between 1700-1722. So if Fr. Nicholas L. Sewall Jr. was really born in the new Mattapany, it most likely would have been built between 1742, when his father reached adulthood, and 1745, when he was born. However, Grivel's letter contains many inaccuracies, such as the date of Charles Calvert's residency and the claim that from 1682 to 1715 the manor was the "proprietary of the Jesuits," who then sold it to the Sewall's. Therefore, it may be that Grivel's history of the second Mattapany house is also incorrect.

In the Federal Tax Assessment of 1798, Mattapany-Sewall was described as a "brick Dwelling house two stories high 32 by 38 feet in bad repair" with 14 windows, with a "Kitchen in good repair 27 by 18 ft, Cornhouse 32 by 14 feet with a 10 ft shed each side, of wood," all together valued at \$400 (Federal Tax Assessment 1798). The size of the 1798 dwelling corresponds with that of the original, eastern portion of the extant Mattapany, suggesting that they are the same structure (Pogue 1983b:48). The fact that the house was in disrepair in 1798 led Fenwick (1956:222) to conclude that it had been built many years earlier, probably shortly after 1722. However, Mattapany had apparently been damaged during the Revolutionary War, and it is known that Nicholas L. Sewall's slave and land holdings declined in the post-war years (although they were increasing again at his death in 1800). He may not have been able to completely renovate the dwelling, therefore the fact that it was still in bad shape in 1798 may be more a reflection of economics than of age. Modern architectural studies (based largely on documentary and photographic evidence) have suggested that the oldest portion of Mattapany was erected in the late 18th century, with additions and modifications made between 1830-1850, and that several renovations occurred in the 20th century (Hammett 1977:408; Maryland Historical Trust 1980:141; Thomas 1963:184). It may be that the house was extensively repaired and modified shortly after 1798, thus giving it the appearance of a structure built at that time. The presence of large quantities of nails, shingles, and boards in the 1802 probate inventory of Henry Sewall supports this idea (Appendix 4). Pogue (1983b) concluded that the house was built in the mid-18th century, and this seems most likely to be correct.

Historical Summary and Archaeological Implications

The earliest historical occupation in the Mattapany area was the Jesuit mission, probably dating from 1637-1642. The main house would be of timber or brick, and would be associated with typical plantation outbuildings. There should be evidence of burning resulting from the Susquehannock attacks of 1642. The site would probably be characterized by a relatively small number of early artifacts, including a high percentage of Indian trade goods such as glass beads. In the late 1640s and 1650s there were a number of small landowners and tenants living in the area. Their dwellings were probably of timber construction. Artifacts from these sites would be of mid-century date, and would generally be typical of planters of low to middling social status. In the 1660s many of these small landholdings were acquired by Henry Sewall. He probably built a large house for himself, although it is remotely possible that he moved into an earlier structure. Charles Calvert may have moved into Sewall's house in 1666, but he soon built a brick and timber house. It continued to be the residence of some of the colony's wealthiest citizens until the end of the 17th century, and may well have been occupied by tenants and others until 1732 or even later. It was apparently still standing, but dilapidated, in 1773, and in the late 19th century its foundation remained visible 250 to 350 yards southeast of the present Mattapany. Traces of both the house and the magazine could even be seen on the landscape in the early part of this century. Archaeologically, it would be indicated by the presence of considerable brick and by a large number of artifacts typical of high social status individuals dating to the period 1660-1700, and perhaps by a lesser amount of artifacts from 1700-1740. About 100 yards from the house should be the provincial magazine, which was probably built after 1671 and ceased to fulfill its primary function after 1689, although it remained in sporadic use until at least 1695. It was periodically garrisoned by up to 40 men. It may have been built of brick or wood, but brick magazines with good roofs would have been preferred at that time. Archaeologically, it would be characterized by the presence of military items and domestic artifacts dating to the period 1660-1700. Brick and pantile could also be present. Other outbuildings associated with Mattapany-Sewall should be located in the area, and it is possible that both the house and magazine were surrounded by a defense work of some sort. The manor was regranted to Major Nicholas Sewall (son of Henry) in 1722, who passed it on to his son Henry, then to Henry's son Nicholas Lewis (whose live-in guardian was the second Henry's brother, Nicholas Jr.). Nicholas Lewis passed Mattapany-Sewall on to his son Henry in 1800, who then sold it to his cousin Robert Sewall. Robert passed it on to his son William, who left it to his brother Robert Darnall Sewall. In 1840 Robert sold the plantation to George Forbes, who immediately sold it to Robert Thomas. It was eventually acquired by his son George Thomas, who passed it on to his son John Henry Thomas. It was then bought by the Weschler family, who deeded it over to the Navy during World War II. The present Mattapany house was built after 1722, possibly during the 1740s. It was certainly in existence before 1798, when it was described as being in poor condition. Archaeological investigations around the house should reveal artifacts dating from the mid-18th century to the present. Outbuildings from this period, such as slave quarters, overseer quarters, tenant and servant houses, barns, stables, mills, landings, etc., should be present throughout the Mattapany area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

In the 19th and 20th centuries, members of the Thomas family (who owned Mattapany) would occasionally remove prehistoric artifacts from a midden located north of Quarters A, and apparently recovered military items from the area of 18ST390 (Thomas 1963:259; Mrs. Hilda Mumford 1992, personal communication). Formal investigation of the area began with a cultural resources survey conducted at NASPAX in 1981 and 1982, under the direction of Dennis J. Pogue (1983a, 1983b, 1987). The purpose of this survey was to locate significant cultural resources aboard NASPAX, and to identify areas of high archaeological potential. Survey work conducted in the vicinity of Mattapany included the architectural documentation of Quarters A; systematic surface collection of Tract 80, a 1.3 acre plowed field; and systematic shovel testing of Tract A, which consisted of approximately seven acres of partially cleared land (Pogue 1983a:63, 1983b:48-54).

The architectural research demonstrated that Quarters A (Maryland Historical Trust designation SM-128) was a middle 18th-century structure that was greatly altered in the 19th and 20th centuries (see above).

Tract 80 consisted of a 200-foot x 300-foot "food plot" just to the south of 18ST390, which was plowed and then systematically surface collected in 50-foot transects. Both prehistoric and 18th-century materials were recovered from the field, which was later designated as site 18ST389. According to Pogue (1983a:66), the prehistoric component appeared to be a "camp of long duration and/or periodic reoccupation throughout the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods." The aboriginal artifacts were concentrated in the northeastern two-thirds of the field, within 200 feet of a filled-in springhead. The only temporally-diagnostic items recovered were two Late Woodland triangular points. The historic materials found on Tract 80 included "a light scatter" of two white clay tobacco pipe stems, one Oriental porcelain sherd, two white salt glazed stoneware sherds, two English brown stoneware sherds, two American grey stoneware sherds, two lead glazed earthenware sherds, and one wine bottle glass fragment. Pogue (ibid.) suggested that this site may have been associated with a tenant structure shown on an 1873 plat. However, the complete absence of refined earthenwares and other 19th-century materials is unusual for a site of that period, and is more suggestive of a mid-to-late 18th-century date.

According to Pogue (1983a:63), Tract A was "investigated via systematic excavation of 400 shovel tests and 24 5-by-5-foot test units." The area surveyed was supposedly 7 acres in size, but Pogue's Figure 19 (ibid:70) shows that only approximately one acre was tested. Shovel test pit (STP) placement is shown on Pogue's Figure 18 (ibid:68); only 269 of the 400 STPs are shown on this map. Review of the original field notes yielded evidence that 27 or more additional STPs were excavated, but that the fill was not screened.

Artifact distributions from the STPs suggested that a mid-to-late 17th-century site was located in the southeastern portion of Tract A, which was given the designation 18ST390. Test units subsequently excavated in this vicinity revealed intact 17th-century features (Pogue 1987). Few of the features could be positively identified as architectural in origin, and most were described as large, trash-filled borrow pits. Over 500 17th-century ceramic sherds were recovered from the site, and a large number of these (50%) were tin glazed. Other artifacts found at 18ST390, such as table glass, a coin weight, a brass candleholder, window glass and leads, and a large quantity of brick and pantile, suggested that it was the site of a substantial structure

occupied by fairly high status individuals. A number of military items, including lead shot, gunflints, and a gun barrel fragment filled with molten lead shot, were also recovered. The above artifacts, plus the bore diameter measurements from 540 clay tobacco pipe fragments, all indicated that the site was occupied between 1660 and 1700 (ibid.:35). Prehistoric artifacts were also found at 18ST390. These included 24 Late Woodland period Potomac Creek and Townsend Series pottery sherds, an Early Woodland Calvert projectile point, a possible Early Archaic Palmer projectile point, eight other point fragments or bifaces, a slate gorget fragment with tally marks, and 276 flakes. No aboriginal features were identified, but the quantity of prehistoric artifacts led Pogue to conclude that a "substantial Woodland Period Indian occupation" had existed in the area.

Pogue's discoveries were so significant that the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, since it was almost certainly associated with the occupation of Mattapany by Lord Baltimore. However, the absence of architectural features on the site meant that the precise location of his dwelling, as well as a possible associated magazine, was still uncertain. Further, no traces of the earlier Jesuit mission and plantation were encountered during the 1981/1982 testing. Nevertheless, there was a good probability that these sites existed in the vicinity of 18ST390.

In 1993, 1994, and 1997, archaeologists from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum excavated additional 5-foot by 5-foot test units at 18ST390. Some of the units were placed in the area where Pogue had investigated earlier, but most were placed in a portion of the site about 100 yards to the west. Detailed analysis of the results from this work are still ongoing, but a draft report has been prepared and is on file with the Navy (Chaney and Galke 1999). The findings will only be briefly summarized here.

The area tested by Pogue in the early 1980s now appears to have been the site of the main provincial magazine, which was based at Mattapany from the 1670s to the 1690s. The artifacts recovered there support this date range, and include a large number of military artifacts, particularly musket balls. The many domestic artifacts found in the area could have been produced by the guard of up to 40 men stationed at the magazine, or by servants or slaves who lived there. In addition, it is possible that the building was originally the 1660s house of Henry Sewall, before being converted into a magazine (see above).

The area to the west of the magazine proved to be the location of Lord Baltimore's house. The two-foot wide brick foundations of a building measuring 25 feet by 52 feet were uncovered. The structure had a full cellar, paved at least in part with red earthenware tiles. The presence of decorative brick, tin glazed fireplace tiles, hearthstones, roofing tiles, and window glass, indicate that the building was fairly sophisticated, for 17th-century Maryland. An outbuilding with a brick-floored cellar was located just to the south of the main house. A palisade fence connected the two, and may have formed a defensive enclosure. Artifacts recovered from the site suggested that the house was occupied from roughly the 1660s to the 1740s. Bricks from the building were removed for use elsewhere after it was abandoned.

In 1993, Edward Otter conducted a Phase I survey in an area adjacent to the Mattapany Project, northeast of Building 534. The investigation was in advance of the installation of a water well. It was designed as a shovel test pit survey, but because a thick layer of Navy-era fill covered most of the project area, STPs could not be easily excavated. Instead, a bucket auger was used to sample the area. One small prehistoric site, 18ST635, was discovered at the northeast corner of the project area. An Early Woodland period Accokeek ceramic sherd was the

only temporally-diagnostic artifact recovered. The planned construction would not impact this site, so no further investigations were conducted (Otter 1993).

In 1994 and 1995, archaeologists from Tidewater Atlantic Research conducted excavations at 18ST642, a mid-to-late 18th-century site

(Tubby 1995). This area was part of the Mattapany plantation, and evidence suggests that 18ST642 was a slave or tenant quarters, with the former seeming more likely. The main features uncovered at the site were a central hearth made of brick, and two storage pits, one on either side of the hearth. No foundations or structural post holes were found. This suggests that the building was a duplex structure, probably set on ground-laid sills.

In 1995, James Gibb excavated 45 shovel test pits across a one-acre tract (Gibb 1995).

Gibb found that the area had been filled-in by the Navy, and no significant archaeological resources were noted.

Another Phase I archaeological survey conducted in 1995, this time by Edward Otter, examined the Patuxent River shoreline

. A total of 91 shovel test pits and five 5-foot by 5-foot test units were excavated within approximately 100 feet of the river (Otter 1995). Artifacts were concentrated in the eastern half of the project area, which was designated 18ST654. Thirty five sherds of Yeocomico ware, which dates to the latter part of the Late Woodland period, and a Late Woodland Madison projectile point, were among the prehistoric artifacts recovered. They may well be associated with the substantial Late Woodland Native American occupation discovered nearby during the present project (see below). Historic artifacts dated primarily to the late 18th and 19th centuries. However, at the eastern end of the project area, colonial artifacts, including pantile, yellow brick, and possibly a terra cotta pipe, were recovered. Otter felt that the paucity of domestic artifacts on the site indicated that it was not a residence. However, domestic materials were found, so perhaps 18ST654 was the site of a slave or tenant quarter. Otter concluded that the site was not significant, with the possible exception of the area where the colonial artifacts were found. However, the area around 18ST654 is particularly rich in archaeological resources related to a Late Woodland settlement and the historic Mattapany plantation, as is shown in the report below. 18ST654 could contribute to our understanding of those resources, and thus potentially could be significant.

METHODS

The purpose of this project was to locate and identify any archaeological sites in the project area. Many of the resources predicted within the area were likely to contain relatively few artifacts, and thus to be of low archaeological visibility. Therefore, an intensive, systematic survey strategy was designed in order to reveal archaeological manifestations of the lowest visibility for both prehistoric and historic sites. The sampling methodology consisted of a systematic shovel test pit (STP) survey in the areas covered by vegetation, and controlled surface collection in the open fields.

A single grid system for both field strategies was established at the site. Although every effort was made to re-establish the system used by Pogue at 18ST390, this was not possible because no permanent grid points had been left in place. However, Pogue's grid appeared to be aligned with access roads that surrounded the site, so the present grid was also established along that alignment. The grid was laid in with a Teledyne Gurley Model 400 transit and measuring tapes marked in feet and tenths; permanent points were established using 1/2-inch steel reinforcing bars. Grid north was declined 13°45' east of magnetic north. Siting of the grid began by placing a rebar at the center of the crossroads which forms the southeast corner of 18ST390. This point was given the coordinate N2000/E2000. Rebars were placed every 200' going west along the dirt road south of the site to E1300, then north to the Patuxent River. Other rebars were placed elsewhere in the survey area as required, and gutter spikes were placed at various intervals between the rebars.

Because of the large size of the area tested in 1995/1996, the project was divided into five geographic sub-fields (Figure 6). This helped to maintain better control of the records and artifacts produced during the survey.

For the shovel testing, transects 25 feet apart were established. Shovel test pits were then excavated along these transects at intervals of 25 feet. In a few areas that had been disturbed or had very few artifacts, the STPs were spaced at 50-foot intervals along the transects, and were staggered so as to form a checkerboard pattern of coverage. Only a few STPs were placed over the portion of 18ST390 that had been investigated by Pogue, or in an area just north of the site that had been filled in by the Navy. A total of 381 STPs were excavated in 1991, and 4128 in 1995/1996 (Figure 7).

Each STP was identified solely by its grid coordinates. All STPs were round and approximately one foot in diameter, and their fill was screened through 1/4-inch mesh screen. All archaeological materials were retained and bagged for each individual STP. The holes were excavated until subsoil or a feature was encountered, and detailed notes concerning stratigraphy (including Munsell soil color) and artifacts were recorded for each STP. However, no attempt was made to separate artifacts by stratigraphic level within an STP, because of the risk of cross-contaminating contexts within the narrow confines of the hole. The STPs were backfilled once excavation and recording was completed.

In the portions of the study area that were relatively clear of overgrowth, a controlled surface collection was utilized (Figure 8). Twenty-foot wide transects were plowed and disked using standard agricultural machinery. Each transect was separated by a 20-foot unplowed strip. The one exception to this was the field containing 18ST389, which had been completely plowed prior to the project's start, and which was collected in its entirety. The plowed areas were gridded into 20-foot by 20-foot units, each identified by the grid coordinates of its four corners. They were well washed by rain before collecting began, and visibility was generally good.

Each surface collection unit was intensively surveyed. First, the collector would walk 8 to 10 parallel transects across the unit in a north-south direction, followed by 8 to 10 more east-west, thus crisscrossing the square. A second collector then double checked the first by walking 8 to 10 additional transects. This helped eliminate any individual collector bias. All archaeological materials observed in this manner were collected, with the exception of oyster shell. Oyster shell

was counted and then discarded in the unit. A total of 223 units were surface collected.

In 1991, nine 5-foot by 5-foot test units were excavated in areas which were thought to contain sites, based on the artifact distributions from the STPs and surface collection. Each unit was given a number which identified it. These numbers, which began with 1 and increased sequentially, were assigned to each unit when its excavation began. Later, the units were assigned five or six-digit identification numbers, based on the unit numbering system employed during the Phase II excavations at 18ST390 in 1993 and 1994 (Chaney and Galke 1999). All test units excavated during the Mattapany Survey were also identified by the grid coordinates of their four corners. Excavation followed natural stratigraphy, with each stratum or feature given a letter designation, starting with "A" and continuing sequentially. The fill from each stratum was screened through 1/4-inch mesh, and all archaeological materials were retained. The soil from each provenience was described by its texture and Munsell Soil Color. An elevation of 50.00' above sea level was arbitrarily established for the southwest corner of Unit 98544 (N3320/E1320). The elevations of all the other units were then related to this point. A line level and tape were used to establish the top and base elevations of all strata. The base of each stratum was mapped and photographed, and photographs and drawings were made of representative unit wall profiles. A detailed provenience card was filled out for each excavated stratum and feature, and additional project information was noted in a daily field journal.

Following the completion of field work, all artifacts were transported to the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum for processing. They were washed in tap water and air-dried, and then labeled, catalogued, and packaged for storage according to standard procedures, including the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994). The prehistoric lithic artifacts recovered during the present survey were classified using analytical categories previously employed by Southern Maryland Regional Center archaeologists (Stuart Reeve 1991, personal communication). Cores and debitage were divided into three types: primary (more than 50% of the exterior or dorsal surface retaining cortex), secondary (less than 50% cortex), and tertiary (no cortex present). Debitage was further divided into three types: flakes (defined by standard criteria such as the presence of dorsal and ventral surfaces, striking platforms, and bulbs of percussion), shatter (blocky debitage lacking most or all of the flake characteristics), and chips (flakes and shatter smaller than 1 cm. along their longest axis). Tool types recovered during the project included utilized flakes and chunks which exhibited no evidence of deliberate retouching but did show use wear; unifacially and bifacially retouched

flakes and chunks; unifaces and bifaces (fully formed tools with a high degree of marginal symmetry), projectile points, and hammerstones. All artifacts and field records remain the property of the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, and these materials are curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. All field and laboratory records were produced on acid-free paper or card stock, and field drawings were made on high quality 20 percent rag paper. Photographs were made using Kodak Kodachrome 200 slide and Kodak Tri-X 400 black and white film.

RESULTS

Prehistoric and historic period materials were found throughout the Mattapany Phase I Survey area, and the majority of shovel test pits and surface collection units contained artifacts. This no doubt reflects the rich soil and abundant natural resources which made the area attractive to prehistoric peoples, and its long history as a major plantation. Consequently, sites were defined as areas of denser artifact concentrations. However, many types of buildings and human activities leave relatively few artifacts in the ground. These could be present within the survey area, their location masked by the general artifact "background noise" of the region. Several previously-identified sites were further investigated during the survey, while a number of new sites were discovered (Figure 9).

18ST389

18ST389 covered a small field which had been previously investigated by Pogue (1983a). It was surface collected more intensively during the present project, in order to better assess the site which Pogue had identified there. It would also allow a comparison between the sites Pogue identified at NASPAX and those sites discovered at NASPAX by JPPM surveys in the 1990s, which employed a somewhat different collection methodology. A total of 65 surface collection units and 7 shovel test pits were placed on 18ST389 in 1991 and 1995/1996.

A light scatter of prehistoric artifacts was spread across the field containing 18ST389, with the densest concentrations found at the north and east ends (Figure 10). Before the local landscape was altered by the Navy, these ends of the field abutted onto a spring and the upper reaches of . Given this accessibility to water, it is not surprising that most of the artifacts found on the site were clustered at the north and east ends of the field. Only six temporally-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered (in addition to the two Late Woodland triangular projectile points found by Pogue): a quartz Piscataway point (variously dated to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland), a quartzite Savannah River Late Archaic point, a quartz Madison or Potomac triangular Late Woodland point, and two undecorated Townsend Series pottery sherds and a Potomac Creek Cord-marked sherd from the Late Woodland period. A total of 152 lithic artifacts were recovered at 18ST389 during the present project. Of these, 92% were cores and debitage, while the remainder were tools of various types (3 points, 2 bifaces, 6 flake tools). The great majority (93%) of the artifacts were made of quartz, with small amounts of quartzite and rhyolite also present. Little oyster shell or bone was recovered. The artifacts suggest a light, intermittent use of the area for resource procurement from at least the Late Archaic period to the Late Woodland, with occupation most intense during the latter period.

Historic artifacts recovered from 18ST389 suggest that the primary occupation of the site was in the late 17th century and first half of the 18th century. These materials were scattered across the field, but architectural artifacts, mainly brick and wrought nails, were concentrated in the south central portion of the site (Figures 11, 12). This suggests a building was located in that part of the field. The date of the site indicates that the building was associated with the manor house at 18ST390, just 500 to 600 feet to the north. Domestic artifacts, such as pottery, glass, and tobacco pipes, were recovered from the site, but in much lower numbers than at 18ST390. This suggests that 18ST389 was a quarters for servants, slaves, or tenants at Mattapany.

Ceramics from 18ST389 included such 18th-century types as white salt-glazed stoneware, Buckley earthenware, and Astbury ware (Table 2). Seventeen white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments with measurable bore diameters were recovered: 9 at 5/64th of an inch, 3 at 6/64th, and 5 at 7/64th. Although this sample is small, it produces a calculated pipe stem date of 1711 for the mean occupation of the site (Binford 1961). Pantile was also found at 18ST389. Ordinarily, this expensive roofing material would not be expected on a building occupied by lower status individuals. However, a convenient source of pantile may have been available from the magazine building at 18ST390, which was probably abandoned in the 1690s. Tile from this structure could have been salvaged and re-used at 18ST389 and elsewhere on the plantation.

Table 2. Ceramics from 18ST389

Sherd Count	Description
3	18 th -century Chinese porcelain
1	19 th /20 th -century porcelain
2	Rhenish blue and gray stoneware
1	White salt-glazed stoneware
6	19 th -century gray/brown domestic stoneware
1	Astbury-type earthenware
4	Buckley-type coarse earthenware
1	Manganese Mottled earthenware
1	North Devon slipware
1	Staffordshire slipware
1	Tin-glazed earthenware
1	18 th -century domestic slipware
1	Unidentified slipware
4	Unidentified black lead-glazed coarse earthenware
16	Unidentified other lead-glazed coarse earthenware
3	Unglazed coarse earthenware
3	Creamware
3	Pearlware
4	Whiteware

Some late 18th-century and 19th-century ceramics, such as creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and domestic gray and brown stonewares, were recovered from 18ST389. However, the absence of identifiable 19th-century cut nails suggests that these later artifacts may have been deposited through field dumping of trash, rather than as the result of an occupation on the site. Twentieth-century artifacts, particularly flower pot sherds, were also quite common on the site, and reflect the Navy's former use of the area as a plant nursery.

18ST389 appears to be a domestic residence dating to the late 17th century and first half of the 18th century. It would be associated with the nearby Mattapany manor house. A slave or tenant quarter from that time period would be a rare archaeological resource in Southern Maryland. It would make an interesting comparison to the somewhat later Mattapany quarter at 18ST642, which has been thoroughly excavated (Tubby 1995). As such, 18ST389 is significant and should be protected from future disturbances.

18ST390

18ST390 was first investigated by Pogue (1983a, 1987) in the early 1980s. The area he tested was only about an acre in size. One of the primary purposes of the 1991 Phase I survey was to explore the area around the site to see if there were any other associated features. To this

end, three STPs were placed in the area Pogue excavated, to provide comparative baseline data for the rest of the project. Additional STPs were then placed around the site. (All totaled, 258 STPs were placed on the area now defined as 18ST390 in 1991 and 1995/1996). At approximately 300 feet west of the area Pogue tested, a large concentration of colonial artifacts was discovered. Domestic artifacts were recovered in numbers equivalent to those found by Pogue, while brick was even more numerous. The artifacts in the new concentration dated to the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century. This corresponded well with documentary evidence which indicated that Lord Baltimore's manor house was occupied from the 1660s until at least the 1730s. In addition, local tradition held that the ruins of Baltimore's house and the colonial magazine were about 100 yards apart, with the magazine to the east (Hilda Mumford 1993: personal communication). Finally, Pogue had found a number of weapon-related artifacts during his excavations. All of this led to the hypothesis that the area Pogue had investigated was the site of the colonial magazine, and that Baltimore's house was where the new artifact concentration had been found. More extensive excavations in 1993 and 1994 found the brick foundation of Baltimore's house in the predicted location (Chaney and Galke 1999).

The shovel test pits revealed that colonial domestic artifacts were most densely concentrated about 100 feet to 200 feet west of Lord Baltimore's house. They continued to be found in lesser quantities for another 100 feet or more to the west, and were also found up to 200 feet south of the house (Figure 13). This pattern suggests that Lord Baltimore may have kept the yard around his house relatively clean (for the time period), with trash disposal occurring in the farther reaches of the homelot. Given Charles Calvert's classical European education, which probably exposed him to Enlightenment ideas, and the fact that Mattapany was a public building in addition to being a residence, it is perhaps not surprising that the yard around the house would contain less refuse. Of course, some wrought nails were also found west of the house, so there may have been outbuildings in this area which contributed to the recovered artifact assemblage.

A row of STPs to the north of the portion of 18ST390 that Pogue tested revealed that this area had been extensively filled by the Navy (Figure 3). Originally, the site was perched on the edge of a ravine, probably created by the spring which provided fresh water to the inhabitants. This filled-in ravine cannot be investigated using shovel test pits. However, it is quite possible archaeological deposits exist below the fill. Indeed, the ravine may have been another favored area for trash disposal during the colonial period.

Based on the STP results, the size of 18ST390 needs to be expanded from its original definition by Pogue.

18ST390 has already been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and may be listed as a National Historic Landmark. Thus, its significance has already been determined, and the Navy should try to avoid any disturbances within the expanded site boundaries.

18ST655

18ST655 was identified along the banks of the Patuxent River during the 1991 survey (Figure 9). It was located at the north end of the project area,

A ravine in the east central portion of the site nearly divided 18ST655 in two. This ravine may once have contained a spring, making the area attractive for habitation. The site's landscape consisted primarily of grassy or overgrown fields, with some wooded areas. A total of 113 shovel test pits, 32 surface collection units, and seven 5-foot by 5-foot test units were placed on the site.

18ST655 had two main components. The prehistoric component dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, although small amounts of Late Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland period artifacts were recovered. The main historic period component dated to the late 17th or early 18th centuries.

Based on the evidence from the surface collection and STPs, prehistoric artifacts were present throughout the site, on both sides of the central ravine, although they were most common in the areas near the Patuxent River bank (Figures 10, 14-16). The densest concentration of prehistoric pottery and lithic artifacts was centered around N3325/E1400. A large shell cluster was also in this area, with 139.5 grams of shell being recovered from STP N3350/E1375 (Figure 17). The temporally-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts from the site consisted overwhelmingly of Late Woodland period pottery, along with small amounts of Early or Middle Woodland pottery and one Late Archaic Bare Island projectile point (Table 3). Lithic artifacts were composed primarily of quartz (91%), with lesser amounts of quartzite (6%), chert, and other materials.

Historic period artifacts were not as evenly distributed across 18TS655. They were most common in the western end of the site, particularly between N3200 and N3300. Architectural items, such as brick and wrought nails, along with colonial domestic artifacts, all concentrated in this area (Figures 11-13, 18-21). Most seemed to date to the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century. The presence of a few later artifacts, such as creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, indicates that the area continued to be used for trash disposal in the 19th century. The large amount of brick found, along with other architectural items such as nails and daub, suggests that a building was present on the site during the colonial period. The quantity and type of domestic artifacts recovered suggest it was a residence, probably for tenants, servants, or slaves. Pantile was found on the site, which would not be expected on a building of that sort. However, pantile has been found on several outbuilding sites at Mattapany, suggesting it was salvaged and re-used from some other structure, possibly the colonial magazine at 18ST390 (Figures 22, 23).

Because of the richness of 18ST655, seven 5-foot by 5-foot test units were excavated at various locations on the site, in order to better assess its significance. They are described below.

Test Unit 86875

This unit was located at N3095-3100/E1475-1480, in the southern part of the site. It consisted of two soil layers. Stratum A was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.75 feet thick. Below it was a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.25 feet thick (Stratum B). This appeared to be an unplowed remnant of the original topsoil. At the base of the unit was sterile clay subsoil, and no features were present.

Table 3. Selected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST655

Table 3. Selected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST655				
Count/ Weight	Description			
1	Possible Popes Creek Cord-marked prehistoric pottery sherd (Early/Middle Woodland)			
5	Mockley prehistoric pottery sherds: 4 plain, 1 unidentified surface treatment (Middle Woodland)			
74	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 59 plain, 7 cord-marked, 2 fabric-impressed, 6			
	unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)			
3	Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds: 2 plain, 1 cord-marked (Late Woodland)			
9	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain			
6	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds: 5 plain, 1 unidentified surface treatment			
1	Small terra cotta pipe stem fragment			
1	Quartz probable Bare Island projectile point (Late Archaic)			
1	Quartz unidentified projectile point fragment			
5	Quartz bifaces (2 are fragments)			
1	Quartz uniface scraper			
6	Quartz bifacially-retouched flakes/chunks			
13	Quartz utilized flakes			
16	Quartz core fragments			
523	Quartz debitage			
1	Quartzite core fragment			
36	Quartzite debitage			
19	Chert debitage			
1	Rhyolite debitage			
1	Possible sandstone hammerstone			
1	Chinese blue-on-white export porcelain sherd			
2	Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherds			
1	White salt-glazed stoneware sherd			
2	Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, glaze missing			
1	North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware sherd			
3	Buckley-type coarse earthenware sherds			
5	Colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds			
4	Colonial unglazed coarse earthenware sherds			
2	Creamware sherds, undecorated			
1	Pearlware sherd, brown annular decoration			
1	Whiteware sherd, undecorated			
2	White clay pipe bowl fragments			
2	White clay pipe stem fragments: 9/64 th (1), 5/64 th (1)			
12	Blown bottle glass fragments, probably colonial			
4	Colonial case bottle glass fragments			
1	19 th -century bottle glass fragment			
2	Manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments			
27	Burned glass fragments, probably colonial			
4	Colonial window glass fragments			
9	Wrought nails or nail fragments			
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Cut nails or nail fragments			
3	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments Wire pail fragment			
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Wire nail fragment			
2	Unidentified nail fragments			
158.2 g	Pantile Possible flat tile			
3.5 g	Yellow brick			
0.5 g 14754.1 g	Red brick			
24.5 g	Mortar			
51.0 g	Daub			
626.8 g	Oyster shell			
020.0 g	Oysid sidi			

Both prehistoric and historic period artifacts were recovered, although not in particularly large numbers (Table 4). The temporally-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts all dated to the Late Woodland period. Among the aboriginal artifacts was a small fragment of a terra cotta pipe bowl, with an impressed dentate design. Both colonial and 19th-century ceramics were recovered, along with wrought and cut nails. Whether these indicate a building once stood in the vicinity, or are the result of field dumping, is not certain. However, a fair amount of brick was found in the unit, as well as brick wasters and glazed rock. The wasters and glazed rock are generally indicative of the presence of a brick manufacturing clamp (cf. Galke and Loney 1999). The date of this clamp can not be determined from the available evidence,

Table 4. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 86875

Stratum A	Stratum B	Description
	1	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, incised (Late Woodland)
	1	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, fabric-impressed (Late Woodland)
3	2	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
2		Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
1		Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, cord-marked
4		Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
1		Decorated terra cotta pipe bowl fragment
1		Quartz core fragment
66	3	Quartz debitage
3	1	Chert debitage
1		Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue-on-white
1		Colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd
1		Unglazed coarse earthenware sherd
4		Whiteware sherds, blue transfer-printed
3		Whiteware sherds, brown dipped
1		Whiteware sherd, undecorated
1	1	European gunflint fragments
1		Copper-alloy furniture tack
1		Possible burned window glass fragment
5	1	Wrought nails or nail fragments
3		Cut nails or nail fragments
10		Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
402.6 g	44.5 g	Red brick
7.2 g	24.5 g	Brick wasters
30.0 g		Glazed rock
	0.7 g	Daub
	0.4 g	Bone
38.8 g	13.0 g	Oyster shell

Test Unit 87149

This unit was located at N3100-3105/E1545-1550, in the southern part of the site. It consisted of two soil layers. Stratum A was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.75 feet thick. Below it was a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.2 feet thick (Stratum B). This appeared to be an unplowed remnant of the original topsoil. At the base of the unit was sterile clay subsoil, and no features were present.

Both prehistoric and historic period artifacts were recovered, although in numbers quite different from nearby Test Unit 86875 (Table 5). Prehistoric artifacts were much more abundant in 87149, while historic items were much less common. The temporally-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts all dated to the Late Woodland period, and included 67 ceramic sherds and a triangular Potomac point. Their numbers suggest that this portion of the site was used fairly intensively during at least portions of the Late Woodland period. Over 91% of the lithic artifacts from the unit were made of quartz, which follows the general assemblage pattern for the site, but interestingly, none were quartzite. Quartzite was also absent in Test Unit 86875. Among the few types of historic artifacts found were 103 fragments of brick. However, none were the brick wasters found in Test Unit 86875, suggesting that 87149 was more remote from the location of the possible brick clamp. No historic period artifacts were recovered from Stratum B.

Table 5. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 87149

Stratum A	Stratum B	Description
56	4	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
7		Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
5		Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
1		Quartz Potomac projectile point (Late Woodland)
	2	Quartz bifaces
1		Quartz utilized flake
	1	Quartz core fragment
109	15	Quartz debitage
9		Chert debitage
3		Rhyolite debitage
1		19 th -century porcelain sherd, undecorated
3		Creamware sherds, undecorated
1		White clay pipe stem fragment, bore unmeasurable
1		Wrought nail fragment
2		Unidentified square nail fragments
215.1 g		Red brick
1.9 g	7.1 g	Daub
0.8 g	_	Bone
118.3 g		Oyster shell

Test Unit 92032

This unit was located at N3195-3200/E1260-1265, in the western part of the site. It consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.9 feet thick (Stratum A). Below this was sterile clay subsoil, along with several root or animal disturbances and a plowscar running north-south. They were not excavated.

The unit was located in the vicinity of the historic artifact concentration area identified by the STPs and surface collection. However, with the exception of brick, historic period artifacts were much less common in 92032 than were prehistoric ones (Table 6). The historic artifacts included both colonial and 19th-century materials. Some probably were deposited during the occupation of the site, while others represent later field dumping. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts all dated to the Late Woodland period.

Table 6. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 92032

Count/Weight	Description
1	Possible Moyaone Cord-marked prehistoric pottery sherd (Late Woodland)
4	Possible Moyaone Plain prehistoric pottery sherds (Late Woodland)
20	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain, (Late Woodland)
1	Quartz unifacially-retouched flake
3	Quartz utilized flakes
1	Quartz core fragment
59	Quartz debitage
1	Quartzite utilized flake
1	Quartzite core fragment
17	Quartzite debitage
2	Chert debitage
3	Colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
1	Pearlware sherd, undecorated
2	White clay pipe stem fragment: 7/64 th inch bore diameter
1	Burned glass fragment, probably colonial
1	Blown window glass fragment
1	Wrought nail fragment
3	Cut nail fragments
545.6 g	Red brick
7.0 g	Daub
18.6 g	Oyster shell

Test Unit 92042

This unit was located at N3195-3200/E1310-1315, in the western part of the site. It consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.85 feet thick (Stratum A). Below this was sterile clay subsoil, but no features.

The unit was located in the vicinity of the historic artifact concentration area identified by the STPs and surface collection. However, historic period artifacts were not particularly abundant in 92042 (Table 7). They encompassed both colonial and 19th-century materials, including a number of pieces of burnt glass. The presence in this part of the site of the heat-altered glass, at least some of which appears to have been colonial window glass, suggests that the building which once stood in the area possibly burned. Prehistoric artifacts were significantly less common in the unit when compared to those in 92032, just 50 feet to the west. Temporally-diagnostic materials included an Early Woodland period projectile point and four Late Woodland ceramic sherds. There was a higher percentage of chert and rhyolite artifacts in this unit than there was on the site as a whole.

Test Unit 98544

This unit was located at N3320-3325/E1320-1325, in the vicinity of a concentration of prehistoric artifacts uncovered by STPs in the northern part of the site. It consisted of two soil layers. Stratum A was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 1.4 feet thick. The unusual depth of the plowzone may be a result of its location near the edge of the field, where soil dropping off the turning plow gradually accumulated. Below the plowzone was a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.2 feet thick (Stratum B). This appeared to be an unplowed remnant of the original topsoil. It contained only prehistoric artifacts, except for one, probably intrusive, modern

Table 7. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 92042

Table 7. Selected Al thacts from Test Offit 72042				
Count/Weight	Description			
4	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)			
1	Quartz Calvert projectile point (Early Woodland)			
1	Quartz core fragment			
44	Quartz debitage			
1	Quartzite utilized flake			
1	Quartzite core fragment			
2	Quartzite debitage			
1	Chert utilized flake			
17	Chert debitage			
10	Rhyolite debitage			
6	Blown bottle glass fragments			
1	19 th -century bottle glass fragment			
15	Burned glass fragments, probably colonial			
8	Blown window glass fragments			
4	Wrought nails or nail fragments			
1	Cut nail fragment			
3	Unidentified square nail fragments			
370.4 g	Red brick			
3.3 g	Bone			
1.9 g	Oyster shell			

glass fragment. Below Stratum B, several features became evident, which intruded into sterile clay subsoil (Figure 24). One, at the center of the unit, appeared to be a post hole and mold. The post hole was rectangular, measuring 1.2 feet by 1.8 feet, with the long axis oriented northeast to southwest. The post mold was approximately 0.8 feet in diameter. Its size suggests that the post may have been part of a building. The post hole intruded into a larger, less well-defined feature which occupied the northwest corner of the unit. The feature was mottled and contained occasional charcoal and brick flecks, but its origin could not be determined. Just south of it was a small dark round feature approximately 0.5 feet in diameter. It may be natural in origin, although the possibility that it was a driven post cannot be precluded. None of the features in the unit was excavated further.

A considerable amount of prehistoric material was recovered in Test Unit 98544, including a large number of pottery sherds (Table 8). This had been expected, based on the shovel test pit results. Temporally-diagnostic artifacts all dated to the Late Woodland period, except for one possible Middle Woodland Selby Bay projectile point. The lithic artifacts were composed primarily of quartz, as was true for the site as a whole.

A number of nails and brick fragments were found in the unit. They support the evidence presented by the post hole that suggests a colonial structure once stood on the site. The small number of ceramic sherds, and the absence of bone or tobacco pipes, suggests that the building was not a dwelling. However, the unit did contain a large amount of bottle glass and what appeared to be window glass, much of which was burned. This suggests that the building may have been a storage facility or had some other specialized function. There is one intriguing possibility. In 1664, Henry Sewall and William Allen entered into a partnership to make glass (MHS 1889). Nothing else is known about this, such as where the glass kiln was located (it may not have been at Mattapany), or if any glass was ever made. Nevertheless, the possibility that the kiln was located at 18ST655 cannot be precluded. The recovery of burned nails in Test Unit 98544 suggests that the structure located there may have been destroyed by fire.

Figure 24 Placeholder						

Table 8. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 98544

Stratum A	Stratum B	Description
	3	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, cord-marked (Late Woodland)
1		Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, fabric-impressed (Late Woodland)
72	9	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
1		Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherd, cord-marked (Late Woodland)
1		Potomac Creek or Moyaone prehistoric pottery sherd, incised (Late Woodland)
2		Unidentified sand and grit tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
1		Quartzite probable Selby Bay Lanceolate projectile point (Middle Woodland)
2		Quartz bifaces or biface fragments
1		Quartz bifacially-retouched chunk
1	1	Quartz unifacially-retouched flakes
3		Quartz utilized flakes
1		Quartz core fragment
180	34	Quartz debitage
10	1	Quartzite debitage
9	5	Chert debitage
1		White salt-glazed stoneware mug sherd
4		Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, glaze missing
2		Colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
1		Colonial unglazed coarse earthenware sherd
1		Pearlware sherd, undecorated
6		Colonial case bottle glass fragments
18		Colonial bottle glass fragments
66		Burnt glass fragments, probably colonial
3	1	Modern glass fragments
27		Probable blown window glass fragments
4		Wrought nail fragments
1		Cut nail fragment
23		Unidentified square nail fragments
845.0 g		Red brick
137.7 g	5.4 g	Oyster shell

Test Unit 98559

This unit was located at N3320-3325/E1395-1400, at the center of a concentration of prehistoric artifacts uncovered by STPs in the northern part of the site. It consisted of three soil layers. Stratum A was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.7 feet thick. Below it was Stratum B, which appeared to be an older, buried plowzone composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.8 feet thick. The presence of two plowzones, and their unusual total depth, may be the result of the unit's location near the edge of the field, where soil dropping off the turning plow gradually accumulated. Eventually, the plowed soil layer became too thick for the more recent plowing to re-disturb the deeper, older cultivated soils. Below Stratum B was a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.45 feet thick (Stratum C). This appeared to be an unplowed remnant of the original topsoil. It contained only prehistoric artifacts. Below Stratum C were three round, dark features, each approximately 0.7 feet to 0.8 feet in diameter, which intruded into the sterile clay subsoil (Figure 25). They were spaced 1.0 feet to 1.2 feet apart, and lined up in a slight arc. Although they could be natural in origin, it is

possible that they were the molds of driven posts, possibly for a Native American structure. None of the features were excavated further, so their exact nature cannot be determined at this point.

Historic period artifacts were rare in Test Unit 98559, suggesting that there was little use of this part of the site during that era. However, a considerable amount of prehistoric material was recovered, including a large number of pottery sherds (Table 9). This had been expected, based on the shovel test pit results. Temporally-diagnostic artifacts all dated to the Late Woodland period. Included among the ceramics were seven burnished, shell tempered sherds, similar to Yeocomico Ware. This pottery type has been dated to the latter part of the Late Woodland period, after 1510 A.D., and continued to be made throughout the 17th century. The very high percentage of plain wares among the other ceramic types in the unit, and on 18ST655 as a whole, also suggests that the site was occupied during the latter part of the Late Woodland (Potter 1993:87). Three terra cotta pipe fragments and 22 lithic tools were found in Test Unit 98559, including a chert biface that may have been broken in manufacture, since a number of flakes from the same piece of stone as the biface were also recovered. The presence of such large numbers of pottery sherds and lithic tools, along with pipe fragments and a considerable amount of oyster shell, indicates that this part of the site was the most intensively-used occupation area. These artifacts support the suggestion that the features at the base of Stratum C may have been posts for a Native American structure.

Test Unit 100104

This unit was located at N3350-3355/E1320-1325, along the Patuxent River bank in the northern part of the site. It consisted of two soil layers. Stratum A was a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 1.0 feet thick. Below the plowzone was a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam approximately 0.3 feet thick (Stratum B). This appeared to be an unplowed remnant of the original topsoil. Below Stratum B, two possible features became faintly evident, intruding into sterile clay subsoil. They were in the northeast and southeast corners of the unit. Because they were so hard to discern, and were not excavated further, it could not be determined if they were cultural features or merely natural color differences in the subsoil.

Historic period artifacts were not particularly abundant in the unit, and consisted in large measure of bottle glass and burned glass, similar to, but in lesser numbers than, what had been found in nearby Test Unit 98544. However, a considerable amount of prehistoric material was recovered in Test Unit 100104, including a number of pottery sherds (Table 10). This had been expected, based on the shovel test pit results. Temporally-diagnostic artifacts dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, except for one possible Early Woodland Accokeek ceramic sherd and three possible Popes Creek sherds dating to the Early/Middle Woodland. One possible Yeocomico sherd dating to the latter part of the Late Woodland was recovered from Stratum B.

Figure 25 Placeholder					

Table 9. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 98559

	lected Artifac		
Stratum A	Stratum B	Stratum C	Description
	4	3	Possible Yeocomico prehistoric pottery sherds, burnished,
			undecorated (Late Woodland)
1	3		Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, cord-marked
			(Late Woodland)
		1	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, fabric-
			impressed (Late Woodland)
24	75	65	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late
			Woodland)
	1	1	Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, cord-marked
			(Late Woodland)
		1	Possible Moyaone prehistoric pottery sherd, plain (Late
			Woodland)
	5		Unidentified shell and sand/grit tempered prehistoric
			pottery sherds, plain
	3		Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds,
			plain
	1		Small terra cotta pipe bowl fragment, incised
	2		Terra cotta pipe stem fragments, undecorated
	1		Quartz Levanna projectile point (Late Woodland)
	1		Quartz large triangular projectile point, unidentified type
1	3	1	Quartz bifaces or biface fragments
		1	Chert biface fragment
	2	1	Quartz bifacially-retouched chunks
	1		Quartz unifacially-retouched chunk
3	7		Quartz utilized flakes
	2	3	Quartz core fragment
72	212	119	Quartz debitage
7	9	23	Quartzite debitage
		1	Chert core fragment
7	10	13	Chert debitage
1	2		Rhyolite debitage
	1		Small steatite fragment (0.9 g)
		1	Possible sandstone hammerstone fragment
1			Burnt glass fragment, probably colonial
	1		Modern glass fragment
	1		Probable blown window glass fragment
	1		Small iron fragment (0.4 g)
	1		Wire iron tack
12.8 g	10.3 g		Red brick
	9.1 g	5.9 g	Daub
159.4 g	286.6 g	57.3 g	Oyster shell

Table 10. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 100104

Stratum	Stratum	Description			
A	В				
	1	Possible Accokeek prehistoric pottery sherd, plain (Early Woodland)			
1		Possible Popes Creek prehistoric pottery sherd, net-impressed			
		(Early/Middle Woodland)			
2		Possible Popes Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Early/Middle			
		Woodland)			
1		Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, fabric-impressed (Late			
		Woodland)			
44	13	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)			
	1	Possible Yeocomico prehistoric pottery sherd, plain (Late Woodland)			
1		Quartz bifacially-retouched chunk			
	2	Quartz unifacially-retouched flakes			
3	1	Quartz utilized flakes			
1		Quartz core fragment			
154	67	Quartz debitage			
3	8	Quartzite debitage			
12	9	Chert debitage			
1		Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, undecorated			
1		Creamware sherd, undecorated			
1		Unidentified refined earthenware sherd, blue shell-edged			
6		Colonial case bottle glass fragments			
10		Colonial bottle glass fragments			
18		Burnt glass fragments, probably colonial			
1		Modern window glass fragment			
	1	Probable blown window glass fragment			
3		Unidentified square nail fragments			
142.1 g	2.5 g	Red brick			
1.7 g	5.5 g	Daub			
2.7 g		Bone			
125.5 g	1.0 g	Oyster shell			

18ST655 Summary

18ST655 was a large, artifact-rich site. It contained two components. The historic component was concentrated in the western and northern part of the site. The 19th- and 20th-century artifacts probably were related to the practice of dumping trash in the fields. The colonial materials, both 17th-century and 18th-century, appear to have been associated with a structure or structures. A post hole for one of the structures was found in Test Unit 98544, at the north end of the site. Other than bottle glass, there were relatively few domestic artifacts in this area, suggesting that the building was not a dwelling. It is possible that a 17th-century glass kiln was located here. Many of the artifacts found here were burned, possibly indicating that the structure was destroyed in a fire. Based on the surface collection and STP data, the primary concentration of historic ceramics and other domestic artifacts, along with brick, occurred more than 100 feet

southwest of Test Unit 98544. This distance seems too great to be associated with the building found at that unit, especially since few materials were found in the area between Test Unit 98544 and the southern artifact cluster. Although no structural features were uncovered near the southern artifact cluster, it seems likely that a second building, possibly a dwelling, was situated in this part of the site. Whether its inhabitants were employees, tenants, indentured servants, or slaves of the Calverts or Sewalls cannot be determined from the available evidence.

Evidence for a brick manufacturing clamp was found in the southern part of the site, near Test Unit 86875. Brick wasters and glazed rock were found in this area. The date of the clamp could not be determined, but it may be associated with the construction or expansion of Quarters A

The prehistoric component of 18ST655 was spread across the entire site, with the highest concentration of artifacts in the northern section. It dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, although there were small amounts of Late Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland materials. The overwhelming predominance of ceramics without surface treatment, including Yeocomico Ware, suggests that the main occupation of the site probably dated to the 16th century. The highest concentration of artifacts was found in the vicinity of Test Unit 98559, which contained possible post molds from a Native American structure. The size of the site and the number of artifacts recovered suggests that 18ST655 was a hamlet, not a large village. However, the banks of the Patuxent have eroded considerably in recent centuries, and the Navy graded much of the area

One of the goals this project was to find the remains of the Jesuit mission of Mattapany, dating to the 1630s and 1640s. Historical evidence suggested it might have been somewhere in this area. 18ST655 had some characteristics similar to those expected for the mission. Although the mission was not located at a Native American village, Indian acolytes may well have lived there, and the Jesuits were actively involved in the fur trade. Native American pottery and other objects would therefore probably be common at the mission. In addition, Mattapany is known to have been attacked by the Susquehannocks in the 1640s, and quite possibly burned. A building at 18ST655 apparently was destroyed by fire, and Indian ceramics which could date to the 17th century were abundant on the site. However, no beads, bells, or other traditional "trade goods" were found at 18ST655, and among the European artifacts recovered were a number of fragments from round glass bottles, which were rare before 1650 (Noel Hume 1969:62). All this strongly suggests that the mission of Mattapany was not located at 18ST655.

Both the historic and prehistoric components of 18ST655 make it a potentially significant site. The presence of buried topsoil in various parts of the site suggests that intact features, including ones like prehistoric post molds that are often destroyed by plowing, could be present. If the remains of a Native American house were uncovered in Test Unit 98559, it would be one of the first found in Southern Maryland. If a colonial glass kiln is present on the site, it too would be significant. Because of the value of this archaeological resource, 18ST655 should not be disturbed by future activities.

18ST656

18ST656 was identified during the 1991 survey, and was located less than 50 feet south and west of 18ST655 (Figure 9). The site's landscape consisted primarily of grassy or overgrown fields. A total of 7 shovel test pits, 49 surface collection units, and one 5-foot by 5-foot test unit were placed on the site.

18ST656 had two main components. The prehistoric component dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, although one Early Woodland period Rossville projectile point was recovered. The main historic period component dated to the 17th, 18th, and 20th centuries.

Based on the evidence from the surface collection and STPs, prehistoric artifacts were present across 18ST656, although they were most common in the eastern half of the site (Figures 10, 14). The temporally-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts from the site consisted overwhelmingly of Townsend Series ceramics dating to the Late Woodland period (Table 11). The high percentage of plain wares suggests that the site was primarily occupied during the latter part of the Late Woodland. One sherd appeared to be similar to Camden Ware or other colonowares dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. Lithic artifacts were quite numerous on the site, and were composed primarily of quartz (92%), with lesser amounts of quartzite (6%), chert, and other materials. Stone tools made up nearly 6% of the assemblage (n=42), and included a quartz Rossville point, the stem of a quartzite point, and a small fragment of a steatite bannerstone (Figure 26).

Table 11. Selected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST656

Count/	Description					
Weight						
1	Burnished, lightly sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, possible Camden Ware					
	(Late Woodland/Contact)					
44	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 27 plain, 2 cord-marked, 3 fabric-					
	impressed, 2 incised, 10 unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)					
2	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain					
1	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain					
1	Small terra cotta pipe bowl fragment					
1	Quartz Rossville projectile point (Early Woodland)					
9	Quartz bifaces or biface fragments					
1	Quartz uniface					
14	Quartz bifacially-retouched flakes/chunks					
5	Quartz unifacially-retouched flakes/chunks					
8	Quartz utilized flakes					
21	Quartz core fragments					
637	Quartz debitage					
1	Unidentified quartzite stemmed projectile point fragment, proximal end					
1	Quartzite utilized flake					
46	Quartzite debitage					
1	Chert utilized flake					
2	Chert core fragments					
13	Chert/jasper debitage					
1	Small steatite bannerstone fragment					
1	Rhenish brown stoneware sherd					

2	White salt-glazed stoneware sherds (1 is from a plate)
1	Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, glaze missing
1	Staffordshire slipware sherd, 18 th -century
1	North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware sherd
3	Buckley-type coarse earthenware sherds
7	Colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
5	Colonial unglazed coarse earthenware sherds
1	Whiteware sherd, blue transfer print
1	Whiteware sherd, undecorated
1	Unidentified refined earthenware sherd, blue transfer print
1	Brown stoneware sherd, 19 th -century
1	Modern porcelain sherd, undecorated
426	Modern flowerpot sherds
2	White clay pipe bowl fragments
4	White clay pipe stem fragments: 7/64 th (2), 5/64 th (1), unmeasurable bore diameter (1)
7	Blown bottle glass fragments, probably colonial
1	19 th century bottle glass fragment
22	Burned glass fragments
13	Blown window glass fragments
40	Modern glass fragments
1	European gunflint fragment
6	Wrought nails or nail fragments
1	Cut nail fragment
6	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
29	Wire nails or nail fragment
28	Unidentified nails or nail fragments
403.2 g	Pantile
2.4 g	Yellow brick
8997.4 g	Red brick
2.3 g	Mortar
16.6 g	Daub
1.3 g	Bone

Historic period artifacts were also found scattered across 18ST656. The colonial materials dated to the latter part of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century. They included large quantities of handmade brick and pantile, along with some wrought nails and window glass, indicating that a building was present on the site (Figures 11, 12, 22). Domestic artifacts, such as pottery, pipes, and bottle glass, were found in lesser quantities, suggesting that the structure may not have been a dwelling. Much of the glass, both bottle and window, had been burned, and was similar to the glass found at nearby 18ST655. Whether it was transported to 18ST656 from that site, or was produced by burning the structure at 18ST656, is not clear. The presence of pantile on the site follows a pattern seen elsewhere in the Mattapany survey area. It would appear that tile from the 17th-century magazine, or even Lord Baltimore's house, was reused on the plantation after those buildings were abandoned. Of course, it is possible that outbuildings with certain specialized functions, such as the storage of perishables, were constructed with pantile roofs during the 17th century. Wire nails dating to the 20th century, and large quantities of coal and slag, were found together at the southern end of the site. They suggest that a furnace or coal shed may have once stood in the area. A large number of modern flowerpot sherds were also found, which were probably deposited from a greenhouse located a short distance to the south.

Test Unit 84259

After the surface collection was completed, one 5-foot by 5-foot test unit was excavated on 18ST656. It was located near the center of the site, at N3045-3050/E1395-1400. The top soil layer in the unit, Stratum A, consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam plowzone approximately 0.9 feet deep. At its base were two plowscars, which were oriented northwest to southeast, and sterile clay subsoil. Artifacts from the unit were similar to those from the site as a whole. Temporally-diagnostic prehistoric materials all dated to the Late Woodland period (Table 12). Lithic debitage was primarily quartz. Colonial period artifacts consisted primarily of brick, pantile, and other architectural items, with a very small amount of pottery and glass.

The large quantity of Late Woodland pottery and stone tools found on 18ST656 indicates that the site could be an occupation area associated with the hamlet or village at 18ST655. As such, it is a potentially valuable archaeological resource. The presence of a colonial building, possibly one with a specialized function, adds to the site's significance. Future disturbances to the area should be avoided.

18ST657

18ST657 was located in the northeast portion of the project area,

It was identified in a cultivated field during the 1991 survey. The site extended a short distance into a wooded area. A total of 7 shovel test pits and 19 surface collection units were placed on 18ST657.

The site had two components. The prehistoric component dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, although a Middle Woodland ceramic sherd was recovered. The main historic period component dated to the 19^{th} and early 20^{th} centuries, although a handful of colonial artifacts were also found.\

Prehistoric artifacts were present throughout the site, in relatively light numbers (Figure 10). The temporally-diagnostic materials consisted primarily of Late Woodland period pottery, but did include one Middle Woodland Mockley net-impressed sherd (Table 13). Lithic artifacts

were composed primarily of quartz (94%), with lesser amounts of quartzite (5%), and chert. Seven stone tools were found.

Historic period artifacts from 18ST657 included several colonial white clay pipe fragments. However, most of the materials dated to the 19th and early 20th centuries. Among these were domestic items such as porcelain, whiteware, and bottle glass, including manganese-tinted glass which was most commonly used in the last quarter of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). Brick and cut nails (Figure 27) were also found, suggesting a structure was present on the site. A small, dense shell cluster in the southwest corner of the site may have been associated with the 19th-century occupation, possibly put around the building for drainage or hygienic purposes. According to oral tradition, slave quarters were once located on this part of Mattapany, some of which were occupied into the 20th century (Hilda Mumford 1993, personal communication).

Table 12. Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 84259

	Selected Artifacts from Test Unit 84259
Count/	Description
Weight	
1	Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherd, plain (Late Woodland)
1	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherd, cord-marked (Late Woodland)
23	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
1	Quartz unifacially retouched flake
1	Quartz utilized flake
60	Quartz debitage
1	Quartzite core fragment
11	Quartzite debitage
3	Chert debitage
1	Rhyolite debitage
1	Possible greenstone groundstone tool fragment
1	North Devon Gravel Tempered earthenware sherd
101	Modern flowerpot sherds
1	Blown bottle glass fragment
1	Burned glass fragment, probably colonial
1	Blown window glass fragment
1	Modern bottle glass fragment
1	Wrought tack
1	Unidentified square nail fragment
3	Wire nail fragments
21.1 g	Coal
23.0 g	Slag
12.1 g	Cinder
26.0 g	Pantile
135.0 g	Red brick, hand-made
2.0 g	Red brick, machine-made
1.9 g	Daub
0.3 g	Bone
7.9 g	Oyster shell

Table 13. Selected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST657

	ected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST657
Count/	Description
Weight	
1	Mockley prehistoric pottery sherd, net-impressed (Middle Woodland)
7	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 6 plain, 1 unidentified surface
	treatment (Late Woodland)
3	Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, cord-marked (Late Woodland)
5	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
1	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, unidentified
	surface treatment
1	Quartz biface fragment
3	Quartz bifacially-retouched flakes/chunks
3	Quartz utilized flakes
2	Quartz core fragments
180	Quartz debitage
11	Quartzite debitage
2	Chert debitage
1	European gunflint fragment
2	19 th -century overglaze painted porcelain sherds
1	19 th -century molded porcelain cup sherd
1	19 th -century domestic gray stoneware sherd
2	Whiteware sherds, undecorated
3	Possible modern flowerpot sherds
1	White clay pipe bowl fragment
2	White clay pipe stem fragments, 7/64 th inch bore diameter
2	Iron knife blade fragments
2	Probable lamp glass fragments
4	Manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments
4	19 th century bottle glass fragment
14	Modern bottle glass fragments
4	Burned glass fragments
3	20 th -century window glass fragments
1	Wrought nail fragment
11	Cut nails or nail fragments
3	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
3	Wire nails or nail fragments
1	Unidentified nail fragment
3896.3 g	Red brick
1.0 g	Bone
1927	Oyster shell

The prehistoric component of 18ST657 is probably associated with that of the larger 18ST658, located immediately to the east. It appears to have been a Late Woodland camp. The historic component of the site was probably a 19th-century slave quarters which continued to be

occupied into the 20th century. An 18th-century Mattapany slave quarters, 18ST642, has already been excavated, and a comparison of that site to 18ST657 could be quite valuable, allowing researchers to track the changes in slave life at Mattapany over time. For that reason, 18ST657 should be considered potentially significant, and future disturbances to the site should be avoided.

18ST658

18ST658 was identified in 1991 in the northeast portion of the project area, immediately east of 18ST657 (Figure 9). It ran along the top of a ravine

The site was located in both a cultivated field and a wooded area. A total of 44 shovel test pits and 10 surface collection units were placed on 18ST658.

The site had two components. The historic component was quite small, and consisted of materials probably associated with the 19th/20th-century occupation at 18ST657. The prehistoric component dated primarily to the Late Woodland period, although a Middle Woodland ceramic sherd was recovered (Table 14).

Prehistoric artifacts were present throughout 18ST658, but concentrated at the north end of the site (Figure 14). The temporally-diagnostic materials consisted primarily of Late Woodland pottery, but did include one Middle Woodland Mockley sherd. Potomac Creek sherds were much more common here than at other sites in the area. Lithic artifacts were composed primarily of quartz (92%), with lesser amounts of quartzite (3%), rhyolite (3%), and chert. Five stone tools were found.

The prehistoric component of 18ST658 is probably associated with that of the smaller 18ST657, located immediately to the west. It appears to have been a Late Woodland camp. The artifact density at 18ST658 is somewhat less than that at 18ST655 and 18ST656, located to the northwest. However, Late Woodland pottery was relatively abundant at the north end of the site. The fact that a high percentage of this pottery was Potomac Creek distinguishes 18ST658 from the other sites. Potomac Creek is relatively rare along the lower Patuxent River when compared to Townsend Series wares, so a site where it is common is unusual. For that reason, 18ST658 should be considered potentially significant, and future disturbances to the site should be avoided.

Table 14. Selected Artifacts from Surface Collection and STPs at 18ST658

Count/	Description Description
Weight	2 escription
1	Mockley prehistoric pottery sherd, plain (Middle Woodland)
9	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 6 plain, 1 fabric-impressed, 1 cord-marked, 1 unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)
8	Potomac Creek prehistoric pottery sherds, 3 plain, 3 cord-marked, 2 unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)
2	Possible Moyaone prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
4	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
2	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, unidentified surface treatment
1	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain
1	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, unidentified surface treatment
1	Quartz projectile point fragment, distal end
1	Quartz bifacially-retouched flake
3	Quartz unifacially retouched flakes/chunks
4	Quartz core fragments
149	Quartz debitage
1	Quartzite core fragment
5	Quartzite debitage
3	Chert debitage
5	Rhyolite debitage
1	European gunflint fragment
1	Lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd
1	Whiteware sherd, undecorated
4	Modern bottle glass fragments
1	20 th -century window glass fragment
1	Wrought nail fragment
1	Wire nail fragment
291.5 g	Red brick
28	Oyster shell

18ST730

18ST730 was identified in 1995/1996 at the southernmost end of the project area (Figure 9). It straddled Areas B and C, and was covered by a grassy lawn.

A total of 65 shovel test pits were placed on the site. A plowzone 0.5 feet to 1.0 feet in depth covered the entire area. However, at the south end of the site a Navy-era fill of gravel, sand, and clay buried the plowzone (Figure 3).

18ST730 had two components. The prehistoric component was quite small, consisting of just a handful of quartz flakes and a chert flake tool (Table 15).

Historic period artifacts were present throughout 18ST730. They included 18th-century ceramics such as white salt-glazed stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware, as well as 19th-century whiteware (Figure 13). A door hinge was also found. Both cut nails (which post-date 1790) and wire nails (commonly used after 1870) were identified (Figure 28). They would not be associated with the earlier 18th-century artifacts found on the site. However, because of corrosion, many of the nails recovered could only be identified as square, meaning it could not be determined if they were cut or colonial-era wrought nails. The nails tended to cluster in the eastern half of the site, along with oyster shell, while brick was recovered in greater amounts to the west. Because domestic artifacts such as pottery, bottle glass, and tobacco pipes were not particularly abundant on the site, it appears that 18ST730 was the location of a non-residential outbuilding or outbuildings in use during the 18th and 19th centuries. Since the nature of the activities which occurred there cannot be determined from the available evidence, more investigations would be required to assess the significance of the site.

Table 15. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST730

	elected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST730
Count/	Description
Weight	
1	Chert bifacially-retouched flake
6	Quartz debitage
1	White salt-glazed stoneware sherd, scratch blue decoration
1	White salt-glazed stoneware sherd, plain
1	Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue painted
1	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd
1	Pearlware sherd, blue painted
1	Whiteware sherd, undecorated
1	Unidentified refined earthenware sherd, undecorated
2	Blown bottle glass fragments
1	19 th /20 th -century table glass fragment
1	Modern bottle glass fragment
2	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragments
1	Iron door hinge fragment
4	Cut nails or nail fragments
5	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
2	Wire nail fragments
192.5 g	Red brick
2.3 g	Mortar
5.2 g	Daub
66.3 g	Oyster shell

18ST731

18ST731 was identified in 1995/1996 at the southern end of the project area (Figure 9). It straddled Areas C and D, and was mostly covered by a grassy lawn.

A total of 88 shovel test pits were placed on 18ST731, and a plowzone 0.55 feet to 1.0 feet in depth covered the entire area. One subsurface feature was discovered. At N1100/E900, two layers of mottled dark sandy loam were found below the plowzone in one half of the STP. Sterile subsoil was not encountered until 1.75 feet below the surface. A large amount of brick was present in this STP, but the nature of the feature could not be determined from the available evidence.

Table 16. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST731

Count/	Description
Weight	
3	Quartz debitage
1	White salt-glazed stoneware plate sherd, molded dot, diaper, and basket
	pattern
1	Staffordshire slipware sherd
7	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
3	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherds
1	White clay pipe bowl fragment
2	White clay pipe stem fragments, bore unmeasurable
1	Blown bottle glass fragment
1	19 th /20 th -century bottle glass fragment
1	Modern bottle glass fragment
2	Blown window glass fragments
1	Modern window glass fragment
1	Cut nail fragment
2	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
2	Unidentified nail fragments
8.3 g	Possible redware floor tile
28.6 g	Pantile
2596.3 g	Red brick
3.1 g	Daub
89.1 g	Oyster shell

The only prehistoric artifacts recovered from 18ST731 were three quartz flakes (Table 16). Brick was by far the most common historic period artifact on the site (Figure 18). This could be indicative of a brick manufacturing clamp, and some of the recovered brick was overfired. However, no brick wasters, glazed rocks, or other remains of a clamp were found. The presence of a handful of nails, along with several pieces of floor tile and roofing tile, suggests that a building was present on the site. Domestic artifacts such as pottery, bottle glass, and tobacco pipes were not particularly abundant on the site, indicating that it was the location of a non-residential structure. Temporally-diagnostic artifacts included white salt-glazed stoneware and Staffordshire slipware dating to the 18th century, as well as a 19th-century cut nail. The pottery

from the site consisted primarily of utilitarian coarse earthenwares. Based on the artifacts, 18ST731 appears to have been the location of an outbuilding in use during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The large amount of brick, and relatively few nails, suggests it was not an ordinary barn or storage building. However, the nature of the activities which occurred there cannot be determined from the available evidence, and more investigations would be required to assess the significance of the site.

18ST732

18ST732 was identified in 1995/1996 in the woods at the southwestern end of the project area, in Area D (Figure 9). A total of 96 shovel test pits were placed on the site, and a plowzone 0.6 feet to 1.0 feet in depth covered the entire area. One subsurface feature was discovered. At N1400/E725, a layer of mottled dark silt loam and silty clay was found below the plowzone. Sterile subsoil was encountered at 1.1 feet below the surface. A large pantile fragment was recovered from the mottled layer, along with oyster shell, charcoal, and burnt clay, but the nature of the feature could not be determined from the available evidence.

Table 17. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST732

Table 17. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST732		
Count/	Description	
Weight		
8	Quartz debitage	
1	Rhyolite debitage	
1	Chinese blue on white export porcelain sherd	
1	Rhenish brown stoneware sherd	
1	Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherd	
1	White salt-glazed stoneware sherd	
1	Staffordshire slipware sherd	
1	Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue painted	
12	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds	
1	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherd	
1	19 th -century domestic gray stoneware sherd	
4	Pearlware sherds: 3 undecorated, 1 blue transfer print	
3	Whiteware sherds, undecorated	
2	White clay pipe bowl fragments	
2	White clay pipe stem fragments: 5/64 th inch (1), 4/64 th inch (1) bore diameters	
8	Blown bottle glass fragments	
2	19 th /20 th -century bottle glass fragments	
1	19 th /20 th -century table glass fragment	
1	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragment	
1	Modern window glass fragment	
3	Cut nail fragments	
5	Unidentified nail fragments	
441.2 g	Pantile	
1251.5 g	Red brick	
5.6 g	Mortar	
293.1 g	Oyster shell	

A handful of quartz and rhyolite flakes were the only prehistoric artifacts recovered from 18ST732 (Table 17). Historic period artifacts dated primarily to the 18th and early 19th centuries. A fair number of domestic artifacts, such as pottery, bottle glass, and pipes, were found, particularly in the south half of the site (Figures 13, 20). The ceramics included tablewares, such as porcelain and Rhenish and white salt-glazed stonewares, as well as utilitarian coarse earthenwares. Oyster shell was also found throughout 18ST732. There was a significant amount of brick on the site, but only a few nails. Those nails that could be identified as to type were 19thcentury cut nails. One interesting aspect of the 18ST732 artifact assemblage was the presence of a relatively large amount of pantile (Figure 23). This pattern was noticed on a few other 18thcentury sites in the area, such as 18ST389 and 18ST656. It appears that roofing tile was salvaged from the 17th-century magazine or Lord Baltimore's house and re-used elsewhere on the plantation. The amount of oyster shell and domestic artifacts recovered from 18ST732 suggests that it was the location of a residential structure. Since only a few nails were found, it is possible that it was a log building. A residential building this close to the main house at Mattapany would presumably be a quarters for servants or slaves. As such, 18ST732 could be a valuable archaeological resource, and worthy of further investigation.

18ST733

18ST733 was identified in 1995/1996 at the southern end of the project area, straddling Areas B, C, and D (Figure 9).

A total of 242 shovel test pits were placed on the site, which was generally covered by a plowzone overlying sterile subsoil.

18ST733 had two components. The prehistoric component was most concentrated in the central portion of the site (Figures 15, 16), and consisted of lithic debitage and six pottery sherds (Table 18). The identifiable ceramics were Townsend Series sherds dating to the Late Woodland period. The debitage was primarily quartz, but unlike the sites found in the northeast part of the survey area, chert was more common on 18ST733 than was quartzite. The numbers and types of prehistoric artifacts found on the site suggest that it may have been the location of short-term resource procurement camps.

The historic component dated primarily to the latter part of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century, although there were also a small number of earlier 18th-century artifacts. The artifacts were spread across 18ST733, but there were concentration areas within the site. For example, wrought nails were most common at the north end of the site, while cut nails were typically found in the south central portion (Figures 19, 28). Brick was abundant in the northwest part of the site, while domestic artifacts such as pottery, bottle glass, and pipes clustered at the center of 18ST733 (Figures 13, 18, 20). Pearlware and whiteware were the most common identifiable ceramics. Pantile was found in a number of STPs, and was probably salvaged from nearby 18ST390. The amount of nails, brick, and other architectural artifacts recovered indicates a building was located at 18ST733, and the fact that wrought and cut nails clustered in different areas suggests there may have been more than one structure present. The number of domestic artifacts, particularly tablewares, suggests that at least one was a residence, although food waste such as oyster shell was less common at 18ST733 than at nearby domestic sites. If the site was the location of a residential building, it would presumably be a quarters for slaves. As such,

18ST733 could potentially be a valuable archaeological resource, and worthy of further investigation.

Table 18. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST733

Count/	Description
Weight	
5	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
1	Unidentified grit tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain
3	Quartz core fragments
48	Quartz debitage
1	Quartzite debitage
4	Chert/jasper debitage
2	White salt-glazed stoneware sherds
2	Staffordshire slipware sherds
2	Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, glaze missing
7	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
3	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherds
1	Creamware sherd, undecorated
10	Pearlware sherds: 1 red overglaze painted, 1 blue shell edge, 8 undecorated
7	Whiteware sherds: 2 polychrome painted, 2 blue transfer printed, black
	transfer printed, 2 undecorated
6	Unidentified refined earthenware sherds, undecorated
1	19 th /20 th century porcelain sherd, undecorated
1	Modern flowerpot sherd
2	White clay pipe bowl fragments
4	White clay pipe stem fragments: 7/64 th inch (1), 5/64 th inch (1), unmeasurable
	bore diameter (2)
1	Copper-alloy buckle fragment
8	Blown bottle glass fragments
2	19 th /20 th century bottle glass fragments
2	Modern bottle glass fragments
1	18 th /19 th century table glass fragment
1	Glass lamp globe fragment
17	19 th /20 th century window glass fragments
4	Wrought nails or nail fragments
13	Cut nails or nail fragments
6	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
1	Wire nail fragment
2	Unidentified nail fragments
1020~	Iron wood staple
183.0 g	Pantile Pad briefs
2696.1 g	Red brick
1.4 g	Mortar
4.4 g	Daub Overter shall
37.3 g	Oyster shell

18ST734

18ST734 was identified in 1995/1996 in the western central portion of the project area (Figure 9). It was located within the wooded part of Area D. A total of 63 shovel test pits were placed on the site, which was covered by a plowzone overlying sterile subsoil.

The only prehistoric artifacts recovered from 18ST734 were a handful of lithic flakes and two Late Woodland period Townsend Series pottery sherds (Table 19). Brick was by far the most common historic period artifact on the site (Figure 18). This could be indicative of a brick manufacturing clamp, and some of the recovered brick was overfired. However, no brick wasters, glazed rocks, or other remains of a clamp were found. The presence of so few other architectural or domestic artifacts on the site suggests that it may not have been the location of a building. It may simply be an area where brick refuse was dumped. Even if it is a brick clamp, a more positively-identified clamp has already been identified at nearby 18ST655. Therefore, 18ST734 is not likely to be a valuable archaeological resource, and requires no further investigation.

Table 19. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST734

Count/	Description
Weight	
2	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)
9	Quartz debitage
1	Chert debitage
1	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherd
1	Blown bottle glass fragment
1	Unidentified square nail fragment
8.2 g	Pantile
1215.1 g	Red brick
14.2 g	Daub
68.8 g	Oyster shell

18ST735

18ST735 was identified in 1995/1996 in the central portion of the project area, straddling Areas C and D (Figure 9). This region was covered by a grassy lawn,

A total of 181 shovel test pits were placed on the site, which was generally composed of a plowzone overlying sterile subsoil.

In the STPs at N1925/E1050 and N1875/E1050, mottled soil features containing charcoal and burned clay were encountered below the plowzone. The nature of these features could not be determined from the available evidence.

The artifacts from 18ST735 were very similar to those from 18ST733. There were two components to 18ST735. The prehistoric component consisted of lithic artifacts, including a projectile point fragment and a bifacially-retouched flake tool, and four Townsend Series pottery sherds (Table 20). The lithic artifacts were most commonly recovered in the east half of the site, while most of the pottery was found in the southern end (Figures 15, 16). The debitage was primarily quartz, but as with 18ST733, and unlike the sites found in the northeast part of the survey area, chert was more common than quartzite. The numbers and types of prehistoric

artifacts found on the site suggest that it may have been the location of short-term resource procurement camps.

Table 20. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST735

Table 20. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST735			
Count/	Description		
Weight			
4	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds, plain (Late Woodland)		
1	Unidentifiable quartz projectile point fragment		
1	Chert bifacially retouched flake		
3	Quartz core fragments		
54	Quartz debitage		
6	Quartzite debitage		
9	Chert debitage		
5	White salt-glazed stoneware sherds		
1	Buckley-type coarse earthenware sherd		
1	Possible North Devon Gravel-free earthenware sherd		
2	Tin-glazed earthenware sherds: 1 blue painted, 1 glaze missing		
8	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds		
3	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherds		
3	Creamware sherds, undecorated		
9	Pearlware sherds: 1 mocha type, 8 undecorated		
3	Whiteware sherds: 1 blue painted, 1 blue transfer printed, 1 undecorated		
2	19 th -century domestic stoneware sherds: 1 brown, 1 gray		
1	White clay pipe bowl fragment		
1	White clay pipe stem fragment, 5/64 th inch bore diameter		
1	Iron button fragment		
1	Horseshoe fragment		
7	Blown bottle glass fragments		
2	Modern bottle glass fragments		
7	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragments		
5	Wrought nails or nail fragments		
5	Cut nails or nail fragments		
5	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments		
4	Unidentified nail fragments		
48.3 g	Pantile		
2921.5 g	Red brick		
37.5 g	Mortar		
58.1 g	Daub		
132.3 g	Oyster shell		

The historic component dated mainly to the latter part of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, although there were also a small number of earlier 18th-century artifacts. The artifacts were spread across 18ST735, without any strong concentration areas. However, wrought nails were somewhat more common at the north end of the site, while cut nails were typically found to the south (Figures 19, 28). Brick was spread across the site, but in terms of weight it

was more abundant in the east half, while by count it was more common in the west (Figure 18). Domestic artifacts such as pottery and glass were somewhat more concentrated in the eastern half (Figures 13, 20). Pearlware was the most common identifiable ceramic. A small amount of pantile was present, probably salvaged from nearby 18ST390. Cut and wrought nails were recovered in equal numbers. The amount of nails, brick, and other architectural artifacts indicates a building was located at 18ST735, and the fact that wrought and cut nails were clustered in somewhat different areas suggests there may have been more than one structure present. The number of domestic artifacts, particularly tablewares, suggests that at least one was a residence. If the site was the location of a residential building, it would presumably be a quarters for slaves. It may be that 18ST735 and 18ST733, and possibly even 18ST732 and 18ST736, represent a cluster or row of these quarters. As such, 18ST735 could be a valuable archaeological resource, and worthy of further investigation.

18ST736

There were two components to 18ST736. The prehistoric component consisted of lithic debitage and one unidentifiable shell tempered pottery sherd (Table 21). The lithic artifacts were most commonly recovered in the northern half of the site, and consisted primarily of quartz, with lesser amounts of chert and quartzite. The numbers and types of prehistoric artifacts found on the site suggest that it may have been the location of short-term resource procurement camps.

The historic component dated primarily to the second half of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century. Architectural artifacts such as nails and brick were most common on the north half of the site, suggesting that this was a building location (Figures 19, 28). The one exception to this was pantile, which was mostly found to the south (Figure 23). Cut and wrought nails were recovered in equal numbers. Domestic artifacts such as pottery, bottle glass, and pipes were concentrated in the western half of the site, and to a lesser degree in the south (Figures 13, 20). As with 18ST733 and 18ST735, pearlware was the most common identifiable ceramic, suggesting that all three sites were roughly contemporary. 18ST736 did vary from 18ST733 and 18ST735 in that it contained significantly less brick, suggesting perhaps that a different architectural style was employed at 18ST736. The number of domestic artifacts at the site, particularly tablewares, suggests that it was a residence. If so, it would presumably be a quarters for slaves. 18ST733, 18ST735, and 18ST736 may represent a row of these quarters. As such, 18ST736 could potentially be a valuable archaeological resource, and worthy of further investigation.

18ST737

18ST737 was identified in 1995/1996 in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 9).

Table 21. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST736

Count/	Description
Weight	
1	Unidentified shell tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain
39	Quartz debitage
1	Quartzite debitage
4	Chert debitage
1	White salt-glazed stoneware sherd
4	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
3	Creamware sherds, undecorated
12	Pearlware sherds: 3 blue shell edge, 2 polychrome painted, 1 blue painted, 1
	black transfer printed, 5 undecorated
4	Whiteware sherds: 1 brown painted, 1 blue transfer printed, 1 green transfer
	printed, 1 undecorated
3	19 th -century domestic stoneware sherds: 1 brown, 2 gray
1	19 th -century porcelain sherd, undecorated
2	White clay pipe bowl fragments
2	White clay pipe stem fragments, 4/64 th inch bore diameter
4	Blown bottle glass fragments
1	19 th /20 th -century table glass fragment
1	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragment
3	Wrought nails or nail fragments
3	Cut nails or nail fragments
3	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
1	Unidentified nail fragment
91.2 g	Pantile
449.9 g	Red brick
4.6 g	Oyster shell

A total of 68 shovel test pits were placed on 18ST737, which was generally covered by a plowzone overlying sterile subsoil.

18ST737 had two components. The prehistoric component consisted of both pottery and lithic artifacts (Figures 15, 16; Table 22). Temporally-diagnostic items included a possible Late Archaic period Susquehanna projectile point fragment and a small number of Middle Woodland and Late Woodland ceramic sherds (Mockley and Townsend Series). Quartz was by far the most common lithic material (94%), followed by lesser amounts of quartzite (4%), chert/jasper (2%), and sandstone. This ratio was similar to other prehistoric sites in the northeastern portion of the survey area. Based on the number and types of artifacts recovered, 18ST737 may have been used

for short-term resource procurement camps. Given that nearby sites such as 18ST655, 18ST656, and 18ST658 have a greater number of Native American artifacts, including temporally-diagnostic objects, and have been less disturbed by modern activities, the prehistoric component of 18ST737 does not appear to be a particularly valuable archaeological resource.

The historic component at 18ST737 consisted primarily of numerous artifacts dating to the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century,

(Pogue 1983b).

Architectural artifacts included a number of both cut nails and wire nails (Figure 28). A majority of the ceramics were undecorated whitewares (Figure 13). Modern bottle glass was quite common on the site (Figure 20). A great number of modern flowerpot sherds were also found.

In

addition, the archaeological resources associated with the 19 -century building believed to have once stood in the vicinity could add to our understanding of the development of the Mattapany plantation. For these reasons, Phase II archaeological investigations should be conducted at 18ST737 before any future disturbances.

Table 22. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST737

Count/	Description	
Weight		
2	Mockley prehistoric pottery sherds: 1 plain, 1 cord-marked (Middle	
	Woodland)	
6	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 4 plain, 1 fabric-impressed, 1	
	unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)	
1	Unidentified shell and grit tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain	
6	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds: 5 plain, 1 unidentified	
	surface treatment	
1	Jasper projectile point fragment, possibly Susquehanna type (Late Archaic)	
2	Quartz bifaces	
1	Quartzite biface fragment	
1	Quartz bifacially-retouched flake	
1	Sandstone hammerstone	
3	Quartz core fragments	
99	Quartz debitage	
3	Quartzite debitage	
1	Chert debitage	
1	Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherd	
1	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd	
3	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherds	
2	Yellowware sherds, Rockingham glaze	
1	Pearlware sherd, undecorated	
36	Whiteware sherds: 1 overglaze painted, 1 blue painted, 34 undecorated	
4	Unidentified refined earthenware sherds, undecorated	

10	10th
10	19 th -century domestic stoneware sherds: 8 brown, 2 gray
16	19 th /20 th -century porcelain sherds: 3 overglaze painted, 13 undecorated
127	Modern flowerpot sherds
1	Porcelain doll arm fragment
1	Glass 4-hole button
1	Copper-alloy buckle fragment
60	19 th /20 th -century bottle glass fragments
14	Manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments
119	Modern bottle glass fragments
28	19 th /20 th -century table glass fragments
7	Glass lamp globe fragments
6	Glass Mason jar lid liner fragments
22	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragments
34	Modern window glass fragments
1	Wrought nail fragment
9	Cut nails or nail fragments
35	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
21	Wire nails or nail fragments
80	Unidentified nails or nail fragments
3.2 g	Plaster
1493.9 g	Red brick
15.1 g	Mortar
19.8 g	Daub
5.3 g	Bone
585.2 g	Oyster shell

18ST738

18ST738 was the largest archaeological site discovered during the Mattapany Phase I survey. It was located in Area E around the mid-18th-century dwelling known as Mattapany-Sewall (Figure 9). A total of 562 shovel test pits were placed on the site, a large portion of which was covered by a plowzone overlying sterile subsoil. However, the areas nearest the house had never been plowed. Topsoil, midden deposits, were all present in those unplowed locations.

18ST738 had two components. The prehistoric component consisted of both pottery and lithic artifacts, which were most concentrated at the west end of the site (Figures 15, 16). Temporally-diagnostic items included a possible Early/Middle Woodland period Popes Creek sherd and a number of Late Woodland period Townsend Series sherds (Table 23). Ten stone tools were recovered, but none could be dated. Quartz was the most common lithic material (92%), followed by lesser amounts of chert/jasper (5%), quartzite (3%), and rhyolite. This pattern was similar to that at the prehistoric sites in the southern portion of the survey area. The concentrations of prehistoric artifacts on parts of 18ST738 approached those at 18ST655 and 18ST656, two sites believed to be associated with a Late Woodland hamlet or village. 18ST738

could be part of that same occupation, or it could be an area of frequently re-visited resource procurement camps.

The historic component at 18ST738 consisted of a large number of artifacts dating from the mid-18th century to the present. They were associated with the occupation of the various outbuildings which have surrounded it over the last 250 years. Several historic period features were also uncovered. One, found at N2700/E1150, consisted of a single course of unmortared bricks laid in sand. They were located at a depth of 0.6 feet below the surface, and possibly were part of a walkway or floor. Another brick feature, this time bonded with mortar, was found below the plowzone at N2725/E1300. It appeared to be a building footing, oriented on an east-west axis. A 0.5 foot-thick layer of decomposing brick rubble was found at a depth of 0.8 feet in N2650/E900 and a depth of 0.4 feet in N2650/E2925. These could be the remains of underfired bricks which were not used for building construction. Another layer of brick rubble, this time consisting of larger, harder fragments, was found southeast of the house at a depth of 0.9 feet below the surface. It was uncovered in the STPs at N2550/E1125, N2550/E1150, and N2575/E1150. The absence of mortar in these STPs suggests that the brick was construction rubble. Given the amount of topsoil and midden deposits which had accumulated over the rubble, this construction probably took place in one of the earlier phases of the site's occupation.

Domestic artifacts such as ceramics, bottle glass, and food refuse were found all around (Figures 13, 17, 20). However, they were primarily clustered in the east yard, where a large midden was present at a depth of approximately 0.8 feet. Twentieth-century topsoil and clay fill covered much of this midden. This area seems to have been the primary location for trash disposal since the 18th century. Domestic artifacts were relatively rare on the north side of the house. Whether this lack of artifacts is because the area was always kept clean, or is simply a by-product of construction activities such as the excavation of the swale down to the river, is uncertain.

The earliest artifacts recovered from 18ST738 included Rhenish, white salt-glazed, and English brown stonewares, Buckley ware, and tin-glazed earthenware. All almost certainly predated the American Revolution. They support historical and architectural evidence which suggests that the earliest parts of Quarters A date to the mid-18th century. As expected, the most common ceramics were refined earthenwares – creamware, pearlware, whiteware – dating to the last quarter of the 18th century and the 19th century. Utilitarian stonewares and coarse earthenwares were also found in abundance, as were all sorts of table and bottle glass.

For a building originally erected in the mid-18th century, the recovery of only four wrought nails is somewhat surprising. Nineteenth-century cut nails (n=86) and late 19th/20th-century wire nails (n=40) were much more common, and reflect later additions, outbuildings, and fences (Figure 28). However, 67% of the nail fragments found at 18ST738 were too corroded to positively identify as to type. No doubt some of these were wrought, which would increase the percentage of early nails on the site.

Two artifact types were notable by their scarcity. Only a few small fragments of pantile were found at 18ST738 (Figure 23). This is in distinction to a number of contemporary sites found elsewhere on the plantation, as noted above. Apparently 17th-century roofing tile was salvaged for re-use on various outbuildings at Mattapany, but not on the main house. Even more remarkable was the recovery of only three white clay tobacco pipe fragments among the hundreds of domestic artifacts found at 18ST738 (Figure 29). Much higher percentages of pipes were found on the surrounding sites which are believed to have been contemporary slave or servant quarters. The reasons for the lack of pipes at 18ST738 are not clear, bur perhaps the

Sewalls and other inhabitants of the main house did not smoke, or consumed tobacco in other forms, such as snuff. The percentage of pipes at 18ST738 was even lower than that at Susquehanna (18ST399), a nearby plantation house site that appears to have been occupied from the 1760s to the second quarter of the 20th century. Susquehanna seemed notable for its lack of pipes, but 1.7% of the domestic artifacts recovered there (ceramics, bottle and table glass, and pipes) were tobacco pipes, while only 0.62% were pipes at [180] (King 1989; Julia King 1999, personal communication).

The investigations at 18ST738 recovered large quantities of artifacts dating from the mid-18th century to the present, as well as intact buried features and unplowed middens. These archaeological resources must be considered essential for understanding the full history and development of the Mattapany plantation. For that reason, 18ST738 should be considered potentially significant, and future disturbances to the site should be avoided.

Table 23. Selected Artifacts from STPs at 18ST738

Count/	Description
Weight	2 3331-1-133
1	Possible Popes Creek prehistoric pottery sherd, net-impressed (Early/Middle
	Woodland)
27	Townsend Series prehistoric pottery sherds: 22 plain, 2 cord-marked, 1 incised, 1
	fabric-impressed, 1 unidentified surface treatment (Late Woodland)
8	Unidentified shell and sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, plain
8	Unidentified sand tempered prehistoric pottery sherds: 6 plain, 2 cord-marked
5	Unidentified grit tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, plain
2	Unidentifiable quartz projectile point fragments, distal end
3	Quartz biface fragments
1	Chert biface
1	Rhyolite biface fragment
2	Quartz bifacially-retouched flakes/chunks
1	Quartzite bifacially-retouched chunk
8	Quartz core fragments
301	Quartz debitage
10	Quartzite debitage
15	Chert/jasper debitage
1	Rhyolite debitage
3	Chinese export porcelain sherds: 2 blue on white, 1 overglaze painted
1	Soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
1	Rhenish brown stoneware sherd
6	Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherds
1	English brown stoneware sherd
6	White salt-glazed stoneware sherds
4	Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, undecorated
1	Buckley-type coarse earthenware sherd
4	18 th /19 th -century red paste slipware sherds
21	Lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds
6	Unglazed coarse earthenware sherds
8	Yellowware sherds: 7 Rockingham glaze, 1 undecorated

17	Creamware sherds, undecorated
52	Pearlware sherds: 2 polychrome painted, 2 annularware, 1 spatterware, 2 blue
32	shell edge, 1 green shell edge, 9 blue transfer printed, 35 undecorated
74	Whiteware sherds: 2 polychrome painted, 1 annularware, 14 blue transfer printed,
/4	1 brown transfer printed, 1 green transfer printed, 1 red transfer printed, 54
	undecorated
1	Ironstone sherd, undecorated
14	Unidentified refined earthenware sherds: 2 blue transfer printed, 12, undecorated
19	19 th -century domestic stoneware sherds: 15 gray, 2 brown, 2 "ginger beer bottle"
22	19 th /20 th -century porcelain sherds, undecorated
65	Modern flowerpot sherds
1	Terra cotta pipe stem fragment
1	White clay pipe stem fragment, 5/64 th inch bore diameter
$\frac{1}{2}$	White clay pipe seem ragments White clay pipe bowl fragments
1	Copper-alloy button
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Glass button
1	Iron buckle fragment
1	Iron auger bit
60	Blown bottle glass fragments
35	19 th /20 th -century bottle glass fragments
7	Manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments
99	Modern bottle glass fragments
21	19 th /20 th -century table glass fragments
5	Glass lamp globe fragments
1	Glass Mason jar lid liner fragment
3	Blown window glass fragments
119	19 th /20 th -century window glass fragments
98	Modern window glass fragments
4	Wrought nail fragment
86	Cut nails or nail fragments
104	Unidentified square nails or nail fragments
40	Wire nails or nail fragments
164	Unidentified nails or nail fragments
29.5 g	Pantile
13.8 g	Plaster
10.4 g	Yellow brick
32799.3 g	Red brick
662.8 g	Mortar
51.1 g	Daub
118.7 g	Bone
5180.8 g	Oyster shell

SUMMARY

The Phase I archaeological investigations around the area of Mattapany in 1991 and 1995/1996 identified 13 new archaeological sites, and re-examined two previously-known sites. They ranged in age from the Late Archaic period to the Late Woodland, and from the mid-17th century to the present.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered throughout the project area, but not surprisingly, they were most common in the regions closest to water sources. Many of the artifacts are no doubt the remains of short-term, seasonally-occupied resource procurement camps. They reflect the rich natural resources of this portion of the lower Patuxent River, which were long exploited by prehistoric groups. More than 90% of the lithic artifacts found during the project were made of quartz, a pattern that held true throughout the survey area. However, at the north end of the area the second most common material was quartzite, while to the south chert was more abundant.

Datable Native American artifacts were found on eleven sites, but only four could be considered to have important prehistoric components. Late Woodland period artifacts were by far the most common found during the survey. They were particularly abundant at the north end of the project area. Most of the Late Woodland ceramics found there were shell tempered wares without surface treatment, suggesting that they dated to the latter part of the period, perhaps the 16th century. Local residents collected Indian artifacts from a "mound" in this area in the 19th century. This, coupled with the findings of the current survey, suggests that there was a significant occupation here in the latter part of the Late Woodland, possibly a hamlet or village. Parts of this site were probably destroyed by various construction activities,

. Nevertheless, the clusters of artifacts found at 18ST655, 18ST656, 18ST738, and possibly 18ST658, could represent the locations of separate residences. (Yeocomico ware and other Late Woodland artifacts found just northwest of the project area at 18ST654 could also be part of this residential pattern [Otter 1995]). On 18ST655, at the heart of the densest artifact cluster, possible post molds from a prehistoric building were uncovered. Two other 16th-century sites have been excavated along the lower Patuxent River. One, 18CV171, was a palisaded village that had been greatly affected by plowing and possibly erosion. The other, 18CV362, was a very small site, possibly a hamlet. Located aboard the Solomons Naval Recreation Center, 18CV362 had probably also been significantly impacted by construction and erosion (Catts et al. 1999). The Mattapany sites appear to be better preserved than those on the other side of the Patuxent. Both 18CV362 and the sites found during the Mattapany survey may have been seasonal outliers of the palisaded village at 18CV171, or they could represent more permanent settlements. As such, they indicate that there was a significant Native American presence along the lower Patuxent River during the 16th century. However, by the early 17th century, these lands were largely abandoned. Although incursions by the Susquehannocks are believed to be the prime cause of this abandonment, further investigations at the Mattapany sites could help better explain the nature of this process. Therefore, 18CV655, 18CV656, 18CV658, and 18ST738 should be considered potentially quite important.

The 14 historic period sites in the Mattapany survey area dated from the mid-17th century to the present. No traces of the 1630s Jesuit mission were identified. The most significant historic site in the project area, and quite possibly the oldest, was 18ST390. This site was found by Pogue in the early 1980s. The 1991 survey located the remains of Charles Calvert's house,

which was in use from the 1660s until at least the 1730s, and demonstrated that the area that Pogue investigated 300 feet to the east had been the site of the colonial magazine. The survey also revealed that material associated with Calvert's dwelling extended west

Three other sites occupied sometime during the second half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century were found elsewhere on the survey. One was 18ST389, located about 600 feet southeast of Charles Calvert's house. It appears to have been a quarter for slaves, servants, or tenants. The other two sites, 18ST655 and 18ST656, were located at the north end of the project area. A building post hole and post mold were uncovered in a test unit at the north edge of 18ST655. Few domestic artifacts were found in the vicinity, suggesting that this was not a residence. However, domestic artifacts were somewhat more common about 100 feet to 200 feet to the southwest, suggesting that a residential structure may have been located on that part of the site. A brick clamp was also present on the site. 18ST656, situated less than 100 feet to the south of 18ST655, had relatively few domestic artifacts, suggesting that it too may not have been a residence. Numerous pieces of burned colonial glass were found on both sites, with the highest concentrations near the building at the north end of 18ST655. Henry Sewall was interested in making glass during the 1660s, so it is tempting to suggest that at least one of the buildings at 18ST655 and 18ST656 was a glass kiln. However, more investigations would be necessary to confirm this, especially since the sites appear to have been occupied well past the 1660s. Nevertheless, the presence of at least three buildings at the north end of the project area indicates that this portion of the Mattapany plantation was an important locus of activity during the colonial period, and that 18ST655 and 18ST656 are potentially valuable archaeological resources. (18ST654, located just west of these two sites, contained colonial artifacts at its eastern end, further demonstrating the activity occurring in this area [Otter 1995]).

Shovel test pits (18ST738) revealed artifacts dating from the mid-18th century to the present, and confirmed the construction date for the building that had been suggested by historical and architectural evidence. Intact features and unplowed midden deposits were found south, west, and east of the house, but it was evident that the east yard was the primary area of refuse disposal throughout most of the building's history. As the heart of Mattapany for the last 250 years, its environs are critical for understanding the development of the plantation over time. Given how well-preserved the archaeological deposits at 18ST738 are, the site must be considered an important resource.

Six sites (18ST730, 18ST731, 18ST732, 18ST733, 18ST735, and 18ST736) that were primarily occupied during the late 18th century and early 19th century were found. Two of the sites, 18ST730 and 18ST731, appear to have been non-residential outbuildings with an unknown function. (Another site, 18ST734, was probably a brick dump and is not considered archaeologically valuable). The other four sites seem to have been residences, quite possibly slave quarters. The way the sites line up suggests that there may have been a row of these quarters standing at one time. As such, these sites would constitute potentially important archaeological resources.

A probable 19th-century slave quarters, 18ST657, was found in the northeast corner of the survey area. Oral tradition indicated that quarters had once been located in this area. A comparison of 18ST657 with 18ST642 and the sites would provide a view of slave life at Mattapany over a period of 100 years or so. Thus, 18ST657 is a potentially important archaeological resource. Another 19th/20th-century site, 18ST737,

in the northeast portion of the project area. The artifacts from the site seemed to be mostly post-bellum, and could contribute to our understanding of that period in the development of the Mattapany plantation.

One interesting aspect of the historic period sites at Mattapany is that pantile, which probably was originally used on Charles Calvert's house and the colonial magazine, was apparently salvaged from those structures and re-used elsewhere on the plantation. The roofing tile was found in significant quantities at 18ST389, 18ST655, 18ST656, 18ST732, 18ST733, and 18ST736. (It was also found nearby at 18ST654 [Otter 1995]). Whether it was used on the roofs of the buildings at those sites or employed in some other manner is unclear. Brick from the structures at 18ST390 was also apparently re-used elsewhere on the plantation,

The Mattapany Phase I survey confirmed what had already been suspected from historical evidence:

the core of a very important plantation for nearly 350 years. It also revealed the existence of significant prehistoric sites. Most of the sites

are still well-preserved. Given the significance of Mattapany in Maryland history, these sites must be considered important, especially when viewed in their entirety as components of the larger plantation. Protection of these sites is essential.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Artifacts were found throughout the Mattapany survey area. Short of calling the entire region one site, the only way to deal with this assemblage was to define sites as those areas of higher artifact concentrations. However, sites which generate few artifacts could be masked as a result of this. It is possible that potentially significant archaeological features could exist outside the defined site areas. In order to avoid encountering these features during construction projects, and prevent the delays that could ensue, building within the survey area should be minimized to the extent possible. Of course, complete avoidance within this area is probably not possible, It is therefore recommended that low-impact construction techniques, such as using ditch-witches to install utility cables and pipelines, be employed whenever possible. Areas already disturbed by construction should be re-utilized for new work. Even for construction projects in the survey area which do not require Phase II archaeological investigations, some level of monitoring should be provided in order to record any previously unidentified sites which might be encountered. For sites that have been identified in the survey area, specific management recommendations are listed below. (18ST654 is located just outside of the current project area, and thus is not described below [see Previous Archaeological Investigations], but it is potentially significant, and the same management practices and recommendations described above should be applied to it).

18ST389

This site had a small number of Late Archaic and Late Woodland period artifacts, which were probably the remains of short-term resource procurement camps. It also had 19th-century artifacts that were probably the result of the field dumping of trash, and 20th-century flowerpot. The largest component of the site dates to the late 17th or early 18th

18ST390

This site contains both the home of Charles Calvert and the primary weapons magazine in Maryland during the 17th century. It was first discovered by Dennis Pogue in the early 1980s. The present survey greatly expanded the site's boundaries, and concluded that it was occupied from the 1660s to c. 1740. The survey also determined that the northeast corner of the site contains the remains of a ravine . This ravine may have been produced by the spring which was the source of drinking water for the inhabitants of 18ST390. Intact archaeological deposits could still be buried in the ravine. Because the site is one of the most significant in Southern Maryland, it is already on the National Register of Historic Places, and may be eligible for National Historic Landmark status. Therefore, all future disturbances to 18ST390 should be avoided. However, if they cannot be avoided, Phase III-level archaeological investigations would be required.

18ST655

This site contained prehistoric artifacts dating to the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being by far the most abundant. Most of the ceramics had no surface treatment, suggesting that they were relatively late in date, possibly 16th century. Possible post molds from a building were uncovered, along with unplowed buried midden deposits. The site appears to have been part of a hamlet or village, possibly associated with 18CV362 or the palisaded village at 18CV171. In addition, the remains of a building dating to the second half of the 17th century or the first half of the 18th century were uncovered in the form of a post hole and mold. The structure appeared to be non-residential in nature. A number of pieces of melted colonial glass were found nearby, opening at least the possibility that a glass kiln started by Henry Sewall was located nearby. A cluster of domestic artifacts at the south end of the site suggests that a second, residential, building may have been present at 18ST655. A brick clamp is also located on the site. All of these components make the site potentially quite significant, and eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Because a number of test units were placed on the site during the current project, Phase II investigations are not required to assess the site's significance. Phase III archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST656

This site contained prehistoric artifacts dating to the Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being by far the most common. It also contained materials from the second half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century, possibly from a non-residential structure. Both the prehistoric and historic components are probably associated with the activities at 18ST655, located less than 100 feet to the north. As such, significant archaeological resources could exist at 18ST656, and the site could be potentially eligible to the

National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST657

This site contained prehistoric artifacts dating to the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being the most common. They were probably associated with adjacent 18ST658, the site of a Late Woodland camp. 18ST657 also contained materials from the 19th century and early 20th century. According to local tradition, slave quarters were once located in this area, and one was probably present at 18ST657. A quarter from this time period would be important for understanding the history of slave life at Mattapany, especially when compared to 18ST642 and other earlier slave quarters on the plantation. Because of this, 18ST657 could be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST658

This site contained prehistoric artifacts dating to the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being the most common. It was probably a resource procurement camp site, or even part of the village or hamlet found at 18ST655 and 18ST656. However, unlike the other sites in the area, 18ST658 contained a large percentage of Late Woodland Potomac Creek pottery. This ware is much less common along the lower Patuxent River than are the Townsend Series ceramics. A site with a large Potomac Creek component in this area could be quite important. Because of this, 18ST658 may be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST730

This site contained 18th- and 19th-century artifacts, primarily nails and brick. They indicate a building was present on the site. The evidence suggests it was not a residential structure, but its function cannot be determined at present. As part of the complex of buildings that made up the core of the historic Mattapany plantation, 18ST730 could contain valuable information. Because of this, 18ST730 may be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST731

This site contained 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts, primarily a large amount of brick, indicating that a building was present. The evidence suggests it was not a residential structure, but its function cannot be determined at present. However, brick outbuildings are somewhat unusual, particularly at this distance (1600 feet) from the main house. As part of the complex of buildings that made up the core of the historic Mattapany plantation, 18ST731 could contain valuable information. Because of this, 18ST731 may be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST732

This site contained 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts, including both domestic and architectural items.

It was probably the location of a slave or servant quarters. The scarcity of nails on the site suggests that it could have been a log structure. The site may have been part of a complex of slave quarters located in this section of the Mattapany plantation, and thus could contain valuable information. Because of this, 18ST732 could be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST733

This site contained a small number of Late Woodland period artifacts, probably part of a short-term resource procurement camp. Its primary component dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries, although some earlier 18th-century artifacts were present. The types of artifacts recovered suggested that at least one, and possibly two, slave quarters were located on the site. 18ST733 may have been part of a complex of slave quarters located in this section of the Mattapany plantation, and thus might contain valuable information. Because of this, 18ST733 could be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST734

This site contained a small number of Late Woodland period artifacts, possibly part of a short-term resource procurement camp. The main artifact type found on the site was brick. Because so few other historic artifacts, including nails, were found on the site, it was probably not the location of a building. There is no evidence for a brick manufacturing clamp at the site, so it may have just been a rubble dump. Because of this, 18ST734 is not considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

18ST735

This site was very similar to 18ST733. It contained a small number of Late Woodland period artifacts, probably part of a short-term resource procurement camp. Its primary component dated to the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, although some earlier 18th-century artifacts were present. The types of artifacts recovered suggested that a slave quarters was located on the site. 18ST735 may have been part of a complex of slave quarters located in this section of the Mattapany plantation, and thus might contain valuable information. Because of this, 18ST735 could be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST736

This site contained some prehistoric artifacts, but other than one Woodland period ceramic sherd, none were temporally-diagnostic. It was probably the location of a short-term resource procurement camp. The primary component at the site dated to the second half of the 18th century and the early 19th century. The types of artifacts recovered suggested that a slave quarters was located on the site. 18ST736 may have been part of a complex of slave quarters located in this section of the Mattapany plantation, and thus might contain valuable information.

Because of this, 18ST736 could be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST737

This site contained prehistoric artifacts from the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being most common. Because these materials were not as numerous on 18ST737 as at nearby sites, the prehistoric component is not considered significant. Most of the artifacts recovered at the site dated from the second half of the 19th century up to the present.

the archaeological remains surrounding the building also appear to be potentially eligible. Therefore, Phase II archaeological investigations at 18ST737 should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

18ST738

This site contained Early Woodland and Late Woodland period artifacts, with the latter being by far the most common. The Late Woodland component may well be associated with the village or hamlet identified at 18ST655, and thus could be quite important. However, the largest component at 18ST738 dated from the mid-18th century up to the present.

The current archaeological investigations revealed large numbers of artifacts, intact features, and unplowed midden deposits associated with the house. These resources should be considered crucial for understanding the history and development of the Mattapany plantation, from its ownership by Henry Sewall in the 1660s up to the Navy's proprietorship today. Because of this, 18ST738 should be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Phase II archaeological investigations should be required before any future disturbances to the site.

Table 24. Recommendations for Future Work at Archaeological Sites within the Mattapany Survey Area.

Site	Type	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation	
18ST389	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST390	Historic/Prehistoric	On National Register	Phase III/Avoidance	
18ST655	Historic/Prehistoric	Eligible	Phase III/Avoidance	
18ST656	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST657	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST658	Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST730	Historic	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST731	Historic	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST732	Historic	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST733	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST734	Historic/Prehistoric	Not eligible	No further investigations	
18ST735	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST736	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST737	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	
18ST738	Historic/Prehistoric	Not determined, potentially eligible	Phase II/Avoidance	

NOTES

- 1. Other fortified Native American villages, such as Piscataway, are known to have existed in Maryland in the 17th century (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:10-15).
- 2. All dates are given in modern calendar style, rather than in the 17th-century style, which began the new year on March 25.
- 3. Some writers, such as Johnson (1883:56) and Thomas (1913), identify the King as "Pathuen" or "Pantheon." However, it is obvious from a document written in 1641 that "Pathuen" is a corruption of "Patuxent", since the document uses the name "King Patuen" (Johnson1883:81).
- 4. The same source also states that the werowance "goes frequently in English Attire" (Hall 1967:88), suggesting something of the desire of the Patuxent for European goods.
- 5. One realization of Baltimore's fear occurred when Giles Brent unsuccessfully pressed a claim to the lands of the Piscataway Empire through his marriage to the emperor's daughter (Semmes 1979:440).
- 6. The "new lawe" Copley refers to was actually a series of acts passed by the Assembly of 1638. One act required that all land grants be awarded by the Proprietor, and that any properties which had been acquired directly from the Indians were to be forfeited to Lord Baltimore. Another law which displeased the Jesuits required anyone engaged in the Indian trade to have a government license (Arch MD. I:41-44). The new laws were aimed at all the colonists, not just the Jesuits. However, the dispute over Mattapany certainly helped motivate Lord Baltimore to seek passage of these acts. The laws of 1638 represented a compromise between Baltimore's efforts to gain further feudal control over Maryland and the colonists' desire for greater independence (Land 1981). The fact that new laws were often laxly enforced, and frequently had to be repassed, is a reflection of the contrary interests of Baltimore and the colonists (Hughes 1907(1):163, 477).
- 7. "Mr. Gerards Mannor" was St. Inigoes, which had been purchased by the Jesuits from Richard Gerard in 1637 (Beitzell 1976:18).
- 8. Conception Manor contained 4500 acres and was bounded on the north by the Patuxent River, on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, on the west by a line drawn from the southernmost branch of St. Stephens Creek to a line drawn from the Chesapeake below St. Valentine's Creek, and on the south by a line drawn between the east and west lines. St. Gregory's Manor consisted of 1000 acres located further up the Patuxent. St. Leonard's Manor contained 3600 acres, bounded on the south and west by the Patuxent and on the north by a "great Creek upon which old Town of Putuxent was scituate called now St. Augustine's [St.Leonard's] Creek..." (Patents AB&H:65-67). Hughes (1907(1):529-530) felt that Conception and Mattapany were one-and-the-same, and that St. Gregory's was at Piscataway. The surveys show clearly that he was mistaken.
- 9. Johnson (1883) and Hall (1967:116) say the matter was arbitrated by Henry More, but this is incorrect. More was Provincial from 1635 until August 1639, followed by Knott until October 1646 (Hughes 1907(2):xvii).
- 10. Johnson (1883) and others feel that the agreement actually was written by the Jesuits, but Hughes (1907(1):506) argues that it was prepared by Lord Baltimore. The fact that the dispute continued on for several more years strongly supports Hughes in this matter.
- 11. The village of Patuxent is depicted on the John Smith Map as being on the north side of the Patuxent River, south of Hunting Creek or possibly Battle Creek (Smith 1907). This is well to the north of the "old Town of Putuxent" located on St. Leonard's Creek (see Note 8). The

- town of "New Putuxent" was on the south side of the Patuxent River, between "St. Vincent Bay" and "St. Anne's Creek," north of present-day Cuckold Creek (Patents 1:108, AB&H:93; G. Stone 1982:19). By October 1640, when John Lewger patented this area for his manor of St. Anne's, the village had moved again, presumably further upriver (Patents AB&H:93). This was probably the village of "Patuxen" to which Rigby was assigned in 1642. Its exact location is unclear. The fact that there were at least four locations for the village of Patuxent between 1608 and 1640 demonstrates the transitory nature of these settlements.
- 12. Gervase died during the yellow fever epidemic in 1637. Fr. John Knowles, who had arrived just two months earlier, died at the same time. Gervase was 47, Knowles 30 (Hughes 1907(1):336, 564).
- 13. Copley was born in Spain and was half Spanish. During Ingle's Rebellion he and Fr. Andrew White were captured and taken prisoner back to England. Copley eventually returned to Maryland and died there in 1652 (Beitzell 1976:15; Hughes 1907(2):11, 15).
- 14. Holt (1979:212) states that Ferdinand John Poulton, the son of Francis and Anne Poulton, was born in 1601 in Buckinghamshire. He attended St. Omers College in Flanders from 1613-1619, and joined the Jesuits around 1621. Shea (1978:55) agrees with this assessment. However, Hughes (1907(1):423; 1908:201) suggests that Poulton was probably Spanish, perhaps because he sometimes appears in English records as "Ferdinando" (Arch. MD. I:88).
- 15. The hundred was known officially as "Mattapanient" between 1638 and 1641. However, by 1642 it was frequently referred to in official documents as "Conception alias Mattapanient" (Arch. MD. I:114). Since this attempt at re-naming by the government occurred after Lord Baltimore had seized Mattapany, it may well have been part of the ongoing effort to wrest both symbolic and actual control of the area from the Jesuits. It was no doubt embarrassing to the Calverts to have a political subdivision named after an illegal and actively contested property.
- 16. Another transported individual, Cuthbert Fenwick, was asked to represent the hundred at the General Assembly of 1641 (Arch. MD. I:106), but there is no evidence to suggest he actually lived there, despite Pogue's (1983a:17) assertion to the contrary. The fact that the residents of the hundred wrote to Fenwick asking him to represent them, rather than simply certifying to the government that they had chosen him to be their burgess as was normally done, supports this surmise.
- 17. Clerke spoke for the priests at the Assembly, but only to offer their excuses for not attending. He did not serve as their official proxy (Hughes 1907(1):382). The Jesuits felt that their absence from colonial assemblies should not be held against them or lessen their rights as freemen (Hughes 1908:168). In refusing to attend the Assembly, the Jesuits were following medieval English church tradition. Like their predecessors, they were protesting being subject to Lord Baltimore's taxes. They were also opposed to the fact that civil, rather than religious, authorities controlled marriage and death records (Dennis 1901:115).
- 18. There is other evidence of Harvey's interaction with Native Americans. In 1640, he was ordered to lead twelve men on a raid against the "Maquantequat" Indians (probably the Nanticoke), and several years later he was forced to return goods he had stolen from a Patuxent Indian in an attack which left one Indian dead (Arch. MD. IV:87, 166).
- 19. Newman (1985:225) suggests that Jane was Harvey's second wife, since she was described in 1645 as his "now wife." If this is true, then the name of his first wife is unknown, or perhaps he married two women named Jane.

- 20. St. Joseph's was bounded on the south by St. Lawrence Creek (probably present-day Lewis Creek), on the east by the Patuxent River, on the north by Back River (today's Mill Creek), and on the west by the "known path of Patuxon" until it intersected a line drawn southwest from a branch of Back River called St. Francis Branch (Patents 1:129; AB&H:103). Reeve *et al.* (1991:53) state that this manor adjoined the Jesuit's Conception Manor, but it is clear from Harvey's patent that St. Joseph's lay northwest of Richard Gardiner's manor of St. Richard's, which had been patented earlier and which, according to its patent, did adjoin Conception to the east. Therefore, St. Richard's was situated between St. Joseph's and Conception.
- 21. As a result of the inquest, the legal principle of "deodand" was enforced, and the tree which killed Bryant was forfeited to Lord Baltimore.
- 22. In 1649, Beach claimed that he had been transported to the colony by Nicholas Cawsin (Patents AB&H:36). Assuming that this was the same Elias Beach, it would appear that he was mistaken about who had brought him over 12 years earlier.
- 23. The fortified village of Patuxent, located upriver, was also under Bishop's jurisdiction (Arch. MD. III:107).
- 24. Barnaby and Joseph Jr. were left orphaned by their father's death around 1660/1661. Joseph Jr. was placed in the custody of Thomas Walton at that time, but by December 1662 he was claiming payment for two years of service to Walton, suggesting that he had reached the age of majority. Both brothers were adults by 1665. If Barnaby was born around 1648 (the year he received a cow from his godfather), then this would suggest that Joseph Jr. was the eldest brother (Arch. MD. X:87; XLI:598-599; XLIX:460, 508).
- 25. Newman (1985:274), citing Wills 1:24, states that in a deposition made in 1650, Edlow described Wiseman as "heretofore this Dept Master." However, the same deposition is reproduced in Arch. MD. (X:10), where Edlow describes Wiseman as "heretofore this depon^{ts} Mate." Given that Edlow had long been a freedman, claimed to be "one of the greatest creditors of the said Mr. Wiseman," and administered Wiseman's estate, it would appear that the deposition in Wills 1:24 was misrecorded, and that Edlow and Wiseman really were "mates."
- 26. In 1648, William Eltonhead claimed he had transported to Maryland that year one Joseph Edlow, a 16 year old boy also named Joseph Edlow, and a "ffreewoman wife to Edlow" (MHM 1912:194). This is obviously not the Joseph Edlow of Susquehanna Point. While it is fairly certain that the first Edlow was involved in the incident with Mary Cole, it may be that the later Edlow was Robert Wiseman's partner, or the father of Anne Barbery's child. However, the later Edlow probably still would have been a servant at the time of Wiseman's death in 1650, and this, plus the fact that Edlow and Wiseman both lived in Mattapanient Hundred in the 1630s, suggests that Wiseman's "mate" was the first Joseph Edlow.
- 27. Newman (1985:235) feels that Elizabeth Gardiner Lusthead predeceased her husband, since it was Thomas Cornwaleys not Elizabeth who administered her husband's estate. However, in 1651 Luke Gardiner petitioned for 50 acres due to "Richard Lustich, servant to M^r Copley who married Luke Gardiner's Sister deceased who survived her Said husband" (MHM 1914:39).
- 28. A third individual, Arthur Le Hay, also demanded 100 acres on the north side of the Patuxent at this time. However, during the Assembly of 1642 he was a resident of St. Georges Hundred, so he probably never actually moved to Mattapanient (Arch. MD. I:144).

- 29. Angood had apparently gone out to trade with the Indians, because in February 1643 John Hamton demanded 300 pounds of tobacco from Angood's estate for "a dogg lent unto him when he went to the sesquihanowes" (Arch. MD. IV:180).
- 30. In the early 1640s, after the Jesuits had vacated Mattapany but still disputed its ownership, Fr. Copley wrote to Lord Baltimore that the tenants on the property were not paying rent to anyone, and offered to collect payments until the case was resolved, so that tenants would not get in the habit of not paying rent (Woodstock Letters n.d.). The residents of Mattapanian House, and others in the vicinity, may well have been taking advantage of the confused ownership of Mattapany to live there rent free.
- 31. According to the patent records for Cedar Point, William Eltonhead immigrated to Maryland in 1648 (Patents AB&H:16, 21). However, in August 1643 a William Eltonhead testified in a Maryland court about a conversation he had witnessed in London the previous year (Arch. MD. IV:210). Later, in January 1647, he is recorded signing an oath of fealty (Arch. MD. III:174). There are no other references to him before 1648, so it is not known how much time he spent in Maryland during this period. It is not even clear that he is the same William Eltonhead who patented the 2,000 acres at Cedar Point. However, one piece of evidence suggests that he probably is. The conversation Eltonhead testified about in 1643 involved Sir Edmund Ployden, knight of the realm who had been granted the colony of New Albion in present-day Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Edward Eltonhead, William's uncle, was a major investor in New Albion (Stevenson and Sundberg 1996:36, 47). This would suggest that the two William Eltonheads are the same man, and indicate that he spent some time visiting Maryland before finally moving there in 1648.
- 32. The quarter may have belonged to Thomas Dorrell, one of the "Gentlemen of Fashion" who arrived on the *Ark* in 1634. He died by 1638, leaving no will and no probate inventory. Some of his belongings came into the possession of John Lewger (Newman 1985:191).
- 33. Shortly after Halfehead's death in 1676, a dispute arose between his son John Jr. andJoseph Edlow Jr., concerning a 50 acre tract called "Halfeheads Hollow," "wherein the said John alfehead [Sr.] lately dwelt," and an adjoining 100 acre parcel called "Susquahannough Point." A resurvey of the area had found that both tracts were part of Joseph Edlow Sr.'s original 300 acre Susquehanna Point grant. Halfehead Jr. and his wife Jane agreed to lease Halfeheads Hollow from Edlow, suggesting that they, like the elder Halfehead, resided there (Arch. MD. XLVI:132-134).
- 34. One perch equals 16.5 feet.
- 35. The patent for this property describes the south boundary as running northeast to the Chesapeake Bay, rather than southeast as I have described it. This change was made because it is impossible to make the tract boundaries geographically fit the real world otherwise. Presumably a transcription error was made in the 17th-century patent. The western half of Halfehead's Folly (100 acres) was later sold to George Aynsworth, who sold it in 1676 to Christopher Rousby (Arch. MD. LXVI:77). By 1707 the eastern half belonged to Edward Horn (Rent Roll 1707:324).
- 36. By 1665 Halfehead had married his third wife, Elizabeth. He had at least one son, John Jr. It is tempting to suggest that the elder Halfehead, as an immediate neighbor of Henry Sewall and Charles Calvert, was the brickmason who constructed Mattapany-Sewall.
- 37. In order to make Warr's tract fit properly both in the real landscape and with the 17th-century bounds of neighboring properties, it is necessary to place its northwest corner at the mouth of a small creek (known in the 19th century as Millstone Lake) located just to the east of

- Gardiner's Creek, rather than at the mouth of Gardiner's Creek itself. Further support for this change can be found in the fact that the land between Gardiner's Creek and Millstone Lake, known as Fishing Point, was not part of the original Mattapany-Sewall grant, and had to be purchased by the Sewall family in the 18th century (Patents T.I. #1, 391).
- 38. "Sanawakett" was Richard Gardiner's "Sacawaxhit" (also called "Gardiner's Neck"), located to the west of Warr's property. It was a 200 acre tract that began at the mouth of Gardiner's Creek, then ran northwest along the Patuxent for 60 perches to an "unnamed branch" (later called Sacawaxhit Creek), then south along the branch for 500 perches, and finally east back to Gardiner's Creek (Patents AB&H:53, 221, 227). In the early 1650s this property was restored to Luke Gardiner, who then sold it to Hugh Hopewell in 1660 (Beary 1983:23).
- 39. Menard (1973) and Pogue (1983a) locate Hogpen Neck adjacent to Mattapany-Sewall, <u>east</u> of Gardiner's Creek. This does not correspond to the original patent, and probably results from the confusion about Hogpen Neck and Hopewell-White which exists in 17th and 18th century records.
- 40. Ward's Patuxent estates included both those around Mattapany as well as "The Schoolhouse," a parcel on the north side of the river (Patents AB&H:272).
- 41. The lands patented by Warr, Hopewell and White, and van Enden added up to 700 acres, 50 acres less than the property Utie called "Mattapenny." At least some of the additional 50 acres had been purchased by the Uties (Arch. MD. XLIX:92). The Rent Roll of 1660 indicates that Utie owned 800 acres in Harvey Hundred, including Hogpen Neck. This could mean that Hogpen Neck was part of Utie's Mattapenny, but the known inaccuracies in the Rent Roll (e.g., Hogpen Neck was really only 150 acres, Bynden was probably 250 acres), as well as later documentary evidence, suggests that this was not the case.
- 42. Shortly before this, Sewall had requested 400 acres for transporting himself, his wife, their three children (Nicholas, Elizabeth, and Ann), and three servants (Patents 5:251). The warrant for "Mettapania" which was issued to Sewall on 14 August 1663 stated that it was to be a manor of 700 acres, with an additional 300 acres to be purchased by Sewall (Patents 6:42). Thus, it would appear that Sewall's Mattapany consisted of the 700 acres that had belonged to Mary Utie, plus 300 additional acres that he paid for. Four hundred acres were due to him, and 300 acres he agreed to buy, but it is not clear if the remaining 300 acres were a gift or were obtained with the 15,000 pounds tobacco that he paid for the manor. It may be that the additional acreage was a benefit of his close relationship with the Calverts.
- 43. In order for Mattapany's northern boundary to be 210 perches long <u>and</u> to be between two creeks, its northwest corner must be located at the mouth of the small creek later known as Millstone Lake, rather than at Gardiner's Creek (located a short distance to the west). Those two creeks had been similarly confused in Warr's patent 13 years earlier. The fact that the land between these two creeks, known as Fishing Point, was later purchased by the Sewalls in the 18th century, indicates that indeed it was not a part of the original Mattapany.
- 44. Fresco (1989:263) gives Henry Sewall's birthdate as 1628. Although this is plausible, the accuracy of this information is uncertain, since she is apparently drawing upon sources from Massachusetts, where other Sewalls lived. An example of this potential confusion can be found on two World Wide Web sites that discuss Sewall genealogy. On one, Henry Sewall of Mattapany is said to have been born in 1624. However, the other site claims that 1624 is the birth year of Henry Sewall III, a resident of Massachusetts who was the son of Henry Sewall Jr. and the husband of Jane Dummer (Clayton 1999; Heartland 1999).

- 45. The coat of arms of the Maryland branch of the Sewall family has been described as: sable, a chevron between three bees, argent, with a crest of a leopard's head affrontee (Johnston 1909:295; Parran 1935:260).
- 46. Parran (1935:323) states that Jane Lowe was Henry Sewall's second wife, but provides no documentation for this claim. Jane and Henry were certainly married by July 1658, when Henry purchased 147 acres at Shirland Park in England, on which he intended to build. The land was leased in the name of Mrs. Mary Lowe, presumably one of Jane Lowe's relatives. Henry's uncle, William Dugdale, helped arrange the transaction (Green 1965a:89).
- 47. Evidence of the friendship between Henry Sewall and Charles Calvert can be seen in a letter which Charles wrote to his father, Lord Baltimore, in 1664. In it, Charles mentions that his uncle, Philip Calvert, and Henry Coursey had accused Sewall of uttering unspecified ill words against Lord Baltimore. Charles strongly defended Sewall against these charges, stating that he had no reason to believe they were true, and expressed his hope that Lord Baltimore would receive Sewall when the latter arrived in London (MHS 1889:240). The accusations are probably more reflective of a long-standing rivalry between Philip and Charles Calvert, rather than any disloyalty on Henry Sewall's part (see Note 55). Connections between the Sewalls and the Calvert/Arundell families can also be seen in Henry Sewall's land purchase of 1658 (see Note 46), which was assisted by a Mr. Howard (presumably related to Thomas Howard, Lord Arundell) and a Mr. Philips, "who has good interest at Arundel House" (Green 1965a:89). Charles Calvert was Lord Arundell's grandson.
- 48. Hastings (1927:328) refers to Sewall as "Dr. Sewall," but her reasons for this honorific are not clear.
- 49. Parran (1935:323) claims that Jane Sewall took Henry's body back to England for burial, and met Charles Calvert, who had just buried his wife, on the return boat to Maryland. Parran provides no documentation for this, but there are two problems with her story. First, Charles and Jane had no doubt known each other for many years, probably even before they first arrived in Maryland in 1661. Secondly, Charles' wife Mary Darnall had died two years before Henry Sewall, and Charles is known to have spent 1665 in Maryland (cf. Arch. MD. III).
- 50. Jane Lowe Sewall, who was described as a "beauty" by a younger relative in 1725 (Howard 1914:129), was one of ten children born to Vincent Lowe and Anne Cavendish of London (Anne later became the Countess of Shrewsbury by her fourth marriage). Vincent and Anne Lowe were living in Virginia in 1634, but it does not appear that Jane was born there (Roberts 1947:140; Thomas 1913:351). One source (Heartland 1999) states that Jane was born in 1616, but this does not seem credible, as that would make her 21 years older than her second husband, Charles Calvert, and 63 when her last child was born.
- 51. Heartland (1999) gives the birth year of Anne Sewall as c. 1650, and that of Elizabeth Sewall as before 1654, but provides no citations for this. Given other known dating problems in this source, the dates should be taken with a grain of salt. Anne Sewall married Benjamin Rozer, and after his death in 1681, married Edward Pye. Elizabeth Sewall married Jesse Wharton, and after his death in 1676, married William Digges (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:724). Mary Sewall died in childbirth at the age of 33 and was buried near Woodstock, Virginia. Fragments of her grave marker, which describes her as the daughter of "Lady Baltemore by Henry Sewall, Esq.", are still present in the cemetery. She was married to Col. William Chandler, and then to George Brent, nephew of Margaret Brent (French 1981:48; Wilfong 1960:115).

- 52. The younger Jane Sewall married Philip Calvert while she was still a teenager (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:724). Philip's first wife, Anne Wolsey, was a first cousin of the elder Jane Lowe Sewall (Nicklin 1921). It has been suggested that the younger Jane Sewall returned to England after Philip's death, where she married John Paston (Howard 1914:123). However, this is incorrect; Paston was married to Jane's half-sister Anne Calvert (MHM 1915:374). It would appear that Jane Sewall Calvert did not remarry. She administered Philip Calvert's estate after his death. In her will, Jane divided her estate between her four godchildren (including a niece and two nephews), with most going to a child named Jane Sutton. The will was executed by Lady Baltimore (Hastings 1927:324; O'Gorman 1947).
- 53. Based on the value of the servants listed in Sewall's probate inventory, it would appear that he had 13 adult males, 3 adult females, 1 girl, and 4 boys working for him at his death. Their names are listed in Appendix 1. This was a very large number for the time period. The names of at least six other servants who were no longer members of the Sewall household at the time of the inventory are present in other records: Darby Cunningham and Winifred Joanes (who, along with Abraham Rhodes, came over with the Sewall family in 1661), William Braithwell (who Sewall brought over in 1662), John Whittingham, (who had run away in 1663), Thomas Woodward, and Edward Allen (Arch. MD. XLIX:37, 350; Patents 5:251, 490). The latter two left Sewall's service sometime between January and May 1665. Elizabeth Woodward, who may well have been related to Thomas Woodward, was still a servant at the time of Sewall's death.
- 54. Wardour was the Arundell family estate. Thomas, Lord Arundell supported his son-in-law Cecil Calvert and his young family during the early years of Maryland, when Calvert was short of money. This support included lodging at Wardour (Bibbins 1933:307). However, according to Hyde (1953:186), Charles Calvert was actually born at Hook House, which was located on a farm adjacent to Wardour. Hook Farm was given to Cecil Calvert by Lord Arundell as part of Ann's marriage dowry.
- 55. Philip Calvert, who was Charles' uncle and ten years older, was raised by Cecil Calvert after the death of their father, George. This may have contributed to the sibling-like rivalry Charles and Philip exhibited in Maryland (Papenfuse 1995:7, 24). Deeper psychological underpinnings for their conflict can also be speculated. For example, Philip entered his brother's household at about age five, and may have come to see Cecil as a surrogate father. But when Charles was born five years later, Philip may have felt replaced in Cecil's affections. The fact that the younger Charles would one day be Lord Baltimore and superior to his uncle perhaps exacerbated Philip's feelings. Charles, for his part, may have experienced the resentment common to younger siblings. The Jesuit education both boys apparently received may also have contributed to their adult rivalry (see Note 56). The Jesuit schools maintained rigorous control over all aspects of student life, and practiced firm, though gentle, discipline. As part of this "total education", the Jesuits strongly encouraged competition, rivalry, and even spying between the students (Good and Teller 1969:157-158).
- 56. English Catholic gentry occasionally attended Cambridge or Oxford, or, like Henry Arundell of Wardour, the Inns of Court. Both the First and Second Lords Baltimore matriculated at Oxford's Trinity College (Hall 1902:28). However, their schooling can be explained by surrounding circumstances. George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore, had initially been sent by his Catholic parents to a Catholic tutor (Aveling 1966). However, the government shut the school down, and George's father agreed to conform to the Church of England and to educate his son at a Protestant school (George's mother never renounced her faith, and was jailed for a

time as a result). George's eldest son Cecil had completed his education when his father converted back to Catholicism in 1625. Cecil had converted around the same time (Krugler 1979:51). In the 17th century, most English Catholics were sent to schools abroad, such as St. Omers (Miller 1973b:19). Cecil's younger brothers Philip and Leonard apparently attended St. Omers, and Charles Calvert's son Benedict Leonard sent his own sons there (Holt 1979:56). Philip Calvert also attended the College of Saints Peter and Paul in Lisbon from 1642-1646 (Sharratt 1991:26). St. Omers was founded by English Jesuits, and provided a classical, Latin-based humanistic curriculum (Catholic University 1967:927). There is some uncertainty about Charles Calvert's attendance at St. Omers, in part because of his age. In 1645, Charles was only 8 years old. Ordinarily, boys did not begin matriculating at Jesuit colleges until 11 or 12, suggesting that perhaps this was a different Charles Calvert (ibid.). However, 7 or 8 was the age at which boys began attending grammar school (Thompson 1958:11), so perhaps there was a grammar school associated with the college. Alternatively, it may be that St. Omers became a refuge for English Catholic children during the English Revolution, and accepted underage boys. It is known that attendance at the school was affected by the Revolution (Catholic University 1967:927).

- 57. Jane Lowe Sewall's relationship with Charles Calvert apparently was something of a scandal in its day. In an October 1713 letter to his son Benedict Leonard Calvert, Charles stated that "many persons in Maryland know but to well that shee and I were Whore and Rogue together long before I played the weake Man, and married her; For which I was and still am reflected on by the people there as well as many here; My Father greatly offended at me, and my Relations both there and here much afflicted for that misfortune of" (Hall 1960:362). The letter does not make clear whether the affair began before or after Henry Sewall's death. This was apparently not the first time a Calvert man had been involved in such a relationship. In 1632, a Catholic priest complained that the First Lord Baltimore had been "co-habitating" with his late wife's maid (who was also her goddaughter), had married her, and then put "her aside on grounds of affinity" (Havran 1962:116).
- 58. Jane Lowe Sewall was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields in London, as was Mary Thorp Calvert. Other family members at the cemetery include the Second Lord Baltimore, his father-in-law Lord Arundell, Jane's son Cecil Calvert and her daughter Jane Sewall, and Charles Calvert's sister Anne Calvert. In 1685, the burial of "Thomas, a black child from Lord Baltimore's" was recorded there (Hastings 1927:329). Although an Anglican church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields was frequently a burial place for prominent Catholics during the 17th century. Roger Mainwaring, the grandfather of Charles Calvert's steward William Brooke, had been made rector of St. Giles-in-the-Field in 1616 (Taylor n.d.:20; 1989:3, 5). Charles Calvert's burial place, St. Pancras, was also often used to inter Catholic gentry (Hastings 1927:329).
- 59. Calvert did intend to return to his colony someday. He apparently booked passage to Maryland from London in September 1684 and September 1685, but he did not actually make the voyages (Coldham 1990:486, 545). In England, Calvert had various country estates where he could stay. He also spent considerable time in London. In 1689, he was reported to be living on that city's Bloomsbury Square, and in 1708 he was residing on Devonshire Street (Payne 1889:xv; Scharf 1967:336).
- 60. In 1667, reports circulated in England that Calvert had been killed in a hurricane which hit the Chesapeake (Headlam 1964a:509). The circumstances of his alleged death are not recorded, so it is not known if any damage occurred to Mattapany-Sewall during the storm.

- 61. In 1672-1673, Charles Calvert built a summer house for his young son Cecil on 500 acres of cleared land he called "Zachya" or "Sachay" (Zekiah Manor) in Charles County. He intended for the house to be made of brick, but it was ultimately constructed "in the fashion of the building of this country," suggesting that it may have been a more simple wooden structure. Because of the expense of building, Charles decided not to construct an overly elaborate house, in case Cecil later decided he did not like it (Klapthor and Brown 1958:9, 50; MHS 1889:272, 284). Given the cost of the building, it is unlikely that Charles would have attempted such an undertaking until after he had finished erecting his new house at Mattapany-Sewall. This suggests that Mattapany-Sewall was completed by 1672, and supports the idea that the house Ogilby described in 1671 had in fact been built by Charles Calvert.
- 62. Calvert's preference for brick dwellings can be seen in the 1674 Assembly debate over moving the capital to Anne Arundel County. Before he made his choice in the matter, Calvert asked the burgesses of Anne Arundel and St. Mary's counties if either party would build for him a "Convenient dwelling house of Brick" located near the new state house (Arch. MD. II:371).
- 63. Although the name of this sloop is not known, in 1693 Calvert petitioned the Privy Council to allow the 250 ton ship *Little Baltimore* to sail to Maryland (Grant and Munro 1966:223). This vessel presumably belonged to Lord Baltimore.
- 64. Clare Calvert was married to Edward Marie Somerset, "a gentleman of great estate," and Lord Baltimore's business partner, but she "fell down dead" shortly after the wedding (Hardy 1969b:412). After Clare's death, her sister Anne married Somerset. Anne then married John Paston after Somerset's death (Hastings 1927:315, 328).
- 65. Charles Calvert continued to provide considerable financial support for his son and successor, Benedict Leonard Calvert, until the latter's conversion to Protestantism in November 1713, an act which his father urged him to reconsider (Hall 1960:361-362; L. Stone 1993:59). Relations between the two became very strained after that. Lord Baltimore withdrew his annual support of 450 pounds sterling, forcing Benedict Leonard to subsist on his marriage settlement of 600 pounds annually (Headlam 1964c:200). For his part, Benedict Leonard feared that his father's fourth wife would cut him out of his inheritance (Hall 1960:363). Charles also paid for much of the schooling and expenses of Benedict Leonard's four sons and two daughters (who were the great-grandchildren of King Charles II), particularly after Benedict Leonard separated from his wife Charlotte (Stone 1993:59; Hall 1960:366; Headlam 1964c:200). The children were sent to St. Omers, a Catholic seminary on the Continent (Hall 1902:139). Charles maintained this support after his son's conversion, intending that the children would be raised Catholic. However, Benedict Leonard wanted them raised as Protestants, and asked for financial assistance from the Crown for this until his father died. This was granted by the King, and in 1714 Benedict Leonard placed his children in a Protestant school in London (Hall 1960:362; Headlam 1964c:200). English

court documents indicate that Benedict Leonard was a violent wife beater, an adulterer, and probably an alcoholic. Charles disapproved of his son's extramarital affairs, particularly that with his housekeeper (by whom Benedict Leonard had several illegitimate children), and he blamed these affairs for the dissolution of Benedict Leonard's marriage. He also accused Benedict Leonard of disowning his children. However, it appears that before Benedict Leonard's conversion, Charles turned a largely blind eye towards the lifestyle of his reprobate son (Hall 1960:361, 366; L. Stone 1993:54).

- 66. It is believed by some historians that Charles Calvert had another son, named Charles Calvert Lazenby (Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:187). However, the parentage of Lazenby (1680 or 1688-1733/4) is a matter of dispute. It has been suggested (Nicklin 1921:317) that Lazenby may have been the son of Philip and Jane Sewall Calvert, born after Philip's death, but this seems unlikely since Jane left her estate to Jane Sutton (see Note 52). If Lazenby was the child of the Third Lord Baltimore, he was illegitimate, since his mother was apparently the Countess Henrietta, also known as "Mother Calvert." He later dropped the surname Lazenby, and was known simply as Charles Calvert. The Third Lord Baltimore supported Lazenby, giving him land in Maryland which he sold to purchase a position in the British military (he was a captain of the Grenadier Guards in 1718), and in 1720 the Fifth Lord Baltimore appointed Charles Calvert as Governor of Maryland. This close relationship with the Calvert family suggests that Gov. Calvert may well have been a son of the Third Lord Baltimore (Nicklin 1921; Norris 1937:114-115; Yentsch 1994:53-55).
- 67. Nettie Leitch Major (in Clark 1987:37) states that "family papers" indicate that Notley Rozer (1673-1727), son of Col. Benjamin Rozer and Anne Sewall, was mostly raised in the home of his grandmother, Lady Baltimore (Jane Sewall). Why this would be the case, given that Notley's father and his later stepfather, Edward Pye, were both wealthy Maryland landowners, is not clear. Perhaps tutors for the Sewall-Calvert grandchildren worked out of Mattapany. However, Major errs when she states that Notley Rozer was the son of Jane Sewall, daughter of Henry Sewall (she was only 9 when Notley was born), so her information about his residency may also be incorrect.
- 68. The Calvert and Darnall families (as well as the Butler family see below) were related through Ann Mynne, wife of the First Lord Baltimore. Various marriages between the families, including that of Charles Calvert and Mary Darnall, further linked them (Hastings 1926).
- 69. The elite families who lived along the Patuxent during the colonial period were closely intertwined. For example, Thomas Brooke was the brother of William Brooke, who lived at Mattapany-Sewall. His sister, Elizabeth, married Richard Smith Jr. sometime before 1679 (Johnston 1906:69). Smith was the son of Maryland's first Attorney General, and was later one of the defenders of Mattapany-Sewall during the Revolution of 1689. Thomas Brooke's widow, Elinor (who married Henry Darnall), was the sister-in-law of Luke Gardiner, the son of Richard Gardiner (Carr *et al.* 1991:253). One of Thomas and Elinor's sons, Clement Brooke, married Henry Sewall's granddaughter Jane, who became the grandmother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence (Johnston 1906:187). Henry Darnall's great-granddaughter, Mary Darnall, married Nicholas Sewall of Cedar Point, cousin of Nicholas Lewis Sewall of Mattapany-Sewall. Their son, Robert Sewall of Prince Georges County, later acquired Mattapany-Sewall (Pleasants 1936:269).
- 70. Krugler (1984:42-43) suggests that Brooke was a Puritan, but the basis for this assertion is unclear. Brooke's wife, Mary Mainwaring, was the daughter of an Anglican bishop, and there is some evidence to suggest that Brooke himself was a clergyman. It has also been suggested that Brooke converted to Catholicism before 1649, but his support for the Puritan faction in Maryland from 1650 to 1655 (he was even appointed as a Commissioner by Parliament in 1652) probably indicates that he was a Protestant, possibly even a Puritan as Krugler suggests (MHM 1910b:200; Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:171).
- 71. In 1704, William Willoughby, age 80, testified that 29 or 30 years earlier he and George Seward had worked for Lord Baltimore at Mattapany-Sewall (SMCC Career Files "Charles

- Calvert"). However, the deposition does not state that the two men were servants, so their exact relationship to Calvert is unknown.
- 72. In 1664 an act was passed which created a public magazine (Arch. MD. I:535). The act was to be in effect for three years. Based on evidence from the Assembly of 1666, it would appear that nothing more than gunpowder was procured for this magazine. In that year the Upper House proposed that arms be acquired for the magazine, since 14,000 pounds tobacco had been set aside for this in 1664 (ibid.:82-83). Apparently, there had been difficulty purchasing the arms (ibid.:111). The Lower House inquired as to where the 240 pounds of powder which had supposedly been bought in 1664 was currently being stored, and if any more had been acquired in 1665 or 1666 (ibid.:84). As a result of all the confusion, the Assembly of 1666 passed a new act to impose a tobacco levy, when necessary, in order to raise troops and weapons with which to fight against the Indians (ibid.:136). Both houses agreed that Charles Brooke should be sent to England with a list of guns and military supplies to purchase (ibid.:89). It is unknown if he did so, and no mention of a magazine was made at the Assembly of 1669. If any military supplies were acquired for a public magazine in the late 1660s, which is doubtful, they were almost certainly kept in St. Mary's City or distributed to the county militias.
- 73. Calvert's concern was probably heightened by an incident in February 1675, when the "Great Men" of the Susquehannocks suddenly appeared at Mattapany-Sewall to ask for a place to settle in Maryland. The Susquehannocks were apparently seeking refuge after a war with the Senecas (Arch. MD. II:428-429).
- 74. A particularly angry diatribe, sent anonymously to the King from Maryland in 1676, complained that Charles Calvert had left the colony in the control of his young son Cecil, his son-in-law Jesse Wharton (who was married to Calvert's stepdaughter Elizabeth Sewall), his nephew William Calvert, his "kindsman" Baker Brooke, and his uncle Philip Calvert the "Pukly Chancellor" (Arch. MD. V:137; Papenfuse *et al.* 1985:880). This missive also protested the high fees levied on the colonists, which were used to "maintain my lord a prince," when he was in fact "but an inferior Irish Lord" (Arch. MD. V:140, 144).
- 75. In order to curry the favor of King James II, Lord Baltimore raised "a troop for his Maj^{ties} service" in 1688 (Arch. MD. VIII:65). This probably occurred during the great expansion of the royal army that began in September 1688, since he was commissioned captain of the cavalry unit on 10 October 1688 (Dalton 1960(II):179; Miller 1973a:46; Webb 1995:154, 347). His unit was one of the independent militias formed at the end of James II's reign. The men of the troop were selected, equipped, and paid by Lord Baltimore. As a militia they could serve where and how they chose. Most of the newly commissioned officers of 1688 had never been in the military before, and would never be again (Miller 1973a:49, 51). On 12 December 1688, the day after James II had fled London, Calvert surrendered his troop to John Churchill (a leader of William of Orange's coup and soon to be Duke of Marlborough) at Whitehall Palace or Wapping. Some reports suggest that Calvert was taken into custody along with George Jeffreys, the Lord Chancellor. Ironically, Calvert was brought to a hearing before the provisional government along with his colonial arch-rival, William Penn (Beddard 1988:193; Miller 1973a:163, 207). That same day, the government ordered that Lady Baltimore and her daughter or daughters were to be released from confinement in Bromley, Kent. A priest being held with them was to remain imprisoned. The charges against the women are not specified, but almost certainly are related to the events surrounding

the Glorious Revolution. Calvert's cousin, Henry Arundell of Wardour, and his family were also arrested and then released around this time (Beddard 1988:78, 103).

It has been suggested by some authorities (cf. Nicklin 1921; Yentsch 1994) that Charles Calvert was a general in the English army under Marlborough during the European campaigns of 1696 and 1707. Haydn (1970:871, 964) states that Calvert was commissioned a majorgeneral in 1707, but he also describes Charles as the 4th Lord Baltimore. Even if Calvert was a general, it seems unlikely that he actually served under Marlborough in Europe. There is no mention of his service in the standard histories of the time period, including Winston Churchill's six-volume biography of Marlborough, nor is it referred to in the Calvert Papers or other known Calvert correspondence. Dalton (1960) only describes his service as a cavalry captain in 1688. It would be especially unlikely for a Catholic of advanced years, who had recently been outlawed for treason (see Note 76), to be given a position of combat command, particularly by Marlborough, who had arrested Calvert in 1688. After all, one cause of the Glorious Revolution had been James II's acceptance of Catholics in the army, and after 1688 Catholics were prohibited from military service (Miller 1973a:35; Watkins 1957:103). In addition, except for his brief command during the Revolution (in which he surrendered without a fight), Lord Baltimore apparently had little military experience. However, officer positions could be purchased in the 17th century, so perhaps Lord Baltimore attempted to do so as a way of gaining royal favor. The confusion over Calvert's military service may also be in part a case of mistaken identity. Charles Calvert Lazenby, who was possibly Lord Baltimore's son and who eventually dropped the surname Lazenby (see Note 66), served as an officer in the Grenadier Guards. After his death in 1734, the Maryland Gazette published an elegy poem to Lazenby written by Richard Lewis. The poem includes the lines: "And grateful Marlborough's worthy Shade confess/If Calvert [Lazenby] had not fought, His triumphs had been less" (LeMay 1964:183).

- 76. In 1689, Lord Baltimore was outlawed in Ireland for high treason. He claimed to be too sick to travel to Ireland for an appeal, and asked the English Parliament to reverse his status (Semmes 1944:103). He was eventually able to prove that he had never even been to Ireland, and in 1693 the King issued a warrant repealing Calvert's outlawry (Hall 1902:101). The charges against Lord Baltimore, and his support of King James II during the Glorious Revolution, must not have been taken too seriously, because during the period 1689-1693 he remained a free man in England, and ultimately held onto many of his proprietary rights in Maryland. In 1691, the Earl of Nottingham certified that since the ascension of William and Mary, Calvert had behaved "peaceably and quietly," and had not taken up arms against them (Hardy 1969a:376). The fact that Lord Baltimore was generally on good terms with his Protestant neighbors in England probably helped his cause as well (Miller 1973b:16). However, this was not the first time that Calvert had been the subject of treason rumors. In the late 1670s he had been forced to flee England, allegedly at the urging of King Charles II, after accusations of treason against the Catholic lords led to the arrest of Calvert's uncle, Henry Arundell (Yentsch 1994:346). He had also been arrested by the Northumberland in August 1659, although the charges in this case are not known (Green 1965b:114).
- 77. In 1713, rumors that Parliament was going to abolish the proprietary colonies lead Lord Baltimore to try to sell off his remaining proprietary rights. However, the conversion of his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, to Protestantism ended this threat by winning the favor of the Crown, and paved the way for the restoration of full proprietary rights to Charles Calvert's grandson Charles, the Fifth Lord Baltimore, in 1715 (Hall 1960:360).

- 78. The only time that Mattapany is described in the documents as being fortified is during the period of the Protestant Revolution. For example, in 1678, Lord Baltimore wrote that there were no "Castles or forts" anywhere in Maryland (Arch. MD. V:265). This would suggest that the fortifications around Mattapany were erected in response to the political unrest of the late 1680s.
- 79. Archaeological evidence discussed elsewhere in this report suggests there were two brick and pantile buildings at Mattapany-Sewall.
- 80. The Rent Roll of 1707 also did not specify any possessor of Lord Baltimore's Notley Hall plantation ("Basford Manor"), but, unlike Mattapany-Sewall, Notley Hall was described as being in "His Lordships Hands" (Rent Roll 1707:332).
- 81. The Rent Roll also indicated that Sewall owned 255 acres at the former Jesuit property of St. Mary's Freehold (Fenwick 1956:218; Rent Roll 1707:323, 334; G. Stone 1982:346). In 1724, Sewall was granted the 150 acre tract called "St. Peter's" in St. Mary's City. St. Peter's had formerly belonged to Sewall's step-uncle, Philip Calvert. When Calvert died without heirs in 1681, the land came into the possession of Lord Baltimore (Patents PL#5::638).
- 82. In 1686 Nicholas Sewall purchased from Robert Brooke a 2530 acre plantation called "Brookfield," formerly known as "Mattapany" (Provincial Court WRC#1:401). Henry Darnall acted as Brooke's agent. Brookfield was located on the south side of the Patuxent, but it should not be confused with Mattapany-Sewall. Brookfield, a.k.a. Mattapany, was located in what is today Prince Georges County, on Mataponi Creek (Forman 1982:83; Stearns 1951:17). It had been surveyed in 1650, at the site of the former Indian "Mattapan town" (Patents AB&H:54; Stearns 1951:17).
- 83. Susanna Burgess Sewall was indirectly involved in early investigations into the nature of electricity. A letter written in 1683 by William Digges, Lady Baltimore's son-in-law, came to the attention of the renowned scientist Robert Boyle, who described its contents in one of his books. The letter was later reproduced in full in a 1745 report by the Rev. Henry Miles concerning "luminous Emanations" from bodies. According to Digges, Susanna Sewall experienced "a strange Flashing of Sparks (seem'd to be of Fire) in all the wearing Apparel she put on." A number of witnesses reported that from November to February, whenever her clothes "were shaken, [they] would fly out in Sparks, and make a Noise much like unto

Bay leaves when flung into the Fire; and one Spark litt onto Major Sewall's Thumb-nail, and there continued at least a Minute before it went out, without any Heat: All which happened in the Company of My Lady Baltimore, her Mother-in-law, for some time before the Death of her son Cecilius Calvert, had the like happened to her; which has made Madam Sewall much troubled at what has happened to her. They caused Mrs. Susanna Sewall one Day to put on her Sister Digges's Petticoat, which they had tried beforehand, and would not sparkle; but at Night, when Madam Sewall put it off, it would sparkle as the rest of her own

Garments did" (Royal Society of London 1746:443-444). Reverend Miles went to note that he had observed a similar phenomenon while petting a cat, or when a woman brushed her hair, suggesting that the Sewall women were especially strong conductors of static electricity.

- 84. His grandson Nicholas, who owned Charles' Gift for much of the 18th century, was given one enslaved girl (Wills TA1:66).
- 85. In his will, Henry Sewall "being weake and infirm in body," asked his father to give to his widow one-third of the land he was entitled to, with his sons Henry Jr. and Nicholas to divide the rest. If either boy died before the age of 21, the survivor was to get all the land. The eldest son was also to have four slaves who had been given to Henry Sr. as a wedding present (Wills

- PC1:272). Henry Sewall Jr. died in 1780, leaving his widow Mary (d. 1794) and children Charles, Henry, Clement, Mary, Dorothy, and Susannah (Fresco 1989; Wills JJ1:118, JJ2:99).
- 86. The will of Nicholas Sewall Jr., dated 28 October 1727 and taken when he was "Sick and Weak of Body," leaves his estate to Nicholas Lewis Sewall (Wills 20:371-372). According to the will, Nicholas Jr. was living at Mattapany-Sewall at the time. The will also speaks of improvements to Henry Sewall's "goods and chattel" made by his brother Nicholas Jr., suggesting possibly that alterations were made to Mattapany-Sewall at that time.
- 87. Nicholas Lewis Sewall sent his sons to St. Omers College in Flanders for their education. While there, he arranged for them to be supplied with "pocket money, linnen, cloaths, taylors expenses, hatts, shoes, stockings, etc., and travelling expenses" (Holt 1979:236; Spalding 1931: 139-140).
- 88. Because of their similar names, it is easy to confuse Nicholas Lewis Sewall and Nicholas Sewall. Nicholas Sewall lived at Charles' Gift, also known as Little Eltonhead Manor, located on Cedar Point. This was long the home plantation of the Sewall family, and had been passed on by Maj. Nicholas Sewall to his son Charles in 1737. Charles was married to Eleanor Brooke, and had two sons Charles and Nicholas. In 1742, Nicholas inherited the manor from his father. He married Mary Darnall, and their children included Nicholas Jr., Charles, Robert (who later purchased Mattapany-Sewall), Henry, Mary, Sarah, and Catherine. Nicholas died in 1798, and left Charles' Gift to Nicholas Jr. (Wills JJ2:217-218). He was married to Mary Fenwick, and their children included Henry L., Robert, Catherine L., and Maria Laura. Nicholas Jr. died in 1813, leaving the plantation to his minor sons Henry and Robert. His daughter Catherine was given land adjoining the property "lately owned by my brother Robert Sewall," perhaps a reference to Mattapany-Sewall (Johnston 1909:293-295; Wills JJ3:312).
- 89. In August, two of Nicholas Sewall's slaves, possibly taken in the raid on Cedar Point, were re-captured from the British on the Eastern Shore (Arch. MD. XLVII:462).
- 90. According to legend, the Revolutionary War hero Marquis de Lafayette was once entertained at Mattapany-Sewall. The reception room on the first floor of the house was supposedly left unchanged from that time until the sale of the house to the Weschlers in the 1930s (Knight 1942:112-114). This story appears to be based on Thomas family tradition, since the Thomases are described as the hosts. However, the Thomases did not acquire Mattapany Sewall until 1840. This would suggest that Lafayette was really entertained at Deep Falls or some other Thomas family property, or that they absorbed a Sewall tradition into their own. The Thomases downplayed the presence of the Sewalls at Mattapany, claiming that they owned it for only a short time (Hilda Thomas Mumford 1994, personal communication), so it may be that tradition has confused Lafayette's hosts. The story is plausible, since the Marquis was in St. Mary's County in 1781 (Beitzell 1975:87). As a Catholic, albeit one who strongly supported toleration towards Protestants in France, it would not be surprising for Lafayette to seek the company of Nicholas Lewis Sewall, one of the leading Catholics in St. Mary's County.
- 91. Nicholas Lewis Sewall's son Henry was also assessed in 1793. He was living at Mattapany Sewall, and had one male or female slave between the ages 8-14 (worth 15 pounds), two male slaves between 14-45 (90 pounds), and 35 pounds 10 shillings in other property, for a total estate of 140 pounds 10 shillings. This assessment was unchanged in 1794, but by 1796 one of his adult slaves was gone, and the total value of the estate was only 96 pounds. The

- 1801 assessment has Nicholas Lewis as the owner of Mattapany-Sewall, while Henry is not listed. However, Nicholas Lewis had died the year before.
- 92. The St. Mary's County Debt Books for the 1750s indicate that Charles Sewall owned a 117 acre tract also known as "Sewall's Discovery." In 1756, it was apparently renamed "Richard's Discovery" (Reno 1995).
- 93. The patent gives this length as 260 perches, not 160 perches. However, as with many of the patents in the Mattapany area, this appears to be incorrect, since the former length would cause the boundary of Sewall's Discovery to considerably overlap that of Mattapany-Sewall.
- 94. The Smith holdings at Mattapany-Sewall continued into the 19th century. For example, in 1814 Darcus Smith deeded to Joseph Sanner Jr. her right to a portion of the tract, while in 1816 there was a deed transfer of "Mattapony-Sewell" between Job Smith and Basil Smith (Fenwick 1982:492).
- 95. In 1824 this property included "Holton Mill," on Pine Hill Run (Pogue 1983a:39).
- 96. The 1796 will of Nicholas Lewis Sewall (Wills JJ2:251-253) is quite interesting. In it, he left to his son Henry that part of Mattapany-Sewall which lay east of a line which began at the mouth of a small gully on the Patuxent, ran up the gully to a place opposite the main dwelling house, then passed through the middle of the house to a gate called Mill Gate, then ran straight from the gate to the head of a gully where a mulberry tree and wild cherry tree stood, then across a "branch that leads to where I had a mill", then to a fence on the west side of the branch, then along the branch to the road that passed by the north side of the "church or chapel lately erected" [St. Nicholas], and finally following the road to the property boundary. Nicholas Lewis's daughter Lettice was to have the rest of the plantation during her lifetime, along with half the dwelling house and use of the kitchen, plus the use of half "of my other houses on any part of my land." At her death, Lettice's property was to go to Henry. Henry and Lettice were given the liberty to take timber from any portion of the estate to build or repair houses, or otherwise improve the plantation. Henry was given two slaves, a boy named William and man named Jacob. Lettice was left a mulatto slave named Anne, and "her present and future increase," along with a boy named Joe (son of Molly). Lettice was also given "a single riding chair or sulky, which I bought for her," and a horse called "Driver." Another daughter, Eleanor Pye (wife of Walter Pye), inherited two slaves, a girl called Lall and a boy named Peter (son of Harry and Nell). The rest of the estate was to be equally divided between the three heirs, except for 10 pounds given to sons Fr. Charles and Fr. Nicholas Lewis Jr., "to remind them of me," and three pounds left to Rev. James Walton. (Sewall's last daughter, Ann, had died in 1789). By 1800, Mattapany-Sewall belonged wholly to Henry Sewall, so perhaps Lettice had married, or her share was bought out. Lettice was married to Francis Taney (d. 1802), but the date of their wedding is unknown (Fresco 1989:282; Papenfuse et al. 1985:725).
- 97. The deed's validation date was some two weeks after Henry Sewall's death, which was reported on 22 November 1801 (Fresco 1989:452). Robert Sewall claimed that Henry had first agreed to sell Mattapany-Sewall in October 1801 (Mattapany Sewall Papers, it. 19).
- 98. Mary Brent Sewall married Philip Barton Key, the brother of Francis Scott Key. When Mary died at Poplar Hill in 1831, Key married her cousin, Maria Laura Sewall (1812-1897), the daughter of Nicholas Sewall Jr. of Cedar Point (Bowie 1947:585).
- 99. Although no mulatto slaves were listed at Mattapany in the 1860 Slave Census, Thomas family tradition holds that Richard Thomas Jr. fathered mulatto children after the war (Hilda Thomas Mumford 1994, personal communication).

- 100. Jane Thomas received a bounty for Briscoe from the Federal government in 1864 (Callum 1990:61). This bounty, of up to \$300, was paid to any slaveholder who permitted a slave to enlist, provided the owner signed a manumission agreement and an oath of allegiance to the government. Given her family's Southern sympathies, Jane Thomas probably agreed to Briscoe's departure for economic reasons, because during the war the market value of slaves had plummeted.
- 101. A popular song in the South, "The French Lady," described Richard Thomas's exploits during the war (Semmes 1943:225). As might be expected, attitudes towards Thomas in the North were very different. Union general John Dix described his prisoner as a "crack brained fellow who can do no mischief beyond his individual capacity, mental and physical, which is constitutionally small." Nevertheless, Dix felt Thomas was too dangerous to release (Clark 1959:262).
- 102. Armstrong Thomas (1963:117, 255) suggests that all three brothers inherited Mattapany, with Richard getting the mansion, but that since they could not agree on how to divide the property, they took the matter to court for arbitration. This is not supported by Jane Thomas's will, but would explain why Richard sued both his brothers over Mattapany in 1873.
- 103. George and Ellen's eldest son, Richard Brook Thomas, died at Mattapany in 1874, at age six (Fresco 1989:466).
- 104. James Walter Thomas was related to the Thomas's of Mattapany. He was born at Deep Falls in 1855, but moved to Cumberland, Md. in 1878 (Johnson's Makers of America Series 1912:228-229). It is not clear if his observations of the ruins at Mattapany were madebetween 1855 and 1878, or later, when he wrote *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*.



106. Newspaper articles from the 1930s and 1940s suggested the house was built in 1827 or 1837 (Thomas 1963:197-200), but they are probably referring to the additions.

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APPENDIX 1:

Probate Inventory of Henry Sewall, 1665

The inventory of the estate of Henry Sewall, taken 8 May 1665 (Testamentary Proceedings 1E:137-139)

In the Kitchen the Brass 1 Lymbeck [alembric-a type of distiller] One Iron Kettle & Iron pott the pewter 2 brass Candlesticks one chafen dish one brass skimer one brass ladle one warming pann	0800 1500 0400 0600 0150
In the Quarter one Mill	1200
In the chamber over Madam Sewalls Roome 4 doz. of black boxes 2 house college one mark saddle 2 bridges	1000 [error?] 0200
3 horse collars one pack saddle 2 bridles the ropes Church Stuff & a challice 2 blankets one bolster 2 pillows one red	0200 3000
rugg one pr ^e [pair] curtaines & vallence One Quilt and one Covering one thousand [misprint?] One trunck of sheets table linnen & Napkins	0800 1000 3000
In the Dyneing Room One feather bedd one Rugg one bolster 2 pillows 1 pr ^e of Holland sheets 2 Blanckets one flock bed flock bolster one pr ^e curtaines	1800
plaite ffour Silver Tankards one Silver plaite one Salt sellar one Sugar Dish 2 sack cups one dram cup halfe a doz. of spoones one Silver porringer	4000
One Leather chaire One Looking glass one small Sesterne [cistern]	[? value missing, page torn]
Madam Sewalls lodging Roome Seven Letherre chairs 5 fixed Gunns 2 unfixed	1000
In the Nursery Roome One fflock bed Curtaines & vallence on[e] still	0400 0150

The Chamber over the Nursery One feather bed one flock bed	0800
[servants]	
Roger Towell	2000
Tho. Miles	1600
Jonas Jorden	2000
John Addison	1800
John Cooke	2000
Wm. Kerckby	2000
Joyce Rubel	1600
Eliz. Greene	1800
George Aldridge	1800
Abraham Rhodes	1800
Jeremy Cunikin	0800
Wm. Sardginson	1800
Eliz. Woodward	1600
Wm. Thompson	1000
Wm. Turvile	2000
Wm. Brakan	2000
Christopher Barns	1800
Joseph Hatch	1800
Anne Davies	0800
Edw. Savage	1200
Walter Greene	2500
2 horses 1 Mare 2 Horse colts	7000
19 Sowes 8 barrowes [hogs] 2 bores & some piggs	2000
Seven yearlings six Cowes with calfe one Cow	
more without Calfe 3 stears at 2 yeare old	4400
1 steare at 3 yeare ould one Heifer 2 years	
old	
sum tot	73520

APPENDIX 2:

Probate Inventory of Nicholas Sewall, Jr., 1732

The inventory of the estate of Nicholas Sewall Jr., taken 7 August 1732 (Inventories 16:554)

78 head of Cattle	72.12.06
36 Ditto of Sheep	8.12.00
11 Negroes	233.00.00
1 Old Small Trunk	0.04.06
66 Head of Hoggs	25.07.06
1 Black Walnut Table	1.00.00
18 Chairs	1.16.00
1 Gun	1.00.00
1 Old Tea Table	0.05.00
2 Cases with Bottles	1.05.00
1 Close Stool	0.12.00
2 Old Trunks	0.09.00
1 D°. a Chest	0.03.06
Wearing Apparell	10.00.06
13/4 Y ^d . of Diaper	0.03.06
13/4 Y ^d . of Scotch Cloth	0.03.00
31/2 Yards of Stript Holland	0.08.09
6 ^{lb} of Cullered Thread	0.09.00
31/2 ^{lb} of Stone Blue	0.03.06
1 pair of Scales and Weights	0.10.00
6 Sticks of Mohair	0.00.06
Cash	3.12.07
2 Small Lines + 17 hooks	0.02.06
2 Writing Books	0.04.00
8 Silver Spoons	3.17.10
1 Old Watch + 2 Christells	3.06.08
1 Silver Seal	0.02.00
3 Razours, a Hone, + Penknife	0.07.00
8 Old Books	0.04.00
14 Horses + Mares	29.01.00
5 pair and one Old Sheet	4.08
4 Diaper Table Cloths	1.08.00
10 Ditto Napkins	1.00.00
1 Purse	0.02.00
2 Small Runners + Tackles	0.08.00
4 Diaper Towells	0.08.00
5 Pillabears	0.04.00
3 New Holland Shirts	1.16.00
4 Old Ditto	0.12.00
3 Old Stock	0.00.09
2 Seall Skinns	0.04.00
1 Raw Buck Skin + fawn D°.	0.03.00

0.11; 1	1 10 00
8 Hides	1.12.00
38 ^{lb} of Pewter 91/2 ^{lb} Ditto of New	1.05.04
	0.09.06
14 Patty Panns 11 Earthen Milk Panns	0.03.00
	0.06.05
4 Butter Potts	0.06.00
4 Bottles Juggs + 2 Small Butter Potts	0.07.02
4 Small Cream Potts	0.01.00
1 Brass Saucepan	0.02.06
1 Bell Mettle Skellet	0.06.00
1 Gridiron	0.02.06
1 Hand Mill + 2 Peckers	1.05.00
4 Iron Pots	1.18.07
1 Copper	3.15.00
1 Frying Pann	0.03.06
1 Old Ditto	0.01.06
1 Spitt + Pottrack	0.09.09
1 Old Crack Brass Mortar	0.01.00
83 ^{lb} of Old Iron	0.07.00
2 New England Axes	0.08.00
4 London Ditto	0.08.00
2 Broad Hose	0.04.00
8 Old Harrow Ditto	0.01.03
4 Narrow Axes	0.07.00
2 pair of Old fire Tongs	0.02.00
1 Box Iron + 2 Heaters	0.04.00
2 Brass Candlesticks + Snuffers	0.02.06
4 Pair H Hinges	0.02.08
1 pair of Spring Stilliards	0.01.00
2 Old Plows	0.16.00
45 ^{lb} of Old Cart Hoops + Boxes	0.04.00
1 Brand Mark	0.02.00
181/2 pound of Tallow	0.07.081/2
6 Narrow Hoes + 3 Broad Ditto	0.07.00
5 Featherbeds, 4 Pillows, + 4 Boulsters	16.01.00
1 Suit Old Linsey Woolsey Curtings + Testers	0.10.00
1 Ditto very Old Ditto	0.02.00
2 pair New Blanketts	1.04.00
2 pair of Old Ditto	0.12.00
1 Worsted Rugg	0.15.00
2 Old Ditto	0.11.00
1 Suit Green Curtings with Testor + head Cloths	0.16.00
1 New Bed Stid	0.08.00
3 Old Ditto	0.12.00
183/4 Yards of Country Cloath	1.08.00
1 Cott	0.16.00
1 0011	0.10.00

0 D' 1 II	0.06.00
2 Riddles 1 Old Ditto	0.06.00
	0.01.06
21/2 Sides Yearling Skinns Cur'd	0.06.00
2 Sides of Sole Ditto 5 Y ^{ds} . of Crocas	0.09.00
	0.01.08
14 Gallons of Malosses	1.01.00
13/4 Shooemakers Thread	0.02.07
1 ^{lb} of Gunpowder	0.01.03
7 ^{lb} of Bristol Shott	0.01.09
1 Old Drumline + five Hooks	0.01.03
1 Minet + half Minet Glass	0.01.03
1 pair Old Leather baggs	0.03.06
1 Collar Hamms, + Cart Saddle 2 Bridles	0.09.00
1 Shot bagg + Gunworm	0.00.09
6 New Sithes	0.15.00
1 Colter + 2 Iron Rods	0.05.06
1 Old Chest + Box	0.04.06
1 Old Table	0.01.06
3 Pailes, 2 Piggens, + 1 half Bushell	0.09.00
4 Sider Cask	1.02.00
8 Ditto Smaller	0.04.00
3 Powdering Tubbs	0.15.00
15 Bushells of Salt	1.10.00
7 Old Tubbs	0.07.00
1 Saddle + Bridle	1.00.00
1 Old Ditto	0.08.00
1 Hand Saw + 2 Brass Cocks	0.06.00
1 Cart + Wheels	2.05.00
4 Leather Collar Hamms + Cart Sadle	0.06.00
3 Sugar Boxes + a Candlebox	0.05.02
151/2 ^{lb} of feathers	0.15.06
4 Glasses 1 Tea Pot, 4 Scissers, 2 Coffee Cups +	
1 Cruett	0.03.00
151/2 of Lead	0.02.07
a Parcell of Old Hardware	0.03.06
4 Glass Bottles, 3 Earthen Muggs	0.01.09
4 Old Sives	0.02.00
1 pair of Gloves	0.01.03
=	

t 465.11.091/2

One Bay Horse Silver	4.00.00
A further account of the estate of Nicholas Sewall Jr., taken	by Charles Sewall
10 May 1733 (Accounts 11:689-691)	

the Inventory return'd Amounting to	469.11.091/2
Also with Tobacco as being the Crops	
98061/4	40.17.021/2
135 Bushells Indian Corn	11.05.00
171/2 Bushells Wheat as Delivered in by the Overseer	3.01.03
[next follows debts paid off by various people]	
a Side Sole Leather found Since	0.04.06

[the Bay Horse in the original inventory did not belong to Sewall, so it was subtracted]

0.01.00

One Old Lanthorn Omitted

APPENDIX 3:

Probate Inventory of Nicholas Lewis Sewall, 1800

The inventory of the estate of Nicholas Lewis Sewall, taken 20 March 1800 (Wills C1611-2:187-189)

(Wills C1611-2:1	87-189)		C
		Dol ^s	Ct ^s
1 Negro man named Jacob aged 36 yrs		160	00
	Constant aged 33 do	240	
1 do	Baptist 32 do	200	
1 do	Tobey 30 do	270	
1 do	Johnny 26 do	270	
1 do	Jacob 37	300	
1 do	James 22	250	
1 do	Joe 18	250	
1 do Boy	Bill 14	200	
1 do woman	Rachel aged 45	100	
1 do do	Moll do 40	120	
1 do	Mary Ann 34	160	
1 do	Beck 29	170	
1 do	Grace 25	170	
1 do	Agnes 27	170	
1 do	Priss 17	180	
1 do Girl	Kitty 12	140	
1 do	Celia 10	100	
1 do	Henny 6	40	
1 do	Charlotte 3	70	
1 do	Lucy 9	120	
1 do	Sall 16	170	
1 do	Sally 8	120	
1 do	Betty 7	100	
1 do Boy	Hary 5	120	
1 do	Ossy 5	100	
1 do	Nat 4	75	
1 do	Lewis 3	80	
1 do	Davy 2	50	
1 do	Isaack 1	40	
1 Horse 8 years o	ld	70	
1 do 7 do		50	
1 Mare 5 do		60	
1 do 10 do		40	
1 do 12 do		20	
1 Colt 3 do		40	
1 do 2 do		30	
1 do 1 do		16	
7 yoke of oxen @ 24\$ p yoke		168	
9 young stears @ 9\$ Each		81	
1 Bull		12	
3 Cows and yearl	ings @ 9\$	27	

2 cows & calves @ 10\$	20		
6 Cows with calf @ 9\$	54		
1 Heifer 7\$ 1 yearling 21/2	9	50	
27 Ewes and Lambs @ 2\$ 21 old sheep @ 11/2	85	50	
6 Sows @ 3\$ 10 Shoats @ 1\$ 1 Boar @ 4\$	32	30	
	32		
9 Piggs @ 331/3, 61/2 ^{lb} pewter @ 331/3 a parcel of	1.1	1.61/0	
old Books 6\$	11	161/2	
1 old Desk 21/2\$ 1 Walnut Table 8\$ 1 Break	10		
fast do 21/2\$	13	2.5	
1 large Table 5\$ 1 ovel do 2\$ 1 old do 25 Cts	7	25	
11 old leather Chairs @ 662/3, 2 armed do @ 1\$	9	33	
2 Beds and furniture @ 25\$ 1 old do 20\$	70		
3 Beds @ 10\$ 6 Bedsteads @ 3\$ 6 ^{lb} new feathers			
@ 50	51		
8 ^{lb} Cotton @ 331/3 7 ^{lb} wool @ 121/2		3	54
Some upper leather 3\$ 14 ^{lb} Soal leather @ 20c	5	80	
1 Pitt saw 6\$ 1 + Cut Do 3\$			
Some carpenters Tools 2/50	11	50	
6 axes @ 50c 3 old spades 50c 9 Hoes 2\$			
7 old plows @ 1\$	12	50	
4 old Harrows 11/2\$ 3 ox Chains @ 1\$			
1 Curry Knife 1\$	5	50	
17 old sickles @ 121/2c 3 pair sheep shares @ 25c			
2 pair Steelyards @ 1.25c	5	371/2	
3 Trunks @ 1.50. 1 old clock 4\$ 2 old Chests 25c	3	3/1/2	
1 old slay 25c	9		
Scales and weights 1\$ 2 pair old fire tongs			
Shovel & poker 11/2\$	2	50	
1 Spy Glass 4\$ Surveyors Cain and Instruments	2	30	
16 Dols.	20		
	20		
1 pair and Irons 11/2\$ a parcel of old Copper	2		
and tin 11/2\$	3		
2 wheels @ 50c 3 do @ 331/3 1 old Chest 50c	2	601/0	
1 pair wool cards 121/2	2	621/2	
2 barrels Tar @ 21/2\$ 4 Empty Barrels 11/2\$	_		
3 Tubbs @ 331/3	7	50	
3 Hogshead 50c some old Tubbs 50c			
2 funnels 25c 5 Juggs @ 25c	3	50	
1 Still 40\$ 6 old salt Kettles 10\$ 4 Iron			
pots 6\$ 1 Skillet 25c	56	25	
1 old candle box 121/2c 30 quart bottles @ 4 ^d			
6 Butter pots @ 20c	2	521/2	
12 Knives and forks 1\$ 5 Dishes @ 30c Teaware 75c		25	
6 Barrels 75c 1 Coffee pot 6c 1 Coffee mill 25c			
4 Tumblers 25c	1	31	
2 Candlesticks @ 1\$ 3 old do @ 331/3 1 Server 121/2c			

1 Tea Kettle 50c	3	621/2
1 Tea pot 121/2, 12 snuff Bottles @ 2c 1 p ^r sad		0.61/0
Irons [flat iron] 50c		861/2
1 pair and Irons 3\$ 3 pot racks 225c 2 pot Hooks 25c	5	50
1 flesh fork 121/2 1 frying pan 6c 1 spice morter 50c	0	681/2
2 Iron pestles 1\$ Woodenware 25c 1 Grine	O	001/2
Stone 121/2	1	371/2
1 Wheat fan 3\$ 4 pair Cartwheels @ 16\$	1	371/2
Some old Tubbs 1\$	68	
3 Half bushels 50c 1 Tan Trough 4\$	00	
1 old Saddle 1\$	5	50
1 Sulky and Harness 20\$ 1 bottle Snuff 50c	20	50
5 Chamber pots @ 20c 1 ^{lb} soap 121/2, 21/4y ^{ds}		
Coarse Cloth 1\$	2	121/2
Shaving utensils 11/2\$ 1 Candle mould 25c		
1 Seive, wire, 50c	2	25
1 Seave 121/2 1 Decanter 40c		
2 pitchers 25c 4 salts 25c	1	021/2
Towels & Table linnen 1\$ 12 ounces of plate		
@ 11/2\$	19	00
Deceaseds Wearing apparel	5	00
1 ^{oz} 7 ^{Dwt} 16Grs. old Silver	1	
Cash found in the house	<u>243</u>	
	<u>6087</u>	<u>42</u>
In testimony to this Inventory we have		
hereunto set our hands & seals this 20 th day of March 1800		
	William Hol	
	William Her	bert
An additional inventory of the estate of Nicholas Lewis Sewall, C1611-2:372)	taken 11 Nover	mber 1802 (Wills
1 Negro boy Jerrard 15 months old	50	0
1 ditto girl Bridget 12 ditto	40	0
1 ditto Milly 12 d ^o	40	0
1 ditto Jenny 6 ditto	30	0
1 pair Mill Stones with the Iron to them	60	50
1 Negro boy Nace 2 months old	20	0
1 ditto d ^o Baptist 3 ditto d ^o	20	0
•	\$260	 50

APPENDIX 4:
Probate Inventory of Henry Sewall, 1802

The inventory of the estate of Henry Sewall, taken 10 August 1802 (Wills C1611-2:372-374)

	\$	Ct.
	66	66
	46	75
	31	00
	27	86
	24	25
	33	15
	1	50
	2	0
	3	50
	0	90
	0	62 1/2
1	0	
	6	33
	0	85
	7	30
	3	43
	1	56
	3	25
	3	0
	67	38
	7	67
	356	44
	2	82
	127	80
	6	71
	833	73 ½
	1	66 46 31 27 24 33 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 6 0 7 3 1 3 6 7 7 356 2 127 6

In Testimony of this Inventory we have hereunto set our hands, this 10th day of August 1802

William Holton William Herbert Jun.

An additional inventory of the estate of Henry Sewall, taken 15 February 1803 (Wills C1611-2:493)

1 old Saddle	\$ 5	00
2 Razors & a Shaving box	2	50
1 old horse	30	00
1 Gold Watch	80	00
	117	50

<u>APPENDIX 5:</u> Interview with Mrs. Hilda Thomas Mumford

Sykesville, Maryland November 1992

Edited Transcript

Mrs. Mumford: O.K., so you want to know about Mattapany.

Julie King: Yeah, everything you can remember and...

M.M.: About that particular place?

J.K.: About Mattapany or about the farm too, which...we're very interested in Mattapany, the site where Lord Baltimore lived, but anything else you add about the surroundings would be - you know, the farm itself - would be useful, I think, to what we are trying to do. And not just to us but, you know, a hundred years from now, if somebody is listening to this tape, if they are interested in other aspects of the place...they might be. Because I am sure this interest will continue.

M.M.: Oh, I don't know, it's a...I have photographs, I inherited everything. Everybody else is dead. So I have photographs taken of all of my family, all the way back five generations. And so I gave them to the kids, and I thought this was fine, children and grandchildren...And they said "Oh, that's lovely. Write a biography about each one of them". Well, I have been doing it. Just for that very reason, that they some day - not now, some day - these children are going to be fascinated...

Ed Chaney: What, what's your line? Like...

M.M.: The Thomases. I am the oldest.

E.C.: The three brothers of the Civil War era - Richard Zarvona, George, and...

M.M.: And James.

E.C.: James. Which line are you?

M.M.: I'm George.

E.C.: O.K.

M.M.: As far as I'm concerned...well, I don't even know where to start with all this mess. William Thomas was brother with the governor of Maryland, and he came from Deep Falls. They had been in the Senate, they, you know, they had served that way. And then, when he had his children, they couldn't stay there in Deep Falls. You know where Deep Falls is?

J.K.: Right near Chaptico.

M.M.: Yes. So what he did was, he bought a piece of property for each one of the children when they were going to get married. One was Saratoga - do you know Saratoga? Right across the road - now they've burned it, it's burned up - right across the road from Deep Falls. There's a stair going in there. If you went the other way, there is a perfectly beautiful stone house that he built for their daughter - and that's what I guess he gave up to get the property right on the place. Cousin Truman's was another one, down on the St. Mary's River. Way, way down on the other side, beyond...through Chaptico and all the way down to the point.

J.K.: Do you remember the name of that property?

M.M.: Brambly. William Thomas was the oldest, next to oldest - and then you've got Cremona, you know Cremona? - well, he got Cremona. And then who else was there? Another one got De La Brooke, and they got that one, and then Richard, who was my ancestor, got Mattapany. And at that point it was just a small house, and there was a house up there - who built it? I guess Sewall built it because it was...that would have to be where it came from. And it was...I never knew it had been a small house until I went down there after the government took it and they just

knocked it all to pieces, you know, they took down everything like this. So what you were left with when they finished was a stripped building. And stripped...I couldn't have been more fascinated, because you know when you go into the hallway now at Mattapany - there's a stairway? There was no stairway. That's ridiculous, because there was a great full hall that went all the way through. It was cool all summer long. And on the left hand side, in the middle between where the library and the parlor was going to be, there was a doorway. A great big doorway. So obviously, you once...originally when the house was built you came in from that left side, and then there's this great big huge room. Or maybe it wasn't a great big huge room, maybe it was a divided room. But as far as the kitchen, the basic thing, it was all stripped. They bricked up one room with this great big door that came in from the side. And then Richard Thomas married a Yankee. Oh, it was a great storm in the family. In fact, we were practically never allowed to mention her name, and whenever we did it was always a tease. You had everyone just rigid about it. But however, they always said "when we have a daughter, we're going to name her Jane, we are going to name her Jane", but of course this...anyhow, there it was. And she had money. Her father was a businessman out of Baltimore, you see - this is that Yankee ancestor - and she had a lot of money. And she was the one who built the terrace from Mattapany down to the lower wood, down to the bank, and then she extended the house, closed up that wall, and put on the parlor and the library. The original stairway doesn't even exist...well, on the right as you go in from the land side into the hallway there's a little door that goes there. And there was a strip probably seven feet wide, and that went right straight though the house. Now that was there originally, and went right straight through the house. It doesn't exist anymore. And as you went in the first door on the right, there was a great big closet. And then you went through to a door on the other side to then what was a sitting room beyond - I don't know what it is now - a room beyond. Only that room has now been extended to include what was that little hallway. And the second door you went into, there was a stairway that was that wide, and it went up two steps and then it went right up along the wall, and then turned at the top of the steps. And that was the only stairway. So it was a concealed stairway. You went upstairs to a hallway, but you see, that stairway was torn down and became part of the room on the other side. The third door went into the dining room. But in that seven foot wide area it went all the way from where the stair was all the way to the front. Which was probably just about fifteen feet, something like that. Or maybe more. And on either side as you walked through this seven foot, six foot strip, there was a closet on either side, and there was china and wine and art and everything. It was used as a storage room. And I remember the pair of doors, and there was a door in the hallway and a door in the dining room. And when I was a child we always had colored help, and it was always help that came from my family's ancestors. They were slaves that had always been there, and they didn't leave, they stayed on. The only live one I knew was Aunt Priscilla. She was the only one I knew who was a slave. The rest were their children or grandchildren.

J.K.: Do you remember her last name?

M.M.: Oh no, they didn't have last names.

E.C.: Do you know where she lived, what it was near?

M.M.: Oh sure, I knew exactly where - I used to go visit her all the time.

J.K.: Before you go on, can I turn the radio down, in case it may be making a little interference with the tape?

M.M.: It's on the table next to the bed, and you turn it either way. The thing on the left. Yes, of course you can. I just let it run all day.

E.C.: Let me ask you about this. You mentioned the terrace that Jane Thomas did. Is that the big slope that goes down to the river today? We had always assumed the Navy had done it.

M.M.: It did, oh it did. We always thought that they were trying to make it into a summer White House for Roosevelt and that they wanted a ramp. No, but from the house right straight down to the water into the bank, pretty near all that went right straight down. There was no...there was a valley that went down on the right hand side, and it was so beautiful. Very, very, very old trees. Jane had put shrubbery and told them somebody had planted jonquils in there, so in the spring the whole thing was jonquils. And the ground cover was that myrtle that was blue. And that was the only way you could get to the beach. And that was all dense, thick, and there was a little path just wide enough for you to walk on. That's all it was. But the rest of the bank...the lawn went right straight to the edge of the bank and then dropped straight. And that's what I told you on the phone.

M.M.:

On either side of the

house - I don't know how much you want to know - on either side of the house, going down to the water's edge - and that is back of that valley on that side and all the way down on this side - there was a double row of lilacs on each side. Lilacs all the way down on either side, with a space about that big in between, and they were kept cleared. And at the end of those two, down on the river, were outhouses.

M.M.: Well, what fascinated me was the fact that they had these outhouses down at the end, so rain or shine, whatever it was, you had to walk the whole length of that lawn to get to an outhouse. The men's was on the right hand side and the women were on the left. So this is another...

J.K.: This is when you lived at the house, or when you visited the house?

M.M.: No, no. The lilacs were all still there. But the outhouses...because my grandmother - the next generation after Richard Thomas - had an outhouse built at the end of the garden. I don't know what's at Mattapany now. But there was a big...as you came into the house there was a fence all the way around it.

J.K.: Do you know what the fence was made of?

M.M.: Oh, sure. J.K.: Was it wood?

M.M.: I think I even have a picture of it. It was a whitewashed fence, and the house was whitewashed. I don't know what it is today. You see, I don't know anything about today. It was a whitewashed house. Stone underneath, covered with plaster, but meant to be a white house. And it was whitewashed every year. Then on the right hand side, as you run around to the right, there was one wing on the right – I think it's a garage. That was a stone-floored kitchen. A huge stove in it, a fireplace stove, you know, and then ultimately a wood stove. And a little tiny stairway like this - and I mean narrow, like that big - at the corner of the dining room that led up to the attic. And that's where the cook slept, and the cook's little girls slept up in there. And then you had four or five steps up to the entryway to get into the dining room. So that was...and then when they had day help there and they started taking other women, they put a stairway at the back. So that you could actually get in from outside. Now all that's changed, I know that.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: The firebacks of Mattapany were absolutely out of this world. Do you know what a fireback is?

J.K.: Yeah, those iron...

M.M.: There was one in the dining room, and there was a child, a little boy, sitting in a field of daisies, and there were sheep sort of off to the distance, and another sheep here with its head against it. And when that thing got...when you lit that fire, the whole...you know how...the crystals found the light. I don't know what, I suppose it's specks of ash. And you look so that the head of the child showed, and every daisy and the sheep were all crystals. It's simply an incredible view. Every single one of those things was just dropped into the cellar and buried in cement. It's actually there. I don't know what they put in since for the fireplace.

J.K.: You mean in the cellar today?

M.M.: Yeah, they dropped them down, where we had a cellar. It was, you know, a dirt-floored cellar. They dropped these firebacks - they were too heavy - dropped them into the cellar. And then they decided they were too heavy to move, and they just poured concrete over them. So that's where they are, buried in the concrete.

J.K.: How many are in there?

M.M.: Well, there were only two - one in that room and one in the next room, which is the sitting room. Because that was the old house. And those had had that before my grandparents lived there and the great-grandparents lived there. And then the other two were newer, they were 1840s, something like that - 1842, I guess it was. So anyhow, that was that. There were no bathrooms in the house, obviously. I think probably everything else...I don't see anything else you would want to know about the house, but... From this house, if you went around to the right and then you walked about, when you got to the kitchen door at the back and you walked about forty feet, there was a fence. And that fence ran all the way down to the front of the yard and all the way back. And that was the horses and stables. Just before you walked into the stable yard there was a small smokehouse, and all the meat was smoked there. And beneath the kitchen there was a - what do you call it? - a milk locker with water underneath it.

J.K.: A dairy?

M.M.: Yes. Where it came from I don't know, but there was water. And, so that you have your...you put your great big pot -round pot, you see - in the water to keep it cool and make clabber. Then as you go...and then the smokehouse, then you went into the barn yard. The other side of the barn yard, just as deep, on the other side was the garden. So that up that garden, along the walk to the...along the edge of the grapevines, there was a walk to the outhouse and there was a huge garden that went all the way on down. I don't know how big it was, but it was

tremendous. And they had all the berries you could think of. They had, you know, raspberries and blackberries and gooseberries, and you name it - they had it. And that was for the use of everybody on the place. The place produced - except for sugar, salt, this kind of thing. It was a self-supporting farm from the very beginning. And the slaves ate from the barn and from the garden just as the main house did. It was a shared process. When cattle were killed for meat and hung, the slaves got a certain portion of it. I don't know a great deal about them. I knew Aunt Priscilla because she was living when I was there, and my father had great respect for Aunt Priscilla. And I have an odd family, and my father was probably one of the gentlest men I've ever known. And my mother was a Spaniard, and this produces an odd creature, I can tell you that. These cross marriages...you can say what you want about them, but they produce trouble. So anyhow, I was taught - and there was no question whatever - Aunt Priscilla was the oldest person on this place. She deserved dignity, respect, and good behavior. And they told Aunt Priscilla and they told another woman we had, named Emma - if these children misbehave on this place, you punish them just exactly as you would your own children. They are not to get out of hand. Her children were great little grandchildren, so that's the way it's going to be, and boy it was true. So when I arrived, and took off my shoes and socks, and ran across the lawn and across the field out to the far barn, far side of the...what do you call it? It wasn't even a paddock, it was a great big place. It was way over in the middle of it. Out into the field, beyond where the cattle just roamed. And in that field was Aunt Priscilla's house, and there were other houses there in my father's day. The only one left was Aunt Priscilla's. It was a white...again, a wooden house, but whitewashed. And you knocked on the door, and I can remember the very order. When I saw her...as soon as I would get there, father would sit and hand me a fifty cent piece. And I would run, you know - what? - all the way over to Aunt Priscilla's. And I would knock on the door and she would appear. She was about this big then, just a darling. And she would say "You been good?" "Yes I have, yes I have, Aunt Priscilla." "You haven't been making trouble for your mother?" "No, no, Aunt Priscilla, I haven't been making trouble." So then she would say, "You can come in." And then she would hold out her hand, I'd shake hands with her, and the fifty cent piece disappeared. That was the most fascinating thing to me. I never knew where it went. It just disappeared. This was what it was. Then I was allowed to go in the sitting room with her, and then I got tea. And she would give me tea and crumpets, and talk and talk and talk. Tell you something that's interesting, a cousin of mine called up. Richard Thomas - do you know Richard? He is the one who manages Deep Falls. Three boys own it. Andy, Richard, and Bobby all three own it. Richard's certainly more interested in the past. The other two aren't, but I don't blame Richard. But anyhow, he called me up one day and said, "Hilda, I want you to have lunch with me down at the old place." So I went down. But he said - before he hung up - he said, "I want you to meet some...well, somebody wants to meet you." And I said, "Well fine." He said, "They're black." You can see how well I know him. He said, "Do you...uh...she's black." I said, "So what." So we dined, this black lady and myself, in the dining room down there at that elegant restaurant. We had no sooner sat down then Richard announced he had an engagement {Mrs. Mumford claps} - gone. So I said to this woman, "I'm perfectly delighted to have dinner with you...have lunch with you. Delighted to talk about anything. But why did you want to meet me? What am I? What am I?" And she said, "I'll tell you what you are. My grandmother raised me, my mother and father worked so they couldn't take care of me. My grandmother...I remember I had no home except my grandmother. I lived with her." And she said, "My grandmother lived on the corner of Charles Street and...but its now Pratt. I don't know what it was in those days, but that's where the wharfs used to be. The old name was 'Wharf'. And she

was on that corner on a slave barge. And your grandfather got out of a boat and came over and bought her, took her down to Mattapany." And she said, "I've been doing research for my family." And she said, "I wanted to meet somebody who knew - really knew - Mattapany, because", she said, "I grew up on stories of Mattapany."

J.K.: Do you remember her name?

M.M.: I have it down somewhere. {It was probably Agnes Callum -- E.C.}

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And I said to her, "The...I want to know what my grandparents were like. Your grandmother could tell me. You know, you could tell me from what she knew." She said, "She never talked about Captain Thomas. He was a very, very" - they were all English educated -"very, very British and very, very conservative and very rigid." She said, "He lived on the farm and ran the place, but he had an overseer who was black. They were all black, they were always done that way. So that his...he had been badly hurt in the Civil War, so", she said, "his job apparently, according to my grandmother, was just to give support to the manager. But the place was run by blacks. She said that, that he wasn't well enough to." Well, he ended up married with six sons. So I guess they ran it something like this. Now I haven't any idea. It must have been something. But she said, "Your grandmother was a different story." Well, she was, she was. You see, well, she was an absolutely incredible person and everybody loved her. She was just a ... even I can't imagine why she...it was a dreadful place to have lived. She was born and brought up in Richmond and met my grandfather in the hospital, and then after the war married him. And it's a...it must have been a dreadful place because there were no friends. There was nothing, actually. No jobs were there. All black, there wasn't a white person there. That was the nearest you came to it. You went down to Fishing Point. There was...I have forgotten the name of that man who ran it - Travis.

J.K.: Who ran what? Millstone Landing?

M.M.: No, our wharf - Mattapany.

J.K.: Millstone?

M.M.: Millstone. We owned that. We owned all the way through that. We owned all the land in there. So that...and Millstone was built to take the pilots off of our....off of Mattapany, that was. And then everybody else, of course, who wanted to use it, did. But...now why did I draw in on Millstone Landing? I don't know. Anyhow, the...this woman that...this woman that I met, her grandmother had lived there on the place. She said it was a good place to be. A few of the slaves left after the war, but not many. She said some of the young ones were all afire. Boy, they were free and they were gone. But she said enough stayed on the place at the time to run it. And then grandmother did a typical thing for the kind of woman she was. She brought all the slaves in men, women, and children, the whole lot. And she said, "There isn't anything I can do for you." The war was over. Difficult days were there. So she said, "I don't know where I am. You've got a little, but we've got a little. So we'll just have to pool everything ourselves." So she took pieces of paper, wrapping paper, and cut them into, you know, like that. And she marked them '\$1', '\$5', '\$10', '\$20', whatever it was. She just made it up. And she said, "Now you have to keep records, and I have to keep records." And she said, "You do all the cleaning for me. You do the washing for me. You do the...you do all the cooking for me. You..." The men worked in the field. She listed these, they were all written down. This is what you do. You've got to keep track of every single hour that you spend, you know. Except that they didn't do it in hours, they did it in days. How many days did you work for me, doing this, doing this, doing this. And she said, "At the end of the month, I will pay you in this money that you can see is made of wrapping paper. It

isn't worth two cents." But there wasn't a cent on this property. All they had was Confederate money, which you'd throw out, burn - no good. So you have nothing. "So this is what you're to be paid in. On the other hand, I make all your children's ...grandchildren's clothes and children's cloths out of grain sack, that kind of thing. So that, I make your clothes, and if you get sick, I'm the one who comes and takes care of you." There were no doctors. "So that I sew you up, and I look after you when you're sick, and I see that you get the right kind of food, you get...you know, to stay healthy." Of course she said, "And I will keep track of everything that I do, on a time basis. And at the end of the month we'll ration it out - this is what time I've given you, this is the time you've given me. And we just pay it up. Because as we make money, if you work the land", for of course, the land had been occupied by Northerners, "if you work the land and bring it back, then we can ship from Millstone Landing. And then there will be money." And - and this I don't know at all, except that it's just, you know, back of the brain - but it took over one whole year. There was no money made on the place. Because it had to go back into fertilizer to keep the place going. And to buy what was no longer existing - cattle, horses, something to keep the place going. But the second year they began making money. And then shipping it up to Baltimore. So that's...that's the history of the place as far as I know. Then my grandmother, Jane Thomas, spent her life...her favorite child was Zarvona. He was perfect. So he...

J.K.: He was your uncle.

M.M.: Great uncle, yes.

J.K.: Great uncle.

M.M.: But he was arrested. He was the one who sailed down the Chesapeake Bay, dressed as a woman, took over the...very great hero. Anyhow, he was captured later on. Brought to a prison up there and...he sailed up to the island off of New York City. It's an army base, right on an island, right above New York. He was plunked there, plunked there, and his mother spent all her time trying to get him out of jail. In the end she bought him out, quite literally bought him out, and she brought him home because by that he was ill, very ill. Then she got him well, and then he took off right away, he was a soldier of fortune. He ran off to Italy and he fought in Garibaldi's War. Anyway, you know, he had a career and went and fought for Russia. And then came back, and he came back still a single man and a drunk. And so he took up the cottage. He had settled after my grandmother died, after my great...Jane Armstrong died, Jane Thomas died. The problem was left to her son George, who was my grandfather. Because he was the one who stayed home to look after...to run the farm, and did. James left the...left Mattapany, came to Baltimore and became a lawyer, and worked here in Baltimore, and died here. Never came back to the place. Zarvona just walked out, soon as his mother died, and never came back. But he saved my grandfather, because when grandmother...when Jane died, the property was left...about two thousand acres. Fifteen hundred and fifteen hundred makes...five hundred...that's about right. Left a thousand acres to James, and a thousand acres to Zarvona, and maybe five hundred acres or something like that -with the house to George, since George had stayed home to run the place, all that, so he got the house. And figure now that two...between two hundred and 500 hundred acres. And the far outlying pieces belonged to Zarvona and James. He bought the two of them out. Out of what I don't know. I have no idea what he bought it out on. After the war, he had no money. But what he paid for it, I don't know. But anyhow, he bought out his two brothers, Zarvona and Armstrong Thomas' father, James Thomas of Baltimore. He...Zarvona came back and sued his brother because he wanted the land back. He said he got his land under false pretenses. Well, it was a legal thing to run through the courts. But anyhow, that's what happened. So Zarvona built himself a house up out at between Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, nearer Charlotte Hall. And a black woman moved in with him. And I can remember - child, I had an odd upbringing, I can tell you right now – my mother, who believed in calling a spade a spade, said "Your great uncle Zarvona lived with black women and they were the ones who would look after him, and they did." But she said, "He had this house, and this woman lived with him until he died." And she, you know...he was buried at that point, but, but...and the blacks moved out. But I can remember going down there as a child, and there would be Negroes working on the...loading and unloading the great steamers, you know, coming in the dock midway. And my mother would say, "That's one of Zarvona's children." And you could spot Zarvona's children all the way through in that place, all through Southern Maryland - it use to amuse me no end. But they all have a certain line of the nose. Boy I tell you, it's a big, solid nose, and my grandfather had it. They all had it. Zarvona had it, and you can see it on these perfectly, absolutely black, absolutely solid faces. And they were negroid faces. Proud faces, you know, but by gum they had a Thomas nose. It struck me, it use to strike me as so funny. And because it didn't matter...my mother didn't mind it. It was just a fact of life. You have to know this kind of thing, so therefore...just because it's a fact. So, you must know these things.

J.K.: Your mother was...?

M.M.: Spanish

J.K.: Spanish. Your father was...

M.M.: My father?

J.K.: ...was Zarvona's nephew.

M.M.: Was what?

J.K.: Your father was Zarvona's nephew.

M.M.: Yes. And money was given to them. I know what, my father was too good to be true. All the other boys left home - there were about eight of them - and they all left home. One went to New York, next one went to Ohio - who was the third one? Oh, Edward, who was the black sheep of the family. He joined the Coast Guard and disappeared, and then came back out of Baltimore. My father was the fourth. Anyhow, all the way up and down the line, the only one that ever set a foot on Mattapany again, and looked after anybody, was my father. And he did. He cared...

J.K.: Was your father George?

M.M.: Hmm?

J.K.: Was your father George Thomas?

M.M.: No, my father was Tazewell.

J.K.: Tazewell.

M.M.: There was no George Thomas in that generation. There was Richard. Let's see, the oldest was Uncle John. John, Upton, Edward, Taz, and Merrick. If I've forgotten one, I've forgotten five of them. And Aunt Kitt and Aunt Lou. Aunt Kitt was...Aunt Lou never...never married. So, whenever Aunt Kitt married, she got Mattapany. So, that's how Mattapany...my connection with it. My father looked after it, and paid attention to it. And we...so you know, we all went down there to vacation every holiday. So anyhow, that was...let me see, what else...what do you want to know? Tell me.

J.K.: O.K., well...

M.M.: I can go on talking about the place, but it's...

J.K.: Yeah, actually that's a lot of good information. Because I'm real interested, you know, in what went on in that community in the 1800s and 1900s. But the...we're also interested in trying to track Lord Baltimore's house.

M.M.: Well alright, I can tell you that. As I said, as a child I went down there. My brother - I had a brother - he was totally geared to the water. They got him a boat. He had a boat, then he had a sailboat, and he was always there. He had...we each had a little black attendant. His was Raymond. And Raymond was something. So one time a big horse fell off the bank. It went down to the bottom, broke a leg, and had to be shot. Well, you can't...how are you going to pick up a horse down on the...that's on the beach. It's dead, and you've got these banks. Anyhow, you're not...they dug a hole on the beach and buried it. And I remember George. I used to trail behind him. And George...I can remember George saying, "Raymond, I bet you can't jump over that grave." And he said, "Bet I can." He said, "No, you can't jump over that abyss."

J.K.: Horse grave?

M.M.: Yes, well of course, the poor horse's grave. So he said, "Alright, I'll take you up on it. Take you up on it. Bet you fall into the hole. And I can see Raymond. I looked at him out of the corner of his eye, and he said, "'Taint fittin' for a colored boy to jump before a white boy. You jump." Well, he did jump, and he went right through the horse. So for one week he was not allowed in the main house. I can tell you he smelled to high heaven. I can tell you that. And you can't wash that off. I mean with water. It was something. Anyway, I can...Raymond was hung in the end. You know, along came...it's crazy, you know. He had to get away, he wanted to make money and do things. He got in with a Baltimore gang and he killed a man, and they hung him. And he was a nice kid. And he really was a bright, bright kid. So it's sad, anyhow, and for what? And so father would take me when I would go down there. I was just...I adored the place, just loved it. So we walked the place. And if you went across, here's Mattapany with the water up there going by. And here's a great big cattle field. But if you want to, call it...call it stable yard, only it was like, it was like a lawn, with the big stables in the middle of it. And there was a fence on the other side of it, going like that, so you go through the whole yard like this. Aunt Priscilla's house was over there. We pass her house and go over toward...just due, in that direction, due east, due east. And we'd walk through there and you came to the woods. And the woods went right on down to the creek. And that's the creek that the Navy has filled in. It used to be a very wide creek. Wide enough for any boat to get in up to the time of my father's childhood. By the time I got up there, it was a shallow creek that was easily accessible at high tide. A very, very...I have even seen it, as a small child, when it was dry. And that was already a very low tide, a seasonal thing would turn up. But actually, you could always get in. I could always get in in a row boat. But at high tide you could put a big boat in there. And when you got into the creek, it split like all those creeks, and there was one that came up further east and one that came up west. And the one that came up on the western side of it was wide - wide, wide, wide. Let me think how wide it would be. I wonder what you know? Do you know the creek that runs up on either side of what was our house in Calvert County? You know, where you come in by Solomons Island.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: You come into the creek... J.K.: Hungerford? Hungerford?

M.M.: What?
J.K.: Back Creek?

M.M.: No, that wasn't it. There wasn't any Hungerford Creek, there was...anyhow, there was the creek as you came in and then it split. And you went up, and I guess that's...I don't know what creek that would be. On the left hand side was Back Creek. And it went way up, and there was a

big peninsula in the middle of it. It was the distance between our house, you see, in the middle there of the peninsula, and the other shore. You know where the Roman Catholic church is?

J.K.: In Solomons, yeah.

M.M.: Well, from the Roman Catholic church over to that new section - which as I said before, we lived on the point - that was the width of the creek, of that right hand creek, if you went in back up to Mattapany.

J.K.: Was that like five hundred feet?

M.M.: I don't know.

J.K.: Or one thousand feet?

M.M.: Well, let me think.

J.K.: A mile is about one thousand...five thousand feet, five thousand two hundred.

M.M.: No, I don't know what it is, but I was just trying to see. Oh God. Never get old, don't get old. That's my advice to you.

J.K.: I'm trying not to, but...

M.M.: It's a terrible mistake. I would say it probably isn't as far as from this corner down to the water...down to the bridge, to the road, you think? It wasn't this wide, it was this wide, from here to the road.

J.K.: Oh, to the road.

M.M.: Yeah.

J.K.: Oh, oh, oh. It looks like it's maybe less than two hundred feet.

M.M.: I would say.

J.K.: From here to the asphalt road, yeah.

M.M.: Now it was always filling up, you know. Actually, in the early days, in my father's days, it was wider than that, but not much. And then the vines grew up over it, and when they grew up over it, of course, they covered it in. So if we walked past Aunt Priscilla's and into the woods, when you got into the woods, you came across it, and it was right there. That far back from the...

J.K.: It was in...it was in the woods?

M.M.: Yes, it was in the woods. And that far back from the bank, as far...a little farther from the bank than Mattapany house is. And Lord, I haven't been there for, what?...I'll tell you, I haven't been in seventy years. But anyhow, at that time it was very obvious where Lord Baltimore's house was. That's what they said it was. He didn't say they lived there. They said...he told me, he said, "This is where Lord Baltimore lived because of the problems between the Catholics and the Protestants." And after the Catholics were thrown out, the Baltimore's moved over, to get out. Because the capital city was originally a Roman Catholic city. And then the Catholics were refused admission. They were to be denied completely. So the Calverts moved over to that house, over to Mattapany, and built that house. Now they bought the property from the...they bought it from the Jesuits. The Jesuits had a place there - a monastery - and they were, of course, very close to the Lord Calverts. And they left there when the Baltimores went down there. And so, that's what the property was...the property which they got, bought from the Jesuits. The Jesuits had been given the land to begin with, but they had to start again somewhere else.

E.C.: Did you all know where the monastery was?

M.M.: No. At least I never was told. I'm sure father did, but I don't know. I haven't any idea. It's perfectly conceivable in my mind - it may have been where the present house is. This is a logical thing to me. It's pure guess work.

J.K.: About the history that you were talking about - of Baltimore building that house - did your father tell you that?

M.M.: My father told me that the house...that Baltimore had built it, and that that's where they had retired to, and that it was a very sizable house. It was a gentleman's home, not a great big home. But it was...well, I guess it was as big as the present Mattapany, actually. It was that kind of a house. And then, going west from the house, there was what had been a...some kind of a fort. This fort, father said, "We never knew what it was for. We never knew what he was trying to fight." He knew there was something the Jesuits had put up to protect themselves. Anyhow, that's where it was. It was down closer to the water, so that anybody coming in from the water, along the property itself, could be protected.

J.K.: Well, if it was actually closer to the water, wouldn't it be east?

M.M.: You would be going east.

J.K.: O.K., you had said go west.

M.M.: Oh, I'm sorry. No, I'm going east from the house.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: West you can't go very much out. Further on, you would come to this place right along the water. Now that place never meant anything to me at all.

J.K.: What did it look like?

M.M.: It didn't look like anything. It was just a hole in the ground with stones around and bric-a-brac. That place I only know through him, and what he said to me was, "When we were children, there were, you know, there were stones around in the woods there, and these were old stones. We never paid any attention to it, but it looked like a fort." So they played there, and they had guns, and they played wild games, I'll tell you. Those boys, they used to go hunting each other in the woods all the time, and the point was to be able to be quick enough to jump behind a tree so that the brothers didn't shoot you. And you know, with all of this kind of foolishness - it was live guns - but with all of this they never killed each other. I don't know why.

J.K.: You mean, live guns from the site? Live guns that they found there?

M.M.: No. They all got their own guns.

J.K.: Oh, their own guns.

M.M.: No, but they used the others when they were younger. You see, when they were very young. You played that it was a fort. But when you were older you became...you wanted something real, so you began battling your brothers. But they were all taught to shoot young, because they killed anything on the place to eat. You know, you would kill rabbits, you would kill anything to eat. And the black people would always be...ate 'possums down there.

J.K.: What do you remember of Lord Baltimore's house?

M.M.: I only remember that...now that was...in the first place, it was bigger and it had a cellar.

J.K.: And did you see that?

M.M.: I did actually see that, but I don't...

E.C.: What did it look like? The cellar.

M.M.: Oh, it didn't look like anything on the face of it. It was a hole in the ground. What father said, "This used to be the cellar." And this is the way it was. To me it was a hole in the ground full of trees, full of brambles, full of everything growing all around it.

J.K.: Were there any walls?

M.M.: Underneath all the scrub. Vague walls, yes, but full. Nothing above ground. Nothing. It was just a hole in the ground. So that you could get a marking, you know, just of traces.

J.K.: Like an outline? Or...

M.M.: You could see enough...the land would go like this, and trees and trees and trees, and if you looked at it from a distance there was no hole. You had to walk in to realize that there was

this cavity. And that a lot of these things were growing right out of that. So that's what it was. So, it's a story of...as far as he was concerned, you know, what he said was, "You know, life is funny. The Thomases didn't come from here at all. It had nothing to do with the Thomases. The Thomases came from...where did they come from? They came from Wales, they were Welsh. And they were given the tract of land in what they call St. Mary's County." Now I know it wasn't there at all, it wasn't St. Mary's at all, it was across the river.

J.K.: On the Eastern Shore?

M.M.: No, across the river, across the Patuxent. So that was actually Calvert County, where the Thomases came. And our connection with it, as far as my father was concerned, was that his mother, you see, came from the Ogles. And that was the tie, you see, because the Ogles were the ones who had been at Mattapany, who had done something about it. {One tape recorder stops} Is that you?

J.K.: It must be at the end. Yeah.

M.M.: You mean this has been going all this time?

J.K.: Yeah. Everything you say is extremely valuable to us.

M.M.: I don't think it's valuable at all.

J.K.: Well, it's valuable to us. We want to make sure...we took notes if you...if we would not get all of it. So by having you talk on it, we can listen and listen and listen. Because you're talking about lots of different topics.

M.M.: Are you? That's why. Yes, I do talk about different topics.

J.K.: Let me go back to the Baltimores' house. Why do you suppose they never tore it down? Why they didn't just clear the land. Why didn't they just clear it away? And fill in the hole and farm it. You know, where Lord Baltimore's...the hole was.

M.M.: Well, Lord Baltimore lived there and then - I don't know - and then...

J.K.: Why didn't the Thomases clear it? I mean, once it was abandoned.

M.M.: Why would you want it? It had been there since the Sewalls bought it. Now the way they got it was that Leonard...the Calverts again, you go back to the Lord Baltimores, the Calverts...coming down that line, they had a daughter and no sons, and that daughter married a Sewall. And the Sewalls...that's how they got the property. And then they only had it for one generation, and they didn't want it. And so it was sold to the Thomases, to William Thomas. And that was about 1830s. How old that original house is...presumably that original house was a heck of a lot older, 1700s, who knows?

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: I don't know what it was. And they never knew, they just said that there was, when grandfather bought it...when great-grandfather bought this - Mattapany - there was here a house. And that is the house that had the door you see coming in from the west. You know, before they added the parlor and the library.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: So there was that house there. Now there was...my feeling is - and I haven't been over those papers of Sewall's and never would go over them again - they...but my feeling is that he built that house. And he must have decided...that was not a big house, you see. It was just...it was a big, big room. It was the great big room on the hall, you know, maybe two rooms and then two room next to it. And upstairs there were one, two, three, four - four bedrooms.

J.K.: This is in the house where they were living?

M.M.: Yes, in the original house that's there now.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: So that was a relatively small house. And probably by that time the house in the woods had fallen to pieces and things had grown up. Because some of those trees were awfully old.

J.K.: But what...it just seems odd to me that they didn't just take all the stones and bricks down and clear it away, you know, and just clear the land. And, you know, they may have just left it there...they obviously left it there, but I was just wondering if you knew why.

M.M.: No, I couldn't possibly tell you why. To me, it was probably logical that there probably was - when Sewall bought the place - there probably was a pleasant house there. A small house, in condition, so he moved in to it.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And then the rest of it - so what? There it is. It's a...it was a big place. What do you do with a large thing like this? I don't know what Sewall's life was like, I don't know what he was doing. But I know that when my grandparents moved there...great-grandparents moved there, the little house was too little for them, and they added it and expanded it. And at that point everything had gone except the ruins, which were still at that point very visible, when my father was born. He said it was very evident, and you could see where his fort had been. You could see where the house had been. But it was in the woods, and there was poison ivy. So you know, they may have just thought, "What's the use?" So they took it and put it into what had been just nothing but farmland. And they moved there and built the house and property around with it. But why they moved out I wouldn't have any idea.

J.K.: When you, when you were at...when you saw Lord Baltimore's dwelling, you said there were a lot of old trees. Were there, were there any bushes or things that looked like people might have planted things around there?

M.M.: No.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: It was dense, dense woods - really dense. Tremendous vines. I think they were probably old grape vines. Wild grapes, you know. You know, you had to struggle to get through that place. We never went down...you wanted to go up in the creek. You went down to the water, got into a boat, and went up the creek. You never went through the woods.

J.K.: Now where the fort was - did you see that area? Did you see...I'm sure you saw it. But did...

M.M.: There was nothing there to indicate anything. We...

J.K.: There was a hole? Was there...

M.M.: Well, there was...well, there wasn't even a hole there. There were stones, which obviously couldn't...had come from somewhere, or else it shouldn't have been there. Piles of stone. And that was down toward the edge of the water. And that, presumably, was the fort. I don't know. But there was nothing left. There was no landing, there was no indication that anybody had come in from the water. When I was a child, father said, "We knew that you used to be able to come in and out there, that people could come in and out by big boats." But we never knew the big boats down there.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: We knew that there was a lot of water coming in, so that you could put any size boat in there, but not the big steamers. And they must have had shipping boats, you know, to lug their stuff up that way. We did, I guess.

J.K.: {To E.C.} Did you have any questions about the ruins?

E.C.: Well, you talked about them finding guns and stuff like that. What else did they find in that area?

M.M.: I don't know what, but that's all they found. That's all they were looking for. There were pieces of pottery. This thing, they meant nothing to...pieces of glass, pieces of pottery. That meant nothing. They were Roman Catholics.

J.K.: Who was Roman Catholic?

M.M.: Those, those Calverts. We're not Roman Catholics. And I was wondering if that had anything to do with it. I'm sure that's why they moved out of St. Mary's City. Because their church was torn down with all the rest of it. And they moved onto Jesuit land, so you presumed this was done because of it. And then it was...when was that? 1692 that was. So you've got really almost a hundred years between then and the time the Calverts moved out. But you know, when they lost control of it, they lost the land entirely.

J.K.: Do you remember anybody that was - and the reason we ask this is because we're archaeologists and we're going to be digging - did anybody that you know of actually dig. Like, did any family members dig for the guns or anything, because...

M.M.: I don't know.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: The kids probably did.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: Kick things apart. You know how you did, you kick things apart, especially kids. I never did things like that.

J.K.: I used to do that.

M.M.: And that's what they did. You know, they dig things. You know, you dig around and you find something and think, "that's kind of fun."

Not because I...just because they were hidden

and you wanted to find them. And then of course, by the time I was going everything had washed down. Father said you could go down ten feet and still find stuff down the beach. I suppose. And you know what - I suppose you still can. I have no idea.

J.K.: Did you know the Carrolls? The people...do you know Susquehanna Farm? That was the farm next to Mattapany.

M.M.: Yeah. But that wasn't Carroll.

J.K.: It wasn't Carroll by then, but did you ever hear stories of the Carrolls or...I'm asking you to really...

M.M.: I know, but I wonder if they were...there aren't Carrolls there. There never were Carrolls there.

J.K.: At Susquehanna?

M.M.: Susquehanna.

J.K.: The last name of the family was Carroll. They lost the farm in 1894. But they...the Carrolls got the farm...actually, it was Rousby, and then...

M.M.: Yes.

J.K.: A Rousby heir was a female, and she married a Carroll in...right before the Revolution. And I think your cousin Armstrong mentions the Carrolls in his book, but not a whole lot. He just mentions that they came from the neighboring farm. And I had done some work on...at that farm. M.M.: Well, I knew the house because we used to go over there. It was fascinating to me. One of the most interesting houses I knew of, because it was so different. Rousby Hall, which is on the other side of the river, is also another interesting house. But no, as far as I knew, they never

knew anybody down there. I know that after the Civil War...before the Civil War, there was so much...there was a lot of travel. They stayed usually a week, or two weeks, or a month, or three months, and departed. And after the war there was no money, so there was no...there was very little coming and going. But cousins came. Aunt Kitt from Cremona used to come down to Mattapany to stay. Eleanor Carroll...have you heard of Eleanor Carroll?

J.K.: Yeah, she lived at Susquehanna. She grew up there. She was born and grew up there, and she is somebody I've been trying to track down - unrelated to Mattapany.

M.M.: I absolutely adored that woman.

J.K.: Did you know her?

M.M.: Of course I knew her. She was six feet tall. Absolutely blond hair. I suppose now in my old age that she probably dyed it, but it never occurred to me. She never wore anything except white, and she was a big woman. She was a big woman, great big bust, you know, but solid. And she wore the most beautiful clothes - lace and all the rest of these things. Her father was the ambassador successively in Russia and Prussia and Austria.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And so she grew up abroad. So you can't say she grew up down there, she grew up abroad.

J.K.: I think it was actually her grandfather.

M.M.: Well, that might be more like it.

J.K.: Because I think her father was a man named Henry Carroll. And he had a daughter. He had several children - one's name was Eleanor. Eleanor ended up living in Baltimore, and then she married a Darnell.

M.M.: I'm not sure.

J.K.: Well, if it's the same Eleanor.

M.M.: Well no, Eleanor...isn't that funny? This wouldn't have been the same one. This woman lived abroad all of her life, since the First World War broke. And when the First World War broke she came to this country.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: She was a contemporary of my grandfather.

J.K.: Maybe it is a different Eleanor.

M.M.: And she came to this country. She'd never married.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And she rented, bought - I have no idea - a tiny, tiny, little house - and I mean tiny - up, way up the river.

J.K.: Where?

M.M.: Oh, I don't know, well above Fishing Creek, which is up there about that far. And she used to come down there in the summer time. Now the winters she spent at Doughoregan Manor. Do you know Doughoregan Manor?

J.K.: I have heard the name.

M.M.: That's the old Carroll property. Now that's the...

J.K.: Oh, that's how I know the name.

M.M.: That's the revolutionary - Charles Carroll of Carrollton. That's the way he signed his name, on the...whatever it is. The Declaration of Independence, I guess it is. Isn't that what he signed? And so, that's where he lived, in Doughoregan Manor. And he wanted to be famous, he wanted position. They didn't want him to sign it, because the other Carroll, Charles Carroll from Annapolis...he had built Mt. Clair. Do you know Mt. Clair? Alright, he was the one who was to

sign it, and he was ill, so they had to get somebody else to sign it. And Charles Carroll said he would, he wanted to sign it. The other one. And they said, "You can sign it if you will pay all the expenses." Of what? - I guess the trips to New York, to go up there for the conference. So he did, he put up money. And he signed it. But that became, as far as I knew...I thought that was the Carroll house, because Miss Eleanor lived there in the winter. Because I went out there and stayed with her, and they had a cabin...

J.K.: Where would she stay in the summer in St. Mary's?

M.M.: In this little house.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: The little house just above Fishing Creek. There was a black woman who came every day and cleaned, cooked, and washed and ironed for them.

J.K.: Where is Fishing Creek?

M.M.: Well, you go up from...You go above Millstone Landing.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: And just as far from Millstone Landing as the other creek is that goes up toward old Lord Baltimore's house - there was another creek, and it was called Fishing Creek. Just exactly the same - you went in and the creek divided, and you went up there into Dent's place on the peninsula in that place.

J.K.: O.K.

M.M.: And the house was on the side of it. And it's just above that, up by De La Brooke, where Miss Eleanor had a place. And it was that she used to come down to Mattapany every summer and stay for about two or three weeks. And I was more fascinated by her stories. But her life was a life abroad. So the stories that she told that were so funny to me - would send you into hysterics. I can still tell these stories and go absolutely crazy over them, they were so funny. Anyhow, that was Miss Eleanor. Now the other, you see...I never heard of a Carroll down in St. Mary's County.

J.K.: Yeah, it was a Carroll who owned it.

M.M.: Obviously, obviously.

J.K.: Yeah. And it's in the land records.

M.M.: Well obviously, my father never...they never spoke of them.

J.K.: Well, the first Carroll was actually a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was a merchant, and he came down and he ended up marrying this Rousby heir. And he lived there, and they stayed on the land until 1894.

M.M.: Isn't that interesting.

J.K.: {To E.C.} Do you know any more, or do you have any more questions?

E.C.: You just mentioned the Dents of Fishing Creek...

M.M.: Yes.

E.C.: Was that George Dent? Was one of the Dents a surveyor? Because there was a map made of Mattapany in the 1870s...

M.M.: I wouldn't be surprised. The Dents have been there forever, and they...Patty Dent was my era and one of the prettiest things I ever knew. Now her father lived...her grandfather - not her father - her grandfather lived on that point of land in Fishing Creek. So she would come down...Patty only came down to visit, to visit her grandfather. So that goes back to my grandfather, so went back to the days of, you know, 1840, '45, '50.

E.C.: In the 1870s a map was made of Mattapany when they were having the court case with Zarvona...

M.M.: Oh, was there now?

E.C.: It was made by a man named George Dent.

M.M.: Well, that's who it would have been.

J.K.: The map is reproduced in Armstrong Thomas' book.

M.M.: I should get out that book and look at it again.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: There is so much inaccurate in it that I was very skeptical.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: I remember his saying to me one day, "Do you think Aunt Marie" - my mother - "would be willing to talk to me? And let me ask her a question about Zarvona?" And I said, "Armstrong", I said, "you know, let's be realistic about this thing. Certainly mother will talk to you. Because that's what she is, she's that kind of a person, but she is a realist." And I said, "There are legends in the family. And she can give you the legends. I can give them to you, whatever you want. But mother will give you the facts, because this is the way mother is." So oh, he said, "That's what I want, I really want the facts." So he came over for dinner, and mother was there. He asked some questions about Zarvona and about Zarvona's life, because mother had...actually knew him. And he was there, still living, when mother was a girl, so she actually did know him. And she made some comment about his relationship to these blacks, and Armstrong immediately developed a meeting in Washington he had to attend, he had forgotten about. And as I went out to the car with him he said, "It's too bad that Aunt Marie has become so senile." So I said, "Well Armstrong, I'll tell you, there are facts that you have to face in this world. And this is what Zarvona was, and if you want to write a eulogy of him you better make him human - make him what he was, you know."

J.K.: Armstrong...

M.M.: But there's no mention of this in Armstrong's book. I can tell you, everything is true.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: I mean everything.

J.K.: Yeah.

E.C.: In fact, he even mentioned in his book that there are some certain 'distasteful' parts of the past that he's not going to mention in his book.

M.M.: And yet mother lived there.

J.K.: Well, you said your mother was Spanish?

M.M.: My mother was Spanish.

J.K.: How did she...how did she meet your dad?

M.M.: Well, she was the daughter of one...I don't know the whole of that story, but anyhow...

J.K.: What was she doing ending up in Maryland? I guess...

M.M.: Her father was one of...he came from Valez {?}, the town south of Barcelona. And there were so many children, and they never went to school. They were all tutored at home. What they did, who they were, I don't know, but they were tutored at home. And they were sent away to college, and every one of them married, and every one of them - women as well as men - went to college. It was back in the 1860s, and this was something. Well anyhow, at first they went to graduate school, or whatever they were...college. Anyhow, by the time he came along as the last of the lot, he had a sister who had married an Englishman. So he was sent to London. One of his older brothers took him to London when he was a child. And there he was educated and went to...I don't know where...he went to college in England. Left the Roman Church - because of course they were all Roman Catholics - left the Roman Church and became an Anglican, and

then became a clergyman in the Anglican Church. So when he was finished, he went and set out for Jamaica as a priest in the Church - Episcopal Church. And then there was a big showdown within the Spanish government. In that four year interval, the English merchants who were doing business - had offices and were doing business in Ponce in Puerto Rico - got him in touch with the prime minister or whoever he was, and got him to make a plea to the Spanish Queen to allow them to have a Church of Christ - Episcopal Church. The thing was agreed to, and then they took - the Church of England, Canterbury - plucked my grandfather out of Jamaica and took him over to Puerto Rico to build the first Protestant church ever built on Catholic lands. And that's still there, a charming little old church right in the middle of it. And there he married a girl whose family was Scottish - the man was a Scots doctor, of all blessed things - and he couldn't...the climate was so bad that he actually went down to the tropics to live. And then...and then he married, and having married they raised at least four children. And when my grandmother had her last child, they said to her, "You can never have another child." So she said, "O.K." So anyhow, she did become pregnant. So when she became pregnant she said to her husband, "I will not...I do not want my daughters raised in a Catholic country."

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: Because evidently their marriages were grim. "I want my daughters raised in the United States, since I'm going to die." So, by gum, she persuaded her husband to go to New York City. So they lived in New York, where the child was born, and they did both die. And her mother came up at the time that she died and said to her son-in-law, "You cannot raise these children in this city. You will have to apply to the Church in the United States for a parish." He was given the parish of St. Andrews.

J.K.: Oh.

M.M.: You know where St. Andrews is? He was given that parish. So he went down there to...they had a house and it was on chapel land in the middle of Leonardtown. And so they were given a rectory there in Leonardtown. And my Thomas family sent my father up there to see what...well, first of all, Captain Thomas went up and he said, "The minister, the new minister, has four children and no wife." So he said to his wife, "We have to do something about these children." So he sent my father to collect all four of them and bring them down in a cart. And my grandmother Thomas said to my mother, "I hope he didn't ruin the trip." That's because Tazewell - that was her son, Tazewell - his horses were always very fast horses. He horses, he loved big, strong...and she said, "Oh no, it was a lovely trip." And my Aunt Hilda said very firmly, "That's not true Mrs. Thomas, because she pinched me black and blue all the way home, she was so scared." Anyhow, that's where she met them. She became very close to my grandmother Thomas. And actually, I have letters of grandmother's...she was more fond of mother than she was of her own children. Not that she loved her more, but she was closer to her. You know, there was just something that worked. So that for her money, my mother was Mrs. Thomas' child. She just absolutely adored her, just adored her. So that's how...and then ultimately Captain Thomas one day said to my mother - he always called her 'Miss Maria' - he said, "Miss Maria, when you...I have" - and there are six sons - "I have six sons. You may have any one of them for a husband. John is going to make a lot of money, but he is a cold, formal person, not very demonstrative. Upton isn't very bright, but he's a very good man. So he wouldn't be very nice because I Tazewell, who comes close to being a saint. And he will make two cents for the girl on the way. And then there's Merrick, who is ambitious but not bright. So he would do well...he is going into

the ministry and that will be...". He ended up a bishop, you know. So that was that, but anyhow...who was the other one? Oh, the bottom one. The bottom one was Uncle Brook. He

was the youngest of the lot and he went into...I don't know, he was much too young to know. But anyhow, he went into USF & G and worked for them selling insurance. So he said, "You can have any one of them you want." And mother said, "Oh, but Captain Thomas, I don't want any of them." And then ultimately married Tazewell. But that's how that all came about. But she never let me go to, to...I never was allowed to go to either Puerto Rico or to Spain. I never was. I saw Spanish cousins because they came to this country, but I never was allowed to go. And it wasn't until I married that I got an answer to it. Then mother said to me, she said, "You certainly never went." She said, "You are absolutely, totally Spanish, and consequently it was actually ridiculous. You would have married a Spaniard and there is no life for a Spanish woman. So therefore, the only thing to do was to keep you here where you wouldn't meet any of them. Or a Latin American." So that's the way they met. But that doesn't help you in the end, you know.

J.K.: No, but it's interesting.

M.M.: We used to go down to the...all of my father's...everybody from Mattapany is buried at Trinity Church. Before that they were all buried up at Deep Falls in that private cemetery, including Zarvona.

J.K.: Oh, really?

M.M.: Oh yeah, sure. You never denied anybody, you know. The family saw in the end how he had to live, and his lifestyle was his lifestyle. But in the end, when he died, he came home.

J.K.: Did he ever marry?

M.M.: No. So that's...but all of my family, my grandparents, they're all down there. So I have always gone there, because the Bromes, you see, were cousins. And they were...and they lived right next door. So you always collected there when you went down, because otherwise it was so far. It used to take us...we used to go by buggy from Mattapany to church every Sunday morning.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: Well, it took forever. You went down the old Mattapany Road, and so it took a long time. And then you had lunch there with the Bromes. And then Cousin Libby - was it? I really can't remember which one - ran St. Mary's Seminary for the young ladies. And that's what it was.

J.K.: What time...what years were these, when you went down there? Do you remember?

M.M.: Oh yes. I went...I started going down there in 1911 and kept going...kept up my ties with it until '32 or '33.

J.K.: Do you remember in St. Mary's City any of the old...the old State House ruins? Could you see that?

M.M.: Oh no. Oh no.

J.K.: It was gone already?

M.M.: All of that was a field. The Bromes harvested it. It's also of value to see how far down they have to go to find these things. We did know a legend - whether it was true or not, nobody knew - that the governor's mansion was in the rose bed, under the rose bed. That's what they always said, you know, this...

E.C.: They said where? At the Brome House or at the church?

M.M.: The Brome House. They said under the rose bed there, right, you know...well, the house here faces the river on the other side, and the rose bed was right outside here, towards the church. And they just said, you know...well, that's what they always said. They said the Calverts...

J.K.: Did they say where the fort was?

M.M.: No, nothing else. They just said that the whole city...they said, you know, there was a whole city here once. Somebody had told somebody - down the family - that's where it was. Because those people...some of that family never left St. Mary's. One of them married into the Briscoes at Sotterley. I can't remember who that was. Because in my mother's day that belonged to a member of the family, and one of the places you went and stayed was in Sotterley.

E.C.: Well, that legend is actually true. The governor's house is beneath the Brome House. Not on that side - it's on both sides.

M.M.: Well, I know...a green house? What green house? You mean her green house?

E.C.: No, the governor's house.

J.K.: The governor's house.

E.C.: The ruins. You said the legend about the governor's house.

M.M.: Yes, it was under the rose bed.

E.C.: Yeah. They...we have found it archaeologically.

M.M.: It is there?

E.C.: It is underneath the Brome House.

M.M.: Isn't that funny.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: I often wondered. Cousin Jeanette Brome, - that's Spence Howard's mother - had things that originally came from Mattapany.

J.K.: Did she take these when the Navy came? Is that when?

M.M.: No, when she took them...the Navy didn't come to us. This man Weschler bought the property. When Uncle John died, he had promised the property was to be left to my brother, who was the idol of the whole family. George was perfect, he was...everybody adored George. But anyway, he was to get Mattapany. Then the Depression hit in '31. And in '32 Uncle John was dying, and he changed his will and left the property to be sold immediately after. He bought it from Aunt Lou. Aunt Lou had inherited it. When my grandmother died she left the boys nothing. You know - "I love you dearly, goodbye darling." She left the girls the property - the house down there, and everything in it - and if one of the girls married she could take a share of the stuff that was in Mattapany with her, but nothing else, and the other one had the house and the property and that was it. A certain amount of land around it. So that was her land. And then, well after I was born, Uncle John decided - why this went about I never understood - anyhow, he bought the property from Aunt Lou. Well, she wanted him to have it. Aunt Lou was acting as his hostess. He was in the shipping business, and based in Boston and New York. She was acting as his hostess, and whether she thought she would never come back or not, I don't know what she thought. Anyhow, she sold it to John, Uncle John, and so while he technically owned it, we never paid any attention to it at all because, you know, the property - as far as concerned - belonged to Aunt Lou, who never married. And so we used it, we used it constantly. Eventually, my father bought a piece of property across the river on Mill Creek, across from Solomons Island. And the strange thing was that my grandmother...that Aunt Lou was jealous of my mother and was very, very critical of her. And I quoted something that she had said...

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: ...in support of that. Well, it was something to the statement that my mother really didn't know anything because she was Spanish, she was a colonist. Well, I told my father this, and my father hit the ceiling and bought the place across the creek, across the river, so that I was to be no longer living under the supervision of Aunt Lou in the summertime. But you know you rowed across the creek, back and forth across the river. This is the way you went next door to see your

neighbor. And all of our vegetables and fruits and everything else in the summertime came from Mattapany.

J.K.: So was Jeanette Brome a cousin?

M.M.: Jeanette Brome was a cousin. When the Weschlers bought that property, Aunt Lou called me - I was in college - and she said the property had been sold. I didn't even know it, that the property had been sold, and that they were going to clear it out. She said, "Do you want anything?" And I said, "No". I was in the middle of working at the college. I didn't have time to deal with that. I guess I was in graduate school at college. Anyhow, my mother called and said, "I have broken my leg. You ought to go. Your father is in a state because of the fact that the property is going. Because he was trying to put together a combination of family people to buy the whole property. To pay off on the mortgage, and that would be all right." So I began to think and I said, "Why don't you just leave the property to her?" He said, "Because there is so little money." She had an income - this was in 1932 - she had an income of about \$45,000 a year, in '32. And I said, "She's rich. God bless us that's a lot of money." Multiply that by four, what has she got? - an income of two or three hundred, two or three thousand. Not a year, this is a month. That was money. It was just astronomical money as far as I was concerned. Father said, "She had been living on an income of around \$250,000 a year. So that now she's only going to have about thirty-five to forty, and she is frightened." And he said, "That's one of the things you have to learn. You cannot criticize unless you can see the whole picture. She is frightened because to her forty to forty-five thousand is nothing. She's poor. You know, that's the way it is. So now you have a million and then next you have what? You always have to make more, otherwise you're poor." So anyhow, at that point Aunt Lou went to Cousin Jeanette and said, "There are heavy pieces in the house." I was still in college, you see, and can't take it. George was...well my brother wasn't married, he can't take it. So there is no one. She never had any feeling about any of the others. We were the ones that were there. And so she said, "You can come down." Well, she sent a very big, huge truck. I can see it now - a very big, huge farm truck she sent down. And she herself arrived and she...anything that Aunt Lou said that she didn't want, Cousin Jeanette would take and put it on the truck, put it on the truck. And I tried to buy from her the lovely candle with a reflector, you know, with a cut glass top hanging from the beam in the middle of the hall. I was dying for that, and the other was a four-post bed that I would have given anything for. It was my grandmother's, great-grandmother's. And I wanted it - it was a beautiful bed. And she said to me, "You're so wild, you're never going to get married, you're never going to have any use for these things, so certainly not." So that was the end of that. So all these things went into the car with Jeanette.

J.K.: Is that how you got the papers you said you had?

M.M.: They were in the attic at Mattapany.

J.K.: The Sewall Papers that were donated to the Historical Society?

M.M.: Yes, I found those in the attic, along with...I don't know if you remember...It was a perfectly beautiful...Who does the paintings, the profile paintings that are on pink paper? He was a Frenchman. He was a very, very famous Frenchman. Came over to this country in the 1800s and painted people all over the country, and all these portraits. Well anyway, we had one, which I found in the attic.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And so I took it away. It is Richard Thomas. No, it was William Thomas, the governor. So I've got those just thrown down on the floor. And that's all that I got. The library had already been pretty well cleared out. A lot of stuff...well, I guess I would have liked to...I would like to

have that spinet. Because I was willing to spend the money to have it put into condition. I would love to have it, but she took it, and it was something that she looked at and admired in the living room. And what became of all the furniture? A dozen chairs, all these things, all in the attic.

J.K.: Well, how about if I...I'd like you to do some kind of drawing of the house. You were describing it before. But actually, if you could like maybe sketch something. You know, to draw, like, a plan of the house. It doesn't have to be to scale, but just sketch it out. You can just...if you want to, sit in the chair...

M.M.: I will.

J.K.: ...and do it there.

E.C.: These are...this is a map from 1907. You can see Mattapany there, but...

M.M.: 1907?

E.C.: So see, I think this is probably the driveway.

M.M.: That is the driveway.

E.C.: And this...

M.M.: Well, I don't know.

E.C.: This says 'Cole'. Were there Coles living there? Any Coles?

M.M.: In 1907?

E.C.: Oh, 'cultivated'. That's it.

J.K.: 'Cultivated', that's what it says.

M.M.: Well anyhow, this came up...this property came up to a regular square and then there was a square here, and it was out here where Aunt Priscilla lived.

E.C.: O.K., I think I know where that is.

J.K.: We found the site?

E.C.: Yeah.

J.K.: Really?

E.C.: Let me put a little mark next to it here.

J.K.: Yeah.

E.C.: You think it's out in here.

J.K.: That's what the Navy did. That's the Navy.

E.C.: O.K., this is the driveway - two driveways coming off...maybe they weren't there when you were there. This is the house.

J.K.: The Navy did it.

M.M.: You've got a road around the house?

J.K.: Well...

E.C.: They don't really use it very much.

J.K.: They don't use it.

E.C.: They just come up here. This is a barn here, a barn or garage over here, and this is a house. I don't know if that house was there.

M.M.: That's about where Aunt Priscilla was.

E.C.: But that house isn't that old.

J.K.: Early 20th century?

M.M.: I would say this house...that house that Aunt Priscilla lived in, the nearest thing to it was this barn.

J.K.: O.K.

E.C.: Here's the creek.

M.M.: That's exactly right.

E.C.: She lived more like here, you think?

M.M.: Oh no. She wasn't that near to it. I would say it was about there, you see.

E.C.: That's all swamp.

M.M.: Well now, where are you digging?

E.C.: The house where we're digging is down here. We think the fort is here - it's all been filled in now there. All that fort was filled in, and would be right...I believe down here.

M.M.: That's right. That's just about right. The house...and the fort would have been down toward the river.

E.C.: The fort was this way.

M.M.: Yes. Not up here. It would have been down toward the river. Down to the river. Down to the water.

E.C.: What we think, the ravine is over here, it's all filled in. We think this is the fort and this is the house. Does that seem right to you?

M.M.: Yes, that's right. And down here you get that - that's all right. But the house...the fort was down, but...well, I don't know, this was 1907? Well, alright then. You have to go back to two hundred years. Because at that point the river went the length of the ravine, probably to here.

J.K.: Yeah, this map is...

E.C.: We'll show you the map from the 1870s. It's not a very good copy, but...

M.M.: Yes.

E.C.: Do you have Armstrong Thomas' book? He shows this map.

M.M.: I don't think I have Armstrong Thomas' book. But as I said, it was indeed very, very funny how he got on with the truth.

J.K.: Is that a portrait of a Thomas on the wall?

M.M.: No, that's not.

J.K.: Are you looking for the plat?

E.C.: Yeah, I know it's in here somewhere.

J.K.: Yeah, I remember it was in there because that's where I got the revelation.

E.C.: It's a terrible copy.

M.M.: That was my mother.

J.K.: She was beautiful.

M.M.: She was a beautiful woman. Boy, I tell you, she was a beauty. It's funny to grow up with a person like that. And that was my mother...my father's mother and father.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And she's the one that made the paper money. And that one left to the war. He was shot, his chin was shot off.

E.C.: That's George Thomas?

M.M.: That's George Thomas.

J.K.: Can I take pictures of these men?

M.M.: And that was Richard Thomas.

J.K.: Yeah, that looks like him.

M.M.: Now that is a painting.

J.K.: I've seen that.

M.M.: And then, I don't know...well, it's in the book.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: He came and took mine. He took mine when he took that. And that is her mother. He was a Beall. She was an Ogle. And this is her mother and this is her father.

J.K.: O.K.

E.C.: And that was Jane?

M.M.: No, that's Ellen Ogle Beall.

E.C.: Oh, that's a Beall?

M.M.: That's a Beall.

J.K.: You look like her, kind of.

M.M.: I think maybe I do.

J.K.: Well, I might just take pictures anyway. Just to have them. I brought the macro. I can't believe I had the foresight.

M.M.: I'll show you a lovely picture of my grandfather as an older man, with whiskers. Mother said the one thing that upset him was that here he had a face that just burst and could never heal. And would bleed. And this was so embarrassing to him, you know, this is why - in a sense - he shut himself off.

J.K.: The one whose chin is missing?

M.M.: Yes.

J.K.: It was blown off in the Civil War?

M.M.: Right.

E.C.: Here's an 1870s map. It's very hard to see, since I copied it. Here's the house and here is the ruins of Lord Baltimore's house.

M.M.: That's about right.

E.C.: Where would you put the fort?

M.M.: Well, down by the water. Actually, about in there. But I would have thought, from the way father said, that this thing came way up to here...

E.C.: It may. Yeah, it's possible.

M.M.: ...and then swung around. And where the creek goes into the land, there was a point. It came...this divided just like that. It came up here and it came up here. And on this point I remember was the Dent's house.

E.C.: Right.

M.M.: And then Hodgekins lived up there on that point. But you see, as I knew the place, the road...this was the line of the house, like that. And that was the property and this was the...

E.C.: And this was all gardens?

M.M.: What?

E.C.: On both sides was all gardens and pasture?

M.M.: Yes, they were all gardens then. And this was all in...there was an apple orchard out here, back of the ...there was an apple orchard with this house way down in there. Except it wouldn't be that big. This is such a big scale that...

E.C.: Right.

M.M.: It would have been...it was patterned so that it didn't take up too much, and all of this was in grain. And this right near the house was...this other land that went down here...and this was the vegetable garden there, which came up and formed a part and joined this barn and place where the horses were. They were here. And there was a well there, and all the water that we

had, the water all came out of that little well. Armstrong Thomas came in one day and he said, "Aunt Lou, Kitty's in the well." And she said, "Armstrong, you're not to talk like that. I don't like it. You're not allowed to say these things." "Kitty's in the well." Well, she said, "Go upstairs." And she sent him upstairs and he couldn't come down for dinner. But this is the funny thing. Three days went by and no sign of Kitty. And mother shouted, "Armstrong, how did you know Kitty was in the well?" "I put him in there." Oh, Armstrong. Well, that's where the well is, right there. And right next to it, on the edge there of the garden, past the outhouse and vegetable garden, was the smokehouse. That's where it was. And then right outside of that, there would be Aunt Priscilla's house, you see. When you walked to it you went through the woods. The road came down...where would you put it? Oh, that's all right, it's going all the way to here, that's right.

E.C.: This is the 1870s map.

M.M.: Yeah, that was my grandfather's land. This was Bell's land. He was hired by my uncle after he took the place. He was hired - a white man - to run the place.

E.C.: How about...you see it says here, a 'tenant house'...do you know...?

M.M.: Now, where are we?

E.C.: Right here. Right near the ruins. Just south of the ruins.

M.M.: Isn't that interesting. No, I don't remember. This was in 1870?

E.C.: Right.

M.M.: Well, I have no idea. The only house that I remember is that one. Where did the others live? That's so stupid. I never thought of it. Because there were blacks all over the place. They didn't live with Aunt Priscilla. She was an old woman and she had a style. And everybody paid attention to her when she said 'when'. So I don't know. So they probably did live over there. Now that would be logical.

J.K.: Where's that?

M.M.: The tenant house there in the woods.

E.C.: The tenant house by the ruins.

{Tape runs out and conversation is interrupted} {Beginning of Tape 2}

E.C.: George got, like you said, got the...the lot with the house. So this is Lot Number One. And - I forget which one, James? - said he got Three and his brother only got Two, or vise versa. And eventually George re-acquired all the land.

M.M.: Well, you know, you wonder. I was always told he bought it, period.

E.C.: Well, he bought it from them, yeah.

M.M.: Isn't that something. I knew he wanted to, I knew...I read a lot of stuff from Zarvona's arguments, and I could never see why he thought he had any right to it. When he had been paid for it.

E.C.: Well, I think it was before, and see, as I read the court cases...

M.M.: Oh?

E.C.: ...their mother gave the land to all three of the boys when she died.

M.M.: Yes.

E.C.: And then they went to court to divide up the land. They couldn't decide how to divide it up, and she had said, "You guys split it up", and they couldn't decide, and they went to court and

divided it up. And then when Zarvona eventually died, not too long later, and James moved away - like I said - so George re-acquired the land.

M.M.: Oh, yes.

E.C.: Here's something you might be interested in.

M.M.: I'm interested in anything. I'm fascinated.

E.C.: In 1981 and '82, an archaeologist dug at Lord Baltimore's house at Mattapany and this is just...

M.M.: Isn't that fascinating.

E.C.: ...the result. I'll show you some of the...

M.M.: Isn't that something.

E.C.: ...some of the stuff. Here's a map from the 1670s, and it shows Mattapany - here's Mattapany - and it shows Lord Baltimore's house.

M.M.: Isn't that...

E.C.: Well, it shows the whole Chesapeake Bay, so it's very...

M.M.: Isn't that intriguing.

E.C.: I can show you some of the artifacts and stuff we've found. This is...

M.M.: Oh, isn't that beautiful.

E.C.: I don't know, I don't know if these roads...I guess these roads weren't in existence. This is where he dug. I think it's the fort - he said it was the house. It could be either one, Lord Baltimore's house or the fort. This is closer to the...this is very close to the bank. The bank would have been right up here.

M.M.: Yes, yes.

E.C.: So that's why I think it's the fort. He found...this is where he found the most artifacts. He dug some holes. He found some ditches and stuff like that, that we think might be associated with the fort. Fort ditches, things like that. We're not sure. We're going to go back this winter and do some more work. And then...here's a profile of one of the ditches. You can see it kind of looks like a ditch. And then...I can show you some artifacts. We have some neat artifacts. We found this pot, this pot, some pipes, all kinds of pottery - lots of pottery, 17th-century pottery, all dates to the 1600s.

M.M.: You know, I'm pleased to see all this, because this is what father talked about - bits and pieces, but you can see why boys would throw that out.

E.C.: Yeah, bits and pieces. This is a bottle, here's a hoe, a buckle. This is a candlestick, a candlestick. You know how you use a candlestick. He also found - I don't know if there's a picture - here's a photograph. This is a piece of window lead - you know, you put the panes into the window lead. Some bottles, some table glass, some brass tacks, dice or a die. And the neat thing - and of course he doesn't show a picture of it in here - he found a gun barrel, and it's filled with lead. They stuffed it with molten lead. He found a bunch of...

M.M.: What for?

E.C.: We're not really sure. Maybe this is a way to store thelead. Take a broken gun barrel and store your extra lead for use to make bullets. He found a lot of bullets and he found gun flints. That's why we think it's the fort. Because we went back last summer and did another survey, beyond where he dug in 1980, and we found an area where there was a tremendous amount of brick on the surface, and we think that's probably the house you went to, that you saw, where that brick is. There's a lot of pottery and stuff around there, so we're going to go back this winter and dig there, see...

M.M.: There was construction of the Naval Air Station over there.

E.C.: Right, see how they've changed it. I mean, this is the creek that you played on.

E.C.: And then, this is Fishing Creek over here.

This is the road that leads to the current Mattapany house.

M.M.: Mattapany, yes.

E.C.: And this is the site where we've been digging.

M.M.: Yes, well this is the old road, you see. The only one I know anything about. It went on down right to the water, and the water came in to there. And a long, long pier.

E.C.: Let me ask you, did you ever hear of a place called 'Brickhill Point' on the property? It's mentioned in the 17th century as being part of the property, and I've always wondered if maybe that's where the Jesuit area is.

M.M.: No, I don't know.

E.C.: We're looking forward to going back this winter to dig and to try to answer some of these questions about which is the house and which is the fort.

M.M.: Well, I have a friend, Elaine Cochran. That's my mother's family, she was a first cousin. And we decided to get together, because she lives in Calvert County, at Scientists Cliffs.

J.K.: Oh, really?

M.M.: And she is going to come. We have decided we are going down the second or third week in January, as soon as they allow. Usually it's very cold, but there's sort of a spell in there where it's not so bad. And we thought we'd all go down there and spend a week trying to...finding old...finding...trying to locate what we once knew.

E.C.: Well, if you do that, we'd like you to...if you go to Mattapany, we would like to be there.

M.M.: Well, I'll tell you what. You've got to leave name and address. I couldn't remember that.

J.K.: Well, we might be able to help get you to Mattapany. We can tell them that we've met with you and...

M.M.: Well, it would be a great help, I'll tell you right now.

E.C.: We'll be digging there at that time, and so we'll be on base every day, except for the weekends, but we can get you on.

J.K.: I'm sure they'll give you permission.

E.C.: Yeah, we can get you on base, and we can take you out to the house and you could show us around.

J.K.: The admiral might even let you tour it. We haven't met the new admiral.

M.M.: I didn't know...

J.K.: The old admiral, who just left - was it a year ago? - his wife was wonderful. She loved history, and she loved Mattapany, and I know she would have been delighted to have you there. I haven't met the new admiral's wife, but I'm supposed to call her, and Kyle got after me because I hadn't called her.

M.M.: {Reading from a history of Mattapany} They called it 'Mattapany-Sewall', but it wasn't 'Mattapany-Sewall'.

E.C.: It was known as 'Mattapany-Sewall' when the Sewalls lived there - they called it that. When the Thomases moved in, they dropped the 'Sewall'.

M.M.: That's right, it was later. Well, you're talking about Leonard Calvert. What are we talking about?

E.C.: No, Charles.

J.K.: Charles.

M.M.: Charles?

E.C.: Charles.

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: That's the one you're talking about.

J.K.: Charles was his...Leonard was his uncle.

E.C.: Yeah, Leonard was Charles' uncle.

M.M.: Charles Calvert was the son of Cecilius.

J.K.: Right, and Cecil was the Second Lord Baltimore.

E.C.: Right, Charles was the Third Lord Baltimore.

M.M.: Charles Calvert was the third one, his father was...he succeeded his father in 1675. That's late.

E.C.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: He married Henry Sewall's widow. And he moved from St. John's, his house at St. Mary's - I never heard it called 'St. John's' - and he used Mattapany-Sewall as his primary residence. Well, he moved down to Mattapany in '84. So he owned and lived there, you see, he owned and lived there from '66 to '84.

E.C.: Right, he moved back to England in '84.

M.M.: Now that's an awfully short time.

J.K.: But it's a longer time than any of the other Baltimores lived in Maryland. You know he was...I guess he was...

E.C.: He's the only one...

J.K.: Who actually lived here, even though it was only eighteen years.

M.M.: And then he died, and that's when it then became the Sewall property. Isn't that interesting. It didn't become that until after he died.

E.C.: Right. Well see, he married a Sewall, so...

M.M.: He married the widow.

J.K.: Jane. Yeah.

E.C.: Henry Sewall first got the property, and then Charles married his widow and moved in. Henry Sewall probably built the original house. It's not clear yet.

M.M.: Yes, yes, I know. That's probably it.

E.C.: Then his son, Nicholas - Major Nicholas Sewall - acquired it. It was...the Calverts regranted it to Major Sewall in 1722.

M.M.: Oh really? So they had it much longer than I thought they had. They had it over a hundred years.

E.C.: Right.

M.M.: She got "Charles' Gift".

E.C.: Right.

M.M.: Eleven hundred acres at Cedar Point.

E.C.: It became more commonly known as 'Cedar Point'. It's also known as 'Little Eltonhead Manor' before that, but its recent name...

J.K.: The lighthouse - the Cedar Point Lighthouse...

E.C.: Right.

J.K.: Do you remember Cedar Point Lighthouse? When you went down there as a child.

M.M.: I lose track. I thought Cedar Point was the one on the north side of the Patuxent.

E.C.: That's Drum Point.

J.K.: That's Drum Point, yeah.

M.M.: So Cedar Point is...

J.K.: On the south side.

E.C.: South side.

J.K.: South of Mattapany, past Susquehanna. Yeah.

M.M.: How is Susquehanna south of it?

E.C.: Here is Cedar Point. Here is Mattapany. Susquehanna is up here.

M.M.: And then Drum Point would be up here.

E.C.: Right.

J.K.: Down at Cedar Point...Arundel Sand and Gravel had bought it, and they started mining it for gravel, and that's basically what did the lighthouse in. The lighthouse is still there, but it's out in the middle of the water. It's decaying. But you know it changed the whole course of the shoreline. I'd love to get a picture of you if I can.

M.M.: I don't know whether it would be good or not.

J.K.: Well I do, and I think you're more than worth a picture.

M.M.: Well I don't. I look like hell. I certainly won't deny you anything.

J.K.: {Laughter}

M.M.: Well, I'm very much interested in the report. This is interesting. I'll have to spend some time with you when I do come down there.

J.K.: That would be great.

E.C.: We'd love you to.

M.M.: {Reading} Charles Calvert, son of Cecilius, '75. '66 when he moved in there.

J.K.: In fact, I'm going...when I get back, I'll get back in touch with you before Christmas. These things, as you know...you have to leave your name, but I'm going to call Kyle and I'm going to try to set something up so you can come down.

M.M.: I can't think of anything nicer. This friend of mine has a place at...we always stay down there whenever we can. {Pause for telephone}.

M.M.: I'm trying to get all these things done.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And I've written, as I've said, I've done my grandparents - the Thomases. Researched historical records of them. Such fun. There's the picture I know.

J.K.: Who is this?

M.M.: That was George Thomas. You know of George Thomas?

J.K.: Yeah.

M.M.: I think that's lovely, and that was taken after he was older and could grow a beard. And that's when my father knew Mattapany. But I have the other one, of the young man in the Civil War, and one when his wife was young. It's just arbitrary - I just picked the pictures up.

J.K.: So this is your grandfather.

M.M.: That's my grandfather.

J.K.: Can I take a picture of this? Are these...I wrote down what was on the back of these others, so I need to...I need to get you to tell me just how they were related to you, and that kind of thing. Do you have any of the ruins themselves, or did you ever take any of the...? I mean, I know it was just a hole in the...

M.M.: No, no, I never took any pictures, never had any photos of it. I still don't know why we...you know, we never did.

J.K.: I remember when I got my first camera, I was like, you know, a big ordeal. And now you can buy one of those disposables. I mean, kids can go into...

M.M.: Well, I don't know. These kids, all they do is drive me absolutely up the wall. So much material I have on this family, that's the problem. All this is related to the family. This is Eleanor coming to visit. That's Eleanor Carroll.

J.K.: You have a picture of her?

M.M.: Just this one. You see, a picture...it's so hard to know...this is the story of my...How do you put all this stuff together? You see, this is the story of my whole...well, in reality, just about all of me.

J.K.: Uh-huh.

M.M.: And you keep trying to put these things together. And anyhow, it's kind of fun - it is fun.

End of interview

APPENDIX 6: ARTIFACT CATALOG

18ST389

Surface Collection

Lot.#	Provenience N1400-1420/	Description
1	E1760-1780	1 quartz secondary flake 1 undecorated pearlware sherd spall; thick body, exterior surface missing; hollowware 12 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 white clay pipe bowl fragment 3 green-tinted modern bottle glass fragments 1 wrought nail, rose-headed (broken in two) – 1.6" long 1 UID nail shaft fragment 1 coal fragment – 1.5 grams 13 handmade brick fragments – 42.8 grams
2	N1420-1440/ E1760-1780	1 undecorated pearlware sherd spall; exterior surface missing 7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 12 handmade brick fragments – 34.9 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N1400-1420/	2 dyster shell rughlents (discurded in ricid)
3	E1780-1800	1 undecorated whiteware foot ring, probably a flatware form 1 19 th c. domestic stoneware sherd; Albany slip, gray-buff paste 60 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 4 colorless modern bottle glass fragments 1 bird bone – 3.1 grams 1 brown glazed ceramic water pipe fragment – 86.1 grams 1 fiber board fragment – 4.0 grams 1 slate fragment – 5.0 grams 1 handmade brick fragment – 47.3 grams
	N1420 1440/	1 slag (glass?) fragment – 11.7 grams
4	N1420-1440/ E1780-1800	1 quartzite primary flake, possibly utilized 2 quartz tertiary flakes 25 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 colorless modern window glass fragment 1 fiber board fragment – 7.0 grams 1 UID spike fragment with UID head 1 UID nail shaft fragment 2 handmade brick fragments, burnt – 485.3 grams 10 handmade brick fragments – 27.2 grams 1 coal fragment – 2.8 grams 2 slag fragments – 187.6 grams 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
5	N1440-1460/ E1780-1800	1 overglaze-painted pearlware sherd spall; purple floral motif, large hollowware form 1 19 th c. domestic stoneware sherd; buff body, gray salt-glazed exterior, unglazed interior 13 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 green, blown window glass fragment, lightly patinated 1 blue-tinted modern window glass fragment 4 bone fragments (turtle?) – 1.0 gram 2 UID nail shaft fragments (1 with a UID head) 1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram 22 handmade brick fragments – 333.6 grams 1 coal fragment – 2.6 grams

	N11460 1490/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
6	N1460-1480/	1 grants cocondom abotton
6	E1780-1800	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 greenish brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange, slightly sandy paste with ochre inclusions; pot or crock form
		10 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 green, blown wine bottle fragment, slightly patinated
		1 colorless modern window glass fragment
		1 wire nail shaft fragment 1 slate fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 unglazed ceramic water pipe fragment
		1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		31 handmade brick fragments – 134.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1480-1500	1 dyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
7	E1780-1800	1 quartz primary flake
,	L1700-1000	1 white clay pipe stem – 7/64" bore diameter
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; red paste, slightly sandy,
		with mica inclusions
		3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 asphalt fragment – 15.2 grams
		26 handmade brick fragments – 186.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1500-1520/	1 dyster shell rugment (discutded in field)
8	E1780-1800	1 quartz tertiary core fragment
Ü	21,00 1000	2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is shatter)
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 5/64" bore diameter
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 UID iron rod fragment – hand tool shaft?
		23 handmade brick fragments – 126.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1520-1540/	
9	E1780-1800	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 Staffordshire slipware sherd (no slip present); thin body
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 modern colorless bottle glass fragment
		5 iron wire fragments
		1 fiberboard fragment – 6.3 grams
		2 asphalt fragments – 16.8 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment – 1.0 gram
		26 handmade brick fragments – 76.5 grams
	N1540-1560/	
10	E1780-1800	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, with almost no glaze
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 bone fragment - <1.0 gram
		24 handmade brick fragments – 107.0 grams
	N1560-1580/	
11	E1780-1800	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		13 handmade brick fragments – 69.5 grams
	N1580-1600/	
12	E1780-1800	1 white clay pipe stem fragment, with undecorated flat heel $-6/64$ " bore diameter

	N1 (00 1 (20)	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot base sherd 10 handmade brick fragments – 47.3 grams 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
13	N1600-1620/ E1780-1800	1 quartzite primary flake 12 handmade brick fragments – 36.6 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
14	N1620-1640/ E1780-1800	1 quartz secondary flake, probably unifacially retouched along one edge 1 quartz tertiary flake chip 1 quartz secondary flake 1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 5/64" bore diameter 34 handmade brick fragments – 155.2 grams
	N1640-1660/	2 - Mandalindo Caroli Magnosido 10012 grando
15	E1780-1800	2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is shatter) 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 pantile fragment – 4.3 grams 15 handmade brick fragments – 67.4 grams 1 chert fire-cracked rock
	N1400-1420/	
16	E1800-1820	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd; coarse, buff paste; probable 19 th c. 92 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
	N1420-1440/	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment 1 olive green, blown wine bottle fragment, slightly patinated 1 amber bottle glass fragment, lightly patinated, with occasional air bubbles (blown in mold?) 2 amber, modern bottle glass fragments 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 3 colorless, modern window glass fragments 1 large, curved flat iron fragment (cooking pot? plow part?) 1 asphalt shingle fragment – 1.0 gram 1 wire spike shaft fragment 1 wire nail fragment with round flat head 1 UID square nail – 2.0" long 2 UID square nail shaft fragments 8 machine-made brick fragments – 725.0 grams 23 handmade brick fragments – 83.5 grams 1 asphalt fragment – 19.4 grams 4 slag fragments – 27.7 grams 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
17	E1800-1820	1 quartz tertiary flake, bifacially retouched 1 quartz secondary shatter 16 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 colorless modern window glass fragment 2 slag fragments – 36.6 grams 1 fiberboard fragment – 8.9 grams 1 slate fragment – 43.5 grams 1 machine-made brick or tile fragment – 2.8 grams 20 handmade brick fragments – 62.0 grams
18	N1440-1460/ E1800-1820	1 undecorated porcelain rim sherd, probably 19 th /20 th c. flatware form 9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 colorless modern window glass fragment 1 UID iron object, rod shaped, heavily corroded

		1 coal fragment – 2.6 grams
		9 slag fragments – 53.2 grams
		1 bird bone – 2.1 grams 25 handmade brick fragments – 96.1 grams
	N1460-1480/	23 Handmade blick fragments – 90.1 grams
19	E1800-1820	1 colorless modern window glass fragment
		59 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 asphalt fragments – 48.3 grams
		8 handmade brick fragments – 20.0 grams
	N1480-1500/	
20	E1800-1820	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		48 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 coal fragment – 1.5 grams
		1 coal slag fragment – 1.6 grams
		6 handmade brick fragments – 182.3 grams
	N1500-1520/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
21	E1800-1820	1 quartz tertiary flake
21	E1000-1020	1 colorless modern window glass fragment
		3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		14 handmade brick fragments – 70.5 grams
	N1520-1540/	
22	E1800-1820	1 green-tinted modern window glass fragment
		11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		13 handmade brick fragments – 33.8 grams
	NI1540 1560/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
22	N1540-1560/	2
23	E1800-1820	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; red paste, thin body, with occasional dark speckling in glaze
		11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 wrought nail shaft fragment
		27 handmade brick fragments – 173.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1560-1580/	
24	E1800-1820	1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd (very small); buff
		paste, thin body, dark splotches in glaze (probably Manganese Mottled ware)
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		35 handmade brick fragments – 219.8 grams
	N1580-1600/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
25	E1800-1820	1 rhyolite secondary flake
23	L1000 1020	1 white clay pipe stem fragment (oval in cross-section) – 6/64" bore diameter
		20 handmade brick fragments – 143.7 grams
	N1600-1620/	
626	E1800-1820	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		16 handmade brick fragments – 81.6 grams
	N1620-1640/	
27	E1800-1820	4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is shatter)
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 5/64" bore diameter
		1 White clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 UID nail shaft fragment 20 handmade brick fragments – 98.5 grams
	N1640-1660/	20 handinade offek fragments 70.5 grains
	'	

28	E1800-1820	1 quartz tertiary flake, probably bifacially retouched (may be biface fragment) 3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is shatter) 3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are shatter)
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 black lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; buff paste; basal sherd with glaze mostly on interior; Buckley-like
		1 greenish-brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange sandy paste
		with occasional gravel inclusions
		1 wrought nail shaft fragment
		1 pantile fragment – 57.9 grams
		32 handmade brick fragments – 371.6 grams
	N1660-1680/	1 oyster shell (discarded in field)
29	E1800-1820	1 quartz biface, with cortex at the proximal end
2)	21000 1020	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		34 handmade brick fragments – 223.5 grams
20	N1420-1440/	1.1
30	E1820-1840	1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; red sandy paste, fairly thick; glaze on interior only, possible basal sherd
		1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware rim sherd; orange paste, thin
		vessel
		46 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 blown, heavily patinated window glass fragment
		1 manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment (blown in mold?)
		2 colorless modern window glass fragments
		1 brown glazed ceramic water pipe sherd 1 wire nail shaft fragment
		1 asphalt shingle fragment – 2.0 grams
		1 tar fragment with aluminum wire embedded – 6.5 grams
		8 coal slag fragments – 126.9 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		68 handmade brick fragments – 205.4 grams
21	N1440-1460/	1 manufacture Claire
31	E1820-1840	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
		1 green-tinted modern bottle glass fragment
		1 fiberboard fragment – 4.5 grams
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 asphalt fragment – 1.9 grams
		7 slag fragments – 57.8 grams
		2 pantile fragments – 53.8 grams 59 handmade brick fragments – 254.2 grams
	N1460-1480/	37 Handmade Oriek Hagments – 254.2 grams
32	E1820-1840	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange chalky paste with
		occasional mica inclusions; glaze has occasional darker speckling; exterior surface of
		vessel is missing
		16 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 green-tinted modern bottle glass fragments 1 UID iron fragment – 7.4 grams
		1 tar fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 cinder fragment – 3.5 grams

		1 pantile fragment – 19.2 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		67 handmade brick fragments – 362.5 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1480-1500/	
33	E1820-1840	1 quartz secondary flake
		36 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe stem (near bowl end) – 7/64" bore diameter
		1 olive green, blown bottle glass fragment
		1 green, blown bottle glass fragment
		1 green-tinted modern bottle glass fragment
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 asphalt fragment – 6.6 grams
		2 wrought nail shaft fragments (1 has a rose head)
		27 handmade brick fragments – 44.2 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1500-1520/	Toyster short ruginont (discurded in ricid)
34	E1820-1840	1 undecorated creamware sherd, exterior surface of vessel missing
54	L1020-1040	12 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 blue-tinted modern window glass fragment
		1 UID iron fragment - <1.0 grams
		1 UID spike shaft fragment
		1 asphalt fragment – 7.5 grams
	N1520-1540/	20 handmade brick fragments – 54.4 grams
35	E1820-1840	1 quartz tertiary core fragment
33	L1020-1040	9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 modern, green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 UID iron rod fragment, possibly part of a tool shaft
		2 UID nail shaft fragments
		1 slag fragment – 22.3 grams
		1 pantile fragment – 4.8 grams
		22 handmade brick fragments – 252.3 grams
	N11540 1560/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
26	N1540-1560/	
36	E1820-1840	1 black lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; buff paste; glaze on interior only;
		basal sherd, fairly thick; Baker Ware?
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste with
		occasional mica inclusions; glaze has occasional dark speckling
		19 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 5/64" bore diameter
		1 green, blown bottle glass fragment, slightly patinated
		1 "L"-headed wrought nail – 1.6 " long
		1 pantile fragment – 108.4 grams
		47 handmade brick fragments – 162.6 grams
		1 coal slag fragment – 12.9 grams
	NT4 # 40 4 # 00 :	
25	N1560-1580/	
37	E1820-1840	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe stem with long spur $-5/64$ " bore diameter
		1 modern amber bottle glass fragment

	N1590 1700/	1 wrought nail fragment with common head 1 UID nail shaft fragment (probably wire nail) 54 handmade brick fragments – 194.2 grams 2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
38	N1580-1600/ E1820-1840	1 quartz secondary flake
30	E1620-1640	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 green, blown bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
		1 wrought nail fragment with common head
		49 handmade brick fragments – 462.0 grams
	N1600-1620/	
39	E1820-1840	1 Late Woodland quartz triangular projectile point, Madison or Potomac type
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 white clay pipe stem, broken in half longitudinally – appx. 5/64" bore diameter
		1 green, blown bottle glass fragment 35 handmade brick fragments – 190.6 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
	N1620-1640/	1 byster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
40	E1820-1840	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 green window glass fragment, very lightly patinated, possibly 19 th century
		17 handmade brick fragments – 101.8 grams
	N1640-1660/	
41	E1820-1840	1 quartz secondary core fragment
		1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized
		1 quartz secondary flake
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 pantile fragment – 14.1 grams
		45 handmade brick fragments – 107.6 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N1660-1680/	,
42	E1820-1840	1 possible quartz biface mid-section
		1 quartz secondary core fargment
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 gray stoneware sherd, probably Rhenish 1 possible unglazed coarse earthenware sherd; red sandy paste, thin body
		2 olive green, blown bottle glass fragments
		47 handmade brick fragments – 313.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
	N1420-1440/	
43	E1840-1860	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste, thin body;
		glaze has some darker speckling
		30 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 colorless, modern window glass fragment 1 asphalt fragment – 18.2 grams
		1 slag fragment – 2.0 grams
		1 siag fragment – 2.0 grans 1 wire nail shaft fragment
		2 UID square nail shaft fragments

	N1440-1460/	1 UID nail shaft fragment 1 pantile fragment – 18.0 grams 106 handmade brick fragments – 585.0 grams
44	E1840-1860	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 dark brown lead-glazed Buckley-like earthenware sherd; glaze on interior only; base sherd to pan? 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 UID square nail shaft fragments 2 UID nail fragments (1 with UID head) 1 pantile fragment – 7.7 grams 120 handmade brick fragments – 719.0 grams
45	N1460-1480/ E1840-1860	2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field) 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 coal fragment – 1.2 grams 1 rose-headed wrought nail fragment 4 UID square nail shaft fragment
46	N1480-1500/ E1840-1860	3 UID nail shaft fragments 4 pantile fragments – 50.8 grams 1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram 92 handmade brick fragments – 1003.3 grams 1 quartz tertiary flake chip 1 greenish brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware rim sherd; light orange paste
	N1500-1520/	with some gravel inclusions; hollow form (Morgan Jones?) 1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; red, sandy paste; thin body 1 very small UID refined earthenware sherd 9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 green, modern ginger ale bottle glass fragments 1 colorless modern window glass fragment 3 UID square nail shaft fragments 1 machine-made brick fragment – 1.6 grams 47 handmade brick fragments - 310.5 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
47	E1840-1860	2 quartz secondary flakes 1 grayish white Chinese export porcelain sherd (18 th /19 th century), with overglaze painting traces 1 whiteware base sherd, probably from a hollow form; undecorated, with numerous use wear scratches on the interior 9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 wrought nail shaft fragment 1 UID square nail shaft fragment 1 UID iron fragment, probably part of a nail 1 pantile fragment – 11.1 grams 48 handmade brick fragments – 353.3 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
48	N1520-1540/ E1840-1860	1 quartz secondary shatter 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

		1 white clay pipe stem – 5/64" bore diameter 1 green, blown, heavily patinated bottle glass fragment 1 flat scrap lead fragment – 1.6 grams 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 83 handmade brick fragments – 646.6 grams
49	N1540-1560/ E1840-1860	1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 wrought nail shaft fragment 106 handmade brick fragments – 597.7 grams
5 0	N1560-1580/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
50	E1840-1860	1 quartz tertiary core fragment 4 quartz shatter (2 secondary, 2 tertiary) 1 Buckley coarse earthenware rim sherd, interior glaze only; chamberpot or crock 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 white clay pipe stem fragment, bore unmeasurable 1 UID square nail shaft fragment 1 UID iron fragment - <1.0 gram 4 pantile fragments - 51.3 grams 60 handmade brick fragments - 412.0 grams
	N1580-1600/	
51	E1840-1860	1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz secondary flake chip 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware rim sherd; thin body, dark red paste; Astbury-like 1 dark brown salt-glazed stoneware strap handle & body sherd; glaze only on exterior, slightly mottled; coarse grayish paste, light brown interior surface; probably 19 th c. 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 1 green-tinted, blown window glass fragment 2 UID square nail shaft fragments 1 pantile fragment – 16.0 grams 77 handmade brick fragments – 502.4 grams 3 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
52	N1600-1620/ E1840-1860	1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 possible quartz fire-cracked rock 1 black lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste, glaze on interior only; basal sherd, 11/32" thick 1 whiteware footring sherd with traces of overglaze purple painting; flatware 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 green, blown bottle glass fragments, heavily patinated 1 brown European flint cobble fragment 1 possible iron staple fragment 1 UID bar iron fragment – 4.3 grams 44 handmade brick fragments – 225.8 grams
53	N1620-1640/ E1840-1860	1 coal fragment – 5.5 grams 5 slag fragments – 390.0 grams 2 pantile fragments – 153.5 grams 30 handmade brick fragments – 758.6 grams

	N1640-1660/	1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
54	E1840-1860	1 quartz shatter, bifacially retouched along one edge 1 quartz primary flake, possibly unifacially retouched
		1 quartzite possible secondary core fragment 1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartzite secondary shatter
		1 gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd with reduced core; 19 th century domestic
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 slag fragment – 2.6 grams
		2 wire nail shaft fragments 1 concrete fragment – 413.2 grams
		2 pantile fragments – 18.2 grams
		40 handmade brick fragments – 149.9 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
	N1440-1460/	,
55	E1860-1880	1 quartz tertiary core fragment
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		2 olive green, blown, heavily patinated bottle glass fragments1 UID nail shaft fragment
		1 pantile fragment – 6.3 grams
		72 handmade brick fragments – 500.3 grams
	N1460-1480/	
56	E1860-1880	1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange sandy paste with
		ochre & mica inclusions; one surface is missing
		24 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 very dark olive green, blown, lightly patinated wine bottle fragment
		1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment 1 wire nail shaft fragment
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		2 pantile fragments – 56.8 grams
		63 handmade brick fragments – 775.7 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
	N1480-1500/	
57	E1860-1880	1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter 1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange sandy paste with
		ochre & mica inclusions, glaze mostly missing; UID form
		37 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment $-7/64$ " bore diameter
		1 olive green, blown, patinated bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
		1 asphalt fragment – 7.7 grams 1 iron staple
		2 gray sandstone fragments, flat (2 cm thick), grooved (1 in a triangle, 1 in a cross);
		honing stone?, gravestone?
		2 machine-made brick fragments – 1250.0 grams
		37 handmade brick fragments – 545.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
50	N1500-1520/	
58	E1860-1880	1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste with ochre
		inclusions; interior surface missing

1 undecorated whiteware plate marley sherd 2 undecorated creamware sherds, form indeterminable 1 blue painted (floral design) Chinese export porcelain saucer sherd, 18th/19th century 46 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 7/64" bore diameter 1 green-tinted window glass fragment, lightly patinated, 19th/20th century 1 gray European flint flake 1 UID nail shaft fragment 1 gray sandstone fragment, flat (2 cm thick), grooved on both sides; honing stone?; gravestone? 1 slag fragment – 26.2 grams 87 handmade brick fragments – 1013.0 grams N1520-1540/ 59 E1860-1880 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 quartz secondary shatter 1 chert fire-cracked rock 1 unglazed coarse earthenware rim sherd, probably colonial; red paste with ochre & mica inclusions; exterior surface missing; pot or pan form 28 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 white clay pipe stem fragment, bore not measurable 1 colorless bottle glass fragment, lightly patinated; 19th/20th century 2 green, blown, patinated window glass fragments 1 slag fragment – 11.3 grams 3 wrought nail shaft fragments (1 with UID head) 1 pantile fragment – 51.8 grams 117 handmade brick fragments – 868.0 grams N1540-1560/ 60 E1860-1880 2 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 dark brown lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste with occasional sand inclusions; interior surface missing 1 unglazed coarse earthenware rim sherd, probably colonial; red, sandy paste 1 blue painted 19th century domestic brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd with incised parallel lines; bottle form? 13 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 5/64" bore diameter 1 dark green, blown bottle glass fragment, lightly patinated 1 amber, modern bottle glass fragment 1 green, blown, patinated window glass fragment 2 pantile fragments – 36.0 grams 122 handmade brick fragments – 1875.5 grams 3 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field) N1560-1580/ 61 E1860-1880 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 slipware sherd; orange chalky paste with ochre inclusions; clear (brown) lead glaze with white (yellow) slip; Philadelphia type slipware, 18th/19th century

1 white clay pipe stem & bowl fragment – 5/64" bore diameter

ochre inclusions; exterior surface missing 8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

1 clear (brown) lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste with mica &

	N1580-1600/	1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 6/64" bore diameter 2 green, blown, heavily patinated bottle glass fragments 1 brown lead-glazed modern ceramic water pipe fragment 1 UID square nail shaft fragment 1 concrete fragment - 83.2 grams 2 pantile fragments – 25.9 grams 84 handmade brick fragments – 410.0 grams 3 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
62	E1860-1880	1 quartzite Savannah River projectile point 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz secondary flake 4 quartz shatter (2 secondary, 2 tertiary) 1 Buckley coarse earthenware sherd, glazed on both sides; probably pot form 1 colonial slipware sherd; red paste, white slip, clear (brown) lead-glaze; base sherd with interior surface missing; probably North Devon sgraffito 1 colonial slipware sherd; chalky orange paste with occasional mica & sand inclusions, white slip with clear (brown) glaze 38 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 white clay pipe stem fragments; 1 is 7/64" bore diameter, the other is unmeasurable 4 colorless, modern bottle glass fragments 2 dry tar fragments – 2.0 grams 2 wire nail shaft fragments
		1 UID nail shaft fragment 73 handmade brick fragments – 664.0 grams
	N1600-1620/	2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
63	E1860-1880	2 quartz core fragments (1 secondary, 1 tertiary) 5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz tertiary shatter 4 quartz secondary shatter
		1 undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware plate sherd, basal fragment 7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 wrought nail fragment with common head 55 handmade brick fragments – 526.0 grams
	N1620-1640/	1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
64	E1860-1880	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; light gray brown paste, quartz tempered, cord-marked; smoothed, blackened interior; Potomac Creek 1 quartz Piscataway point, tip missing
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 quartz shatter (1 secondary, 1 tertiary) 1 Rhenish blue & gray molded stoneware sherd, thin body; probably mug form 1 undecorated off-white porcelain sherd, probably 18 th /19 th century Chinese export 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 UID nail shaft fragment 2 pantile fragments – 60.6 grams
	N1640-1660/	81 handmade brick fragments – 381.3 grams
65	E1860-1880	1 probably utilized quartz secondary flake 1 quartz secondary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		5 quartz tertiary frances (2 are emps)

- 1 Buckley coarse earthenware sherd, exterior surface mostly missing
- 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware rim sherd; small utilitarian vessel
- 3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
- 1 white clay pipe stem fragment, bore not measurable
- 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
- 1 UID nail shaft fragment
- 78 handmade brick fragments 335.7 grams

Shovel Tests

Lot.#	Provenience	Description
66	N1400/E1825	6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 olive green, blown bottle glass fragment
		4 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
67	N1400/E1850	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
		1 colorless window glass fragment – 20 th century
		2 tar & asphalt fragments - 2.9 grams
		1 concrete fragment - 102.1 grams
68	N1425/E1850	1 UID copper-alloy object – thin, 1" wide with ridge down the center
69	N1675/E1875	2 brick fragments - 20.0 grams
70	N1675/E1900	1 quartz secondary flake
		7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 colorless window glass fragments – 20 th century
		4 brick fragments - 5.9 grams
71	N1675/E1925	5 brick fragments – 3.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 55.8 grams

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Shovel Tests

Lot.#	Provenience	Description
1	N1875/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
2	N1875/E1400	1 wrought nail fragment with common head
		2 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
3	N1875/E1425	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment with portion of stem - 5/64" bore diameter
		2 brick fragments - 23.4 grams
		1 coal piece - 1.6 grams
		1 coal slag piece - 2.9 grams
4	N1875/E1450	4 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
5	N1875/E1475	1 quartz biface fragment
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
6	N1875/E1500	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 326.0 grams
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
7	N1875/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
		6 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
8	N1875/E1550	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd spall, undecorated
		4 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
9	N1875/E1575	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 146.0 grams
		6 brick fragments - 2.2 grams
10	N1875/E1600	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		2 brick fragments - 11.0 grams

11	N1875/E1625	1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams
12	N1875/E1650	3 brick fragments - 6.0 grams
13	N1875/E1675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1.4	N11075/E1700	3 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
14	N1875/E1700	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
1.5	N11075/E1705	1 very thin light olive green flat glass fragment
15	N1875/E1725	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware rim sherd; hard orange paste with ocher inclusions; possible bowl or milkpan
		1 wrought spike fragment with common head
16	N1875/E1750	2 brick fragments - 12.2 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
10	N18/3/E1/30	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 brick fragments - 6.7 grams
17	N1875/E1800	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd; possible hollow form
1 /	111073/L1000	2 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
18	N1875/E1825	2 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
19	N1875/E1875	1 probable pantile fragment – 2.2 grams
20	N1875/E1900	5 handmade brick fragments – 3.7 grams
21	N1875/E1925	1 common-headed wrought nail fragment
		1 probable pantile fragment – 2.5 grams
		21 handmade brick fragments – 34.2 grams
22	N1875/E1950	1 undecorated refined earthenware sherd fragment, possibly creamware
		7 handmade brick fragments – 4.6 grams
23	N1875/E1975	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
24	N1900/E1375	1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; thin; light orange paste with occasional mica
		inclusions
25	N1900/E1400	1 Rhenish blue and gray salt-glaze stoneware sherd with cobalt blue band
		1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
26	N1900/E1425	6 brick fragments - 8.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
27	N1900/E1423 N1900/E1450	1 brick fragment - 3.6 grams
28	N1900/E1430 N1900/E1475	1 oyster shell fragment - 7.7 grams
29	N1900/E1473 N1900/E1500	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; brown paste, thin, sand-tempered, possibly cord-marked
2)	11700/L1300	1 Staffordshire slipware sherd
		3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
30	N1900/E1525	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
31	N1900/E1550	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
32	N1900/E1600	1 ceramic bottle (?) neck sherd, orange paste, molded exterior, unglazed-probable 20 th
		century
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment
		3 handmade brick fragments – 3.5 grams
33	N1900/E1625	4 brick fragments - 13.7 grams
34	N1900/E1650	1 brick fragment - 43.8 grams
35	N1900/E1675	1 brick - 4.4 grams
36	N1900/E1700	6 handmade brick fragments – 12.9 grams
37	N1900/E1725	2 brick fragments - 18.0 grams
38	N1900/E1775	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
6.0	374000 	10 handmade brick fragments – 7.6 grams
39	N1900/E1825	2 brick fragments - 6.1 grams
40	N1900/E1850	1 quartz primary flake
		1 Staffordshire slipware sherd, combed on exterior-17 th century type, hollow form vessel

		2 pantile fragments – 14.0 grams
		2 handmade brick fragments – 6.4 grams
41	N1900/E1875	5 handmade brick fragments – 36.2 grams
42	N1900/E1900	6 handmade brick fragments – 1.7 grams
43	N1900/E1925	1 white salt-glazed stoneware plate rim sherd, molded with barley pattern, scalloped rim
		1 feather-edged creamware plate rim sherd with scalloped rim
		1 oyster shell fragment – 1.0 gram
		25 handmade brick fragments – 42.2 grams
44	N1900/E1950	1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
45	N1900/E1975	1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
46	N1925/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
47	N1925/E1400	1 probable cut nail fragment, with UID head
		8 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
48	N1925/E1425	14 brick fragments - 8.7 grams
49	N1925/E1450	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 98.8 grams
		4 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
50	N1925/E1475	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
51	N1925/E1500	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
52	N1925/E1525	5 brick fragments - 6.4 grams
53	N1925/E1550	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
54	N1925/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
		3 brick fragments - 6.2 grams
55	N1925/E1600	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 North Devon gravel-tempered sherd, glaze mostly missing
		9 handmade brick fragments – 4.0 grams
56	N1925/E1625	1 possible coarse earthenware sherd; thin body, chalky orange paste
		23 brick fragments - 67.7 grams
57	N1925/E1650	2 brick fragments - 7.3 grams
58	N1925/E1675	7 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
59	N1925/E1700	8 handmade brick fragments – 5.9 grams
60	N1925/E1725	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
61	N1925/E1750	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, decorated with dark blue dots
		1 olive green blown bottle glass neck fragment
		4 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
62	N1925/E1775	1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 olive green, very lightly patinated, blown bottle glass fragment
		7 handmade brick fragments – 9.7 grams
63	N1925/E1800	1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment
		5 brick fragments - 155.4 grams
64	N1925/E1825	7 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
65	N1925/E1850	2 quartz tertiary flakes
	N1005/E1055	6 handmade brick fragments – 7.1 grams
66	N1925/E1875	10 handmade brick fragments – 6.8 grams
67	N1925/E1900	1 probable pantile fragment – 10.9 grams
60	N1005/E1005	12 handmade brick fragments – 14.8 grams
68	N1925/E1925	20 handmade brick fragments – 33.3 grams
69	N1925/E1950	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 gray-tinted, lightly patinated, blown table or bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless, thin, modern lamp globe or bottle glass fragment
70	N1925/E1975	13 handmade brick fragments – 21.1 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
70	111743/E1713	1 Oysici shen Haghicht - < 1.0 grani

		7 brick fragments – 4.9 grams
71	N1925/E2000	3 colorless, modern window glass fragments
		6 slag fragments – 41.9 grams
		11 cinder fragments – 8.7 grams
72	N1950/E1375	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 thin aqua-tinted flat glass fragment
		2 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
73	N1950/E1400	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; gray/brown paste with ochre inclusions, crushed quartz
		temper, cord-marked
		1 black lead-glazed red coarse earthenware sherd
7.4	N1050/E1405	9 brick fragments - 15.5 grams
74	N1950/E1425	1 quartz shatter
		1 chert fire-cracked rock fragment
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd1 UID iron fragment
		5 brick fragments - 39.1 grams
75	N1950/E1450	2 brick fragments - 16.5 grams
76	N1950/E1475	1 UID nail shaft fragment
70	1(1)50/21175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
77	N1950/E1500	7 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
78	N1950/E1525	5 brick fragments - 48.9 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 6.4 gram
79	N1950/E1550	1 cut nail fragment with rectangular head
		14 brick fragments - 12.5 grams
80	N1950/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		5 brick fragments - 9.9 grams
81	N1950/E1600	2 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, probably Townsend
		Series
		1 olive green, very lightly patinated, blown bottle glass fragment
02	N1050/E1605	4 handmade brick fragments – 3.0 grams
82	N1950/E1625	4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 light aqua-tinted window glass fragments, 20 th century 1 colorless window glass fragment, 20 th century
		1 light yellow-tinted window glass fragment, 20 th century
83	N1950/E1650	1 UID nail shaft fragment
0.5	111750/L1050	8 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
84	N1950/E1675	4 brick fragments - 22.3 gram
85	N1950/E1700	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 Staffordshire-like sherd (buff paste, clear (yellow) glaze), but without slip present
		1 green-tinted, modern window glass fragment
		6 handmade brick fragments – 15.2 grams
86	N1950/E1725	1 North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware sherd, no glaze
		1 black lead-glazed, buff paste coarse earthenware sherd
		3 brick fragments - 12.3 grams
87	N1950/E1750	1 oyster shell fragment -<1.0 gram
0.0	N1050/E1555	13 brick fragments - 7.3 grams
88	N1950/E1775	1 quartzite secondary flake, unifacially retouched along one edge
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		1 quartz secondary shatter
89	N1950/E1800	1 slag fragment – 7.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 31.7 grams
0)	141750/151000	5 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
90	N1950/E1825	7 brick fragments - 135.2 grams
	1,1700,11020	25 handmade brick fragments – 12.6 grams

91	N1950/E1850	5 handmade brick fragments – 13.1 grams
92	N1950/E1850 N1950/E1875	18 handmade brick fragments – 22.9 grams
93	N1950/E1900	1 UID square nail shaft fragment
73	111/30/L1/00	19 handmade brick fragments – 13.8 grams
94	N1950/E1925	1 quartz tertiary flake
<i>7</i> 1	111750/11725	1 quartz tertiary shatter
		21 handmade brick fragments – 225.7 grams
95	N1950/E1950	5 handmade brick fragments – 219.8 grams
96	N1950/E1975	8 handmade brick fragments – 10.3 grams
, 0	N1975/E1400	1 quartz secondary flake
	111570721100	4 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 3.3 grams
97	N1975/E1425	5 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
98	N1975/E1450	1 possible pantile fragment - 20.6 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
99	N1975/E1475	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
100	N1975/E1500	1 brick fragment - 1.1 grams
101	N1975/E1525	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
102	N1975/E1550	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue geometric decoration
		4 brick fragment - 22.9 grams
103	N1975/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
104	N1975/E1625	1 Manganese Mottled coarse earthenware sherd
		2 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
105	N1975/E1650	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment, thin body
		9 brick fragments - 10.7 grams
106	N1975/E1675	2 brick fragments - 9.8 grams
107	N1975/E1725	1 clear lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd spall
		19 brick fragments - 23.2 grams
108	N1975/E1750	9 brick fragments - 128.4 grams
109	N1975/E1800	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 pantile fragments (mend) - 47.8 grams
110	N1075/E1025	1 brick fragment - 9.3 grams
110	N1975/E1825	5 brick fragments - 22.2 grams
111	N2025/E1425	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
112	N2025/E1450	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
112	N2025/E1450	1 quartz core fragment
		11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
113	N2025/E1475	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (2 base, 1 rim)
113	N2023/E1473	5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
114	N2025/E1500	5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 base, 1 rim)
117	112023/L1300	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
115	N2025/E1525	1 North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware sherd spall
113	112023/121323	8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 rim, 1 base)
		8 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
116	N2025/E1550	1 European gun flint secondary flake
		2 possible daub fragments - <1.0 gram
		34 mortar frags - 226.3 grams
		1 cinder block fragment - 182.5 grams
		10 UID burned rubber frags - 50.0 grams
117	N2050/E1400	1 brick fragment - 1.3 grams
118	N2075/E1425	1 pearlware base sherd, blue-on-white transfer-printed
		2 brick fragments - 6.2 grams
		4 oyster shell fragments - 1.4 grams

119	N2100/E1425	11 brick fragments - 21.5 grams
120	N2100/E1475	1 quartz primary flake
		1 brick fragment - 5.0 grams
121	N2100/E1500	1 quartz primary flake
		4 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
122	N2100/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue decoration on exterior
		6 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
123	N2100/E1550	1 quartz biface fragment
		5 brick fragments - 8.1 grams
124	N2125/E1400	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; orangish-brown paste, shell and grit-tempered, no surface
		treatment
		1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
125	N2150/E1400	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
126	N2150/E1425	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
127	N2150/E1450	1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
128	N2150/E1475	4 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
129	N2150/E1500	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
130	N2150/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 green bottle glass fragment, 20 th century
		1 bottle cap liner
		13 brick fragments - 13.3 grams
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
131	N2150/E1550	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd spall, light orange to buff paste
		1 white clay pipe stem, 4/64" bore diameter
		10 brick fragments - 6.3 grams
132	N2175/E1475	1 iron bolt nut, 1" x 1"
		1 UID iron object, flat and somewhat thin, 1 3/10" x 7/10"
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
133	N2175/E1500	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 UID lead fragment, folded
		3 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
134	N2175/E1525	1 pale blue flat glass fragment, possible window glass
		1 wire nail, 2.2" long
135	N2175/E1525	1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		4 brick fragments - 12.7 grams
		2 asphalt fragments - 3.7 grams
136	N2175/E1575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 193.1 grams
		1 UID iron fragment
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		5 brick fragments - 64.7 grams
137	N2200/E1425	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
138	N2200/E1450	1 Albany slipped stoneware sherd; buff paste
		1 glass mason jar lid liner fragment
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1.00	NIGG00 751 500	2 asphalt fragments - 6.3 grams
139	N2200/E1500	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

140	N2200/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
	312200 /E4##0	4 brick fragments - 2.3 grams
141	N2200/E1550	3 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
142	N2200/E1575	2 quartz primary flakes
1.40	N2200/E1 600	6 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
143	N2200/E1600	1 brick fragment - 2.5 grams
144	N2225/E1450	1 pearlware sherd, blue-on-white transfer-printed
		1 UID refined earthenware sherd spall, undecorated
1.45	N2005/E1 455	18 brick fragments - 148.1 grams
145	N2225/E1475	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; brown paste, quartz-tempered, no surface treatment
		1 light green flat glass fragment
1.46	N10005/E1500	8 brick fragments - 39.6 grams
146	N2225/E1500	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert fire-cracked rock
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd spall
		1 UID nail fragment with UID head
1.47	N2225/E1525	5 brick fragments - 29.1 grams
147	N2225/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 charcoal pieces - <1.0 gram
1.40	N2225/E1550	7 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
148	N2225/E1550	2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz shatter
149	N2225/E1550	1 chert secondary flake
149	N2223/E1330	1 colorless flat glass fragment, probably window glass
		17 brick fragments - 9.3 grams
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		4 coal slag pieces - 9.8 grams
150	N2225/E1575	1 light aqua-tinted bottle glass fragment
150	11/2/23/121373	6 probable nail fragments, very corroded
		7 brick fragments - 9.4 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
151	N2225/E1600	1 dark amber bottle glass fragment, 20 th century
131	112223/121000	1 probable nail fragment
		2 pantile fragments - 28.0 grams
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
152	N2250/E1425	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
102	1,2200,21.20	5 brick fragments - 6.9 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 7.8 grams
153	N2250/E1450	4 brick fragments - 61.2 grams
154	N2250/E1500	9 brick fragments - 14.9 grams
		3 black rubber tube fragments
155	N2250/E1525	1 rhyolite secondary flake
		5 mortar fragments - 7.2 grams
		2 brick fragments - 9.2 grams
		1 asphalt fragment - <1.0 gram
156	N2250/E1550	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.9 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - 2.2 grams
157	N2250/E1575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 coal piece - 1.2 grams
		5 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
158	N2250/E1600	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 possible coarse earthenware rim sherd – no glaze, orange hard paste with ochre

23 brick fragments - 36.5 grams 1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; orange, hard paste with gravel and ochre inclusions; black lead-glazed on interior and exterior; probable hollowware 7 brick fragments - 181.0 grams 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 brick fragments 1.0 gram 161 N2275/E1450 2 brick fragments 1.0 gram 162 N2275/E1500 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 brick bat, glazed - 275.4 grams 2 quartz tertiary flake 2 brick fragment - 1.5 grams 2 quartz tertiary flake 2 brick fragment - 1.1 grams 2 oyster shell fragments - 6.6 grams 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 qu			inclusions 1 olive green, thin bottle glass fragment
159 N2275/E1425 1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; orange, hard paste with gravel and ochre inclusions; black lead-glazed on interior and exterior; probable hollowware 7 brick fragments - 181.0 grams 160 N2275/E1450 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 161 N2275/E1475 1 brick bat, glazed - 275.4 grams 162 N2275/E1500 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams 163 N2275/E1525 1 quartz secondary flakes 2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 2 oyster shell fragments - 6.6 grams 164 N2275/E1550 1 possible pantile fragment - 6.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 cut nail fragment with UID head 5 brick fragments - 3.0 grams 1 brick fragments - 3.7 grams 10 brick fragments - 3.7 grams 1 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.0 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.0 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.0 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired bri			
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161 N2275/E1570 1 brick bat, glazed - 275.4 grams 162 N2275/E1500 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 2 oyster shell fragments - 6.6 grams 164 N2275/E1550 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 possible pantile fragment - 6.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 4.0 gram 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 cut nail fragment with UID head 5 brick fragments - 37.2 grams 1 whiteware sherd spall; blue-on-white transfer-printed, indeterminate motif 4 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 whiteware sherd spall; undecorated 2 brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 5.1 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.4 grams 1 toal piece - 2.4 grams 3 brick fragment - 4.0 gram 1 hrick fragment - 1 brick fragment 1 brick 1	16	0 N2275/E1450	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
162 N2275/E1520 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams 163 N2275/E1525 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 2 oyster shell fragments - 6.6 grams 164 N2275/E1550 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 possible pantile fragment - 6.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 3.0 gram 166 N2275/E1575 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 cut nail fragment with UID head 5 brick fragments - 3.0 grams 167 N2275/E1600 10 brick fragments - 37.2 grams 168 N2300/E1425 1 whiteware sherd spall; blue-on-white transfer-printed, indeterminate motif 4 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 vhiteware sherd spall; undecorated 170 N2300/E1450 2 brick fragment - 3.1 grams 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 66.4 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 66.4 grams 1 to over-fired brick fragment - 7.1.0 gram 174 N2300/E1525 1 coal piece - 2.4 grams 1 possible iron staple fragment 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 175 N2300/E1570 1 whiteware sherd; blue-on-white transfer-printed 6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 UID nail shaft fragments 1 UID thin black object – possibly tar paper or part of roof shingle 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20th century 1 UID square nail fragment with UID head	16	1 N2275/E1475	
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164 N2275/E1550			2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
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1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams 169 N2300/E1450 1 whiteware sherd spall; undecorated 170 N2300/E1475 2 brick fragment - 3.1 grams 171 N2300/E1500 3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 66.4 grams 172 N2300/E1525 1 coal piece - 2.4 grams 3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 173 N2300/E1550 1 possible iron staple fragment 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 174 N2300/E1575 1 whiteware sherd; blue-on-white transfer-printed 6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 UID nail shaft fragments 1 UID thin black object – possibly tar paper or part of roof shingle 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 175 N2300/E1600 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century 1 UID square nail fragment with UID head	16	8 N2300/E1425	1 whiteware sherd spall; blue-on-white transfer-printed, indeterminate motif
169 N2300/E1450 1 whiteware sherd spall; undecorated 170 N2300/E1475 2 brick fragment - 3.1 grams 171 N2300/E1500 3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century 1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 66.4 grams 172 N2300/E1525 1 coal piece - 2.4 grams 3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 173 N2300/E1550 1 possible iron staple fragment 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 174 N2300/E1575 1 whiteware sherd; blue-on-white transfer-printed 6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 2 UID nail shaft fragments 1 UID thin black object – possibly tar paper or part of roof shingle 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 175 N2300/E1600 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century 1 UID square nail fragment with UID head			
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175 N2300/E1600 1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century 1 UID square nail fragment with UID head			
1 UID square nail fragment with UID head			
	17:	5 N2300/E1600	
2 brick fragments - 2.8 grams			
			2 brick fragments - 2.8 grams

18ST655

Surface Collection

Lot.#	Provenience N3100-3120/	Description
_	E1200-1220	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & coarse sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend series?, Riggins? 1 quartz primary core

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triangular?
C
, surface

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1 pantile fragment – 40.6 grams
                          1 yellow brick fragment - <1.0 gram
                          2 burned brick fragments – 9.1 grams
                          99 handmade brick fragments – 284.8 grams
                          8 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N3140-3160/
7
        E1240-1260
                          2 undecorated, orange/brown paste, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend
                          series? Riggins?
                          1 quartz primary flake
                          2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
                          3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          1 quartzite primary flake
                          2 quartzite tertiary flakes
                          4 daub fragments – 11.7 grams
                          1 green-tinted, thin, burned glass fragment, probably window glass
                          1 thin, UID iron fragment - <1.0 gram
                          108 handmade brick fragments – 373.7 grams
                          9 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
                          1 utilized quartz secondary flake
        N3160-3180/
8
        E1240-1260
                          1 thin, sand-tempered, light gray/brown paste, undecorated prehistoric sherd, Potomac
                          Plain?, Accokeek?
                          2 undecorated, orange/brown paste, whell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds,
                          Townsend
                          Series?, Riggins?
                          2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
                          4 quartz secondary flakes
                          4 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
                          1 quartzite tertiary flake
                          3 fire-cracked rocks (2 sandstone, 1 quartzite)
                          90 handmade brick fragments – 734.6 grams
                          10 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
                          1 quartz secondary shatter, probably utilized
        N3180-3200/
9
        E1240-1260
                          1 moderately thick, cord-marked, brown/gray paste, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric
                          sherd, probably Townsend corded, possibly Mockley corded
                          1 moderately thick, undecorated, buff paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, possibly
                          Townsend Series, probably Mockley
                          3 thin, undecorated, buff paste, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds - Townsend
                          Series
                          1 small, thin, undecorated, buff paste, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd, possibly
                          Accokeek or Potomac Creek or Moyaone
                          1 quartz secondary flake probably utilized
                          1 quartz tertiary flake probably utilized
                          1 quartz secondary core fragment
                          3 quartz secondary flakes
                          7 quartz tertiary flakes (2 chips, 2 shatters, 3 flakes)
                          2 daub fragments – 9.1 grams
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6 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chip)

3 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartz, 2 quartzite)

1 green-tinted, thin, burned glass fragment, probably window glass 1 burned earthenware sherd, gray with glaze on exterior (Buckley-like?)

2 quartzite tertiary flakes

1 UID nail shaft fragment

1 pantile fragment – 15.0 grams 115 handmade brick fragments – 596.4 grams 10 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N3200-3220/ 10 E1240-1260 1 thin, buff paste, probably cord-marked, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd-**Townsend Series** 1 red brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd (broken in two) **Townsend Series** 1 brown paste, moderately thick, undecorated shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, probably Townsend Series, possibly Mockley 1 brown paste, thin, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek?, Accokeek?, Moyaone 1 quartz cobble fragment, bifacially flaked along one edge (scraper?) 1 quartz primary flake (broken cobble) 4 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 3 secondary) 4 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartz tertiary shatter, probably utilized 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock 1 daub fragment.- 1.4 grams 1 clear (brown) lead-glazed Buckley sherd (interior glaze only) – milk pan base sherd 1 dark brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial with red paste (very small) 1 glossy black lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial, with red paste (very small) 1 coal fragment – 3.4 grams 1 pantile fragment – 7.2 grams 160 handmade brick fragments – 795.5 grams 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N3220-3240/ 11 E1240-1260 4 thin to moderately thick, undecorated, light brown to dark brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds - Townsend Series 1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized along one edge 2 quartz primary flakes 4 quartz secondary flakes (1 shatter, 3 flakes) 7 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 1 chip, 5 flakes) 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks 4 daub fragments – 10.5 grams 1 North Devon gravel-tempered base sherd (pan?), interior glaze only, glaze decomposed 1 thin, colorless (slight manganese tint), modern bottle glass fragment 1 tile (flat tile?) fragment, colonial – 3.5 grams 189 handmade brick fragments – 630.3 grams 10 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field) N3240-3260/ 12 1 strongly cord-marked (thin, horizontal), red-brown paste, shell-tempered sherd with E1240-1260 sooted interior - Townsend Corded 1 undecorated, brown paste, shell-tempered sherd – Townsend Series 4 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 3 secondary) 1 quartz primary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz primary core fragments 1 cherty quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake

1 possible colonial coarse earthenware sherd; no glaze; soft, orange sandy paste

1 daub fragment – 5.3 grams

13 skeet fragments

	N3260-3280/	1 probable pantile fragment – 4.0 grams 141 handmade brick fragments – 369.5 grams 4 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
13	E1240-1260	1 thick, bifacially retouched quartz flake (scraper?) 1 quartz primary flake 5 quartz secondary flakes
		6 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks 1 daub fragment – 1.3 grams
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment with sooted exterior (thick wall)
		219 handmade brick fragments – 369.7 grams
		8 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
	N3280-3300/	
14	E1240-1260	2 undecorated, brown paste, quartz grit-tempered sherds – Potomac Creek
		2 quartz primary flakes 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 chip, 1 shatter, 1 flake)
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		124 handmade brick fragments – 983.8 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3120-3140	1 quartz secondary shatter
15	E1280-1300	2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 sandstone fire-cracked rock
		1 slag fragment – 2.4 grams 39 handmade brick fragments – 307.9 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
	N3140-3160/	,
16	E1280-1300	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (broken in 2 pieces)- Townsend Series
		1 brown paste, cord-marked, sand & grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Popes Creek?
		1 quartz unifacial scraper 1 quartz secondary shatter
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		3 quartzite secondary flakes
		1 Chinese export porcelain sherd, blue painted interior, bowl form, colonial
		1 bone – 1.5 grams
	N2160 2190/	80 handmade brick fragments – 1563.1 grams
17	N3160-3180/ E1280-1300	1 gray-brown paste, undecorated, sand & shell-tempered prehistoric sherd with mica
1,	E1200 1300	inclusions
		3 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 2 secondary)
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 brown paste, coarse earthenware sherd, chocolate brown lead-glazed interior, iridescent dark brown lead-glazed exterior, very hard paste
		1 green, heavily patinated, blown bottle glass sherd
		1 colorless, molten glass fragment
		2 very thin, green-tinted, burned glass fragments – window glass?
		1 daub fragment – 3.6 grams
		1 fire-cracked sandstone cobble

		76 handmade brick fragments – 690.6 grams 3 oyster shell fragments – discarded in field
18	N3180-3200/ E1280-1300	4 quartz shatters (2 tertiary, 2 secondary)
		1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 unglazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd – soft orange paste with mica inclusions, eroded surfaces
		1 green, blown, heavily patinated glass fragment – probably molten
		2 fire-cracked rocks (1 sandstone, 1 quartzite)
		61 handmade brick fragments – 631.5 grams
	N. 2200 2220/	6 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
19	N3200-3220/ E1280-1300	1 quartz sacandary flaka Jarga probably hifacially ratouched
19	E1260-1300	1 quartz secondary flake, large, probably bifacially retouched 2 quartz primary flakes
		3 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 2 secondary)
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		4 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartzite tertiary flakes
		2 fire-cracked rocks (1 chert, 1 quartz) 1 buff to dark brown, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – UID type
		1 lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware sherd, buff paste, dark brown glaze interior,
		unglazed exterior, pan form
		1 light green, very thin, patinated glass fragment – burned window glass?
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment, probably 19 th /20 th century
		1 pantile fragment – 17.5 grams 1 common-headed wrought nail fragment
		66 handmade brick fragments – 290.2 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
•	N3220-3240/	
20	E1280-1300	1 quartz secondary core fragment
		2 quartz primary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter)
		4 fire-cracked rocks (2 quartz, 2 sandstone)
		1 lead-glazed colonial earthenware sherd-mottled brown glaze interior, unglazed exterior,
		light orange paste, pot or bowl form
		1 green, blown, patinated bottle glass fragment 1 green, blown, patinated, relatively thin bottle glass fragment – case bottle?
		2 light green, thin, patinated glass fragments – burned window glass?
		43 handmade brick fragments – 218.4 grams
	N2220 2240/	
21	N3220-3240/ E1280 - 1300	6 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
21	L1200-1300	o oyster sheri fragments (discarded in field)
	N3240-3260/	
22	E1280-1300	1 quartz flake, bifacially retouched, possibly broken tool
		1 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartz secondary flakes
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 green, blown, patinated bottle glass fragments
		65 handmade brick fragments – 403.0 grams
	N2260 2200/	7 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
23	N3260-3280/ E1280-1300	1 quartz projectile point, broken in two, probably Bare Island type
23	1200-1300	i quantz projectne point, oroken in two, probably bare island type

		4 quartz shatters (2 tertiary, 2 secondary)
		7 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		1 fire-cracked rock (chert)
		1 common-headed wrought nail – 2.2" long
		1 common-headed wrought nail fragment
		51 handmade brick fragments – 837.5 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3280-3300/	5 dyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
24		1 and house mosts underconted cond township and school IIID time
24	E1280-1300	1 gray/brown paste, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – UID type
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 quartz biface base or tip
		1 possibly utilized quartz secondary flake
		5 quartz shatters (2 tertiary, 3 secondary)
		7 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 broken chert cobble (possibly fire-cracked)
		1 fire-cracked rock (chert)
		1 white clay pipe stem $-5/64$ " bore diameter
		2 green, blown, patinated, relatively thin bottle glass fragments – one could be case bottle
		58 handmade brick fragments – 820.6 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded)
	N3120-3140/	
25	E1320-1340	1 quartz secondary flake, bifacially retouched
		1 quartz tertiary flake possibly utilized
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		3 fire-cracked quartzite rocks
		1 green (with bluish patination), blown bottle glass fragment – possibly melted
		20 handmade brick fragments – 36.2 grams
	N2140 2160/	1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
26	N3140-3160/	1 11 4 116 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
26	E1320-1340	1 small quartz biface, possibly the reworked tip of a broken point or knife
		2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
		10 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		2 fire-cracked rocks (1 chert, 1 sandstone)
		2 green, blown, patinated wine bottle glass fragments
		4 green-tinted, patinated, very thin glass fragments – probably blown, burned window
		glass
		1 wrought nail fragment
		1 pantile fragment – 27.9 grams
		65 handmade brick fragments – 185.3 grams
	N3160-3180/	
27	E1320-1340	1 buff paste, thin, probably fabric-impressed, shell-tempered (with sand & mica
		inclusions) prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary core (with cortex)
		5 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips)
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 green, blown, very heavily patinated wine bottle glass fragment
		1 green, blown, lightly patinated, possibly burned bottle glass fragment
		1 light blue-tinted, probably burned, glass fragment – window glass?
		1 colorless, molded, modern bottle glass fragment
		1 coloriess, inicided, inicident bottle glass fragment

	N3180-3200/	1 common headed wrought nail fragment 1 pantile fragment – 40.6 grams 2 fire-cracked rocks – quartzite 2 slag fragments – 6.0 grams 50 handmade brick fragments – 132.2 grams
28	28 E1320-1340	1 buff paste, fabric-impressed, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series 1 quartz primary flake 11 quartz secondary flakes (4 flakes, 5 shatter, 2 chips) 8 quartz tertiary flakes (3 flakes, 1 shatter, 4 chips) 1 quartzite tertiary flake 2 fire-cracked rock (1 quartzite, 1 quartz) 1 green, blown, patinated wine bottle glass fragment 1 colorless, modern window glass fragment 1 wire nail shaft fragment
		4 coal fragments – 3.6 grams
	N3180-3200/	
29	E1320-1340	82 handmade brick fragments – 298.4 grams
	N3200-3220/	4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
30	E1320-1340	8 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatters)
		4 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 possible sandstone hammerstone
		1 green blown, patinated wine bottle glass fragment
		2 green, blown, patinated thin glass fragments –table glass or burned window glass 1 wrought nail fragment with UID head
		58 handmade brick fragments – 128.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3220-3240/	
31	E1320-1340	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd fragment, probably
		Townsend Series
		4 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter) 3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite primary core
		1 tin-glazed earthenware with glaze missing
		1 green, patinated case bottle fragment
		1 common head cut nail fragment
		1 UID square nail fragment
		1 pantile fragment - <1.0 40 handmade brick fragments – 199.8 grams
		4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3240-3260/	Toyster shen ruginents (discurded in ricia)
32	E1320-1340	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd (very hard) -
		Townsend Series
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 52 handmade brick fragments – 190.2 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N3260-3280/	
33	E1320-1340	4 quartz shatters (3 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		4 quartz secondary flakes
		3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rock

1 green, blown, thin, patinated window glass fragment 1 common headed wrought nail fragment 1 common headed cut nail fragment 30 handmade brick fragments – 672.7 grams 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N3280-3300/ 34 1 quartz secondary core fragment E1320-1340 1 quartz primary flake 7 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips) 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 green, patinated, blown, thin window glass fragments (1 burned) 26 handmade brick fragments – 81.9 grams 1 concrete fragment – 18.1 grams 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

Shovel Tests

Lot.#	Provenience	Description
35	N3050/E1600	1 chert tertiary flake
36	N3050/E1625	1 quartz secondary flake
37	N3050/E1650	1 very small, brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (surface treatment
		indeterminable) – probable Townsend Series
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		2 quartz tertiary shatters
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
38	N3050/E1675	1 chert secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		5 quartz tertiary flakes
39	N3075/E1525	1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
40	N3075/E1550	1 brown paste, very small, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd (surface treatment
		indeterminable)
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 rhyolite tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
41	N3075/E1575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		3 oyster shell fragments – 2.0 grams
42	N3075/E1600	1 oyster shell fragment – 1.7 grams
43	N3075/E1625	1 buff paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd with sand inclusions –
		Townsend Series
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
44	N3075/E1650	1 buff paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric, possible Townsend Series
		1 chert secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
45	N3075/E1675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
4.5	N2400 E44E5	2 oyster shell fragments – 3.0 grams
46	N3100/E1475	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 undecorated whiteware sherd fragment (flatware?)

		1 oyster shell fragment – 1.5 grams
		6 handmade brick fragments – 6.4 grams
4.5	NG100 /E1 #00	1 white clay pipe stem –9/64" bore diameter
47	N3100/E1500	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary shatter chip
40	N2100/E1525	1 handmade brick fragment – 1.3 grams
48	N3100/E1525	1 chert secondary flake
		2 chert tertiary flakes
		1 probable daub fragment – 2.4 grams
		2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
40	N2100/E1550	4 by the shell fragments – 2.1 grams
49	N3100/E1550	4 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartz secondary shatters
50	N3100/E1575	1 oyster shell fragment – 1.0 gram 1 quartz tertiary flake
30	N3100/E1373	1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		5 handmade brick fragments – 8.3 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment – 2.0 grams
51	N3100/E1600	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
0.1	1,0100/21000	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 handmade brick fragment – 2.8 grams
52	N3100/E1625	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered, thick body, crude prehistoric sherd,
		Mockley Series (broken in 2 pieces, fresh break)
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		3 handmade brick fragments – 3.3 grams
53	N3100/E1650	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake chip
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
54	N3100/E1675	1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
55	N3125/E1475	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, with matte exterior surface-possibly dipped or
		burned, hollowware form
5.0	N2125/E1500	11 oyster shell fragments – 26.9 grams
56	N3125/E1500	1 quartz tertiary flake, probably utilized
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip 3 handmade brick fragments – 2.0 grams
57	N3125/E1525	1 quartz secondary shatter
31	143123/11323	1 quartz tertiary flake
58	N3125/E1550	3 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds, probably
30	113123/11330	Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary core fragment
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 handmade brick fragments – 1.7 grams
59	N3125/E1575	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series?
		5 handmade brick fragments – 2.2 grams
60	N3125/E1600	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		13 oyster shell fragments – 6.0 grams

61	N3125/E1625	1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 buff paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series 1 red-brown pasted, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series 1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
62	N3125/E1675	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series?
		1 quartz secondary flake
63	N3150/E1350	1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 molten lead fragment – 3.0 grams
		9 handmade brick fragments – 9.9 grams
64	N3150/E1475	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		6 oyster shell fragments – 11.9 grams
<i>(</i> 5	N2150/E1500	2 handmade brick frags – <1.0 gram
65	N3150/E1500	1 quartz secondary shatter
((N2150/E1525	2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
66	N3150/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake chip
67	N3150/E1550	3 handmade brick fragments – 1.4 grams
67 68	N3150/E1530 N3150/E1575	1 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 quartz secondary flake
00	N3130/L1373	1 quartz secondary flake chip
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
69	N3150/E1600	1 quartz secondary shatter
0)	113130/121000	13 oyster shell fragments – 5.9 grams
70	N3150/E1625	2 quartz secondary shatters
, 0	1,6160,21026	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
71	N3175/E1350	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 sandstone fire-cracked rock
		13 handmade brick fragments – 3.8 grams
72	N3175/E1375	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		8 handmade brick fragments – 4.0 grams
73	N3175/E1400	1 green, thin, patinated, blown window glass corner fragment
		1 cinder fragment - <1.0 gram
		8 oyster shell fragments – 2.0 grams
	270455 (54.405	3 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
74	N3175/E1425	1 handmade brick fragment – 1.0 gram
75	N3175/E1450	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series?
		1 quartz tertiary flake
76	N2175/E1475	2 handmade brick fragments – 2.6 grams
76	N3175/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz secondary flake chip
		1 green, lightly patinated, blown bottle glass fragment
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
77	N3175/E1500	1 quartz secondary shatter
78	N3175/E1500 N3175/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 handmade brick fragments – 1.0 gram
79	N3175/E1600	1 quartz tertiary flake
80	N3200/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 plastic coated thin wire

81	N3200/E1350	1 quartz, bifacially retouched secondary flake 1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
02	N2200/E1275	25 handmade brick fragments – 8.0 grams
82	N3200/E1375	1 buff paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz tertiary flake
02	N2200/E1400	9 handmade brick fragments – 4.0 grams
83	N3200/E1400	1 rose-headed wrought nail – 1.5 " long 1 oyster shell fragment – 46.6 grams
		4 handmade brick fragments – 3.6 grams
84	N3225/E1350	1 brown paste, undecorated, sand & shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
0-	1 \ 3223/L1330	10 handmade brick fragments – 3.0 grams
85	N3225/E1375	1 dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
05	113223/11373	1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 oyster shell fragment – 3.8 grams
		11 handmade brick fragments – 2.9 grams
86	N3225/E1400	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 probable pantile fragment – 5.1 grams
87	N3225/E1525	1 handmade brick fragment – 2.3 grams
88	N3250/E1200	1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 gram
89	N3250/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
90	N3250/E1350	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 green, patinated, thin, blown glass fragment, possibly burned window glass (irregular
		shape)
		3 handmade brick fragments – 1.7 grams
91	N3250/E1375	1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
		12 handmade brick fragments – 3.8 grams
92	N3250/E1400	1 buff paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
		2 asphalt fragments – 23.7 grams 1 common-headed wrought nail fragment
		2 handmade brick fragments – 1.7 grams
93	N3275/E1200	1 quartzite tertiary flake
)3	1 \ 3273/L1200	6 heat-altered chert flakes
94	N3275/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
<i>,</i> .	113273721223	1 pearlware body sherd with possible brown annular design
		7 brick fragments, 2.9 grams
95	N3275/E1350	3 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		9 handmade brick fragments – 3.0 grams
96	N3275/E1375	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series?
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 Rhenish stoneware base sherd, probably blue & gray
		1 daub fragment – 1.7 grams
		12 handmade brick fragments – 11.6 grams
97	N3275/E1400	2 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series
		1 quartz primary core
		2 quartz secondary flakes

		1 quartz secondary shatter chip
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 oyster shell fragment – 6.4 grams
		6 handmade brick fragments – 2.2 grams
98	N3275/E1425	2 red-brown paste, very thick, undecorated, coarse, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds-
		possible Mockley?
		1 chert primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
99	N3300/E1275	2 quartz secondary shatters
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert fire-cracked rock spall
		1 skeet fragment
		7 oyster shell fragments – 37.4 grams
		1 daub fragment – 1.0 gram
		18 handmade brick fragments (1 with a leaf impression) – 18.5 grams
100	N3300/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
101	N3300/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell, <1.0 grams
		1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
		8 brick fragments, 13.4 grams
		1 aluminum pop tab
102	N3300/E1300	1 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (surface treatment indeterminable) –
		Townsend Series
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		1 chert fire-cracked rock
		10 handmade brick fragments – 7.4 grams
102	N2200/E1225	1 dark green, heavily patinated case bottle fragment – (freshly broken in 2 pieces)
103	N3300/E1325	1 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (surface treatment indeterminable) –
		Townsend Series
		1 quartzite secondary shatter
104	N3300/E1350	11 handmade brick fragments – 9.6 grams
104	N3300/E1330	1 chert secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		6 oyster shell fragments – 5.3 grams
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment
105	N3300/E1375	7 handmade brick fragments – 2.5 grams 1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
103	N5500/E1575	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		9 oyster shell fragments – 8.4 grams
		1 daub fragment – 1.6 gram
		12 handmade brick fragments – 15.1 grams
106	N3300/E1400	1 quartz tertiary flake
100	1,0000,21.00	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 handmade brick fragments – 3.4 grams
107	N3300/E1425	1 brown paste, shell-tempered, thick prehistoric sherd (surface treatment indeterminable)
		Townsend Series?
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		8 oyster shell fragments – 7.5 grams
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
108	N3325/E1250	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

		1 quartz primary core 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 oyster shell fragments – 2.2 grams 1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
109	N3325/E1275	24 handmade brick fragments – 13.6 grams 1 brown paste, cord-marked, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd, probably Potomac Creek 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 skeet fragment
110	N2225/E1200	1 manganese-tinted, thin, curved glass fragment 8 handmade brick fragments – 20.8 grams 1 down brown mosts (missessess) thin, and secreted, lightly shall tempored prohistories
110	N3325/E1300	1 dark brown paste (micaceous), thin, undecorated, lightly shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 oyster shell fragment – 2.4 grams
111	N3325/E1325	2 handmade brick fragments – 1.2 grams 1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip 1 UID nail shaft fragment
		4 green, thin, patinated, blown, curved glass fragments, vial/table glass or burned
		window glass 2 green, very thin, patinated, irregularly curved glass fragments (burned window glass?)
112	N3325/E1350	9 handmade brick fragments – 2.7 grams 2 brown paste (micaceous), undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend
		Series 1 quartz biface tip
		1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz secondary flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		1 green, patinated, thin, irregularly curved glass fragment, probably burned window glass 35 oyster shell fragments – 28.6 grams
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram 10 handmade brick fragments – 17.8 grams
113	N3325/E1375	5 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series 1 chert tertiary flake
		4 quartz secondary flakes
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip 1 quartzite primary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		18 oyster shell fragments – 31.3 grams
114	N3325/E1400	3 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brown paste (micaceous), undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsed
114	113323/121400	Series
		1 quartz tertiary core
		1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is bipolar)
		1 quartz secondary flake chip
		4 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes
		2 quartitie tertiary frakes

		1 chert secondary flake
		1 chert tertiary flake
		1 green, patinated, thin, blown bottle glass fragment
		29 oyster shell fragments – 12.2 grams
115	N3325/E1425	1 brown paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
_		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		18 oyster shell fragments – 46.5 grams
116	N3325/E1450	1 red-brown paste, very small, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (surface treatment
		indeterminable), Townsend Series?
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		1 quartz secondary flake
		9 oyster shell fragments – 15.5 grams
117	N3350/E1275	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 green, thin, heavily patinated flat glass fragment (window glass?)
		1 UID iron fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment
		1 skeet fragment
		4 oyster shell fragments – 10.0 grams
		19 mortar fragments, some with white wash – 24.5 grams
		47 handmade brick fragments (1 with mortar on it) – 169.0 grams
118	N3350/E1300	1 brown paste, cord-marked (?), shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary core
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 skeet fragments
119	N3350/E1325	1 quartz tertiary core
		1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 probable tin-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, very small, no glaze
		1 light green, patinated, very thin, irregularly curved glass fragment, (burned window
		glass?)
		2 green, modern bottle glass fragments
		9 oyster shell fragments – 6.2 grams
100	N12250/E1250	8 handmade brick fragments – 22.2 grams
120	N3350/E1350	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
		1 quartz biface
		4 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert fire-cracked rock
		34 oyster shell fragments – 72.8 grams
		3 handmade brick fragments – 4.3 grams
121	N3350/E1375	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, Townsend Series
121	113330/L1373	1 small, terra cotta pipe stem fragment
		3 small quartz primary flakes
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		54 oyster shell fragments – 139.5 grams

		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 handmade brick fragments – 1.2 grams
122	N3350/E1400	4 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartz secondary flake
		17 oyster shell fragments – 9.0 grams
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
123	N3350/E1425	2 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
124	N3350/E1450	2 quartz primary flakes (small)
125	N3350/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		2 quartz secondary shatters
126	N3375/E1375	3 brown paste, undecorated shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, Townsend Series
		1 quartz primary core
		1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		33 oyster shell fragments – 65.2 grams
		4 handmade brick fragments – 1.2 grams
127	N3375/E1400	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		5 oyster shell fragments – 4.2 grams

Test Units

Lot.#	Provenience N3095-3100/	Description
128	E1475-1480 Stratum A	1 dark brown paste, cord-marked, light shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd 4 brown paste, undecorated, light shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds 3 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series 2 buff to brown paste, undecorated, grit-tempered prehistoric sherds – probably Potomac Creek
		1 shark tooth-impressed(?) terra cotta pipe bowl fragment – geometric design
		4 quartz primary flakes
		25 quartz shatters (10 tertiary, 15 secondary)
		16 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		21 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		3 chert tertiary flakes
		1 blue painted tin-glaze chip, probably burned
		1 brown paste coarse earthenware sherd with clear(?) lead-glazed interior, unglazed
		exterior, probably burned-date uncertain
		4 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds
		1 undecorated (?) whiteware sherd fragment
		3 dipped whiteware sherds (uniform chocolate brown glazed exterior, white interior)
		1 green, thin, patinated glass fragment-possibly burned window glass
		1 ½" long, copper-alloy furniture tack with domed head
		2 rose-headed wrought nail fragments
		1 T-headed wrought nail fragment

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1 UID head wrought nail – 1 34" long
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1 wrought spike fragment, bent into L-shape

2 common-headed cut nail fragments (1 is burned)

1 cut nail shaft fragment

1 quartz secondary core fragment

3 UID square nail fragments with UID heads

7 UID square nail shaft fragments

164 handmade brick fragments – 402.6 grams

 $10 \ glazed \ brick \ wasters-7.2 \ grams$

7 brick glazed rocks - 30.0 grams

3 fire-cracked rocks (2 quartzite, 1 sandstone)

22 oyster shell fragments - 38.8 grams

1 puce gun flint (found in separate bag with other lithics from 86875A)

1 possible UID coarse earthenware with orange-red paste & a reddish wash on one side

129 Stratum B

1 buff paste, incised, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

1 red brown paste, fabric-impressed, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

1 buff paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

1 buff paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

1 quartz secondary flake

2 quartz tertiary flakes

1 chert secondary shatter

1 daub piece - <1.0 gram

1 brown gun flint spall

1 common-headed wrought nail with flange tip, very little corroded – 2 3/8" long

1 bone fragment - <1.0 gram

34 handmade brick fragments – 44.5 grams

7 oyster shell fragments – 13.0 grams

2 chert fire-cracked rocks

N3100-3105/ E1545-1550

Stratum A

130

27 buff to dark brown, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds (most very small)

Townsend Series

29 buff to dark brown, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds (most very small) – probably Townsend Series

7 brown paste, undecorated, grit-tempered prehistoric sherds – probably Potomac Creek

5 brown paste, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherds

11 fire-cracked rocks (9 sandstone, 1 quartzite, 1 chert)

1 quartz triangular point – Potomac type

1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized

29 quartz shatters (6 tertiary, 23 secondary)

13 quartz primary flakes

30 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)

37 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)

3 rhyolite tertiary flakes

3 chert secondary shatters

4 chert secondary flakes

2 chert tertiary flakes

1 white clay pipe stem fragment – bore unmeasurable

3 undecorated creamware sherds – hollow form?

1 undecorated porcelain sherd, hollow form – 19th c.?

1 wrought nail head

1 UID square nail fragment & head

1 UID square nail shaft fragment – probably cut nail

10 fragments of a very thin, round copper sheet - function unknown, possibly lid or base

5 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram

4 bone fragments (1 burnt long bone fragment, 1 mammal molar cap, 2 fish scales) - <1.0 gram

68 oyster shell fragments – 118.3 grams

4 daub fragments – 1.9 grams

103 handmade brick fragments – 215.1 grams

Stratum B

4 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

1 quartz biface

1 quartz secondary shatter

5 quartz primary flakes

5 quartz secondary flakes

4 quartz tertiary flakes

1 quartz primary core

1 quartzite biface fragment

1 quartzite fire-cracked rock

17 burnt clay or daub fragments – 7.1 grams

6 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram

N3195-3200/

E1260-1265

131

Stratum A Townser

1 red-brown paste, thick (10mm), undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd –

Townsend base or possibly Mockley

19 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

1 gray paste, cord-marked, micaceous sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – Moyoane?

4 brown paste, undecorated, micaceous sand-tempered prehistoric sherds – Moyoane?

1 quartz flake unifacially retouched – scraper

1 quartz secondary core

26 quartz shatters (8 tertiary, 18 secondary)

2 quartz primary flakes

16 quartz secondary flakes (3 are possibly utilized)

18 quartz tertiary flakes

1 coarse quartzite secondary flake, probably utilized

1 quartzite secondary core fragment

1 quartzite primary flake

4 quartzite secondary flakes

12 quartzite tertiary flakes

2 chert secondary shatters

14 fire-cracked rocks (6 chert, 3 quartzite, 3 quartz, 2 sandstone)

2 brick red paste, clear (brown) lead-glazed interior, unglazed exterior, coarse earthenware sherds – probably colonial

1 gray paste, hard, thick, black lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd – 18th c.?

Midlands type?

1 undecorated pearlware sherd

1 white clay pipe stem fragment -7/64" bore diameter

1 green-tinted, thin, patinated, blown flat glass fragment – probably window glass

1 green, thin, burned & molten glass fragment – blown window glass?

1 wrought nail fragment with rose head

3 cut nail fragments with common heads

1 UID flat iron fragment

2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram

16 oyster shell fragments – 18.6 grams

19 burned clay or daub fragments – 7.0 grams

539 handmade brick fragments – 545.6 grams

N3195-3200/ E1305-1310 1 quartz projectile point with contracted stem – Calvert Point 132 1 quartzite secondary flake, probably utilized Stratum A 1 quartzite secondary core 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 utilized chert secondary flake 1 quartz secondary core fragment 3 quartz primary flakes 20 quartz secondary flakes (4 are shatter) 21 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter) 10 rhyolite flakes (1 primary, 4 secondary, 5 tertiary) 4 chert secondary flakes (3 are shatters) 12 chert tertiary flakes: 1 chert primary flake 7 fire-cracked rock (1 quartz, 1 quartzite, 2 chert, 3 sandstone) 4 shell-tempered prehistoric pottery, probably Townsend Series 2 oyster shell – 1.9 grams 11 bone fragments, fresh, probably fish – 3.3 grams 5 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram 1 wrought nail (3" length) – 7.8 grams 3 wrought nail fragments – 6.0 grams 1 cut nail fragment – 1.7 grams 3 UID square nail fragments – 2.75 grams 1 blown colorless, lightly patinated bottle glass – 19th c? 1 blue (in reflected light), olive-green (in transmitted light) glass, possibly heat-altered or post-depositionally altered 3 colorless glass fragments (burnt) 1 green, burnt glass fragment – blown 6 blown green bottle glass fragments 10 blown green burnt window glass, slightly patinated 8 blown green window glass, slightly patinated 1 blown green bottle glass fragment – 19th c.? 8 daub fragments 91 red handmade brick fragments – 370.35 grams N3320-3325/ E1320-1325 1 buff paste, grit-tempered, cord-marked prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek Series 133 1 dark brown paste, sand & grit-tempered, incised prehistoric sherd – Moyaone? Stratum A Potomac Creek? 2 gray brown paste, sand & grit-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherd - Moyaone or Potomac Creek 3 buff paste, micaceous sand & shell-tempered, undecorated sherds – Townsend Series? 1 brown paste, shell-tempered, fabric-impressed sherd – Townsend Series 69 brown to buff paste, shell-tempered, undecorated sherds – Townsend Series? 1 quartzite projectile point – Selby Bay Lanceolate? 1 quartz tool, possibly unfinished triangular point 1 bifacially retouched quartz chunk 1 unifacially retouched quartz tertiary flake 1 probable quartz biface tip 3 probably utilized quartz flakes (1 tertiary, 2 secondary)

1 quartz core fragment

10 quartz primary flakes

51 quartz shatters (32 secondary, 19 tertiary)

35 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips) 84 quartz tertiary flakes (9 are chips)

- 2 quartzite primary flakes
- 4 quartzite secondary flakes (1 shatter, 3 flakes)
- 9 chert flakes (3 secondary, 6 tertiary)
- 3 fire-cracked rocks (1 sandstone, 2 quartzite)
- 1 colonial coarse earthenware rim sherd-coarse buff paste, red lslip exterior, manganese mottled lead-glazed interior, pot form, similar to ware found at Mattapany-Sewell
- 4 unglazed tin-glaze earthenware sherds, small vessel
- 1 colonial earthenware sherd, orange-buff micaceous paste, clear (brown) lead-glazed remnant, thin wall vessel
- 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, probably mug form
- 1 small, undecorated pearlware sherd
- 1 probable colonial coarse earthenware sherd-no glaze; soft brown micaceous paste; small hollow form
- 6 heavily patinated case bottle glass fragments
- 1 green, patinated, colonial wine bottle kick-up fragment
- 9 green, patinated, colonial bottle glass fragments
- 8 green, patinated, colonial thin-walled bottle glass fragments
- 27 green-tint, patinated, blown thin flat glass fragments, probably window glass
- 65 green-tint, patinated, blown, thin, irregulary curved glass fragments, probably burnt window glass
- 1 colorless, burnt glass fragment
- 1 colorless, modern window glass fragment
- 1 colorless, modern glass fragment, very thin (lamp globe?)
- 1 T-headed wrought nail fragment
- 3 common-headed wrought nail fragments
- 1 cut nail fragment
- 16 UID square nail shaft fragments
- 7 burnt UID square nail shaft fragments
- 2 skeet fragments
- 3 charcoal fragments <1.0 gram
- 1 coal fragment <1.0 gram
- 30 oyster shell fragments -137.7 grams
- 416 handmade brick fragments 845.0 grams

N3320-3325/

E1320-1325 134 Stratum B 3 orange to buff-brown, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend

Series?

9 red brown to buff to dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds

-

Townsend Series or Mockley

- 2 chert secondary flakes (shatter)
- 3 chert tertiary flakes
- 1 quartz primary flake
- 7 quartz shatters (4 secondary, 3 tertiary)
- 4 quartz secondary flakes
- 22 quartz tertiary flakes
- 1 quartzite primary flake
- 1 chert fire-cracked rock
- 1 colorless, modern, possibly burnt bottle glass fragment (intrusive)
- $4 \ oyster \ shell \ fragments 5.4 \ grams$
- 1 quartz secondary flake, probably unifacially retouched

N3320-3325/

E1395-1400

135 Stratum A 1 buff paste, cord-marked, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

7 buff to brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds –

Townsend Series?

17 red-brown to dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds –

Townsend Series

1 quartz biface tip

3 probably utilized quartz tertiary flakes

1 rhyolite tertiary flake

1 chert primary flake

2 chert secondary flakes

4 chert tertiary flakes

21 quartz shatters (16 secondary, 5 tertiary)

17 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips)

34 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)

7 quartzite tertiary flake

2 chert fire-cracked rocks

1 coal fragment – 1.6 grams

1 iron fragment - <1.0 gram

1 light green-gray tint, patinated, very thin, probably burnt glass fragments – window glass

17 handmade brick fragments – 12.8 grams

108 oyster shell fragments – 159.4 grams

N3320-3325/

E1395-1400 Stratum B

136

1 terra cotta bowl rim fragment with horizontal fine incising

2 terra cotta pipe stem fragments

3 brown paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

4 brown paste, undecorated, somewhat burnished, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds –

Yeocomico Ware?

75 red-brown to dark brown, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

4 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds

1 brown paste, cord-marked(?), grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek?

1 red-brown paste, undecorated, shell & grit-tempered prehistoric sherd

3 brown paste, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherds

14 daub fragments – 9.1 grams

1 steatite fragment - <1.0 gram

1 quartz triangular point fragment, probably Levanna, possibly reworked

1 probable triangular quartz point fragment

2 quartz biface tools

1 quartz biface tip

1 bifacially retouched quartz chunk

1 quartz chunk, unifacially retouched

1 quartz chunk fragment, with flakes removed bifacially on both edges, probably incipient biface tool

5 utilized quartz flakes (2 tertiary, 3 secondary) with some retouch flakes removed

2 probably utilized quartz tertiary flakes

1 quartz primary core

1 quartz tertiary core

18 quartz primary flakes

53 quartz secondary flakes

30 quartz secondary flakes

4 quartz secondary flake chips

88 quartz tertiary flakes

12 quartz tertiary shatters

9 quartz tertiary flake chips

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2 rhyolite tertiary flakes
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- 4 chert secondary flakes
- 1 chert secondary shatter
- 5 chert tertiary flakes
- 2 quartzite primary flakes
- 1 quartzite secondary flake
- 1 quartzite secondary shatter
- 5 quartzite tertiary flakes
- 7 fire-cracked rocks (3 sandstone, 1 quartz, 1 quartzite, 2 chert)
- 1 iron wire tack $-\frac{3}{4}$ " long
- 1 colorless, heat-altered bottle glass fragment, probably machine-made
- 1 thin, light green, patinated window glass fragment
- 6 charcoal fragments <1.0 gram
- 29 handmade brick fragments 10.3 grams
- 180 oyster shell fragments 286.6 grams

137 Stratum C

1 buff paste, vertical cord-marked, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd with everted rim & scalloped lip

1 buff paste, fabric-impressed, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

3 red-brown paste, undecorated, somewhat burnished, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds

Yeocomico Ware?

65 red-brown to buff to dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds-Townsend Series

- 1 black paste, thin, undecorated, sand & mica tempered prehistoric sherd Moyaone?
- 9 daub fragments 5.9 grams
- 1 charcoal fragment <1.0 gram
- 1 chert biface tip, probably broken in manufacture, as chert finishing flakes from the same stone type were found in the unit
- 2 quartz tool fragments
- 1 chert primary core fragment
- 1 chert shatter (tertiary)
- 4 chert secondary flakes
- 8 chert tertiary flakes
- 3 quartz core fragments (1 tertiary, 2 secondary)
- 15 quartz primary flakes
- 28 quartz shatters (10 tertiary, 18 secondary)
- 24 quartz secondary flakes
- 52 quartz tertiary flakes
- 1 quartzite primary flake
- 4 quartzite secondary flakes
- 18 quartzite tertiary flakes
- 1 possible sandstone hammerstone fragment
- 12 fire-cracked or burnt stones (6 chert, 2 quartzite, 4 sandstone)
- 77 oyster shell fragments 57.3 grams

N3350-3355/ E1320-1325

138 Stratum A

1 red/brown paste, sand & grit-tempered, net-impressed(?) prehistoric sherd – Popes Creek?

- 2 brown paste, coarse sand-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherds Popes Creek?
- 1 brown paste, shell-tempered, fabric-impressed(?) prehistoric sherd Townsend Series
- 44 buff-to-brown paste, shell-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherds Townsend
- 1 bifacially retouched quartz chunk
- 1 quartz primary core fragment

8 quartz primary flakes

31 quartz shatters (15 are tertiary, 16 are secondary)

36 quartz secondary flakes (6 are chips)

79 quartz tertiary flakes (14 are chips)

2 quartzite secondary flakes

1 quartzite tertiary flake

1 chert secondary shatter

1 chert primary flake

4 chert secondary flakes

6 chert tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)

6 fire-cracked rocks (5 chert, 1 sandstone)

1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, eroded surfaces (most of glaze missing)

1 undecorated creamware sherd fragment

1 late, blue shell-edged refined earthenware sherd

6 green, blown, heavily patinated, generally flat, bottle glass fragments – case bottle?

8 green, blown, heavily patinated bottle glass fragments

1 green, heavily patinated bottle glass fragment – probably molten, blown bottle glass

1 aqua, blown, lightly patinated bottle or table glass fragment

3 utilized or retouched quartz tertiary flakes

18 green, patinated, very thin glass fragments – probably molten window glass fragments

1 light green-tinted, modern window glass fragment

3 UID square nail fragments, heavily corroded

16 skeet fragments

7 bone fragments -2.7 grams

73 oyster shell fragments – 125.5 grams

3 daub fragments – 1.7 grams

142 handmade brick fragments – 142.1 grams

139 Stratum B

1 buff paste, undecorated, slightly burnished, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Yeocomico Ware?

13 buff-to-brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered, prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

1 buff/orange paste, thick, undecorated, coarse grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Accokeek?

1 quartz tertiary flake, probably utilized along one edge

11 quartz shatters (5 tertiary, 6 secondary)

11 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)

39 quartz tertiary flakes (10 are chips)

7 quartzite tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)

1 chert primary flake

2 chert secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)

6 chert tertiary flakes

7 fire-cracked rocks (6 chert, 1 sandstone)

1 green-tinted, very thin, heavily patinated window (?) glass fragment

1 oyster shell fragment – 1.0 gram

12 daub fragments – 5.5 grams

12 handmade brick fragments – 2.5 grams

6 quartz primary flakes

1 quartz primaryite flake

2 unifacially retouched quartz tertiary flakes

18ST656

Surface Collection

	N2980-3000/	
1	E1240-1260	1 brown & red brown paste, shell-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherd – Townsend
		series
		1 flaked quartz pebble – primary core
		1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 black lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial; dark red, sandy paste; small
		utilitarian vessel
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment, bore not measurable
		1 rose-headedwrought nail fragment
		1 UID iron fragment – 1.4 gram
		1 slag fragment – 2.4 grams
	N3000-3020/	74 handmade brick fragments – 104.1 grams
2	E1240-1260	1 brown & orange paste, shell & sand-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherd –
2	L1240-1200	Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 broken gray flint nodule – secondary shatter
		1 iron wire fragment
		1 sandstone fire-cracked rock
		72 handmade brick fragments – 244.5 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
	N3020-3040/	
3	E1240-1260	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
	N2040 2060/	38 handmade brick fragments – 205.7 grams
4	N3040-3060/ E1240-1260	1 brown paste, thin, shell & sand-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherd – Townsend
7	L1240-1200	series
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 Buckley-like earthenware sherd; black lead-glazed (interior only), dark red paste with
		yellow clay inclusions, milk pan?
		1 green, blown, patinated window glass fragment
		1 iron screw fragment, ¼ " screw
		6 machine-made brick fragments – 4.2 grams
		32 handmade brick fragments – 430.0 grams
	1120 60 2000 1	5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
_	N3060-3080/	4
5	E1240-1260	4 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 UID iron fragment 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 burnt brick or daub fragment – 4.0 grams
		78 handmade brick fragments – 324.5 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
	N3080-3100/	, (a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a
6	E1240-1260	2 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds, surface treatment indeterminable,
		probably Townsend Series
	N3080-3100/	
7	E1240-1260	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz secondary flake

73 handmade brick fragments – 301.2 grams 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2980-3000/ 8 E1280-1300 1 quartz primary flake, bifacially retouched along one edge 1 quartz secondary flake, probably utilized 5 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter) 4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter) 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert tertiary shatter 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 1 lead-glazed colonial coarse earthenware rim sherd-buff/orange paste with ochre & sand inclusions, clear (light brown) glaze, mostly on interior surface only, pan form? 1 thin, green-tinted, lightly patinated, blown glass fragment, probably burned (window glass?) 1 UID iron fragment - <1.0 gram 38 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 19 coal fragments – 18.6 grams 64 cinder fragments – 48.5 grams 153 slag fragments – 484.0 grams 1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram 60 handmade brick fragments - 96.9 grams N3000-3020/ 9 E1280-1300 1 terra cotta pipe fragment (probably bowl fragment) 1 jasper tertiary flake 1 quartz flake, probably retouched bifacially along at least one edge (broken tool?) 2 quartz primary flakes 5 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatters) 4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 1 thin, patinated, hand-blown green window glass fragment 9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 copper pipe fragment, male end 15 coal fragments – 12.9 grams 68 cinder fragments – 65.0 grams 150 slag fragments – 397.9 grams 1 rose-headed wrought nail – 1.8" long 70 handmade brick fragments – 416.5 grams 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N3020-3040/ 10 2 light brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds – E1280-1300 Townsend Series? 1 quartz biface fragment, unfinished 3 quartz primary flakes 12 quartz secondary flakes (4 are shatter) 5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 chips, 1 shatter, 2 flakes) 1 chert tertiary flake 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 1 white salt-glazed stoneware plate base sherd, with utensil scratch marks 2 very thin, patinated, green, blown flat glass fragments, probably burned window glass 1 colorless, modern, molded bottle glass fragment 1 charcoal fragment – 1.2 grams 2 daub fragments – 2.6 grams 37 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

1 quartz tertiary flake

1 UID square nail shaft fragment 2 sandstone fire-cracked rocks

	N3040-3060/	6 coal fragments – 4.5 grams 6 cinder fragments – 4.9 grams 14 slag fragments – 75.8 grams 3 pantile fragments – 39.5 grams 2 UID nail shaft fragments 1 UID iron fragment – 1.2 grams 93 handmade brick fragments – 265.1 grams
11	E1280-1300	1 quartzite secondary core
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		3 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartzite, 2 sandstone)
		1 colonial lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd-light red/brown paste with biotite? &
		sand inclusions, chocolate brown glaze with mottled appearance, bowl or mug form?
		3 light green, patinated, flat glass fragments – probably burned blown window glass
		1 UID square nail fragment 2 daub fragments – 3.5 grams
		16 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		9 coal fragments – 36.0 grams
		2 slag fragments – 6.1 grams
		3 burnt, slag covered brick fragments – 104.3 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment – 1.4 grams
		82 handmade brick fragments – 858.5 grams
	N2060 2000/	7 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
12	N3060-3080/ E1280-1300	1 quartz secondary flake
12	L1200-1300	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks
		1 modern white porcelain sherd
		6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 slag fragments – 7.1 grams
		12 coal fragments – 10.7 grams
		1 iron cotter pin
		60 handmade brick fragments – 71.7 grams
	N3080-3100/	4 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
13	E1280-1300	2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
	21200 1200	1 quartz secondary core fragment
		3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		24 handmade brick fragments – 149.8 grams
	N2940-2960/	
14	E1320-1340	1 quartz secondary flake, probably utilized (no retouch)
		1 quartz secondary flake, bifacially retouched (probable eartly stage point/biface) 2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 small Buckley sherd, interior surface missing
		1 buff paste, brown glazed (salt?) stoneware sherd – 19 th /20 th century, large vessel or
	pipe	
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 dark green, molten glass fragment, probably colonial 19 th century bottle
		2 colorless, partially molten glass fragments
		4 colorless, modern bottle glass fragments 1 cobalt blue, modern bottle glass fragment
		1 coourt orac, modern bottle grass fragment

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24 slag fragments – 120.2 grams
3 cinder fragments – 2.8 grams
1 machine-made brick (fire brick?) – 84.0 grams
29 handmade brick fragments – 123.6 grams
2 buff to brown paste, thin, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds with
occasional sand & mica inclusions, Townsend Series
1 bifacially retouched quartz primary flake
3 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 2 secondary)
3 quartz secondary flakes
2 quartz tertiary flakes
1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, undecorated (most glaze missing)
1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial: exterior clear (brown) glazed, interior
mottled dark brown & clear (brown) glaze; brick red, hard paste; thin body
2 dark green, patinated, blown wine bottle glass fragments, (one possibly heat damaged)
1 cobalt blue modern bottle glass fragment
1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
1 colorless modern window glass fragment
7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
1 probable pantile fragment – 11.6 grams
1 wire nail – 3" long (head UID)
1 common-headed wire nail fragment
1 UID nail fragment
2 fire-cracked rocks (1 chert, 1 quartzite)
21 coal fragments - 15.6 grams
41 cinder fragments – 32.3 grams
109 slag fragments – 440.5 grams
1 machine-made brick fragment (fire brick?) – 2.5 grams
52 handmade brick fragments – 137.4 grams
4 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
2 quartz secondary flakes
4 quartz primary flakes
3 quartz tertiary flakes
1 gray chert secondary flake, possibly utilized
1 probable unglazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial, soft, red paste; micaceous and
slightly sandy, thin.
2 green, blown bottle glass fragments (1 was probably burned)
1 green-tinted, lightly patinated, probably blown window glass fragment
1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
1 pantile fragment – 14.5 grams
14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
1 fire-cracked rock - sandstone
1 asphalt fragment – 103.2 grams
27 coal fragments – 46.4 grams
123 cinder fragments – 151.2 grams
280 slag fragments – 1027.4 grams
38 handmade brick fragments – 236.5 grams
2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
                            255
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1 wire nail, common head -2.5" long 2 common headed wire nail fragments

3 UID nail fragments (2 with UID heads)

2 wire nail shaft fragments

N2960-2980/

N2980-3000/

E1320-1340

16

E1320-1340

15

2 fire-cracked quartzite rocks 17 coal fragments – 21.4 grams

	N3000-3020/	
17	E1320-1340	1 drilled & polished soft stone (like steatite, but not soapy), probably bannerstone
	21020 10.0	fragment
		1 quartz biface, unfinished
		1 quartz uniface scraper
		3 quartz primary flakes
		3 quartz shatters (2 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		1 quartz secondary flake
		7 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 fire-cracked cherd flake
		1 green-tinted, lightly patinated, probably blown thin flat glass fragment, probably
		window glass
		2 green-tinted, lightly patinated, probably blown, thin curved glass fragments, possibly
		partially melted window glass
		1 colorless, modern jar glass fragment
		1 UID square nail fragment, probably wrought, with common head
		2 probable pantile fragments – 8.2 grams
		11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		16 coal fragments – 13.8 grams
		32 cinder fragments – 36.0 grams
		96 slag fragments – 558.4 grams
		41 handmade brick fragments – 230.6 grams
	N3020-3040/	11 handmade erick fragments 250.0 grams
18	E1320-1340	1 dark brown paste, burnished, undecorated, prehistoric sherd with light sand tempering
10	L1320 1340	Colono Ware? Camden?
		1 quartzite projectile point base, thin
		1 quartz cobble chunk with several flakes removed (secondary core)
		4 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 3 secondary)
		1 quartz primary flake
		3 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)
		7 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks
		1 Staffordshire slipware combed rim sherd, probably 18 th century small bowl
		1 black lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial brick red paste, base sherd,
		probably to jug
		6 cinder fragments – 5.8 grams
		4 coal fragments – 4.3 grams
		1 heavily patinated, green, blown bottle glass fragment
		1 very thin, green-tinted, patinated, blown window glass fragment
		1 very thin, green-tinted, lightly patinated, slightly curved, probably blown glass
		fragment –heat-altered window glass?
		1 thin, green-tinted, lightly patinated, probably blown window glass fragment – colonial
		or 19 th century
		1 amber bottle glass fragment, possibly blown – 19 th century/early 20 th century
		1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
		1 UID iron fragment
		4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		8 slag fragments – 19.5 grams
		49 handmade brick fragments – 324.3 grams
		3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3040-3060/	, (anotalada m. 11010)
19	E1320-1340	1 bifacially retouched quartz secondary flake (thick)
		2 quartz primary flakes with flakes removed from ventral surface (dorsal surface is
		cortex) – blanks?
		1 quartz primary shatter

1 quartz primary shatter

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1 quartz secondary flake
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2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)

3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)

1 quartzite tertiary flake

1 brown paste, probably fabric-impressed, shell-tempered with sand & mica inclusions, prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

3 quartzite fire-cracked rocks

1 green-tinted, patinated, probably blown, thin curved glass fragment – burned window glass or small bottle

1 large wrought nail head

1 gray, molded, hard plastic (?) UID fragment

22 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

8 coal fragments – 19.1 grams

1 cinder fragment – 5.7 grams

2 slag fragments - <1.0 gram

1 handmade brick fragment with mortar – 33.3 grams

46 handmade brick fragments – 198.6 grams

3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

N3060-3080/

20 E1320-1340

1 large quartzite secondary flake (no cortex) probably utilized as knife (little if any retouch)

1 quartzite tertiary flake

1 quartzite secondary flake

2 quartz secondary flakes

10 quartz tertiary flakes (7 flakes, 2 shatter, 1 chip)

2 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartzite, 1 chert)

2 green-tinted, patinated, very thin, probably blown, curved glass fragments – probably burned window glass

1 UID square nail shaft fragment

3 coal fragments – 2.4 grams

36 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

43 handmade brick fragments – 271.8 grams

2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)

N3080-3100/

21 E1320-1340

1 light brown paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered (with sand inclusions) prehistoric sherd Townsend Series

3 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)

3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)

1 quartzite secondary flake

1 broken dark gray chert pebble (secondary core fragment)

2 fire-cracked rocks (1 chert, 1 quartz)

1 dark brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd-colonial, brick red paste, little exterior glaze, thin wall, pot form?

1 light green, lightly patinated, folded glass fragment – 19th/20th century

1 heavily burned, light gray glass fragment with darker gray on exterior surface (date uncertain)

3 green-tinted, patinated, very thin, probably blown glass fragments (1 flat, 2 slightly curved) – probably burned window glass

1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd

1 pantile fragment, possibly burned – 33.5 grams

2 slag fragments – 26.3 grams

68 handmade brick f rags. – 242.2 grams

5 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)

N2940-2960/

22	E1360-1380	2 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 1 tertiary)
		3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 green, blown, patinated, thin window glass fragments
		9 colorless modern bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless modern window glass fragment
		1 iron staple
		2 wire spikes (5 2/16" & 5 4/16" long)
		1 cut nail fragment with UID head 2 common head wire nails (4" & 3 1/8" long)
		3 common head wire nail fragments
		8 wire nail shaft fragments
		6 UID nails with UID heads
		10 UID nail shaft fragments
		62 slag fragments – 567.7 grams
		8 cinder fragments – 19.9 grams
		17 coal fragments – 62.5 grams
		30 handmade brick fragments – 289.1 grams
		6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N2960-2980/	
23	E1360-1380	4 quartz shatters (2 secondary, 2 tertiary)
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert fire-cracked rock
		24 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 green, patinated, blown glass fragment (window or bottle)
		1 modern, amber bottle glass fragment
		1 modern colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 modern blue-tinted glass fragment (bottle or window)
		1 wire nail shaft fragment
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		172 slag fragments – 815.7 grams
		50 cinder fragments – 67.1 grams
		25 coal fragments – 41.2 grams
		58 handmade brick fragments – 417.8 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
2.4	N2980-3000/	
24	E1360-1380	1 quartz tertiary core fragment
		1 quartz secondary shatter, probably utilized along one edge 1 quartz secondary flake
		8 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 1 chip, 6 flakes)
		13 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		7 green, modern bottle glass fragments
		1 pantile fragment – 9.6 grams
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		1 asphalt fragment – 139.1 grams
		65 slag fragments – 650.6 grams
		21 cinder fragments 46.1 grams
		13 coal fragments – 32.0 grams
		25 handmade brick fragments – 177.8 grams
	NA000 2070	2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
25	N3000-3020/	
25	E1360-1380	1 brown paste, incised, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series

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1 brown paste, undecorated shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
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1 brown paste, surface treatment unknown, shell-tempered, prehistoric sherd –

Townsend Series.

1 quartz biface (thin in cross section)

5 quartz shatters (3 secondary, 2 tertiary)

5 quartz secondary flakes

6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)

3 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 sandstone)

6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

1 clear glazed Buckley milk pan rim sherd

1 green, blown, patinated, thin window glass fragment

15 slag fragments – 87.3 grams

5 cinder fragments – 3.4 grams

1 coal fragment – 2.1 grams

31 handmade brick fragments – 199.5 grams

1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)

N3020-3040/

26 E1360-1380

2 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series

1 quartz biface fragment, probably a stemmed point re-worked after breaking

1 quartzite biface fragment

1 bifacially retouched quartz flake

2 quartz primary flakes

8 quartz secondary flakes (4 shatter, 4 flakes)

24 quartz tertiary flakes (3 shatter, 3 chips, 18 flakes)

2 quartzite secondary flakes

4 fire-cracked rock (1 chert, 1 sandstone, 2 quartzite)

1 very small blue transfer-printed UID refined earthenware

1 green, blown, patinated bottle glass fragment

1 green-tinted, lightly patinated, thin flat glass fragment (19th century window glass?)

1 very small, blue-tinted, modern glass fragment

2 UID nail fragments (1 with head)

18 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

1 pantile fragment – 28.8 grams

1 yellow handmade brick fragment – 2.4 grams

3 slag fragments – 4.6 grams

2 cinder fragments – 6.9 grams

2 coal fragments – 2.4 grams

52 handmade brick fragments – 182.2 grams

6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

N3040-3060/

27 E1360-1380

3 quartz primary flakes

12 quartz tertiary flakes (2 shatter, 2 chips, 8 flakes)

1 quartz secondary shatter

2 quartzite secondary flakes

2 quartzite tertiary flakes

3 fire-cracked rock (1 chert, 1 quartz, 1 sandstone)

1 white clay pipe stem (worn down at mouth end) 5/64" bore diameter

1 white salt-glazed sherd possibly burned

1 whiteware sherd with blue lettering

1 possible colonial coarse earthenware sherd: unglazed orange chalky micaceous paste, 7mm thick

1 possible colonial coarse earthenware sherd, unglazed orange chalky micaceous paste, eroded surfaces

1 iron washer

2 possible daub fragments – 5.7 grams

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43 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          2 pan tile fragments – 25.4 grams
                          3 coal fragments – 8.8 grams
                          53 handmade brick fragments – 121.2 grams
                          4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N3060-3080/
28
        E1360-1380
                          2 quartz biface fragments
                          8 quartz shatters (6 secondary, 2 tertiary)
                          6 quartz secondary flakes
                          6 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          2 quartzite tertiary flakes
                          13 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          1 green, blown, patinated, thin window glass fragment
                          1 bone fragment – 1.0 gram
                          1 coal fragment – 16.0 grams
                          28 handmade brick fragments 129.9 grams
                          4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N3080-3100/
29
        E1360-1380
                          1 buff paste, incised, shell-tempered, thin prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
                          1 quartz primary core fragment
                          1 quartz primary flake
                          5 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 4 tertiary)
                          2 quartz secondary flakes
                          8 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips)
                          1 quartzite secondary flake
                          5 quartzite tertiary flakes
                          1 chert tertiary core fragment (thinning flakes removed)
                          1 chert tertiary flake
                          1 green, blown, heavily patinated, thin glass fragment, probably window glass
                          1 modern amber bottle glass fragment
                          2 fire-cracked sandstone fragments
                          1 wrought nail fragment
                          4 pan tile fragments – 60.1 grams
                          19 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          41 handmade brick fragments – 112.0 grams
                          4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N2940-2960/
30
        E1400-1420
                          1 buff paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
                          1 quartz secondary core fragment
                          1 quartz primary flake
                          1 quartz secondary flake, unifacially retouched
                          6 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          14 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 5 chips, 8 flakes)
                          1 quartzite secondary flake
                          1 chert fire-cracked rock
                          1 glass slag fragment
                          1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
                          1 wire nail shaft fragment
                          5 coal fragments – 13.0 grams
                          11 slag fragments – 56.9 grams
                          2 cinder fragments – 2.2 grams
                          24 handmade brick fragments – 418.6 grams
                          2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N2960-2980/
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31	E1400-1420	1 orange paste, possibly cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend
		Series
		1 brown-orange paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
		2 quartz primary flakes
		3 quartz tertiary shatters
		7 quartz secondary flakes
		9 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		2 quartzite tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter)
		1 chert tertiary flake
		3 fire-cracked rocks (2 quartzite, 1 sandstone)
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 7/64" bore diameter
		1 colorless, modern jar glass rim fragment
		2 pan tile fragments – 14.1 grams
		8 slag fragments – 56.6 grams
		3 cinder fragments – 5.1 grams
		4 coal fragments – 4.9 grams
		17 handmade brick fragments – 125.2 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N2980-3000/	
32	E1400-1420	2 bifacially worked quartz chunks, probable tool preforms
		1 quartz primary core
		4 quartz primary flakes
		10 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)
		15 quartz tertiary flakes (5 are chips)
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		2 quartzite secondary flakes
		2 quartzite tertiary flakes
		1 chert secondary flake
		1 chert tertiary flake chip
		4 fire-cracked rocks (2 quartzite, 1 chert, 1 sandstone)
		1 sandstone fragment, possibly dressed – 39.3 grams
		2 pantile fragments – 3.2 grams
		3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		3 UID iron fragments – plow part?
		11 slag fragments – 30.4 grams
		2 coal fragments – 4.7 grams
		21 handmade brick fragments – 146.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3000-3020/	
33	E1400-1420	1 dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary core
		2 quartz primary flakes
		14 quartz secondary flakes (6 shatter, 1 chip, 7 flakes)
		17 quartz tertiary flakes (3 shatter, 3 chips, 11 flakes)
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		2 fire-cracked rocks (1 sandstone,1 quartz)
		1 white clay pipe stem –7/64" bore diameter
		2 pantile fragments – 108.3 grams
		5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 wire spike fragment
		1 UID bar iron fragment
		1 coal fragment – 1.3 grams
		5 cinder fragments – 5.2 grams
		4 slag fragments – 9.1 grams

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2 asphalt fragments – 4.3 grams
                          19 handmade brick fragments – 86.6 grams
        N3020-3040/
34
        E1400-1420
                          2 orange-to-brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend
                          2 quartz chunks, bifacially worked, probably early stage tool manufacture
                          2 quartz core fragments (1 primary, 1 tertiary)
                          10 quartz secondary flakes (4 shatter, 1 chip, 5 flakes)
                          10 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
                          3 quartzite tertiary flakes
                          1 chert secondary flake
                          2 fire-cracked rocks (1 chert, 1 quartzite)
                          1 unglazed coarse earthenware rim sherd – orange paste, micaceous, crock form (?),
                          could be either flowerpot or colonial earthenware
                          1 possible unglazed coarse earthenware sherd, orange, sandy paste, eroded surfaces
                          11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          5 ceramic water pipe fragments
                          1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
                          3 slag fragments – 4.6 grams
                          13 handmade brick fragments – 45.2 grams
                          4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N3040-3060/
35
        E1400-1420
                          1 quartz secondary core
                          4 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 3 tertiary)
                          5 quartz secondary flakes
                          5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
                          1 quartzite tertiary flake
                          1 chert secondary flake
                          3 fire-cracked quartzite rocks
                          1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
                          1 pantile fragment – 2.8 grams
                          1 green-tinted, lightly patinated, very thin flat glass fragment (probably window glass)
                          41 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          1 iron, channeled bolt attachment – modern
                          1 slag fragment – 2.9 grams
                          2 coal fragments – 9.8 grams
                          2 overfired brick fragments – 28.6 grams (probably handmade)
                          21 handmade brick fragments – 59.3 grams
                          6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
        N3060-3080/
36
                          3 brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series
        E1400-1420
                          1 bifacially retouched quartz secondary flake
                          2 quartz primary flakes
                          3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                          5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
                          1 green-tinted, modern window glass fragment
                          2 pantile fragments – 26.6 grams
                          1 fire-cracked quartzite rock
                          1 mortar fragment – 2.3 grams
                          5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                          1 UID iron fragment, gouge-shaped
                          1 asphalt fragment – 28.6 grams
                          2 slag fragments – 5.1 grams
                          19 handmade brick fragments – 48.0 grams
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5 orange/buff/brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend
                           5 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
                           7 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips)
                           1 fire-cracked quartzite rock
                           1 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd
                           7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                           1 slag fragment - <1.0 gram
                           3 coal fragments – 1.1 grams
                           2 cinder fragments – 3.6 grams
                           14 handmade brick fragments – 40.2 grams
                           8 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
         N2940-2960/
37
         E1440-1460
                           1 orange-brown paste, thin, surface treatment indeterminable, shell-tempered prehistoric
                           sherd - Townsend Series
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           12 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 6 chips, 5 flakes)
                           4 quartz secondary flakes (2 shatter, 1 chip, 1 flake)
                           2 quartzite secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                           2 quartzite tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                           1 chert fire-cracked rock
                           1 wire nail shaft fragment
                           3 slag fragments – 9.1 grams
                           9 handmade brick fragments – 38.9 grams
                           2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
         N2960-2980/
                           2 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series
38
         E1440-1460
                           2 quartz primary flakes, probably utilized or retouched
                           3 quartz primary flakes
                           6 quartz secondary flakes (3 shatter, 1 chip, 2 flakes)
                           5 quartz tertiary flakes
                           1 quartz secondary core fragment
                           1 quartzite secondary flake
                           1 quartzite tertiary flake chip
                           2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks
                           1 colorless, lightly patinated window g;lass fragment (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.?)
                           1 UID square nail shaft fragment
                           2 coal fragments – 2.0 grams
                           5 slag fragments – 22.6 grams
                           2 handmade brick fragments – 1.7 grams
                           1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
         N2980-3000/
39
                           1 dark brown paste, thin, undecorated, coarse shell-tempered prehistoric sherd –
         E1440-1460
                                    Townsend Series
                           1 quartz biface, possibly unfinished knife or scraper
                           1 quartz pebble, probably unifacially retouched along one edge
                           13 quartz secondary flakes (3 shatter, 2 chips, 8 flakes)
                           11 quartz tertiary flakes (5 are chips)
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           2 quartz secondary core fragments
                           1 quartzite tertiary flake
                           1 quartz fire-cracked rock
                           2 cinder fragments - <1.0 gram
                           2 slag fragments – 2.8 grams
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3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

		14 handmade brick fragments – 725.0 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3000-3020/	2 dyster shell ragments (discarded in ficia)
40	E1440-1460	1 brown paste, thin, undecorated, sand-tempered prehistoric sherd – probably late
		Woodland (not Pope's Creek)
		1 quartz projectile point, probably Rossville (possibly Piscataway), thin
		11 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 6 chips, 4 flakes) 4 quartz secondary flakes (1 shatter, 2 chips, 1 flake)
		1 broken quartz cobble fragment with flakes removed – primary core fragment
		1 chert/chalcedony tertiary flake (non-local)
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		4 handmade brick fragments – 1.2 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
41	N3020-3040/	1 think grounds hife as much am from ont
41	E1440-1460	1 thick, quartz biface/preform fragment 1 quartz flake, possibly unifacially retouched
		1 quartz secondary flake, probably utilized
		3 quartz primary flakes
		17 quartz secondary flakes (9 shatter, 3 chips, 5 flakes)
		9 quartz tertiary flakes (2 shatter, 2 chips, 5 flakes)
		1 quartz primary core fragment
		1 chert primary flake
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 15 handmade brick fragments – 12.2 grams
		7 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N3040-3060/	r oyster shen rugments (discurded in ricid)
42	E1440-1460	2 buff paste, surface treatment indeterminable, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds –
		Townsend Series
		1 chert secondary flake
		5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 3 chips, 1 flake)
		9 quartz secondary flakes (4 shatter, 2 chips, 3 flakes)
		1 fire-cracked rock (ironsite) 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 slag fragment - <1.0 g ram
		1 square iron spike shaft & head fragment, probably wrought
		4 handmade brick fragments – 2.9 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
4.0	N2940-2960/	
43	E1480-1500	1 brown paste, undecorated with occasional mica inclusions, sand & shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Riggins? Curriman?
		1 quartz secondary core fragment
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
		1 clear (brown) lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, colonial, orange micaceous paste
		with sand & ochre inclusions, interior surface missing – Dutch?
		2 coal fragments - <1.0 gram 2 slag fragments - 1.8 grams
		1 burned brick fragment – 29.9 grams
		7 handmade brick fragments – 11.3 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N2960-2980/	
44	E1480-1500	1 brown paste, fabric-impressed, shell-tempered sherd with sand inclusions – Townsend
		Series

		1 bifacially flaked quartz pebble chunk 1 quartz primary flake 4 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip) 6 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips) 4 quartz secondary shatters 2 wire nail fragments 1 UID nail shaft fragment 4 slag fragments – 14.2 grams 6 cinder fragments – 3.2 grams 28 handmade brick fragments – 27.7 grams 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
45	N2980-3000/ E1480-1500	1 buff paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd with sand & mica inclusions – Townsend Series 2 buff paste, surface treatment indeterminable, shell-tempered sherds – Townsend Series 6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 5 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips) 4 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 3 secondary) 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 4 slag fragments – 15.3 grams 9 brick fragments – 19.5 grams 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
46	N3000-3020/ E1480-1500	1 orange brown paste, undecorated, sand & shell-tempered sherd – Riggins? Townsend Series? 12 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips) 7 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartz shatter (1 tertiary, 2 secondary) 1 quartz chunk, possibly utilized 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 thick Rhenish brown stoneware sherd, near base of vessel – bottle form? 15 handmade brick fragments (1 is a thin bat (2" wide x ?" long x ? thick) – 112.5 grams 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
47	E1520-1540	1 undecorated whiteware sherd 1 unifacially retouched quartz secondary flake fragment 1 quartz secondary flake 2 concrete fragments – 21.1 grams 6 UID burnt stone-like material (concrete?, rock?) – 820.0 grams (sample from a total of 81 fragments, most discarded in field) – may be burnt limestone: see N2840-2860/E1480-1500
48	N2840-2860/ E1520-1540	1 chert biface, appears slightly weathered, with abraded edges 2 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter) 1 chert or cherty quartz secondary flake 1 quartzite secondary flake, possibly utilized 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 overglaze painted (fugitive enamel) fine whiteware sherd, floral design, probably cup form 1 light green-tinted modern window glass fragment 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram

49	N2940-2960/ E1520-1540 N2960-2980/	1 modern ceramic water pipe fragment (broken in 2 pieces) 5 UID burnt stone-like material (concrete? rock? brick?) – 681.0 grams (sample from a total of 44 fragments, most discarded in field) – may be burnt limestone: see above 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field) 1 buff paste, surface treatment indeterminable, coarse shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Probably Townsend Series, possibly Mockley 1 chert secondary flake 5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 3 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 2 secondary) 1 quartz secondary core 1 bone fragment - <1.0 gram 1 common headed wrought nail fragment (broken in 3 pieces) 11 handmade brick fragments – 11.7 grams 7 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) 1 utilized quartz tertiary flake
50	E1520-1540	1 buff paste, fabric-impressed, coarse shell-tempered sherd – probably Townsend Series
		 1 buff paste, surface treatment indeterminable, shell-tempered sherd – Townsend Series? 1 quartz secondary flake 4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 flake, 1 shatter, 2 chips) 1 North Devon gravel-tempered sherd – probably pan, dish, large shallow bowl-form type
		1 mason jar glass lid liner fragment 1 riveted flat iron fragment (knife blade?, decorative plate?)
		15 concrete fragments – 17.7 grams 18 handmade brick fragments – 20.5 grams
51	N2980-3000/ E1520-1540	3 oyster shell f rags. (discarded in field) 1 quartz secondary core 2 quartz primary flakes 2 quartz secondary shatters 2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 partially melted light aqua-tinted glass fragment 1 blue-tinted modern window glass fragment 1 pantile fragment – 17.0 grams 18 handmade brick fragments – 63.7 grams 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
Shovel	Tests	
52	N3100/E1350	2 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz secondary flake chip 3 handmade brick fragments – 2.1 grams
53	N3100/E1375	1 bifacially retouched quartz tertiary flake (incipient triangular point?) 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 1 slag fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 5 handmade brick fragments - 4.2 grams
54	N3100/E1400	1 quartz tertiary flake 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 5 handmade brick fragments – 4.2 grams

55 N3100/E1425 1 quartzite primary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz secondary flake chip 1 quartz tertiary shatter 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 handmade brick fragment – 1.1 grams 4 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram 1 quartz secondary flake with thinning flakes removed from both surfaces-probable 56 N3125/E1425 incipient tool, broken in manufacture 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 oyster shell fragment – 1.3 grams **Test Unit** N3045-3050/ E1395-1400 1 brown paste, cord-marked, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series 57 Stratum A 23 buff to dark brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds - Townsend Series 1 buff paste, sand & grit-tempered, undecorated prehistoric sherd-Potomac Creek Ware? 1 quartz flake unifacially retouched along one edge 1 possibly utilized or retouched quartz tertiary flake 19 quartz shatters (5 tertiary, 14 secondary) 8 quartz primary flakes 8 quartz secondary flakes 25 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quartzite primary flake 5 quartzite secondary flakes 5 quartzite tertiary flakes 2 chert secondary shatters 1 chert tertiary flake 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 greenstone(?) possibly groundstone tool chip 1 quartzite cobble with 2 flakes removed from one end – primary core 23 fire-cracked rocks (7 chert, 8 quartzite, 8 sandstone) 1 North Devon gravel-tempered sherd chip 1 green, patinated, thin, blown glass fragment – probably bottle glass 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 1 green, patinated, very thin, flat blown glass fragment – probably window glass 1 green-gray tint, very thin, burned & molten glass fragment (window glass?) 1 clinched wrought tack – approximately 1" long 1 UID square nail shaft fragment 3 wire nail shaft fragments 6 UID iron fragments 2 asphalt shingle fragments – 1.0 gram 101 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 111 handmade brick fragments – 135.0 grams 2 possibly machine-made brick fragments – 2.0 grams 2 pantile fragments – 26.0 grams 8 burnt clay or daub fragments – 1.9 grams 20 coal fragments – 21.1 grams 25 slag fragments – 23.0 grams

22 cinder fragments – 12.1 grams 1 bone fragment - <1.0 gram

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Surface Collection

1	N2740-2760/ E1760-1780	7 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatter) 9 quartz tertiary flakes (3 shatter, 4 chips, 2 flakes) 1 quartz utilized secondary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 shell-tempered, brown paste, undecorated prehistoric pottery with mica inclusions – probable Townsend Series 1 cut nail fragment (broken) – 2 3/8" long 1 handmade red brick – 39.75 grams 438 oyster shell (discarded in field)
2	N2760-2780/ E1760-1780	1 bifacially retouched quartz chunk 6 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartz primary flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips) 6 quartz shatters (5 secondary, 1 tertiary) 1 undecorated, brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric pottery - possibly Townsend Series 1 coal fragment – 10.04 grams 1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 7/64" 970 oyster shell (discarded in field)
	N2780-2800/	770 Oyster sheri (discarded in field)
3	E1760-1780	3 quartz secondary flakes (1 shatter, 1 chip, 1 flake) 1 quartz primary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter) 3 colorless bottle glass fragments - modern 3 blue, modern, embossed modern bottle glass 1 handmade red brick fragment - 24.2 grams 351 oyster shell fragments - discarded in field
	N2800-2820/	
4	E1760-1780	1 quartz secondary flake (very large) 1 quartz tertiary flake chip 2 quartz tertiary shatters 1 quartzite tertiary flake 3 blue, modern bottle glass fragments 2 coal fragments – 4.75 grams 40 oyster shell – discarded in field
	N2820-2840/	40 Oyster sheft – discarded in field
5	E1760-1780	2 quartz primary flakes 6 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatter) 5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 1 UID square nail 2 wire fragments 2 handmade red brick fragments – 105.95 grams 12 oyster shell (discarded in field)
	N2840-2860/	

N2740-2760/ N2740-2760/ Pisson 1820 1 quartz prifacially retouched thick flake (scraper?) 1 quartz primary flake 7 quarts secondary flakes (2 are shatters) 4 quarts tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quarts secondary flakes (2 are shatters) 4 quarts tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quarts secondary core 19th c. American gray stoneware sherd with blue floral painting – probably jug form 1 white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 of gram 63 oyster shell fragment 1 of gram 63 oyster shell fragment 1 of gram 63 oyster shell fragment sid discarded in field) N2760-2780/ E1800-1820 2 quarts secondary shatters 1 possible quartzite fire-tracked rock 2 iron wire fragments 1 cut nail fragment with flat, square head 19th 20th c. brick or flat tile fragment (very coarse body) – 159.0 grams 27 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2780-2800/ E1800-1820 1 moderately, thick, undecorated, buff paste, shell & sand-tempered (with occasional grif) prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series? Riggins? 1 buff paste, probably cord-marked, fine grit-tempered sherd-probably Potomac Creek 5 quart tertiary flakes (3 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 6 quarts secondary flakes (3 are chips) 1 quartz primary flake 19th c. blown, aqua bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 2 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz secondary flake 2 green-tint, modern window glass fragments 1 quartz secondary flake 2 green-tint, modern window glass fragments 1 quartz secondary flake 2 green-tint, modern window glass fragments 1 cola fragment - 1.2 grams 3 handmade brick fragments 1750.0 grams 5 oyster shell fragment 1 grams 3 handmade brick fragments 1 grams 3 handmade brick fragments 1 grams 3 handmade brick fragments 1 grams	6	E1760-1780	1 chert primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
Figure 1800-1820 1 quartz bifacially retouched thick flake (scraper?) 1 quartz primary flake 7 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are shatters) 4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quartz secondary core 119th c. American gray stoneware sherd with blue floral painting – probably jug form 1 white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 animal tooth fragment – 1.0 gram 63 oyster shell fragment 1.0 gram 1.0 g			1 handmade red brick – 541.2 grams 4 oyster shell (discarded in field)
7 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatters) 4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quartz secondary core 1 19th c. American gray stoneware sherd with blue floral painting – probably jug form 1 white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 animal tooth fragment – 1.0 gram 63 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2760-2780/ 8 E1800-1820 2 quartz secondary shatters 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary shatters 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 iron wire fragments 1 cut nail fragment with flat, square head 1 19th 20th c. brick or flat tile fragment (very coarse body) – 159.0 grams 27 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2780-2800/ 9 E1800-1820 1 moderately, thick, undecorated, buff paste, shell & sand-tempered (with occasional grit) prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series? Riggins? 1 buff paste, probably cord-marked, fine grit-tempered sherd-probably Potomac Creek 5 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips) 4 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips) 4 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips) 5 quartz perimary flake 1 19th c. blown, aqua bottle glass fragment 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, burned bottle glass fragments 1 coal fragment – 2.9 grams 1 cut nail fragment with oval, flat head 1 wire nail shaft fragment 4 handmade brick fragments (discarded in field) N2800-2820/ 10 E1800-1820 1 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quartz secondary flakes (1 graments) 1 blown, aqua, lightly patinated & probably burned 19th c. bottle glass fragment 2 burned, colorless glass fragments 1 coal fragments – 1.2 grams 3 handmade brick fragments – 1750.0 grams 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2820-2840/ 11 E1800-1820 1 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 secondary, 2 tertiary) 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 secondary, 2 tertiary) 3 quartz secondary flakes	7		
1 quartz secondary core 1 19th c. American gray stoneware sherd with blue floral painting – probably jug form white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 animal tooth fragment – 1.0 gram 63 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)			
1 j0 h c. American gray stoneware sherd with blue floral painting — probably jug form 1 white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 animal tooth fragment — 1.0 gram 63 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2760-2780/			
white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 1 animal tooth fragment - 1.0 gram			
lanimal tooth fragment - 1.0 gram 63 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2760-2780/ E1800-1820 2 quartz secondary shatters 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary shatters 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 iron wire fragments 1 cut nail fragment with flat, square head 1 19 moderately, thick, or flat tile fragment (very coarse body) - 159.0 grams 27 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2780-2800/ 1 moderately, thick, undecorated, buff paste, shell & sand-tempered (with occasional grit) prehistoric sherd - Townsend Series? Riggins? 1 buff paste, probably cord-marked, fine grit-tempered sherd-probably Potomac Creek 5 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 6 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 6 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips) 1 quartz primary flake 1 19 flo c blown, aqua bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, burned bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, burned bottle glass fragments 1 col fragment - 2.9 grams 1 cut nail fragment with oval, flat head 1 wire nail shaft fragment 4 handmade brick fragments 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) 1 quartz cecondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 green-tint, modern window glass fragments 1 blown, aqua, lightly patinated & probably burned 19 c. bottle glass fragment 2 burned, colorless glass fragments 1 col fragment - 1.2 grams 3 handmade brick fragments - 1750.0 grams 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) 1 quartz primary flake 3 quartz secondary flake 3 quartz secondary flake 2 quartz tertiary flake chips 4 quartz secondary flake 3 quartz secondary flake 2 quartz tertiary flake 3 quartz secondary flake 4 quartz sec			
N2760-2780/ E1800-1820 2 quartz secondary shatters 3 quartz tertiary shatters 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 iron wire fragments 1 tou nail fragment with flat, square head 119h/20h c. brick or flat tile fragment (very coarse body) – 159.0 grams 27 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)			
N2760-2780/ E1800-1820 2 quartz secondary shatters 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary shatters 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 iron wire fragments 1 cut nail fragment with flat, square head 1 19th/20th c. brick or flat tile fragment (very coarse body) - 159.0 grams 27 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) N2780-2800/ E1800-1820 1 moderately, thick, undecorated, buff paste, shell & sand-tempered (with occasional grit) prehistoric sherd - Townsend Series? Riggins? 1 buff paste, probably cord-marked, fine grit-tempered sherd-probably Potomac Creek 5 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 6 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 1 19th c. blown, aqua bottle glass fragment 2 colorless, modern with oval, flat head 1 wire nail shaft fragment 4 handmade brick fragments 27.1 grams 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field) 1 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 quartz secondary flake (1 is a chip) 1 quartz secondary flake 2 green-tint, modern window glass fragments 1 color fragment 1.2 grams 3 handmade brick fragments 1.750.0 grams 5 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field) 1 quartz primary flake 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake chips 1 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake 3 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartz secondary flakes 4 quartz secondary flakes 4 qu			
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11 E1800-1820 1 quartz primary flake 3 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 2 tertiary) 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake chips		N2020 2040/	5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
3 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 2 tertiary) 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake chips	11		1 quartz primary flake
3 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flake chips	11	21000 1020	
2 quartz tertiary flake chips			
1 quartzite secondary flake			
			1 quartzite secondary flake

	N2840-2860/ E1800-1820	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 2 cut nails - 3 ¼" long, 2 3/8" long 2 handmade brick fragments - 6.4 grams 4 querty tertiony flakes (1 is a shotter)
		2 handmade brick fragments – 6.4 grams
		A quarter tertions flakes (1 is a shotter)
12 I	E1800-1820	A quartz tartiary flakas (1 is a shattar)
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter)
		4 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 unglazed, orange paste coarse earthenware sherd with sand & mica inclusions in a
		paste, red slip(?) on exterior, smoothing lines on interior (possible flowerpot sherd)
		1 flat iron fragment, probably part of a knife blade – rivet scar evident
		1 handmade brick fragment – 11.5 grams
		1 quartz secondary shatter, possibly utilized
1	N2860-2880/	
	E1800-1820	3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz shatters (2 secondary, 1 tertiary)
		1 unglazed, orange paste, thick coarse earthenware sherd with sand, grit & mica
		inclusions in paste
		1 colorless, very thin glass fragment – possible lamp globe
		1 headless cut nail – 2 ¼" long
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		1 handmade brick fragment – 88.7 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
1	N2740-2760/	1 Oyster sheri raginent (discarded in rield)
	E1840-1860	1 buff paste, cord-marked, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek corded
	210.0 1000	6 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips)
		6 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)
		2 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 1 tertiary)
		1 thick white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 handmade brick fragment – 15.0 grams
		3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
1	N2760-2780/	5 byster sheri fragments (discarded in field)
	E1840-1860	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered sherd – Townsend Series? Riggins?
15	L1040 1000	6 quartz tertiary flake chips
		1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 chert fire-cracked rock
		2 polychrome overglaze painted (floral design) porcelain sherds, probably 19 th c., cup or
		small bowl form
		1 blown (smooth pontil), aqua colored bottle glass base fragment – probably mid-19 th c.
		1 iron knife blade fragment
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment (broken in two)
		2 coal fragments – 1.0 grams
		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
,	N12700 2000/	1 dyster shen fragment (discarded in field)
	N2780-2800/	2 brown to orange brown pasts, undecorated shall temporal probletonic share-
	E1840-1860	2 brown to orange-brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds
16 I		Townsend Series
16 I		1 beauty master undergreated shall be send torrespond about Transport Carlot O. Division O.
16 I		1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered sherd – Townsend Series? Riggins?
16 I		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment)
16 I		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment) 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
16 I		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment) 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 4 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake)
16 1		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment) 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
16 I		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment)
16 1		1 quartz fragment, bifacially retouched along one edge (probably a biface fragment) 3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 4 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatter, 1 is a chip, 1 is a flake) 1 quartzite tertiary shatter

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1 molded, 19<sup>th</sup> c. porcelain cup rim sherd
                           1 whiteware undecorated plate/platter sherd
                           1 whiteware undecorated sherd
                           1 wire nail -2\frac{1}{4}" long
                           1 wire nail shaft fragment
                           1 headless cut nail – 2" long
                           3 cut nail fragments – (2 with square flat heads)
                           1 wrought nail – 1 ¾" long
                           1 coal fragment – 2.3 grams
                           4 handmade brick fragments – 489.6 grams
                           2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
                           1 thick, brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd – probably Townsend
                           Series, near base sherd
                           1 brown paste, cord-marked, grit-tempered sherd – Potomac Creek corded
                           5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 chip, 1 shatter, 3 flakes)
                           3 quartz secondary flakes
                           1 quartz secondary shatter
                           1 UID square nail shaft with wrought head
                           1 colorless modern window glass fragment
                           2 coal fragments – 1.4 grams
                           1 handmade brick fragments – 3.4 grams
         N2820-2840/
17
                           1 buff/brown paste, thick, possibly net impressed, shell-tempered sherd – Mockley?
         E1840-1860
                           1 orange paste, surface treatment indeterminable, shell-tempered sherd – Townsend
                           Series
                           5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 chip, 1 shatter, 3 flakes)
                           5 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           1 chert tertiary flake chip
                           1 quartzite secondary flake
                           1 quartzite chunk, possible decortification or core fragment – probably plow broken
                           1 coarse earthenware sherd spall – flowerpot?
                           1 colorless, 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> c, blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment
                           1 very thin colorless modern glass fragment – lamp globe?
                           10 handmade brick fragments – 801.5 grams
                           2 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
                           1 quartz tertiary flake, bifacially retouched or utilized – possible tool fragment (base?)
         N2840-2860/
18
         E1840-1860
                           1 brown paste, surface treatment indeterminable, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric
                           Sherd – Townsend Series? Riggins?
                           7 quartz tertiary flakes (6 are chips)
                           6 quartz secondary flakes (3 chips, 1 shatter, 2 flakes)
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           1 quartzite tertiary fragment – probably fire-cracked from a larger rock
                           1 brown gun flint flake
                           3 colorless modern bottle glass fragments
                           1 \text{ cut nail} - 2 5/8" long
                           2 handmade brick fragments 10.8 grams
                           1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
Shovel Tests
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1 quartzite fire-cracked rock

2 brown paste, undecorated, sand & shell-tempered prehistoric sherds (coarse)

1 quartz secondary flake

		1 white clay pipe stem – 7/64" bore diameter
20	N2725/E1775	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
21	N2725/E1800	1 handmade brick fragment – 1.9 grams
22	N2750/E1750	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 machine-made, manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments
		1 coal fragment – 3.0 grams
23	N2775/E1750	13 oyster shell fragments – 3.4 grams
24	N2800/E1750	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment – 8.0 gram
25	N2825/E1750	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter

18ST658

Surface Collection

	N2740-2760/	
1	E1880-1900	1 cord-marked, thin, brown paste, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek
		Corded
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 shatter, 1 chip, 1 flake)
		3 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatter) 1 coal fragment – 2.0 grams
		1 iron wood staple
		2 handmade brick fragments – 2.2 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
		2 quartz primary flakes
	N2760-2780/	1 r J
2	E1880-1900	1 cord-marked, thin, brown paste, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek
		Corded
		1 undecorated, red/buff/gray paste, thin, shell-tempered sherd – Townsend Series
		1 undecorated, brown paste, shell & sand-tempered sherd – Townsend Series or
		Riggins Ware
		1 rhyolite tertiary flake
		5 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip) 2 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 1 tertiary)
		1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks
		1 whiteware (undecorated) saucer/plate rim sherd
		1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
		6 handmade brick fragments – 59.8 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N2780-2800/	
3	E1880-1900	1 thick, gray-brown paste, cord-marked, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherd, shell
		is finely crushed, so probably not Mockley, despite its thickness (9-10mm)-probably
		Townsend Corded, near vessel base
		2 brown to orange-brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand-tempered sherds – Townsend
		Series (or Riggins?) 1 quartz primary flake
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake

		2 market and the shortest
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 2 coal fragments – 18.1 grams
		1 handmade brick fragment – 13.2 grams
	N2800-2820/	1 manonino ciron ringinono 1012 granio
4	E1880-1900	1 quartz flake, probably unifacially retouched along one edge
		5 quartz secondary flakes (3 are shatter)
		6 quartz tertiary flakes(3 chips, 1 shatter, 2 flakes)
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary core fragment
		1 quartzite secondary shatter 1 wrought nail fragment with rose-head
		3 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		8 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
	N2820-2840/	o opoter short magnitude in note,
5	E1880-1900	1 thick (10mm) coarse, brown paste, undecorated, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd –
		possibly Mockley
		1 dark brown paste, shell-tempered sherd (small sherd), surface treatment indeterminable
		probably Townsend Series
		1 quartz flake, possibly unifacially retouched or utilized along one edge
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 chip, 1 shatter, 1 flake) 7 quartz tertiary flakes (5 are chips)
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment
		3 handmade brick fragments – 2.9 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
	N2840-2860/	
6	E1880-1900	1 buff paste undecorated, coarse sand-tempered prehistoric sherd (light tempering) –
		Potomac Creek?
		1 quartz secondary flake chip 2 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 1 tertiary)
	N2740-2760/	2 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 1 tertiary)
7	E1920-1940	1 red & gray paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd (near rim) – possibly Rappahannock
		Fabric-impressed – Townsend Series
		2 undecorated, gray/brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherds (thin) - Townsend
		Series
		2 gray/brown paste, shell & sand-tempered prehistoric sherds (surface treatment
		indeterminable) – Townsend or Riggins 1 buff/brown grit-tempered prehistoric sherd, surface treatment indeterminable –
		Potomac Creek
		1 buff paste, grit-tempered, cord-marked prehistoric sherd – Potomac Creek Corded
		8 quartz tertiary flakes (2 chips, 4 shatter, 2 flakes)
		4 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatter)
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 flaked quartz cobble (core?) – secondary core
		2 handmade brick fragments – 82.4 grams
	N2760 2790/	1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
8	N2760-2780/ E1920-1940	1 dark brown paste, undecorated, thin, shell-tempered sherd – Townsend Series
O	21720 1710	1 black paste, grit-tempered sherd (surface treatment indeterminable) – Potomac Creek
		1 quartz projectile point, base missing (untypable, probably Late Archaic/early
		Woodland)
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 chip, 1 shatter, 1 flake)
		6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 chips, 1 shatter, 3 flakes)
		1 chert tertiary flake

9	N2780-2800/ E1920-1940	1 flaked quartz cobble fragment (core?) – primary core fragment 2 fire-cracked rocks (quartzite, chert) 1 coal fragment – 1.0 gram 5 handmade brick fragments – 12.8 grams 2 brown, undecorated, thin, sand-tempered prehistoric sherds – Moyaone?, Accokeek? 1 chert tertiary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz secondary flake 4 quartz shatters (3 secondary, 1 tertiary(1 wire nail shaft fragment 1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
	N2000 2020/	Thandhade offer fragment 110 grain
10	N2800-2820/ E1920-1940	1 bifacially flaked quartz flake (thick) 3 quartz tertiary flake chips 6 quartz secondary flakes (3 are chips) 1 chert secondary shatter 1 quartzite (possibly fire-cracked) fragment (large) 1 modern, colorless bottle glass fragment 8 handmade brick fragments – 70.8 grams 1 quartz primary flake
Shove	el Tests	
11 12	N2425/E1950 N2450/E1900	2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 dark brown lead-glazed earthenware, orange paste, glazed both side, thin vessel 3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 1 cinder fragment - <1.0 gram
13	N2450/E1950	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz secondary flake chip
14	N2450/E1975	1 quartz tertiary flake
15	N2475/E1900	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz secondary shatter
16	N2475/E1950	1 brown gun flint spall 2 quartz tertiary shatters
17	N2475/E1975	1 quartz secondary flake
18	N2500/E1900	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
19	N2500/E1925	2 quartz tertiary shatters
		1 quartz secondary shatter
20	N2500/E1950	2 quartz secondary flakes
21	N2500/E1975	1 quartzite secondary core

1 sand-tempered prehistoric pottery sherd, undecorated, brown paste (very small)

1 prehistoric sherd, brown paste, undecorated, grit-tempered, probable Potomac

2 quartz secondary shatters

1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake

1 quartz tertiary flake

Creek ware

22

23

24

N2525/E1900

N2525/E1950

N2525/E1975

25	N2550/E1900	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake
26	N2550/E1950	1 quartzite secondary flake
27	N2550/E1975	2 quartz secondary shatter
		1 sand and shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, undecorated, dark brown paste
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
28	N2575/E1900	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 shell-tempered undecorated prehistoric sherd, light brown paste, probable Townsend
29	N2575/E1975	1 quartzite tertiary flake
• •		1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
30	N2600/E1925	1 rhyolite secondary flake
31	N2600/E1950	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 rhyolite secondary shatter
		2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
32	N2500/E1975	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 quartz secondary shatters
		1 undecorated shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, probably Townsend ware
		1 sand-tempered, brown to dark brown paste, prehistoric pottery, surface treatment
		undiscernable, very small sherd
		3 handmade brick fragments – 30.1 grams
33	N2625/E1900	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 cinder - <1.0 gram
34	N2625/E1950	1 quartz tertiary flake
35	N2625/E1975	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
36	N2650/E1900	1 rhyolite tertiary flake
25	NO 650 574 050	2 quartz secondary shatter
37	N2650/E1950	1 quartz primary core
		1 quartz secondary shatter
20	NO 650 /E1075	5 quartz tertiary flakes
38	N2650/E1975	12 slag fragments – 6.1 grams
39	N2675/E1900	1 quartz tertiary shatter
40	N2700/E1900	1 blue green flat glass, probable window glass, modern
		10 oyster shell fragments – 4.7 grams
41	N0700/E1075	4 charcoal fragments, very small - < 1.0 gram
41	N2700/E1975	1 colorless table or bottle glass fragment, probably modern, very small
42	N2725/E1975	1 quartz secondary shatter
43	N2750/E1950	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake
4.4	N2750/E1075	4 oyster shell fragments – 5.7 grams
44	N2750/E1975	2 quartz tertiary flakes
15	N2775/E1050	1 handmade brick – 13.9 grams
45	N2775/E1950	1 gray-brown paste, undecorated, sand & grit-tempered prehistoric sherd, probably
		Potomac Creek
		1 small quartz chunk, unifacially retouched along one edge 1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 quartz ternary snatter 1 quartz secondary shatter
16	N2900/E1050	
46	N2800/E1950	1 quartz tertiary flake chip

18ST730

	Provenience	Description
1	N675/E1200	3 asphalt fragments - 6.2 grams

		2 brief fragments 1.0 gram
2	N675/E1325	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 4 brick fragments - 42.0 grams
2	14075/11525	6 oyster shell fragments - 9.2 grams
		2 asphalt fragments
		1 concrete fragments
3	N675/E1375	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
4	N675/E1400	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		2 oyster shell fragments - 3.8 grams
5	N700/E1175	1 wire nail shaft fragment
		6 asphalt fragments - 73.1 grams
		3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
6	N700/E1250	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 light aqua-tinted window glass, 19 th / 20 th century
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
7	N700/E1225	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
7	N700/E1325	1 brick fragment - 1.8 grams
		3 concrete fragments
8	N700/E1350	2 asphalt fragments 1 cut nail fragment with an "L" head
O	N/00/E1330	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
9	N700/E1400	1 UID square nail fragment with a square head
10	N725/E1175	1 fire-cracked rock - 30.9 grams
		4 brick fragments - 34.8 grams
11	N725/E1200	1 brick fragment - 23.6 grams
12	N725/E1250	1 cut nail fragment with "T "head
13	N725/E1300	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
14	N725/E1375	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
15	N725/E1425	1 UID refined earthenware sherd; burned
		1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
16	N725/E1150	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 wire nail with round head - 3 3/8" long
	N. 50 E. 1. 1. 50	1 concrete fragment
17	N750/E1150	1 quartz primary flake
10	N750/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
18	N750/E1200	1 UID metal fragment - 26.3 grams 3 coal/slag fragments - 14.7 grams
19	N750/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
19	N/30/E1223	2 iron wire fragments
		2 brick fragments - 33.8 grams
20	N750/E1250	4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
21	N750/E1325	1 UID square nail fragment with a wrought rose head
22	N750/E1350	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
23	N750/E1375	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 concrete fragment
24	N775/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
25	N775/E1200	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.7 grams
26	N775/E1250	1 cut nail fragment with UID head
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
25	NAME (C. 1.2.2.2.	2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
27	N775/E1300	1 undecorated whiteware sherd
		1 colorless molded glass fragment; probably from a bowl
20	N775/E1225	1 UID square nail fragment with square head
28	N775/E1325	1 UID square nail fragment with square head 1 coal slag - 2.1 grams
29	N775/E1375	1 coal stag - 2.1 grams 1 possible quartz primary flake
۷)	11//3/13/13	1 possion quartz primary make

		1 asphalt fragment
30	N775/E1400	2 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
31	N800/E1125	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
32	N800/E1225	1 light blue window glass fragment
		3 oyster shell fragments - 48.9 grams
		1 iron wire fragment
33	N800/E1250	1 pearlware sherd; blue –on-white hand-painted, floral motif
34	N800/E1350	2 brick fragments - 7.2 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
35	N800/E1400	1 tin-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; blue line on exterior
		1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; orange paste with dark brown glaze on both
		surfaces
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
36	N825/E1200	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
37	N825/E1250	1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
38	N825/E1300	1 bifacially-retouched chert primary flake
		1 pale green bottle glass fragment - 20 th century
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
39	N825/E1325	2 brick fragments - 11.0 grams
		1 mortar fragment - 2.3 grams
		2 asphalt fragments
40	N825/E1350	1 brick fragment - 11.9 grams
		1 daub fragment - 5.2 grams
		1 concrete fragment
		2 asphalt fragments
41	N825/E1425	1 scratch-blue white salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd
42	N800/E1200	2 red brick fragments – 11.0 grams
43	N800/E1325	2 brick fragments - 1.0 grams

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1	N975/E925	1 colorless bottle glass, fractured
		6 red brick fragments - 9.0 grams
2	N975/E950	5 red brick fragments - 8.8 grams
3	N975/E975	5 red brick fragments - 7.4 grams
4	N975/E1000	6 red brick fragments - 4.3 grams
5	N975/E1025	6 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
6	N975/E1050	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - 22.6 grams
7	N1000/E925	3 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
		17 red brick fragments - 29.7 grams
8	N1000/E950	1 coal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
		9 red brick fragments - 16.7 grams
9	N1000/E1000	1 red brick fragment - 6.4 grams
10	N1000/E1025	2 white clay pipe stem fragments - undecorated
		1 colorless flat glass, 20 th century window glass
		1 possible pantile, light orange paste, darker orange interior core - 28.6 grams
		1 UID nail fragment
		10 red brick fragments - 11.5 grams
11	N1025/E900	1 dark aquamarine colored bottle glass fragment

		1 UID square iron nail fragment
		13 red brick fragments - 14.2 grams
12	N1025/E925	7 red brick fragments - 5.0 grams
13	N1025/E950	11 brick fragments (2 glazed) - 113.6 grams
14	N1025/E975	7 red brick fragments - 7.7 grams
15	N1025/E1000	1 UID earthenware sherd, brown lead-glazed, red paste
		11 red brick fragments - 4.9 grams
16	N1025/E1025	1 oyster shell fragment - 5.7 grams
		14 red brick fragments - 7.9 grams
17	N1050/E850	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
18	N1050/E875	4 red brick fragments - 21.1 grams
		2 asphalt fragments - 6.7 grams
19	N1050/E900	12 over-fired brick fragments (3 with glaze) - 257.4 grams
		3 orange brick fragments - 1.7 grams
20	N110505005	2 cement fragments - 8.5 grams
20	N1050/E925	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
2.1	N/4 0 # 0 # 0 # 0	26 red brick fragments - 57.6 grams
21	N1050/E950	1 green bottle glass
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 oyster shell fragments - 1.2 grams
22	N1050/E075	35 red brick fragments - 26.8 grams
22	N1050/E975	20 red brick fragments - 25.0 grams
23	N1050/E1000	4 oyster shell fragments - 1.3 grams
24	N1050/E1025	8 red brick fragments - 20.6 grams
24	N1050/E1025	1 Staffordshire slipware, combed and trailed
25	N1075/E825	19 red brick fragments - 26.7 grams
23	N10/3/E623	6 red brick fragments (1 with glaze) - 12.2 grams 2 asphalt fragments - 8.0 grams
26	N1075/E025	19 red brick fragments (1 glazed) - 67.0 grams
27	N1075/E925 N1075/E950	48 red brick fragments - 192.5 grams
28	N1075/E930 N1075/E975	14 red brick fragments (3 glazed) - 55.3 grams
29	N1075/E375	1 UID square nail fragment
2)	141073/L1000	34 red brick fragments - 70.0 grams
30	N1075/E1025	40 red brick fragments - 70.0 grams
31	N1100/E825	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
31	111100/2025	6 red brick fragments - 5.2 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments with glaze - 32.2 grams
		1 daub fragment - 2.2 grams
32	N1100/E850	17 red brick fragments - 133.3 grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments - 40.5 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - 15.8 grams
33	N1100/E875	10 red brick fragments - 38.0 grams
34	N1100/E900	1 white salt-glazed sherd, dot, diaper, basket pattern
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		11 oyster shell fragments - 35.3 grams
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 coal slag fragment - 1.0 gram
		46 red brick fragments - 185.0 grams
35	N1100/E925	13 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments - 20.0 grams
36	N1100/E950	1 possible floor tile fragment - 8.3 grams
		13 red brick fragments - 13.6 grams
37	N1100/E975	1 possible nail fragment
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
		38 red brick fragments - 45.5 grams

		5 over-fired brick fragments - 42.7 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
38	N1100/E1000	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, black lead-glazed on interior, hard orange paste
50	111100/21000	1 pale olive green flat glass fragment
		11 red brick fragments - 13.9 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments - 74.7 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - 1.0 gram
39	N1100/E1025	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, clear lead-glazed, very chalky light orange paste
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		37 red brick fragments - 40.2 grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments - 54.2 grams
40	N1125/E825	5 red brick fragments - 26.9 grams
41	N1125/E850	12 oyster shell fragments - 7.9 grams
		19 red brick fragments - 32.1 grams
42	N1125/E875	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, no glaze, orange paste
		1 light olive green flat glass fragment
		7 oyster shell fragments - 12.1 grams
		1 cut nail fragment with rectangular head
		8 red brick fragments - 5.3 grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments - 6.3 grams
43	N1125/E900	12 red brick fragments - 4.3 grams
44	N1125/E925	9 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
45	N1125/E950	1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
		14 red brick fragments - 14.8 grams
4.6	N11105/E075	1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 22.0 grams
46	N1125/E975	1 red brick fragment - 2.4 grams
47	N1125/E1000	1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
48	N1125/E1025	11 red brick fragments - 6.8 grams 12 red brick fragments - 7.3 grams
40 49	N1123/E1023 N1150/E850	3 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
47	N1130/E630	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - 4.8 grams
50	N1150/E875	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, burned, green lead-glazed on 1 side
50	111130/L073	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, mica in orange paste, possibly Merida Micaceous
		1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
		13 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
51	N1150/E900	2 red brick fragments - 1.1 grams
52	N1150/E925	1 oyster shell fragment - 5.3 grams
		6 red brick fragments - 5.1 grams
53	N1150/E950	11 red brick fragments - 10.4 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 5.1 grams
54	N1150/E975	9 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
55	N1150/E1000	1 UID flat iron object
		4 red brick fragments - 4.4 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 5.0 grams
56	N1150/E1025	8 red brick fragments - 16.0 grams
57	N1175/E875	3 red brick fragments - 9.9 grams
58	N1175/E900	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
	3114888888	4 red brick fragments - 3.1 grams
59	N1175/E925	5 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
60	N1175/E950	5 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
61	N1175/E975	6 red brick fragments - 3.5 grams
<i>(</i> 2	N11175/E1000	1 over-fired brick fragment - 7.7 grams
62	N1175/E1000	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, clear lead-glazed, light salmon hard paste
		1 UID coarse earthenware possible rim sherd, no glaze, light pink paste with occasional mica inclusions
		occasional inica inclusions

		11 red brick fragments - 6.2 grams
63	N1175/E1025	6 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
64	N1200/E900	3 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
65	N1200/E925	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		4 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		5 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
66	N1200/E950	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		6 red brick fragments - 6.5 grams
67	N1200/E975	9 red brick fragments - 28.6 grams
68	N1200/E1000	2 red brick fragments - 1.7 grams
69	N1200/E1025	1 highly refined earthenware, dark-brown lead-glazed, lighter brown glaze on interior,
		pinkish-tan paste
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments - 30.0 grams
70	N1025/E1100	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
71	N1050/E1100	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
72	N1075/E1075	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
73	N1075/E1100	1 coal/coal slag fragment - 1.8 grams
74	N1100/E1075	7 brick fragments - 28.5 grams
75	N1125/E1075	24 brick fragments - 17.2 grams
76	N1125/E1100	2 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
77	N1150/E1075	1 coal fragment
		4 brick fragments - 11.7 grams
78	N1175/E1075	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, pink chalky paste with ochre and mica inclusions,
		possible light tannish-gray wash or remnant of glaze on one side; unglazed on other side
		4 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
79	N1175/E1100	2 brick fragments - 321.1 grams
80	N1200/E1075	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
81	N1200/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

1	N1250/E/25	1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	N1350/E625	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
2	N1350/E675	1 UID iron nail fragment
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
3	N1350/E700	4 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
4	N1350/E725	1 oyster shell fragment - 5.7 grams
5	N1375/E625	2 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams
6	N1375/E675	1 possible whiteware spall, white glaze on yellowish paste
		2 red brick fragments - 2.2 grams
7	N1375/E700	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, hard orange paste, clear lead-glazed in exterior
		6 red brick fragments - 25.3 grams
8	N1375/E750	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		14 oyster shell fragments - 11.2 grams
		2 red brick fragments - 145.4 grams
9	N1375/E775	36 oyster shell fragments - 63.1 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 2.9 grams
10	N1375/E800	1 light olive thin bottle glass
		3 red brick fragments - 2.2 grams
11	N1375/E825	2 red brick fragments - 3.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 1.3 grams
12	N1400/E600	2 red brick fragments - 1.3 grams

13	N1400/E625	1 oyster shell fragment - 5.3 grams
14	N1400/E675	1 colorless flat glass with 1 finished edge, 20 th century
1.5	N11 400 /E700	1 red brick fragment - 7.8 grams
15	N1400/E700	1 dark aqua bottle glass fragment
		6 red brick fragments - 4.7 grams
1.0	N1400/E705	1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.9 grams
16	N1400/E725	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, dark brown lead-glazed on one side, hard orange paste
		1 UID coarse earthenware spall, clear lead-glazed on one side, chalky orange paste
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 4/64 inch bore 24 pantile fragments - 397.6 grams
		10 oyster shell fragments - 10.7 grams
		22 red brick fragments - 51.4 grams
		3 over-fired brick fragments - 2.7 grams
17	N1400/E750	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, brown lead-glazed, hard orange paste
17	111400/L/30	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, black lead-glazed, hard red paste
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 cut nail fragment with wrought rosehead
		1 cut nail fragment - UID head
		9 oyster shell fragments - 42.5 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 grams
18	N1400/E775	1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment – orange, riney surface
		31 oyster shell fragments - 52.0 grams
		9 red brick fragments - 15.0 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments - 36.1 grams
19	N1400/E800	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.9 grams
		1 UID flat iron object, sheet iron
20	NI 405/E 605	1 red brick fragment - 2.8 grams
20	N1425/E625	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
21	N1425/E650	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 coal fragment - 1.2 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
22	N1425/E675	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, no glaze, chalky hard orange paste
22	111123/2073	1 light olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless table glass rim fragment, possibly heat-altered
		8 oyster shell fragments - 6.3 grams
		6 red brick fragments - 5.7 grams
23	N1425/E700	1 quartz secondary flake
		12 oyster shell fragments - 28.6 grams
		5 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
24	N1425/E725	1 Rhenish gray salt-glazed stoneware base
		2 oyster shell fragments - 1.2 grams
		11 red brick fragments - 95.2 grams
25	NI 405 (F) 50	1 over-fired brick fragment - 199.5 grams
25	N1425/E750	1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment
26	N1405/E775	4 red brick fragments - 8.1 grams
26	N1425/E775	1 UID coarse earthenware base sherd, brown iridescent lead-glazed 1 tin-glazed earthenware spall, light blue on 1 side
		· · ·
		9 oyster shell fragments - 9.0 grams 3 orange brick fragments - 10.3 grams
27	N1425/E800	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, orange/brown chalky paste with small black inclusions,
	111123/12000	yellowish green lead-glazed on 1 side, some glaze on other with a dark wash below
		1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, black lead-glazed on 1 side, buff paste, dark red wash
		on interior

		9 oyster shell fragments - 8.4 grams
•	N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	7 red brick fragments 5.1 grams
28	N1450/E600	1 quartz primary flake
20	N1450/E695	7 red brick fragments - 6.6 grams
29	N1450/E625	1 Staffordshire coarse earthenware, yellow glaze on 1 side, maroon swirls in paste on
		opposite side, no glaze, buff paste 4 red brick fragments - 7.9 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 26.8 grams
30	N1450/E650	2 red brick fragments - 12.6 grams
31	N1450/E675	3 oyster shell fragments - 12.2 grams
31	N1430/L073	3 UID nail fragments
		1 UID iron fragment - possible nail
		4 red brick fragments - 10.9 grams
32	N1450/E700	1 quartz tertiary flake
32	111 130/12/00	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
33	N1450/E725	1 light olive green bottle glass fragment
	111100/2/20	3 oyster shell fragments - 10.2 grams
		5 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
34	N1450/E750	1 red brick fragment - 2.3 grams
35	N1450/E775	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		4 red brick fragments - 4.9 grams
36	N1450/E800	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, black lead-glazed, orange hard paste
		1 oyster shell fragment - 4.9 grams
		red brick fragments - 29.9 grams
37	N1450/E825	1 olive green glass fragment
		2 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
38	N1475/E600	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
39	N1475/E625	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, light orange paste, black lead-glazed with grit
		inclusions
		1 pearlware sherd, light blue and white transfer-printed on dark blue
		1 porcelain sherd, light blue on one side, light to dark blue on other
40	N11475/E650	2 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
40	N1475/E650	1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams
41	N1475/E675	9 red brick fragments - 11.2 grams
42	N1475/E700	1 over-fired brick fragments - 18.0 grams 1 retouched quartz primary flake
42	N14/3/L/00	8 red brick fragments - 16.0 grams
43	N1475/E725	3 oyster shell fragments - 1.7 grams
43	1114/3/11/23	5 mortar fragments - 5.6 grams
		4 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
44	N1475/E750	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
• •	111175711750	2 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
45	N1475/E775	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste with reduced core, black lead-glazed
		1 gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd, light gray paste, possible North American
		1 aqua glass fragment
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
46	N1475/E800	3 oyster shell fragments - 1.2 grams
47	N1500/E600	1 pearlware rim sherd, undecorated
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
48	N1500/E675	1 red brick fragment - 3.0 grams
49	N1500/E725	3 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
50	N1500/E750	3 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
		1 pantile fragment - 36.8 grams

51 52 53 54 55	N1500/E775 N1500/E800 N1500/E825 N1525/E600 N1525/E625	2 red brick fragments - 5.8 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 3 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams 5 red brick fragments - 5.7 grams 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 5/64 inch bore 5 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram 2 over-fired brick fragments (1 with glaze) - 57.1 grams
56	N1525/E650	2 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
57	N1525/E675	1 whiteware spall, undecorated
		1 oyster shell fragment - 9.5 grams 1 coal fragment - 1.7 grams
		11 red brick fragments - 14.0 grams
58	N1525/E700	9 red brick fragments - 25.1 grams
59	N1525/E725	1 UID square iron nail fragment with rectangular head
		3 red brick fragments - 31.1 grams
60	N1525/E750	1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams
61	N1525/E775	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 9.1 grams
62	N1525/E800	1 red brick fragment - 4.2 grams
63	N1525/E825	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
64	N1550/E600	3 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
65	N1550/E625	7 red brick fragments - 7.4 grams
66	N1550/E650	2 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
67	N1550/E675	4 red brick fragments - 14.6 grams
68	N1550/E700	1 brown Rhenish salt-glazed stoneware sherd
69	N1550/E725	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd
		1 whiteware spall, undecorated
70	N1.550/E350	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
70	N1550/E750	2 red brick fragments - 1.5 grams
71 72	N1550/E775	6 red brick fragments - 9.9 grams
12	N1550/E825	1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment 1 over-fired brick fragment - 8.2 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
73	N1575/E625	3 red brick fragments - 5.6 grams
73 74	N1575/E650	1 red brick fragment - 2.4 grams
75	N1575/E675	1 red shell fragment - 2.0 grams
75	11137372073	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
76	N1575/E700	5 red brick fragments - 5.0 grams
77	N1575/E750	1 red brick fragment - 1.0 gram
78	N1575/E775	1 possible pantile fragment - 6.8 grams
		7 red brick fragments - 5.2 grams
79	N1575/E800	14 red brick fragments - 45.1 grams
80	N1600/E625	1 quartz primary flake
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		6 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
81	N1600/E650	1 red brick fragment - 102.5 grams
82	N1600/E675	5 red brick fragments - 6.6 grams
83	N1600/E700	1 green window glass fragment
		1 UID flat iron object
0.4	N1 600 7555	3 red brick fragments - 6.3 grams
84	N1600/E725	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
85	N1600/E750	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 24.9 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram

86	N1600/E775	1 pearlware foot ring fragment with deep blue exterior
		3 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams

1	N1275/E1000	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, reddish paste with red ochre inclusions and
		sand inclusions, unglazed
		1 possible cut nail fragment with a wrought head
		5 red brick fragments - 14.4 grams
2	N1275/E1025	1 possible pantile - 19.6 grams
		1 wire nail with lead wrapped around the head, 1 6/8 inches long
		3 red brick fragments - 3.1 grams
3	N1275/E1075	1 quartz tertiary flake
		13 brick fragments - 9.0 grams
4	N1275/E1100	2 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
5	N1275/E1125	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz chip
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
6	N1275/E1150	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
7	N1275/E1175	5 brick fragments - 9.7 grams
8	N1275/E1225	1 heat-altered light aqua window glass
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
9	N1275/E1250	1 pearlware rim fragment with blue edge
10	N1275/E1275	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds; chalky orange paste; 1 unglazed, 1 with
		brown lead-glazed on interior
		6 brick fragments - 4.6 grams
11	N1300/E975	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
12	N1300/E1000	1 UID unglazed probable coarse earthenware body sherd, a soft orange paste with lighter
		orange inclusions
		6 red brick fragments - 7.4 grams
13	N1300/E1025	1 quartz fire-cracked rock - 78.0 grams
		1 possible pantile - 27.4 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 5.0 grams
14	N1300/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
15	N1300/E1200	1 gravel-tempered prehistoric sherd; tan paste with pinkish red colored exterior with red
		ochre and black inclusions
		3 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
16	N1300/E1225	1 cream-colored ware body sherd; heat-altered with grayish band on one end through
		whole sherd
		1 coal slag fragment - 2.5 grams
		4 brick f rags 13.5 grams
17	N1300/E1250	1 pearlware body fragment spall; undecorated
		1 pale green window glass
		5 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
		1 soft brick fragment - <1.0 gram
18	N1300/E1275	1 quartz primary chip
		1 coal fragment - 3.7 grams
		1 UID nail fragment, possibly square cut, no head
		7 brick fragments - 23.1 grams
19	N1325/E950	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
20	N1325/E975	5 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
21	N1325/E1000	1 UID iron object
	z_z,	

		2 11 1 1 6 4 1 4
22	N1205/E1005	3 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams
22	N1325/E1025	1 light green flat glass fragment (window glass)
		1 copper-alloy, possible shoe buckle fragment, decorated on one side
		1 coal slag - 1.9 grams
22	N1225/E1075	4 red brick fragments - 9.6 grams
23	N1325/E1075	1 piece of glass, colorless with clear red overlay on one side, possibly table glass
		1 UID slightly curved iron fragment
2.4	N1227/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
24	N1325/E1100	1 medium green bottle glass fragment
25	N1325/E1125	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 possible fire-cracked rock (quartz) - 89.4 grams
26	N1225/E1150	1 soft brick - 1.0 gram
26	N1325/E1150	5 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
27	N1325/E1175	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
28	N1325/E1200	1 secondary white quartz flake
		3 quartz tertiary shatters (2 white, 1 honey-colored)
20	N1205/E1005	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
29	N1325/E1225	1 tertiary white quartz flake
		1 pantile - 29.7 grams
		1 cut nail with machine cut head approximately 3 inches long
20	N1225/E1250	7 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 5 brick fragments - 9.0 grams
30 31	N1325/E1250 N1325/E1275	
31	N1323/E1273	3 cream colored ware body fragments (spalls), undecorated
		1 cream colored ware rim sherd undecorated
		1 heat althered, possibly pearlware body sherd, undecorated
22	N1205/E1205	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
32	N1325/E1325	2 brick fragments - >1.0 gram
22	N1225/E1250	2 asphalt fragments - 9,5 grams
33 34	N1325/E1350 N1350/E925	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
34	N1330/E923	1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments - 1.6 grams
35	N1350/E950	1 crystal quartz tertiary chip
33	N1550/E550	5 red brick fragments - 5.6 grams
36	N1350/E975	5 red brick fragments - 2.2 grams
37	N1350/E975	1 combed slipware, Staffordshire (early), glazed on both sides
31	N1550/E1000	1 red brick bat - 394.5 grams
		20 red brick fragments - 69.9 grams
38	N1350/E1075	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
39	N1350/E1075	1 undecorated pearlware body fragment (spall)
37	111330/E1123	2 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
40	N1350/E1150	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
41	N1350/E1200	13 brick fragments - 8.3 grams
42	N1350/E1225	1 blue shell-edged pearlware body fragment(spall)
43	N1350/E1250	1 quartzite possible fire-cracked rock - 10.0 grams
15	111330/E1230	1 machine cut nail fragment with UID head
		4 brick fragments - 40.8 grams
44	N1350/E1275	2 white quartz tertiary flakes
• •	111330/21273	1 green bottle glass, possibly colonial
		1 light green flat window glass
		1 UID coarse earthenware body fragment, soft buff paste, no glaze (probable tin-glazed
		earthenware missing the glaze)
		6 brick fragments - 12.0 grams
45	N1350/E1300	6 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
46	N1350/E1350	4 brick fragments - 3.0 grams

47	N1375/E900	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
48	N1375/E925	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
49	N1375/E950	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 peach quartz secondary flake
50	N1375/E975	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.7 grams
		6 red brick fragments - 3.2 grams
51	N1375/E1000	1 possible UID coarse earthenware, orange soft paste, no glaze
		3 oyster shell fragments - 2.6 grams
		13 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
52	N1375/E1025	2 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
53	N1375/E1075	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 6.5 grams
		3 fragments of coal - 3.1 grams
		1 machine cut nail fragment with a UID head
- 4	N. 1.055 (E. 1.1.05)	1 brick fragment - 3.7 grams
54	N1375/E1125	1 UID refined earthenware body fragment spall, with a creamy yellowish paste
		2 coal slag fragments - 9.8 grams
	N. 1. 25 5 75 1 1 5 2	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
55	N1375/E1150	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
56	N1375/E1175	1 brick fragment - 1.9 grams
57	N1375/E1200	1 piece of daub - 2.6 grams
58	N1375/E1225	1 honey quartz tertiary flake
		2 probable whiteware body fragments spalls, undecorated
		8 brick fragments - 9.8 grams
50	N11075/E1050	1 piece of daub - <1.0 gram
59	N1375/E1250	4 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
60	N1375/E1275	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd with sandy red paste and brown lead-glaze on
		interior and exterior
<i>c</i> 1	N11275/E1200	2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
61	N1375/E1300	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
62	N1375/E1350	2 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
63	N1400/E900	2 oyster shell fragments - 6.2 grams
61	N1400/E025	6 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
64	N1400/E925	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 aqua flat glass fragment
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 6 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
65	N1400/E950	
03	N1400/E930	1 quartz core 1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments - 1.3 grams
66	N1400/E975	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 57.7 grams
00	111400/12973	8 red brick fragments - 56.4 grams
67	N1400/E1000	11 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
68	N1400/E1000 N1400/E1025	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
69	N1400/E1025 N1400/E1075	2 pearlware sherds, one is plain, other is red painted over glaze, motif unknown
09	N1400/E1073	
=0		
1///	N1400/E1100	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
70	N1400/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake
70	N1400/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment 6 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
70	N1400/E1100 N1400/E1125	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment 6 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 1 jasper flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment 6 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 1 jasper flake 1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment 6 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 1 jasper flake 1 white quartz secondary flake 1 olive colored bottle glass fragment
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 cut nail fragment 6 brick fragments - 1.1 grams 1 jasper flake 1 white quartz secondary flake

		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 cut nail fragment - "T" head
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
73	N1400/E1200	9 brick fragments - 9.3 grams
74	N1400/E1225	1 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
75	N1400/E1250	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
76	N1400/E1275	3 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
77	N1400/E1279	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
78	N1400/E1350	1 UID nail shaft fragment
70	111400/L1330	9 brick fragments - 14.5 grams
79	N1425/E900	1 light blue window glass fragment
,,	111125/2500	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		9 red brick fragments - 17.7 grams
80	N1425/E925	3 red brick fragments - 48.3 grams
81	N1425/E950	3 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
82	N1425/E975	3 red brick fragments - 1.6 grams
83	N1425/E1000	1 pantile fragment - 4.1 grams
00	111.20,21000	15 red brick fragments - 11.3 grams
84	N1425/E1025	1 possible cut nail fragment
85	N1425/E1125	3 brick fragments - 6.9 grams
86	N1425/E1150	6 light aqua bottle glass fragments, probably 20 th century
	1(1.20,21100	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
87	N1425/E1175	1 quartz secondary flake
		4 oyster shell fragments - 2.4 grams
88	N1425/E1200	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
89	N1425/E1225	5 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
90	N1425/E1250	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
91	N1425/E1275	4 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
92	N1425/E1300	5 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
93	N1425/E1350	1 possible pantile fragment - 13.6 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
94	N1450/E900	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		6 red brick fragments - 9.2 grams
95	N1450/E925	2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 34.5 grams
		1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, red hard paste with a mottled brown glaze
		1 whiteware spall with black UID decoration
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
96	N1450/E950	3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams
97	N1450/E975	1 quartz tertiary flake
		7 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
98	N1450/E1000	8 red brick fragments - 247.6 grams
99	N1450/E1025	1 quartz tertiary flake
100	N1450/E1075	1 quartzite flake (probable tertiary)
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
101	N1450/E1100	2 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
102	N1450/E1125	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead-glazed on both sides, thin
		body with hard orange past
		3 coal/slag - 3.5 grams
		6 brick fragments - 2.8 grams
103	N1450/E1150	6 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
104	N1450/E1175	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
105	N1450/E1200	11 brick fragments - 16.6 grams
106	N1450/E1225	7 brick fragments - 6.1 grams
107	N1450/E1250	2 light olive green bottle glass fragments, crizzled surface

		121 - 1 6
108	N1450/E1275	13 brick f rags 6.6 grams
108	N1450/E1275	1 white salt-glaze stoneware body sherd, undecorated, possible flatware 6 brick fragment - 3.0 grams
109	N1450/E1300	1 brick fragment - <1.0g ram
110	N1450/E1350	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
111	N1450/E1375	1 brick fragment - 4.8 grams
112	N1450/E1400	4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
113	N1450/E1400 N1450/E1425	2 brick fragments - 4.7 grams
113	N1475/E900	3 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
115	N1475/E925	9 red brick fragments - 88.6 grams
116	N1475/E950	5 red brick fragments - 5.8 grams
117	N1475/E975	1 quartz primary flake
11,	1(11/0/2)/0	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.0 gram
		11 red brick fragments - 8.0 grams
118	N1475/E1000	1 aqua window glass fragment
110	111115/121000	1 coal slag fragment - 5.6 grams
		32 red brick fragments - 82.2 grams
119	N1475/E1050	1 fire-cracked rock - 52.8 grams
11)	111115/121050	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
120	N1475/E1075	1 fire-cracked rock - 39.1 grams
120	111110/21070	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
121	N1475/E1100	10 brick fragments - 6.8 grams
122	N1475/E1125	1 light aqua window glass
		3 oyster shell fragments - 3.3 grams
		7 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
123	N1475/E1150	4 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
124	N1475/E1175	1 brick fragment - 19.8 grams
125	N1475/E1200	10 brick fragments - 11.6 grams
126	N1475/E1225	2 UID square nail fragments
		16 brick fragment - 9.0 grams
127	N1475/E1250	2 light green thin window glass
		9 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
128	N1475/E1275	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
129	N1475/E1300	3 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
130	N1475/E1350	3 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
131	N1475/E1375	1 quartz shatter
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
132	N1475/E1400	3 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
133	N1475/E1425	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
134	N1500/E900	3 red brick fragments - 27.0 grams
135	N1500/E925	2 olive green bottle glass fragments
		10 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
136	N1500/E950	3 red brick fragments - 5.4 grams
137	N1500/E975	5 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
138	N1500/E1000	1 possible white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
		6 red brick fragments - 12.4 grams
139	N1500/E1050	1 secondary white quartz chip
140	N1500/E1075	1 undecorated pearlware spall body fragment
1.44	NI 500 774 400	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
141	N1500/E1100	1 reddish brown chert secondary flake
		1 UID brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware spall, vessel part unknown, soft red paste
		with a brown lead-glaze on one side
		4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram

142	N1500/E1125	2 polychrome handpainted whiteware spall body fragments (they mend); purple color on
		white, motif unknown
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 5/64" bore diameter
1.42	N1500/E1150	10 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
143	N1500/E1150	1 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware body sherd, unknown landscape motif
1.4.4	N1500/E1175	6 brick fragments - 7.4 grams
144	N1500/E1175	6 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
145	N1500/E1200	6 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
146	N1500/E1225	1 iron fence tack, bent
		1 possible square cut nail fragment with UID head 3 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
147	N1500/E1250	1 UID coarse earthenware possible body sherd, soft buff paste, no glaze, probable tin-
147	N1300/E1230	glazed earthenware with glaze missing
		1 UID curved iron fragment (4 inches x 1 inch)
		2 fragments of mortar - 1.4 gram
		10 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
148	N1500/E1275	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
140	111300/E1273	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		14 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
149	N1500/E1300	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
11)	111300/E1300	1 light green flat window glass
		1 cut nail with a cut head fragment
		11 brick fragments - 9.3 grams
150	N1500/E1350	1 pantile fragment - 19.4 grams
	- 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	5 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
151	N1500/E1375	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 pantile fragment - 43.2 grams
		14 brick fragments - 4.9 grams
152	N1500/E1400	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 44.0 grams
		7 brick fragments - 7.5 grams
153	N1500/E1425	12 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
154	N1525/E900	2 red brick fragments - 3.5 grams
155	N1525/E925	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		7 red brick fragments - 3.5 grams
156	N1525/E950	10 red brick fragments - 17.3 grams
157	N1525/E975	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		5 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
158	N1525/E1000	6 red brick fragments - 14.6 grams
159	N1525/E1050	9 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
160	N1525/E1100	1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 7/64" bore diameter
		2 brick fragments - 15.1 grams
161	N1525/E1150	1 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd spall; floral motif
1.50)	4 brick fragments - 4.2 grams
162	N1525/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
163	N1525/E1200	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
164	N1525/E1225	1 sandstone rock, possibly fire altered
		1 light blue-tinted flat glass
		1 thin light green flat glass, possibly window glass
1.65	N1505/E1050	7 brick fragments - 13.5 grams
165	N1525/E1250	1 quartz tertiary chip
		1 light blue-tinted molded bottle glass
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 3 brick fragments 3.0 grams
166	N1525/E1275	3 brick fragments - 3.0 grams 1 possible quartrite fire gracked rock 4.5 grams
166	111 <i>323</i> /E12/3	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 4.5 grams

1.67	N1.505/E1200	1 light green flat glass, modern, probable window glass
167	N1525/E1300	1 shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic; reddish colored on one side, dark brown on the other with a few sand inclusions; probable Townsend Series plain
1.60	N11550/E000	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
168	N1550/E900	1 UID green lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, pinkish-red paste
		3 oyster shell fragments - 9.2 grams 13 red brick fragments - 21.5 grams
169	N1525/E1350	1 brick fragment - 2.2 grams
170	N1525/E1375	14 brick fragments - 11.7 grams
171	N1525/E1400	1 pantile fragment
-,-		5 brick fragments - 8.0 grams
172	N1525/E1425	3 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
173	N1550/E925	1 UID square nail
		1 light green glass fragment
		9 red brick fragments - 12.2 grams
174	N1550/E950	6 red brick fragments - 5.6 grams
175	N1550/E975	1 quartz secondary chip
		1 UID square nail
176	N11550/E1000	11 red brick fragments - 18.2 grams
176	N1550/E1000	1 light olive green window glass
		1 square cut nail with UID head 7 red brick fragments - 11.7 grams
177	N1550/E1050	1 quartz primary core
1//	N1550/L1050	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
178	N1500/E1075	1 quartz secondary chip
		1 table glass stem fragment cross-section, clear with possible white air twist pattern
179	N1550/E1125	1 UID square nail with a wrought head
180	N1550/E1150	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 64.5 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
181	N1550/E1175	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 238.0 grams
		2 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
182	N1550/E1200	8 brick fragments - 214.2 grams
183	N1550/E1225	1 UID slipware, probable Staffordshire slipware body sherd with combed and trailed
		design
		1 light blue modern window glass fragment 1 UID iron object with a folded edge
		7 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
184	N1550/E1250	1 secondary white quartz chip
104	111330/E1230	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 coal slag - 5.0 grams
		3 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
185	N1550/E1275	1 white clay pipe stem fragment
		1 wrought nail fragment without a head
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		3 brick fragments - 84.8 grams
186	N1550/E1300	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 51.5 grams
		3 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
107	N11550/E1250	1 coal fragment - 1.0 gram
187	N1550/E1350	1 brick fragment -<1.0 gram
188 189	N1550/E1375	4 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
107	N1550/E1400	1 pale green flat glass fragment, probably window glass 1 possible pantile fragment - 13.0 grams
		3 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
190	N1575/E900	1 white quartz tertiary chip
		1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

191	N1575/E925	13 red brick fragments - 13.3 grams 11 red brick fragments - 8.7 grams
192	N1575/E950	1 shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic with mica inclusions, tan color on one side dark brown on other, plain, Townsend Series
		10 red brick fragments - 58.6 grams
102	N1575/E075	1 oyster shell, <1.0 grams 11 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
193 194	N1575/E975	
194	N1575/E1000 N1575/E1050	6 red brick fragment - 19.7 grams
193 196	N1575/E1030 N1575/E1075	1 quartz secondary chip 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock
190	N13/3/E10/3	1 quartz primary core
		2 secondary white quartz chip
197	N1575/E1100	2 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
198	N1575/E1100 N1575/E1125	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
199	N1575/E1125 N1575/E1150	1 tertiary white quartz chip
1//	111373/L1130	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd with hard red paste, with black
		lead-glaze on both sides
		3 brick f rags 2.3 grams
200	N1575/E1175	2 fragments of charcoal - 1.0 gram
200	1(10/0/211/0	4 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
201	N1575/E1200	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
202	N1575/E1225	1 secondary heat-treated chert flake
	-,,	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0g ram
		3 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
203	N1575/E1250	4 brick fragments - 8.9 grams
204	N1575/E1275	1 secondary white quartz chip
		1 oyster shell - 5.2 grams
		1 UID iron fragment
		2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
205	N1575/E1300	1 tertiary pink quartz flake
		1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
206	N1575/E1350	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
207	N1575/E1375	1 chert secondary shatter
		1 brick fragment - <10 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
208	N1600/E925	16 red brick fragments - 31.9 grams
209	N1600/E950	5 red brick fragments - 3.0 grams
210	N1600/E975	1 possible fire-cracked rock - 80.0 grams
		1 pantile, sandy red paste with unusual curvature - 13.0 grams
211	N11 600 /E1000	4 red brick fragments - 37.0 grams
211	N1600/E1000	1 quartz tertiary flake
212	N1/00/E1100	12 red brick fragments - 18.5 grams
212	N1600/E1100	1 quartz primary shatter 7 coal slag fragments - 17.0 grams
		1 piece charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
213	N1600/E1125	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body spall fragment, soft orange paste with brown
213	111000/L1123	lead-glaze on one side
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
214	N1600/E1150	1 quartz primary shatter
211	111000/E1130	1 thin green bottle glass, colonial
215	N1600/E1175	1 peach quartz chunk
		1 piece charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
216	N1600/E1200	1 probable fire-cracked rock - 169.2 grams
		-

217	N1600/E1225	2 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter
		5 possible fire-cracked rocks - 234.4 grams
		1 semi-porcelain body sherd, undecorated
218	N1600/E1250	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
219	N1625/E1075	1 probable wrought iron nail fragment with a rosehead
		1 UID thin slightly curved iron object
		3 probable brick fragments with white/yellow inclusions - 6.9 grams
220	N1625/E1100	1 wrought iron nail fragment with missing head
		2 brick fragments - 14.6 grams
221	N1625/E1125	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, shell-tempered tan/pink colored paste with some sand,
		mica, and black inclusions (Townsend Series - plain)
		1 prehistoric pottery fragment, shell-tempered burnt orange colored paste with sand,
		mica, and black inclusions (Townsend Series plain)
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
222	N1625/E1175	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
223	N1625/E1200	1 white clay pipe stem fragment
		1 probable hand-wrought nail fragment with UID head
224	N1625/E1225	1 possible fire-cracked rock - 101.0 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
225	N1650/E900	4 red brick fragments - 12.0 grams
226	N1650/E925	11 red brick fragment - 10.7 grams
227	N1650/E950	5 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
228	N1650/E975	1 prehistoric ceramic, shell temper with sand inclusions, reddish brown interior, dark brown exterior
		1 prehistoric ceramic, shell temper, reddish brown interior, light brown exterior, plain
		Townsend Series
		12 red brick fragments - 7.0 grams
229	N1650/E1000	1 large quartz chunk
		1 creamware spall, undecorated
		9 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
230	N1300/E1075	2 brick fragments - 1 gram
231	N1300/E1125	1 pearlware body fragment spall, undecorated, possible holloware
		1 coal slag - <1 gram
		1 oyster shell - <.1gram
		1 red brick fragment - <.1 gram
232	N1300/1150	1 square cut nail fragment, no head
		2 red brick fragments - 3 grams

1	N1650/E475	9 red brick fragments - 27.9 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
2	N1650/E500	3 red brick fragments - 1.3 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 7.9 grams
3	N1675/E450	5 red brick fragments - 6.5 grams
4	N1675/E475	3 red brick fragments - 7.1 grams
5	N1675/E500	9 red brick fragments - 10.2 grams

		2 over-fired brick fragments - 18.6 grams
6	N1675/E525	5 red brick fragments - 19.2 grams
_	344 #00 #E4#0	1 over-fired brick fragment - <1.0 gram
7	N1700/E450	1 red brick fragment - 4.0 grams
8	N1700/E475	3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 6.9 grams
0	N11700/E500	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
9	N1700/E500	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
10	N1700/E525	10 red brick fragments - 25.8 grams
10	N1700/E525	1 UID flat iron object, 1.3 inches wide 1 red brick fragment - 1.0 gram
11	N1725/E450	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
12	N1725/E475	2 oyster shell fragments - 3.4 grams
12	N1/23/L4/3	3 red brick fragments - 5.2 grams
13	N1725/E500	4 oyster shell fragments - 7.1 grams
13	111725/12500	12 red brick fragments - 27.7 grams
14	N1725/E525	9 red brick fragments - 31.3 grams
15	N1750/E425	4 orange brick fragments - 9.6 grams
16	N1750/E450	1 oyster shell fragments - 6.3 grams
		2 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
17	N1750/E475	7 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 oyster shell fragments - 9.9 grams
		16 red brick fragments - 33.0 grams
18	N1750/E500	9 red brick fragments - 12.5 grams
		1 possible pantile fragment - 8.3 grams
19	N1750/E525	1 quartz primary flake
		12 red brick fragments - 9.6 grams
20	N1775/E425	5 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
21	N1775/E450	9 red brick fragments - 25.5 grams
22	N1775/E475	5 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
23	N1775/E500	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		9 red brick fragments - 8.5 grams
24	N1775/E525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite stone
25	N11000/E406	2 red brick fragments - 1.6 grams
25	N1800/E425	2 prehistoric ceramic sherds, shell temper, blackened interior, light orange paste, plain,
26	N11000/E450	mend, Towsend series
26	N1800/E450	3 red brick fragment - 4.6 grams
27	N1800/E475	1 oyster shell fragments - 9.9 grams
		7 red brick fragments - 417.3 grams 1 daub fragment - <1.0 grams
28	N1800/E500	4 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
29	N1800/E525	13 red brick fragments - 6.8 grams
2)	111000/L323	1 over-fired brick fragments - 5.0 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 14.4 grams
30	N1825/E425	3 red brick fragments - 6.6 grams
31	N1825/E450	9 red brick fragments - 13.4 grams
32	N1825/E475	1 quartz primary flake
		4 red brick fragments - 12.4 grams
33	N1825/E500	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments - 6.3 grams
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
34	N1825/E525	2 orange brick fragments - 2.7 grams
35	N1850/E425	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, soft light orange paste with mica and quartz inclusions,
		wash or glaze on one side

		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
36	N1850/E450	11 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
37	N1850/E475	7 red brick fragments - 16.2 grams
38	N1850/E500	15 red brick fragments - 13.5 grams
39	N1850/E525	1 white quartz secondary flake
40	N1875/E425	4 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
41	N1875/E450	9 red brick fragments - 33.8 grams
42	N1875/E475	1 white quartz tertiary flake
42	N10/3/E4/3	2 oyster shell fragments - 14.2 grams
		7 red brick fragments - 8.7 grams
42	N1975/E500	
43	N1875/E500	1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
4.4	N1075/E505	4 red brick fragments - 7.2 grams
44	N1875/E525	4 red brick fragments - 8.1 grams
45	N1900/E400	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
46	N1900/E450	1 chert secondary chip, may be heat treated
		9 red brick fragments - 7.2 grams
		1 overfired brick fragment - 1.8 grams
		1 daub piece - 1.0 gram
47	N1900/E475	3 red brick fragments - 2.2 grams
48	N1900/E500	7 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
		2 overfired brick fragments - 27.8 grams
		1 daub - 1.0 gram
49	N1925/E400	5 red brick fragments - 19.0 grams
50	N1925/E425	20 red brick fragments - 11.2 grams
		1 overfired brick fragment - 19.3 grams
		1 burnt brick fragment - 14.4 grams
51	N1925/E450	1 quartz tertiary flake
		7 red brick fragments - 8.3 grams
52	N1950/E375	19 orange brick fragment – 18.0 grams
53	N1950/E400	19 orange brick fragments – 23.2 grams
		2 pink soft brick fragments(Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
		2 daub pieces – 6.7 grams
54	N1950/E425	12 orange brick fragments – 7.4 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments, glazed – 65.4 grams
55	N1975/E375	14 orange brick fragments – 13.3 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 6.9 grams
		1 daub piece – 3.7 grams
56	N1975/E400	15 orange brick fragments – 13.5 grams
57	N1975/E425	17 orange brick fragments – 11.5 grams
5,	111778/12128	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
58	N2000/E375	2 white quartz tertiary flakes
50	112000/12575	1 UID square nail with UID head
		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		1 UID conglomerate rock – 10.3 grams
		22 red brick fragments – 14.1 grams
59	N2000/E400	12 red brick fragments – 14.1 grams
60	N2000/E425	2 red brick fragments – <1.0 gram
61	N2000/E423 N2025/E400	2 red brick fragments – < 1.0 gram 2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
62	N2025/E400 N2025/E425	1 red brick fragment – 1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 12.4 grams
02	11/20/23/E4/23	1 100 offer fragment – 12.4 grains

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N1725/E850 3 oyster shell fragments - 9.2 grams

		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
2	N1725/E875	1 yellow quartz primary core fragment
2	111723/12073	1 dark brown chert tertiary flake
		10 red brick fragments - 20.4 grams
3	N1725/E900	1 red chert primary chip, heat-altered
3	111723712700	8 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
4	N1725/E925	1 prehistoric ceramic sherd, shell temper with occasional sand, mica, and gravel
7	111723/11723	inclusions, reddish exterior, brown interior, plain, Townsend Series
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		9 red brick fragments - 12.1 grams
5	N1725/E950	1 coal fragment - 1.9 grams
J	11172372330	1 UID iron nail fragment
		13 red brick fragments - 13.7 grams
6	N1725/E975	1 white quartz secondary flake
Ü	1(1/25/25/75	2 peach quartz fire-cracked rocks - 16.8 grams
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		10 red brick fragments - 13.5 grams
7	N1725/E1000	1 coal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
,	111725721000	1 red brick fragment - 2.4 grams
8	N1725/E1075	1 brick fragment - 5.0 grams
9	N1725/E1100	2 pearlware spalls, undecorated
	1(1,20,21100	8 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 6.0 grams
10	N1725/E1125	1 cut nail with UID head - approximately 3 1/8"
11	N1725/E1150	1 chert tertiary flake
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 40.6 grams
12	N1725/E1200	1 heat-treated chert chunk
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
13	N1725/E1225	1 creamware rim fragment, undecorated
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
14	N1725/E1250	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
15	N1725/E1275	1 quartz tertiary fragment
		1 UID square nail fragment
16	N1750/E850	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
17	N1750/E875	2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 97.6 grams
		1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams
18	N1750/E900	1 peach quartz tertiary chip
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 pink quartzite possible fire-cracked rock - 8.1 grams
		9 red brick fragments - 26.5 grams
19	N1750/E925	5 red brick fragments - 4.0 grams
20	N1750/E950	1 cut nail with possible cut head
		1 possible UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste
		7 red brick fragments - 19.0 grams
21	N1750/E975	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		19 red brick fragments - 203.8 grams
22	N1750/E1000	2 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
23	N1750/E1050	1 shell-tempered brown to black paste prehistoric sherd, probable Townsend Series plain
		2 quartz shatters
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		2 possible wrought nail fragments
		2 brick fragments - 37.1 grams
24	N1750/E1075	1 fire-cracked rock - 18.4 grams

		1 brigk fragment <1 0 gram
25	N1750/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 iron button fragment
23	N1750/E1100	3 brick fragments - 13.3 grams
26	N1750/E1125	2 chert fire-cracked rock - 20.0 grams
20	1(1/50/21125	1 chert fragment - heat-altered
		1 shell-tempered black paste prehistoric sherd - probable Townsend Series plain
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 UID square nail fragment
		3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
27	N1750/E1150	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
28	N1750/E1175	5 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
29	N1750/E1200	2 quartz secondary flakes
		4 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
30	N1750/E1225	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
31	N1750/E1250	1 shell-tempered buff paste prehistoric sherd, probable Townsend Series plain
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
22	N1750/E1275	2 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
32	N1750/E1275	1 quartz primary flake 1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
33	N1750/E1300	1 quartz secondary flake
33	111750/L1500	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 chert tertiary flake
34	N1775/E850	1 quartz tertiary flake
	11177072000	3 red brick fragments - 1.8 grams
35	N1775/E875	9 mortar fragments - 4.3 grams
		3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
36	N1775/E925	1 peach quartz secondary shatter
		10 red brick fragments - 38.9 grams
37	N1775/E950	10 red brick fragments - 115.2 grams
38	N1775/E975	7 red brick fragments - 6.6 grams
39	N1775/E1000	1 white quartz tertiary flake
40	N4.555 (E4.055	1 red brick fragment - 1.4 grams
40	N1775/E1075	6 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
41	N1775/E1100	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartzite shatter
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated 1 possible whiteware body sherd, blue-on-white hand-painted design, possible floral
		motif
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		6 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
42	N1775/E1125	1 pearlware body sherd, undecorated
		1 mortar chunk with coal & brick in it - 29.5 grams
		6 brick fragments - 20.8 grams
43	N1775/E1150	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, slightly orange chalky paste, slight black lead-glaze on
		one side
		1 dark olive green thin flat glass with slight bloom
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
	N14005 774455	4 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
44	N1775/E1175	2 thin copper-alloy wires
15	N1775/E1000	5 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
45	N1775/E1200	1 pearlware body sherd, undecorated, possible flatware

		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware body sherd, some specks of transfer-printed
		on both sides, possible floral motif, possible flatware
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
16	N1775/E1225	10 brick fragments - 8.1 grams
46	N1//3/E1223	1 quartz secondary flake 5 briok fragments 16.2 grams
47	N1775/E1250	5 brick fragments - 16.2 grams
47	N1//3/E1230	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 coal fragment - 3.3 grams
48	N1775/E1275	5 brick fragments - 16.5 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
40	N1//3/E12/3	3 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
49	N1775/E1300	1 UID curved flat iron fragment
42	N1775/E1500	4 brick fragments - 6.0 grams
50	N1775/E1325	1 quartzite primary fragment
30	11177711323	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
51	N1800/E850	6 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
52	N1800/E875	4 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
53	N1800/E900	3 red brick fragments - 8.0 grams
54	N1800/E925	2 oyster shell fragments - 4.0 grams
55	N1800/E950	9 red brick fragments - 9.0 grams
56	N1800/E975	20 red brick fragments - 42.5 grams
57	N1800/E1000	4 coal slag fragments - 4.2 grams
37	111000/21000	3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
58	N1800/E1050	1 quartz secondary flake
	111000/21000	6 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
59	N1800/E1075	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 UID nail fragment with part of head
		9 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
60	N1800/E1100	1 chert tertiary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		11 brick fragments - 21.3 grams
61	N1800/E1125	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, hard red paste, dark brown lead-glaze on both sides
		6 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
62	N1800/E1150	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
63	N1800/E1175	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
64	N1800/E1200	1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment - thin and tapered
		1 mortar fragment - <1.0 gram
		21 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
65	N1800/E1225	6 brick fragments - 5.1 grams
66	N1800/E1250	1 possible quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		13 brick fragments - 11.5 grams
67	N1800/E1275	1 possible quartz primary flake
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz shatter
		1 white salt-glaze stoneware body sherd with rippled lines and black specks on glaze
		1 olive green bottle glass fragment, crizzled surface
		1 mortar fragment - 2.8 grams
		10 brick fragments - 10.6 grams
68	N1800/E1300	1 quartz primary flake
	NA 000 77 1551	4 brick fragments - 2.6 gram
69	N1800/E1325	1 iron horse shoe fragment
-	NA 02 2 77	11 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
70	N1825/E850	4 red brick fragments - 8.4 grams
71	N1825/E875	1 oyster shell fragment - 4.6 grams

		4 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
72	N1825/E900	4 red brick fragments - 3.2 grams
73	N1825/E925	6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
74	N1825/E950	7 red brick fragments - 145.9 grams
7 5	N1825/E975	1 UID cut nail fragment
13	111023/12773	26 red brick fragments - 97.9 grams
76	N1825/E1000	1 possible pantile fragment - 8.8 grams
70	111023/11000	5 red brick fragments - 2.9 grams
77	N1825/E1050	1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, undecorated, possible hollowware
, ,	1\1023/L1030	9 brick fragments - 9.0 grams
78	N1825/E1075	1 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
79	N1825/E1100	1 thin light green window glass fragment, crizzled surface
1)	111023/E1100	9 brick fragments - 21.5 grams
80	N1825/E1150	2 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
81	N1825/E1175	5 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
82	N1825/E1200	1 asphalt fragment - <1.0 gram
02	111023/E1200	7 brick fragments - 9.2 grams
83	N1825/E1225	1 quartz primary flake
03	111023/121223	4 brick fragments - 108.9 grams
84	N1825/E1250	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, thin body, hard red paste with brown
01	111023/121230	lead-glaze on both sides
		1 UID nail fragment
		2 oyster shell - 20.5 grams
		13 brick fragments and one brick bat - 340.0 grams
85	N1825/E1275	2 chert tertiary flakes
0.5	111020/21275	1 fire-cracked rock - 102.3 grams
		2 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body fragments, one spall is hard-very hard,
		orange paste with sand in it, spall has black lead-glaze, sherd has same on only one
		side, other is not glazed
		10 brick fragments - 40.0 grams
86	N1825/E1300	1 thin aqua colored window glass fragment with slight bloom on both sides
		4 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
87	N1825/E1325	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware spall, chalky orange paste, clear lead-glaze on one
		side
		17 brick fragments - 40.0 grams
88	N1850/E850	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, hard orange paste with quartz inclusions, dark
		brown lead-glazed, holloware
		12 red brick fragments - 12.6 grams
89	N1850/E875	6 red brick fragments - 5.7 grams
90	N1850/E900	4 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
91	N1850/E925	1 white quartz secondary flake
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		5 red brick fragments - 7.9 grams
92	N1850/E950	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 33.5 grams
		13 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
93	N1850/E975	17 red brick fragments - 51.5 grams
94	N1850/E1000	1 possible fire-cracked rock - 167.3 grams
		4 red brick fragments - 9.8 grams
95	N1850/E1075	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
96	N1850/E1125	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
97	N1850/E1175	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 fire-cracked rock - 68.2 grams
		1 gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
		1 very thin light green window glass, crizzled surface

		1 cut nail fragment - UID head
		4 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
98	N1850/E1200	7 brick fragments - 10.4 grams
99	N1850/E1225	8 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
100	N1850/E1250	6 oyster shell fragments - 15.2 grams
		8 brick fragments - 13.8 grams
101	N1850/E1275	6 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
102	N1850/E1300	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 heat-altered chert flake
		1 green colored window glass
103	N1850/E1325	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 white salt-glaze stoneware body sherd, undecorated, possible hollowware
		8 brick fragments - 10.5 grams
104	N1875/E850	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, sandy orange paste with mica inclusions, no glaze
		1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, hard orange paste with mica inclusions, no glaze,
		incised line on exterior
		1 dark olive green colonial glass kick up
		3 red brick fragments - 11.3 grams
105	N1875/E875	2 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 102.1 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - 1.0 gram
		10 red brick fragments - 4.1 grams
106	N1875/E900	1 wrought nail with UID head, 1 1/4inches long
		1 oyster shell fragment - 1.0 grams
		4 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
107	N1875/E925	9 red brick fragments - 3.4 grams
108	N1875/E950	1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
		12 red brick fragments - 7.6 grams
109	N1875/E975	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 18.9 grams
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		23 red brick fragments - 71.4 grams
110	N1875/E1000	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
111	N1875/E1050	13 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
112	N1875/E1075	1 brick fragment - 3.7 grams
113	N1875/E1100	1 quartz projectile point, tip broken
		1 quartzite secondary fragment
114	N11075/E1175	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
114	N1875/E1175	1 possible FIRE-CRACKED ROCK - 39.4 grams
		1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
115	N1875/E1200	1 aluminum fragment
113	N18/3/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, hard, light brown paste with reddish brown interior and dark brown exterior and incised lines on exterior
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 5/64" bore diameter
		2 oyster shell fragment - 6.0 grams
		4 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
116	N1875/E1225	3 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
110	1110/3/111223	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
117	N1875/E1250	1 quartz secondary flake
117	N1875/E1230 N1875/E1275	8 brick fragments - 12.8 grams
119	N1875/E1300	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
	1.11,0,21000	2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
120	N1875/E1325	2 dark olive green bottle fragments, slightly crizzled surface
-		3 brick fragments - 4.3 grams

121	N1900/E875	1 piece of heat treated chert
122	N1900/E900	3 red brick fragments - 15.5 grams 2 pieces of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
123	N1900/E925	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment - 1.0 gram
124	N1900/E950	1 coal fragment - 2.1 grams
10.	>14000 F0FF	7 red brick fragments - 11.8 grams
125	N1900/E975	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 possible pantile fragment - 4.3 grams
126	N1000/E1000	14 red brick fragments - 69.5 grams
126	N1900/E1000	1 possible white quartz primary shatterflake 2 pieces of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments - 95.3 grams
127	N1900/E1050	10 brick fragments - 10.1 grams
128	N1900/E1030 N1900/E1075	1 probable prehistoric pottery fragment, very small, over-fired, UID
120	111700/E1073	1 olive colored clear bottle glass body fragment, very scratched on one side, probable
		19 th century
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
129	N1900/E1100	2 white quartz secondary shatters
		1 gray chert, possible secondary shatter
		1 probable wrought nail fragment with a "T" head
130	N1900/E1125	1 probable wrought nail fragment with a "T" head
131	N1900/E1175	1 brick fragment - 2.6 grams
132	N1900/E1200	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with a mottled brown
		glaze on both interior & exterior
		1 probable undecorated whiteware sherd, probable heat-altered
		2 oyster shell fragments - 20.7 grams
		8 brick fragments - 15.3 grams
100	>14000 F1400F	2 plastic fragments (part of cigarette filter tip)
133	N1900/E1225	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 pink quartz tertiary shatter
134	N1900/E1250	1 mocha pearlware body sherd 1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
134	N1900/E1230	5 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
135	N1900/E1275	1 quartz core
133	111700/E1273	8 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
136	N1900/E1300	1 white quartz secondary flake
100	1(1)00/21000	1 white quartz tertiary glake
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
137	N1900/E1325	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		1 black/gray chert scraper
		2 pantile fragments - 12.7 grams
		10 brick fragments 19.2 grams
138	N1925/E875	1 white quartz tertiary flake
139	N1925/E900	4 red brick fragments - 4.6 grams
		1 piece of daub - <1.0 gram
		2 pieces of charcoal - <1.0 gram
1.40	N11005/E005	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
140	N1925/E925	17 red brick fragments (3 glazed) - 32.1 grams
141	N1925/E950	3 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
142 143	N1925/E975	11 red brick fragments (1 glazed) - 196.1 grams
143	N1925/E1000	1 thin amber bottle glass fragment,modern 2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
144	N1925/E1050	1 white quartz secondary flake
177	111723/L1030	1 white quarte secondary make

		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 404.8 grams
		1 white salt-glazed stoneware flatware rim sherd with dot, diaper, basket motif 40 daub fragments - 54.5 grams
145	N1925/E1100	1 possible white quartz secondary flake
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
146	N1925/E1175	1 undecorated pearlware body sherd
		1 UID square nail fragment with a square head
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
147	N1925/E1200	1 colorless window glass fragment
148	N1925/E1225	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		9 oyster shell fragments - 26.9 grams
		26 charcoal fragments - 3.7 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
149	N1925/E1250	1 white quartz primary fragment
4.50	N11005 T1055	3 oyster shell fragments - 8.2 grams
150	N1925/E1275	1 white quartz secondary flake
151	N1925/E1300	1 quartzite probable fire-cracked rock - 62.7 grams
		1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
150	N1005/E1205	3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
152	N1925/E1325	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 tin-glazed earthenware fragment, blue-on-white glaze exterior, glaze missing on interior
		1 light green colored window glass fragment, slightly patinated
		2 pantile fragments - 22.5 grams
		17 brick fragments - 9.0 grams
153	N1925/E1350	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
154	N1950/E875	1 white quartz primary shatter
10 .	111700/2013	1 red brick fragment – 5.2 grams
155	N1950/E900	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
156	N1950/E925	1 possible UID square cut nail
		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		10 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 99.3 grams
157	N1950/E950	10 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 25.7 grams
158	N1950/E975	5 pieces of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		8 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 13.8 grams
159	N1950/E1000	5 brick fragments (1 with glaze appears over-fired) – 15.7 grams
160	N1950/E1050	3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
161	N1950/E1075	1 white quartz core fragment
		1 creamware body sherd with 60% of glaze missing on both sides.
162	N1950/E1100	1 "Buckley-like" coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with yellow clay & red
		ochre inclusions, dark brown lead-glaze on interior with unglazed exterior
		1 UID square nail fragment with a UID head
		2 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
1.60	N11050/E1225	1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
163	N1950/E1225	1 white quartz possible shatter
		1 creamware fragment, glaze missing on exterior
		1 oyster shell fragment - 6.8 grams
164	N1050/E1250	2 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
164	N1950/E1250	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
165	N1950/E1275	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, glaze missing
166	N1050/E1200	5 brick fragments - 163.8 grams 1 UID lead glazed coarse corthonwers body short, soft grange pasts with soft gray pasts
166	N1950/E1300	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with soft gray paste in the center, olive-brown glaze on interior, unglazed exterior, probable North Devon
		in the center, onve-brown graze on interior, ungrazed exterior, probable North Devon

		gravel-free
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment, slightly patinated
		3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
167	N1950/E1325	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		10 brick fragments - 5.1 grams
168	N1950/E1350	3 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
		4 asphalt chunks - 4.4 grams
169	N1975/E900	5 red brick fragments – 30.2 grams
170	N1975/E925	1 UID square nail fragment
		11 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 41.2 grams
171	N1975/E950	1 coal fragment slag – 1.5 grams
		5 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 16.1 grams
172	N1975/E1325	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 76.7 grams
		4 brick fragments - 13.9 grams

1	N2125/E1025	1 possible UID nail fragment
		1 fossilized coral - 136.1 grams
2	N2125/E1075	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
3	N2125/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
4	N2125/E1150	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
5	N2125/E1200	1 probable fire-cracked rock, quartzite - 522.0 grams
		6 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
6	N2125/E1225	1 possible pearlware spall, undecorated, 75% missing on one side
		1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
7	N2125/E1250	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 honey colored possible quartz shatter
		1 piece of charcoal - 1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
8	N2150/E1050	1 brick fragment - 14.3 grams
9	N2150/E1075	6 pantile fragments - 23.5 grams
		2 possible brick fragments - 1.25 grams
10	N2150/E1150	1 secondary white quartz flake
11	N2150/E1175	2 UID embossed blue shell-edged pearlware spalls (one body, one rim), they mend
		4 brick fragments - 7.6 grams
12	N2150/E1200	2 whiteware spalls, one probable hand-painted polychrome (2 lines of light brown color)
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
13	N2150/E1225	1 19 th century North American gray stoneware body sherd, grayish paste with light
		brown interior, probable hollowware
		1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
14	N2150/E1250	1 19 th century American blue-on-gray stoneware body sherd, light or brownish gray
		interior, unknown decoration
		1 probable pearlware spall, undecorated
		2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
15		1 brick fragment, glazed on one side - 13.0 grams
16	N2175/E1050	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 56.5 grams
		1 secondary reddish chert chunk
		2 polychrome hand-painted pearlware spalls (mend)
		1 blue shell-edged pearlware spall

17	N2175/E1075	1 coal slag - 1.0 gram
18	N2175/E1125	1 heat-altered brownish-gray chert secondary flake
19	N2175/E1200	1 quartz secondary flake
20	N2175/E1225	1 tan-gray chert secondary flake
20	112173721223	2 fragments of charcoal/slag - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
21	NO175/E1050	
21	N2175/E1250	2 pantile fragments - 53.0 grams
		7 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
22	N2200/E1025	1 green-on-white transfer-printed whiteware body fragment, glaze missing on interior
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment (in 3 pieces) - 4/64" bore diameter
23	N2200/E1050	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 pantile fragment - 14.7 grams
		3 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
24	N2200/E1075	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft pale orange paste with red ochre
		inclusions, clear, honey brown glaze on one side only
		1 creamware base fragment, glaze missing on interior
		7 brick fragments - 17.5 grams
25	N2200/E1100	1 probable white/tan quartz secondary flake
26	N2200/E1100 N2200/E1125	1 white quartz secondary flake
27	N2200/E1150	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
•	N2200 E115	1 creamware fragment, glaze missing on exterior
28	N2200/E1175	1 very small prehistoric pottery sherd, shell-tempered, dark gray paste, UID plain
		type
		1 cut nail fragment with a square head
		4 brick fragments - 37.0 grams
29	N2200/E1200	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		1 olive colored bottle glass body fragment, slightly patinated
		2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams
30	N2200/E1225	
30 31	N2200/E1225 N2200/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams
		2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
31	N2200/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter
31	N2200/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre
31	N2200/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only
31 32	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams
31	N2200/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake
31 32 33	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams
31 32	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red
31 32 33	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior
31 32 33	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment
31 32 33 34	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams
31 32 33	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark
31 32 33 34	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior
31 32 33 34	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing
31 32 33 34 35	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
31 32 33 34 35 36 37	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams
31 32 33 34 35 36 37	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200 N2225/E1225	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams 1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200 N2225/E1225	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200 N2225/E1225	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams 1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200 N2225/E1225 N2225/E1225	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams 1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	N2200/E1250 N2225/E1025 N2225/E1050 N2225/E1075 N2225/E1100 N2225/E1150 N2225/E1175 N2225/E1200 N2225/E1225 N2225/E1225 N2225/E1250 N2225/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary shatter 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, black lead-glaze on one side only 1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 3 brick fragments (one is over-fired & has glaze) - 37.7 grams 1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with mica & red ochre inclusions, dark brown mottled glaze on both interior & exterior 1 UID square nail fragment 3 brick fragments (appear to be over-fired) - 15.8 grams 1 UID stoneware body sherd, brown paste with olive colored glaze on exterior & dark brown glaze on interior 2 wrought nail fragments, one with a rosehead, one with head missing 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragments (one with glaze) - 6.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 17.4 grams 1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

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12	N2250/E1075	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
43	N2250/E1075	4 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
44	N2250/E1100	1 undecorated pearlware fragment, glaze missing on one side
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 4/64" bore diameter
		1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, moderately scratched
4.5	N2250/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
45	N2250/E1175	2 white quartz secondary shatters
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 31.0 grams
		1 UID square nail with a UID head - 2 ¼ " length
4.6	N2250/E1200	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
46	N2250/E1200	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 UID square nail with a probable wrought head
477	N2250/E1225	2 brick fragments - 13.4 grams
47	N2250/E1225	2 brick fragments (one is an over-fired bat) - 105.8 grams
48	N2250/E1250	5 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
49	N2275/E1025	1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware probable milk pan sherd, orange paste with mica
		inclusions, clear lead-glaze on interior, unglazed exterior
		1 undecorated creamware body sherd
~ 0	312255 T1050	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
50	N2275/E1050	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 possible low-grade chert spall
	312255 E1055	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
51	N2275/E1075	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 undecorated pearlware fragment
		1 undecorated porcelain body sherd
		1 molded white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, with bubbles
		1 cut nail fragment with a square head
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
	312255 F1450	5 brick fragments - 16.3 grams
52	N2275/E1150	2 coal fragments - 4.5 grams
~0	312255 E4455	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
53	N2275/E1175	1 tan quartz secondary flake
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 thin, colorless curved glass fragment, probable table glass
		1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment
	N2255 E1200	3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
54	N2275/E1200	2 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 wrought nail with a rosehead - 3 1/4" length
	N2200/E1025	2 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
55	N2300/E1025	1 quartz primary flake
		1 pearlware body sherd, undecorated, possible flatware
- -	N2200/E1050	3 brick fragments - 12.7 grams
56	N2300/E1050	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 blue-on-white hand-painted pearlware body sherd, motif unknown
		1 possible pearlware spall, black indeterminate design
	N2200/E1075	6 brick fragments - 6.3 grams
57	N2300/E1075	1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
5 0	NIO 200 /E 1 1 0 0	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.8 grams
58	N2300/E1100	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
5 0	NIO200 /E1127	1 "T" head cut nail fragment
59	N2300/E1125	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment

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1	N2600/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 unidentified coarse earthenware spall, orange paste with mica inclusions
		14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 19 th /20 th century colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 very thin light olive green window glass fragment
		1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment, medium thickness
2	N2600/E1500	1 quartz tertiary chip
		1 20 th century undecorated porcelain body sherd
		6 amethyst tinted bottle glass fragments
		3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 asbestos tile fragment
		128 charcoal fragments - 34.3 grams
		1 coal - 2.7 grams
		5 daub - 10.3 grams
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified head
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		8 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
		1 concrete chunk
3	N2600/E1525	1 quartz scraper
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		8 asphalt fragments - 74.9 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
4	N2600/E1550	10 brick fragments - 10.5 grams
		1 machine-made brick bat fragment, 1.5-inch longx3.0 inches - 16.5 grams
_	NO 400 /E4 ###	20 coal/coal slag fragments - 51.4 grams
5	N2600/E1575	1 light yellow quartz primary flake
		1 light yellow quartz chip
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment
		3 coal fragments - 3.0 grams
	N/2 < 0.0 /E1 < 0.0	2 brick fragments, possibly handmade - 2.9 grams
6	N2600/E1600	1 dirty white quartz primary plow fracture
		1 dirty white quartz secondary flake
		1 colorless window glass fragment
		1 iron bent object, possible large nail or spike
		6 unidentified iron fragments
		1 possible dressed quartzite or rhyolite stone, flat on one side
7	N2625/E1500	2 fossil rock fragments, mend - 15.8 grams
7	N2625/E1500	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 19 th /20 th century blue-tinted clear glass bottleneck fragment
		1 19 /20 century blue-linted clear glass bottleneck tragment

		a coth so th
		2 19 th /20 th century blue-tinted clear bottle glass fragments
		1 modern colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		2 coal/coal slag fragments - 1.3 grams
0	NO 605 /F1 505	6 brick fragments, over fired, with yellow inclusions - 11.7 grams
8	N2625/E1525	1 possible heat-treated chert flake
		1 19 th /20 th -Century blue-tinted bottle glass
		1 colorless bottle glass
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		2 oyster shell fragments - 0.6 grams
		4 coal/coal slag fragments - 2.8 grams
		4 fragments of 4 pieces of mortar - 3.5 grams
	NO 50 F / T 1 F F O	3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
9	N2625/E1550	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		2 unidentified gray stoneware body sherds, mend
		2 amber colored bottle glass fragments
		8 colorless bottle glass fragments
		1 white glass four hole button - MISSING
		2 oyster shell fragments - 1.0 grams
		2 coal fragments - 7.0 grams
		8 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
10	N2625/E1575	1 unidentified coarse earthenware sherd spall, red paste with gray core, no glaze
		2 colorless modern bottle glass fragments
		1 modern bottle glass with slight bluish tint
		1 green-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 thin colorless bottle glass fragment
		2 unidentified nail fragments
		1 iron wire fragment
		1 wire nail
		1 soft pasted pink brick fragment - <1.0 gram
11	N2625/E1600	3 quartz shatters
		1 cream ware body sherd, undecorated
		1 colorless modern bottle glass
		1 modern amber bottle glass
		3 white opaque glass Mason jar lid, liner fragments
		8 oyster shell fragments - 4.5 grams
		3 coal/coal slag fragments - 12.0 grams
		1 charcoal fragment - 0.5 grams
		1 concrete chunk - 70.5 grams
		29 fragments of slate - 17.9 grams
12	N2650/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 unidentified stone ware with thick white glaze, possible modern ceramic tile
		7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless bottle glass lip fragment
		4 iron unidentified nail fragments
		11 coal fragments - 99.9 grams
		6 probable bird bone fragments - 1.0 gram
		15 mortar fragments - 11.6 grams
		1 brick fragment, handmade - <1.0 gram
		2 fossil rocks - 81.2 grams
		2 20 th century Styrofoam fragments
13	N2650/E1500	1 large iron bolt screw, 4.0 inches in length
		2 coal slag fragments - 1559.7 grams

14	N2650/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		17 20 th century colorless bottle glass, one base
		8 unidentified iron object fragments
		1 unidentified iron nail fragment with unidentified head
		1 oyster shell fragment - 0.7 grams
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 20.3 grams
		1 20 th century fragment black hard plastic
15	N2650/E1550	1 undecorated cream ware colored rim
		3 white ware fragments, undecorated, 1 rim, 1 spall, one body sherd
		3 modern colorless bottle glass fragments
		1 amethyst tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless table glass fragment with molded design
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment, probably modern
		1 colorless window glass fragment, probably modern
		2 brick fragments - 116.8 grams
16	N2650/E1575	1 dirty white quartz primary flake
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 very thin quartz primary flake
		1 white porcelain with bluish tint vessel base
		1 semi-porcelain undecorated body sherd
		5 white ware undecorated sherds, one rim, four bodies
		7 colorless bottle glass fragments
		1 pale blue colored bottle glass fragment
		1 leaded pale blue bottle glass fragment
		1 amber bottle glass fragment
		3 manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments
		1 light olive colored flat glass
		5 light green-tinted window glass fragments
		3 colorless flat glass, probably window
		42 flat iron fragments
		8 unidentified iron fragments
		3 unidentified iron nail fragments without heads
		3 cut nail fragments, one with cut head
		1 large iron rod - 321.0 grams
		1 copper-alloy thin strap fragment
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 coal fragments - 0.7 grams
1.77	NO 650 /E1 600	3 brick fragments, possibly machine cut - 63.9 grams
17	N2650/E1600	1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 undecorated white ware body sherd, missing 90% glaze on one side
		1 undecorated pearl ware spall
		2 colorless bottle glass fragments, modern
		1 colorless, possibly burnt table ware glass
		3 colorless flat glass fragments
		1 amber bottle glass fragment
		2 possible square cut nails; one with cut head, one with no head
		1 possible wire nail with unidentified head
		1 unidentified iron nail without head
		1 lead rod-like object with lead wrapped around one end 87 oyster shell fragments - 403.4 grams
		5 slate fragments - 20.9 grams
		5 coal fragments - 8.4 grams
		2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
		1 'Michelob Light' aluminum beer can fragment
		1 MICHOLOU EIGHT AIGHHUM UCCI CAN MAGINEM

18	N2650/E1625 N2650/E1650	1 green fragment flat broken plastic 1 gravel and shell-tempered prehistoric possible rim sherd, brown paste with gravel inclusions 1 whitish-pink quartz primary flake 1 whitish-pink quartz secondary flake 1 unidentified 19 th /20 th century stone ware body sherd with light brown paste, black glaze on interior and exterior 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (one rim) 1 Mason jar lid, liner fragment 1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment 1 pale blue colored flat window glass fragment 2 colorless bottle glass fragments, probably modern 1 flat iron unidentified iron fragment 1 possible cut nail fragment without head 2 oyster shell fragments - 3.9 grams 2 brick fragments, possibly handmade - 17.5 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake 1 pale blue color bottle glass fragment 1 unidentified iron nail fragment without head 1 curious partly copper-alloy object that says "water cleaner" on top of cap, possible bottle cap 1 slag fragment - 42.0 grams
Lots 20	0-21 not used	
22	N2675/E1475	1 quartz secondary flake 2 clear blue-tinted bottle glass fragments, 1 base fragment
23	N2675/E1500	2 brick fragments, 1.6 grams 3 quartz tertiary shatters 2 quartz secondary shatters 2 whiteware spalls, undecorated, they mend 1 thin colorless bottle glass fragment, worn 1 iron tack/nail, 7/8" long
24	N2675/E1525	1 brick fragment, 0.5 gram 1 quartzite biface fragment, possibly heat-altered 1 quartz secondary flake 3 whiteware sherds, 2 body, 1 base, undecorated 1 UID coarse earthen ware rim sherd, reddish-orange paste with mica inclusions, unglazed 1 colorless rippled bottle glass fragment with small part of base 8 colorless bottle glass fragments, probably modern 5 clear blue-green-tinted bottle glass fragments, 2 are bottleneck fragments 3 clear manganese-tinted bottle glass fragments 1 colorless flat glass, thin 2 unidentified nail fragments 1 pop top tab 1 oyster shell fragment, 0.8 gram 13 coal/ coal slag fragments, 36.4 grams 1 piece of slate, 0.5 grams 6 possible burned daub fragments, 9.5 grams 5 brick fragments, 4.0 grams 1 phonograph record fragment
25	N2675/E1575	1 phonograph record fragment 1 jasper projectile point with notched sides; base is broken off, possible Susquehanna point, 35.6mm long, 23.9mm wide 1 quartz primary shatter

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1 quartz secondary shatter
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1 quartz secondary flake

1 quartz tertiary flake

1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd

1 clear green-tinted bottle glass, probably modern

3 colorless bottle glass fragments, 1 rim sherd

1 colorless flat glass fragment, modern

2 wire nails, one 1 6/8" long, one 1 7/8" long

1 UID square nail with UID head

1 iron tack/ nail, 1" long

2 UID nails

1 copper-alloy latch

2 coal/ coal slag frags, 1.5 grams

1 burned bone fragment, 1.5 grams

4 modern tar roofing tile fragments, 5.6 grams

26 N2675/E1600

14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (3 bases)

3 amber bottle glass fragments, modern

1 colorless bottle glass fragment

1 colorless bottle glass fragment with letters "DISTIL" on the glass, 19th-20th century

1blue-tinted bottle glass fragment

1 very thin colorless glass fragment, possibly lamp or tables glass

1 colorless flat glass, window glass, modern

1 iron staple

10yster shell, 3.2 grams

1 bone fragment, 1.7 gram

1 charcoal fragment, 0.2 grams

6 coal/coal slag frags, 4.9 grams

1 concrete chunk, 36.8 grams

3 brick fragments, 2.8 grams

27 N2675/E1625

1 prehistoric pottery rim sherd, brown paste, shell-tempered with frequent mica inclusions, possibly impressed

1Rockingham glazed yelloware body sherd

6 undecorated white ware sherds, 1rim, 2 base, 3 bodysherds-1 of which is fire-altered

1 undecorated cream-colored ware body sherd 1 UID salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, buff paste with clear glaze on exterior, brown

glaze on interior 1 UID stoneware spall, gray/tan paste, mottled brown, smooth glaze on one side, leadglazed?

1 undecorated porcelain body sherd bluish tinted

2 very thin white porcelain sherds, one rim, one base, both have a painted overglaze decoration, the rim sherd has a floral motif, the base sherd has a UID motif

9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

1 dark green colored, clear decorative glass fragment, leg from a glass bowl

1 green colored glass chip

2 amber-colored bottle glass fragments, one lip fragment

1 cobalt-colored glass chip

7 light blue/ light green-tinted bottle glass fragments

8 colorless bottle glass fragments, 2 are melted

3 colorless thin curved glass fragments, probable table glass

2 very light green-tinted window glass fragments

2 colorless flat glass, probably window, and modern

1 probable brass buckle with iron tongue

2 copper wire fragments

1 UID metal slag

1 cut nail with a square head, 2 1/8" long

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1 wire nail, 2.25" long

6 UID square nail fragments with UID heads

18 UID square nail fragments

1 probable wire tack fragment, round head

2 charcoal fragments, <1.0 gram

12 oyster shell fragments, 7.9 grams

2 brick fragments, 7.6 grams

1 machine-made brick fragment, 3.6 grams

28 N2675/E1650

1 quartz primary flake

1 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, probable Townsend Series plain

2 whiteware body sherds, undecorated

1 whiteware cup rim sherd with paint over glaze blue birds and pinks and greens floral design

13 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (2 rims)

4 aqua-tinted bottle glass, 1 with raised letter "R"

3 colorless bottle glass fragments, 20th century

1 colorless table glass

1 pink tinted table glass

1 aqua-tinted window glass, 20th century

1 colorless thin flat glass sherd

2 coal slag, 3.8 grams

6 oyster shell fragment, 9.8 grams

7 UID iron fragment, 5 possible nail fragments

2 brick fragments, 2.1 grams

Lots 29-30 not used

31	N2700/E1475	2 white quartz secondary flakes
32	N2700/E1500	2 white quartz tertiary flakes
		1 white ware rim sherd, undecorated, fire-altered
		1 lamp glass fragment
		6 very light blue-tinted window glass fragments
		15 coal/unidentified metal slag, 57.6 grams
33	N2700/E1525	2 undecorated white porcelain sherds
		1 light pink colored, molded decorative glass fragment
		2 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment, one has embossed lettering
		9 colorless bottle glass fragments
		2 probable table glass fragments with mold seams
		1 unidentified heat-altered colorless glass fragment
		1 olive colored, clear flat glass fragment
		2 light green-tinted window glass fragments
		3 unidentified nail fragments
		5 brick fragments, two are soft pink, three are probably machine-made, 6.1 grams
		1 yellow colored glass fragment
34	N2700/E1575	1 white quartz primary chip
		3 white quartz fragments, possibly lithics
		1 Rockingham glazed yellow ware body sherd
		2 undecorated white ware sherds, one base, one body
		1 undecorated porcelain rim sherd
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 amber colored bottle glass fragment, moderately scratched
		1 light blue colored bottle glass fragment
		1 manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 bright green colored glass chip
		1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment

35	N2700/E1600	2 light blue-tinted window glass fragments, probably modern 7 colorless, curved glass fragments 1 white glass Mason jar lid liner fragment 6 light green-tinted window glass fragment 1 probable iron spike fragment 1 wire nail 2 unidentified nail fragments with unidentified heads 2 mortar fragments 4 brick fragments, 45.4 grams 1 cement fragment 1 white quartz secondary flake 2 white quartz tertiary flakes 1 chert, possible fire-cracked rock 1 white porcelain chip 4 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragments 1 colorless bottle glass fragment 9 colorless bottle glass fragment, slight manganese tint 4 colorless lamp glass fragments 2 light blue-tinted, thick, window glass fragment 6 oyster shell fragments, 46.4 grams 2 slate fragments, 3.0 grams 3 brick fragments, 40.0 grams
Lot 36	not used	
37	N2700/E1650	2 undecorated white ware base sherds, one thick, one thin 1 amber colored bottle glass fragment
Lots 38	3-40 not used	
41	N2725/E1500	1 white quartz secondary flake 1 colorless bottle glass fragment 1 wire nail fragment with round head 1 coal/coal slag fragment, 0.7 grams 4 brick fragments 1 FCR
42	N2725/E1525	1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 white quartz biface 1 colorless bottle glass fragment 1 coal/coal slag, <1.0 grams 2 brick fragments, <1.0 grams
43	N2725/E1550	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal slag, <1.0 grams
44	N2725/E1575	7 plaster fragments, 3.2 grams 1 undecorated white ware body sherd 14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (one base) 1 colorless decorative glass unidentified object 1 colorless glass tinted bottle glass fragment 1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment 2 charcoal fragments, <1.0 grams 2 brick fragments, 9.7 grams
Lots 45	5-49 not used	
50	N2750/E1475	1 white quartz secondary flake

		2 white quartz tertiary shatters 1 oyster shell, 2.5 grams		
		1 brick, possibly machine-made, <1.0 grams		
51	N2750/E1500	3 asphalt, 10.0 grams 1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams		
52	N2750/E1525	1 rose quartz primary chunk		
		1 fossil coral, 8.0 grams 2 fragments of white paint flakes		
53	N2750/E1575	1 amethyst colored bottle glass fragment		
<i>5</i>	N2750/E1600	1 brick bat, 406.7 grams		
54	N2750/E1600	1 white quartz core fragment 1 white quartz tertiary chip		
		1 yellow modern porcelain body sherd, undecorated		
		1 light blue colored bottle glass, probably modern		
		2 oyster shell fragments, 11.5 grams 2 coal fragments, <1.0 grams		
		1 unidentified square nail with no head		
		1 (in 2 pieces) sandstone, possibly dressed piece		
55	N2750/E1625	2 brick fragments, <1.0 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake		
		1 white quartz tertiary flake		
		3 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragments, two lightly painted 6 colorless bottle glass fragments, one lip		
		4 colorless flat glass, probably window glass		
		1 glazed sewer pipe spall		
		3 oyster shell fragments, 32.8 grams 5 ferrous wire nail, complete		
		2 ferrous unidentified square nail fragments with square heads		
		12 unidentified nail fragments		
		4 charcoal fragments, 2.0 grams 3 brick fragments, 19.9 grams		
		5 offek fragments, 17.5 grains		
Lots 5	6-58 not used			
59	N2775/E1475	1 almost complete yellowish white quartz biface		
		1 white quartz secondary chip 1 coal fragment, <1.0 gram		
60	N2775/E1500	2 brick fragments, one with mortar attached, 17.4 grams		
61	N2775/E1525	2 yellowish quartz core fragments, that mend		
		1 quartzite primary chip 1 white quartz secondary chip		
		1 white quartz tertiary flake		
		1 glazed sewer pipe sherd		
		2 colorless bottle glass fragments 4 possible fossil coral, 27.1 grams		
62	N2775/E1550	1 white quartz secondary chip		
63 64	N2775/E1575	1 undecorated white ware body sherd, gray flecks on glaze, possibly heat-altered?		
64	N2775/E1600	2 white quartz secondary shatters 1 iron wire nail		
Lot 65 not used				
66	N2625/E1475	1 primary quartz flake		
		2 flowerpot fragments		
		1 piece frosted lamp glass		

		1 colorless modern flat glass
		2 UID nail fragments
		1 wire nail, 1.5 inches long
		1 red brick fragment, <.1 gram
67	N2725/E1475	1 quartz secondary shatter flake
		3 brick fragments, 6.0 grams

1	N2400/E525	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 132.9 grams
2	N2400/E550	1 charcoal fragment-discarded
3	N2400/E575	5 orange brick fragments tempered with crushed quartz and broken bricks – 39.7 grams 1 red brick fragment tempered with crushed quartz – 1.6 grams 2 oyster shell fragments – 1.7 grams
4	N2400/E600	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 burnt handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz and broken brick fragments, 2
		fragments
		partially glazed – 224.8 grams
		16 orange brick fragments tempered with crushed quartz (handmade) – 18.4 grams
		4 daub frags – 1.1 gram
		1 oyster fragment – 5.3 grams
5	N2400/E625	1 fire-cracked rock – 1.1 grams
		2 orange brick, handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz & broken brick – 8.4
		grams
	NO 400/E/550	1 burnt daub fragment – 1.6 grams
6	N2400/E650	1 orange handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
7	N2400/E675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 161.0 grams
8	N2400/E700	1 orange handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz - <1.0 gram 1 chert primary flake
0	N2400/E700	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 orange handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz - <1.0 gram
9	N2400/E725	1 heat treated chert fragment
	112100/2723	1 hand wrought nail, 2" long with UID head, nail has cement fragment Attached
10	N2425/E525	1 quartz secondary flake
11	N2425/E550	1 orange handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz - <1.0 gram
12	N2425/E575	1 quartz secondary flake
		5 orange handmade brick tempered with crushed quartz – 30.0 grams
		1 hard purple over-fired brick fragment tempered with broken brick – 4.0 grams
13	N2425/E600	7 orange handmade brick fragments tempered with crushed quartz – 5.7 grams
		1 red over-fired brick tempered with crushed quartz – 3.2 grams
14	N2425/E625	1 heat-treated chert fragment
		10 orange handmade brick fragments tempered withcrushed quartz broken brick – 10.2
		grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments tempered withcrushed quartz, 2 partially glazed – 10.5
15	N2425/E650	grams 3 orange handmade brick fragments tempered withbroken brick fragments – 2.9 grams
13	112423/E030	1 concrete fragment – 21.0 grams
16	N2425/E675	2 quartz secondary flakes
17	N2425/E700	1 metal slag fragment – 10.5 grams
1/	112 123/11/00	15 charcoal fragments – 10.6 grams
		10 timeton magnionio 1010 granio

18	N2425/E775	1 possible pearlware spall (cream-colored)
19	N2425/E800	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
20	N2425/E825	1 pale green flat glass, probably window glass
2.1	NO 405 (FIO.50)	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
21	N2425/E850	1 white quartz secondary flake
22	NO 405 /FI000	1 red brick fragment – 1.7 grams
22	N2425/E900	1 black chert tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
22	NO 405/E005	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
23	N2425/E925	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram 2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
24	N2425/E950	2 UID iron fragments
27	112725/11750	5 red brick fragments – 27.8 grams
25	N2450/E525	1 fossil rock – 3.1 grams
23	112430/11323	1 mortar fragment – 8.2 grams
26	N2450/E550	2 over-fired brick fragments, partially glazed
20	112 150/2550	3 orange handmade brick fragments – 3.5 grams
27	N2450/E575	1 over-fired brick fragment tempered – 1.9 grams
-,	112 15 0/ 25 75	1 orange handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment – 27.3 grams
28	N2450/E600	1 aboriginal pottery shell-tempered, light brown paste with mica and ochre inclusions,
_0	1,2,00,2000	probable Townsend Series plain
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 5.9 grams
		3 over-fired brick fragments partially glazed – 14.5 grams
		13 orange handmade brick fragments – 5.8 grams
		13 charcoal fragments – 1.2 grams
29	N2450/E625	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 orange handmade brick fragment – 3.0 grams
30	N2450/E650	4 orange handmade brick fragments – 2.2 grams
31	N2450/E675	1 orange UID made brick fragments – 3.2 grams
32	N2450/E700	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 orange handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
33	N2450/E750	7 possible daub fragments – 19.7 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 23.6 grams
34	N2450/E775	1 modern white porcelain body sherd
35	N2450/E825	1 pinkish quartz secondary flake
		1 brownish-colored secondary flint chip
36	N2450/E850	1 heat-altered reddish chert chunk
37	N2450/E875	1 pinkish-white quartz secondary chip
		1 colorless flat glass, probably window glass, probably modern
		9 oyster shell – 6.3 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 7.8 grams
38	N2450/E900	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 UID iron nail fragment with no head
		11 brick fragments – 12.0 grams
•		1 aluminum can fragment
39	N2450/E950	1 heat-treated chert flake
40	N2450/E975	2 pieces of charcoal-discarded
41	N2450/E1000	1 brown chert almost completed bi-face
		6 brick fragments - 13.8 grams
42	NO450/E1005	20 asphalt fragments - 342.2 grams
42	N2450/E1025	1 undecorated pearlware body sherd
		2 coal/slag fragments - 7.1 grams

		3 brick fragment - 1.9 grams
43	N2450/E1050	1 UID square nail fragment with a UID head
73	112430/L1030	22 brick fragments - 32.8 grams
44	N2450/E1075	3 colorless flat glass (2 are heavily patinated), probably window glass
77	112430/L1073	1 brick fragment - 6.7 grams
45	N2450/E1100	1 white quartz incomplete bi-face, possibly the tip of a larger bi-face
43	112430/L1100	3 colorless bottle glass (1 with a molded letter "T")
		1 brick fragment - 2.6 grams
46	N2450/E1125	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
47	N2450/E1150	1 quartz tertiary flake
.,	112 130/21130	1 colorless window glass
48	N2450/E1175	1 quartz tertiary flake
.0	1,2,00,211,0	1 coal fragment - 1.6 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
49	N2450/E1200	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 colorless table glass fragment with 2 rows of etched lines
		1 iron "U" tack
		1 brick fragment - 4.5 grams
50	N2450/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell - 2.7 grams
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
51	N2450/E1250	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 heat-altered blue glass fragment
		3 charcoal fragments
		2 cut nail fragments, 1 with "T" head
52	N2450/E1275	2 quartzite rocks, possible worked
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 coal/slag - 7.0 grams
		1 UID iron wire
		6 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
53	N2475/E550	1 over-fired brick – 10.4 grams
		1 orange handmade brick - <1.0 gram
54	N2475/E575	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 over-fired brick fragments – 5.0 grams
		2 orange handmade brick - <1.0 gram
		3 red handmade brick − 5.8 grams
55	N2475/E600	2 quartz fire-cracked rock – 106.2 grams
		2 over-fired brick – 27.9 grams
		4 orange handmade brick – 2.5 grams
		4 red handmade brick – 7.3 grams
56	N2475/E625	2 over-fired brick – 9.5 grams
		4 orange handmade brick fragments – 2.25 grams
57	N2475/E650	2 quartz tertiary flakes
5 0	NO 475 /F 675	1 orange handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram
58	N2475/E675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 light blue-tinted flat glass fragment
		1 iron bolt withsquare nut
50	N2475/E700	1 over-fired brick tempered – 9.9 grams
59	N2475/E700	1 over-fired brick fragment – 17.1 grams
60	N2475/E775	1 red machine cut brick fragment - <1.0 gram
oo	19413/11/13	1 white quartz secondary flake 1 possible pearlware/creamware spall?
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 100 offer inglifere \1.0 grain

61	N2475/E800	1 glazed brick fragment - <1.0 gram
62	N2475/E825	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic, dark brownish-black color with mica inclusion,
		probable Townsend Series plain
		2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
63	N2475/E875	2 brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds, pinkish peach paste, some gravel
		inclusion (don't mend, but maybe part of one is a body sherd, one is a rim sherd, (same
		vessel), mottled brown glaze on part
		1 cut nail with a "T" head, unmeasurable
64	N2475/E900	5 red brick fragments – 3.4 grams
65	N2475/E925	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 36.6 grams
		5 red brick fragments – 3.5 grams
66	N2475/E950	1 shell &sand-tempered prehistoric ceramic, reddish on one side, light brown on other
		with sand inclusions
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
67	N2475/E975	2 undecorated pearlware sherds (one is base of a bowl, one is a body)
		1 brick fragment – 2.9 grams
68	N2475/E1025	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware rim sherd, black lead-glaze, hard orange paste
		1 cream colored ware body sherd, undecorated
		1 colorless jar rim fragment, molded
		1 colorless table glass
		1 coal slag - 4.3 grams
		4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
69	N2475/E1050	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 asphalt covered rocks - 2.7 grams
		6 brick fragments, 1 glazed - 346.5 grams
70	N2475/E1100	1 quartz primary flake
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed pearlware body sherd, possible floral motif
		5 coal/slag fragments - 4.2 grams
71	NO 475 /E1105	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
71	N2475/E1125	1 quartz secondary flake
70	NO 475 /E1150	1 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, probable Townsend Series plain
72	N2475/E1150	1 white quartz tertiary chip
		2 colorless flat glass fragments
		3 brick glazed bats - 827.6 grams
72	N2475/E1175	4 brick fragments - 34.4 grams
73	N2475/E1175	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		3 coal fragments - 1.9 grams 2 brick fragments - 9.0 grams
74	N2475/E1200	1 brick fragment - 2.2 grams
7 4 75	N2475/E1200 N2475/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
13	1\2\7\J/L1223	2 heat-altered refined earthenware body sherds, probable undecorated whiteware
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - 30.0 grams
76	N2475/E1250	1 light aqua colored window glass
, 0	1(21/3/21230	7 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
77	N2475/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
78	N2475/E1300	1 quartz tertiary flake
-		1 chert secondary flake
		3 oyster shell fragments - 1.0 gram
79	N2475/E1350	1 quartz secondary flake
	-	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		12 brick fragments - 111.9 grams

80	N2475/E1375	1 UID square nail fragment
0.1	N2500/E525	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
81	N2500/E525	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz shatter
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
02	N2500/E550	10 red brick fragments – 646.5 grams
82	N2500/E550	1 prehistoric ceramic body sherd, grit-tempered, brown paste, blackened on 1 side
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 colorless bottle glass body fragments (1 fragment has seam) modern
		18 orange brick fragments (1 has glaze) – 11.5 grams
02	N2500/E575	4 red brick fragments – 5.8 grams
83	N2500/E575	12 orange brick fragments – 9.0 grams
0.4	N2500/E600	1 red brick fragment – 4.2 grams
84	N2500/E600	1 quartz shatter
		16 orange brick fragments – 30.0 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 28.1 grams
0.5	N2500/E/25	1 UID burned brick fragment – 7.8 grams
85	N2500/E625	12 orange brick fragments – 5.2 grams
		6 red brick fragments – 32.3 grams
86	N2500/E675	1 daub – 3.7 grams
80	N2300/E073	1 colorless (slightly solarized) table glass rim sherd 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments withgrit temper – 5.3 grams
		1 over-fired glazed red brick fragment – 15.4 grams
87	N2500/E725	2 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
07	N2300/E723	6 red brick fragments – 4.7 grams
		1 over-fired glazed brick fragment – 1.45 grams
88	N2500/E750	1 shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic, grayish color withsand & gravel inclusions,
00	112300/L730	probable Townsend Series plain
		5 red brick fragments – 11.0 grams
89	N2500/E775	8 red brick fragments – 13.0 grams
90	N2500/E800	1 white salt-glazed stoneware base
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		7 red brick fragments – 3.5 grams
91	N2500/E825	1 brick fragment –discarded
92	N2500/E850	2 brick fragments – 36.2 grams
93	N2500/E875	3 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
94	N2500/E900	9 oyster shell fragments – 17.4 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
95	N2500/E950	1 thin colorless flat glass
		2 red brick fragments – 26.7 grams
96	N2500/E1025	1 rhyolite triangular, not quite finished, projectile point/knife
		2 road gravel/asphalt fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 7.7 grams
97	N2500/E1050	1 pearlware body sherd, 90% glaze on one side missing, undecorated
		2 coal/coal slag fragments - 6.9 grams
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		14 brick fragments - 9.3 grams
98	N2500/E1075	3 honey colored quartz tertiary flakes
		1 undecorated pearlware spall
		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		1 square cut L-head nail fragment
		4 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
99	N2500/E1100	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, orange sandy paste with mica inclusions, one side
		unglazed, other side has reddish wash on it

100	N2500/E1125	1 terra-cotta pipe stem fragment (end of stem) 1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		6 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
101	N2500/E1150	4 coal fragments - 2.3 grams
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
102	N2500/E1175	3 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
102	N2500/E1175	2 fragments coal/coal slag - 5.1 grams 1 square cut nail fragment with no head
103	N2500/E1200	1 quartz bi-face tip
103	112300/L1200	9 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
		1 piece of charcoal - 3.0 grams
104	N2500/E1225	1 piece of charcoal
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
105	N2500/E1250	1 probable wire nail, 2 inches long
		2 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
106	N2500/E1275	1 pale green molded bottle neck
107	N2500/E1300	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
108	N2500/E1350	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
109	N2500/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 g ram
110	N2525/E525	1 quartz primary flake
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1 quartz secondary flake
111	N2525/E550	2 orange brick fragments – 2.2 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.1 grams
112	NOSOS/DSZS	1 over-fired red brick fragment (glazed) – 16.3 grams
112	N2525/E575	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram 4 orange brick fragments – 1.8 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 1.9 grams
		1 over-fired brick with crushed quartz temper – 9.9 grams
		1 daub – 1.1 grams
113	N2525/E625	5 orange brick fragments – 4.0 grams
114	N2525/E650	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		11 orange brick fragments – 9.4 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 3.6 grams
		1 glazed red brick fragment – 38.75 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 8.2 grams
115	N2525/E675	1 quartz shatter
		3 orange brick fragments – 2.0 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 10.0 grams
116	N2525/E700	5 over-fired brick fragments – 27.8 grams
116	N2525/E700	1 quartzite primary flake
		2 orange brick fragments – 2.2 grams 1 red brick fragment – 2.3 grams
		2 over-fired red glazed brick fragments – 80.7 grams
117	N2525/E725	1 quartzite shatter
11,	112323/2723	1 oyser shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 2.1 grams
118	N2525/E750	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 6.4 grams
		7 red brick fragments – 10.0 grams
119	N2525/E775	1 white quartz secondary chunk
		1 olive green bottle glass with moderate patination
		9 red brick fragments – 15.2 grams
120	N2525/E800	1 peach quartz quartz secondary flake
		1 yellowish-white quartz tertiary chip
		1 light manganese-tinted bottle glass

		1 UID iron fragment
121	NOSOS/EQOS	8 brick fragments – 61.9 grams 3 oyster shells - <1.0 gram
121	N2525/E825	2 red brick fragments – 4.6 grams
122	N2525/E850	5 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 104.6 grams
122 123	N2525/E850 N2525/E875	1 white quartz tertiary flake
123	N2323/L073	1 manganese-tinted bottle glass, thick
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		13 red brick fragments – 28.2 grams
124	N2525/E900	1 pale blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
124	N2323/L900	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 amber bottle glass fragment, modern
		1 19 th -20 th century colorless tableware (possible lid)
		2 oyster shell – 2.0 grams
		3 UID iron nail fragments, no heads
		2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
125	N2525/E925	1 white quartz tertiary flake
123	112323/11/23	3 coal fragments/coal slag - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments – 7.9 grams
126	N2525/E1200	3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
127	N2525/E1225	1 quartz tertiary chip
	1,2020,21220	1 Pennsylvania slipware body sherd, red bodied, yellow and brown glazed exterior,
		brown glazed on interior, possible hollowware
128	N2525/E1250	1 UID iron nail fragment
		3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
129	N2525/E1275	1 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
130	N2525/E1300	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		3 red birck fragments - 1.7 grams
131	N2525/E1325	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 piece of slate - 5.3 grams
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		2 ferrous concretions
132	N2525/E1350	2 green bottle glass, probably modern
		4 brick fragments - 111.3 grams
		280 mortar/plaster fragments - 402.4 grams
		3 concrete fragments - 29.4 grams
133	N2525/E1375	1 green bottle glass, probably modern
		3 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
134	N2550/E550	2 quartz secondary flakes
105	N0550/E555	2 orange brick fragments – 7.5 grams
135	N2550/E575	1 quartz tertiary flake
126	NOSSO/ESOO	2 orange brick fragments – 5.8 grams
136	N2550/E600	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		3 orange brick fragments – 6.6 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 104.3 grams
137	N2550/E625	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
137	N2330/E023	1 quartz secondary flake 4 orange brick fragments – 3.2 grams
		3 over-fired brick, 1 with glaze – 22.1 grams
138	N2550/E650	1 quartz tertiary flake
130	N2330/E030	1 colorless glass fragment, flat, thin, slight bloom beginning
		1 iron cut nail fragment
		5 orange brick fragments – 8.2 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze – 2.9 grams
		1 daub piece - <1.0 gram
		1 ···· & &

139 on	N2550/E675	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead-glazed on 1 side only, possible wash
		other side, slightly chalky yellowish paste, ochre inclusions
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		2 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1.40	N2550/E700	2 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 161.1 grams
140	N2550/E700	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz angular debris
		9 orange brick fragments – 8.0 grams 1 over-fired glazed brick fragment – 7.9 grams
141	N2550/E725	1 UID refined earthenware spall, no glaze remains on either side
141	112330/12723	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 coal pieces - <1.0 gram
		6 orange brick fragments – 5.1 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 3.3 grams
142	N2550/E750	1 quartzite tool, possibly used for chopping
		1 quartzite spall, off of the above stone, probably made by shovel
		2 orange brick fragments – 4.8 grams
		4 over-fired brick fragments, 2 with glaze – 12.5 grams
143	N2550/E775	1 quartz secondary flake
		8 orange brick – 13.1 grams
144	N2550/E800	2 cut iron nail fragments, 1 with square head
		22 orange brick fragments – 9.3 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 3.9 grams
145	N2550/E825	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, clear lead-glaze on both sides, small brown specks
		in glaze on interior, hard orange paste
		2 orange brick fragments – 1.8 grams
		2 over-fired brick, 1 with glaze – 4.1 grams
	NA 550 (TO 50	2 red brick fragments – 11.5 grams
146	N2550/E850	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		15 orange brick fragments – 20.3 grams 1 daub – 1.3 grams
147	N2550/E875	1 colorless molded bottle base, probable 20 th century
14/	112330/12073	1 amber colored glass fragment
		1 iron "U" tack
		82 brick fragments - 674.8 grams
		1 fossil rock
148	N2550/E900	1 quartz tertiary flake
- 10		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
149	N2550/E925	2 19 th /20 th century aqua colored bottle glass fragments
		1 brick fragment - 27.4 grams
150	N2550/E950	2 brick fragments - 2.2 grams
		1 quartz chip
		1 quartz tertiary flake
151	N2550/E975	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
152	N2550/E1000	1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
		1 pale green-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless window glass fragment
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 cut nail fragments
		1 wire nail fragment 1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
153	N2550/E1025	2 coal fragments - 4.6 grams
155	142330/E1023	2 cour magnitude - 7.0 grams

154	N2550/E1075	1 large worked quartz chunk
		3 quartz secondary flake
		7 oyster shell fragments - 8.0 grams
155	N2550/E1100	1 possible chert primary flake
		3 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
156	N2550/E1125	1 possible quartz primary flake
		1 blue-on-white shell edge pearlware sherd, rim
		1 copper-alloy strip, thin approximately one inch wide
		1 plain screw, one inch long
		1 UID nail fragment
		44 fragments of flat rusty metal, possible can
		1 coal slag fragment - 2.7 grams
1.55	N2550/E1150	96 brick fragments - 956.9 grams
157	N2550/E1150	1 probable undecorated whiteware spall
		16 oyster shell fragments - 90.7 grams
		18 brick fragments - 45.3 grams
1.50	N2550/E1200	1 asphalt fragment (or coal slag?) - <1.0 gram
158	N2550/E1200	1 colorless modern bottle glass
		1 green flat glass, possibly bottle glass
		1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
150	N2550/E1225	2 oyster shells - 7.0 grams
159	N2550/E1225	9 coal/coal slag - 9.0 grams
		2 slate fragments - <1.0 gram 10 brick fragments - 51.3 grams
160	N2550/E1250	1 colorless bottle glass
100	N2550/E1250	1 iron auger bit, 5 3/8 inches long x 2 3/8 inches wide
		5 fragments of charcoal - 5.0 grams
		3 possible dried rubber fragments - 1.5 grams
		1 possible wire nail
		3 square cut nails with square heads
		2 UID iron nails
		104 brick fragments - 230.0 grams
161	N2550/E1275	2 colorless bottle glass
		1 possible iron knob
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 square cut nail with UID head, 1 6/8 inches
		1 possible square nail fragment
		2 UID iron nails
		24 brick fragments - 271.9 grams
162	N2550/E1300	30 brick fragments - 174.8 grams
163	N2550/E1325	3 brick fragments - 17.3 grams
164	N2550/E1350	16 fragments of bone - 9.4 grams
		3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
165	N2550/E1375	1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, heavily scratched
		32 brick fragments - 184.6 grams
166	N2575/E550	1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1.67	NO.575 77.575	1 red brick fragment – 16.3 grams
167	N2575/E575	3 orange brick fragments – 3.5 grams
1.00	NOTE TOO	1 red brick fragment – 1.2 grams
168	N2575/E600	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 orange brick fragments – 3.1 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.0 gram
		1 burned daub – 1.6 grams

169	N2575/E625	1 quartz reworked cobble-core 1 chert heat treated stone
170	N2575/E650	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram 5 orange brick fragments – 8.2 grams
171	N2575/E675	1 over-fired brick fragment – 1.5 grams 1 chert heat treated stone
172	N2575/E700	3 orange brick fragments – 7.1 grams 3 orange brick fragments – 4.1 grams
		1 daub - <1.0 gram
173	N2575/E725	5 orange brick fragments – 5.8 grams 2 over-fired brick - 88.3 grams
174	N2575/E750	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock – 32.6 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment – 1.7 grams
175	N2575/E775	1 large quartz chunk, possibly plow fractured 2 colorless bottle glass body fragments, 1 has slightly rough surface on 1 side, 20 th century
		7 orange brick fragments – 1.7 grams 4 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 49.0 grams
176	N2575/E800	1 dark olive green bottle glass UID fragment, exterior scratched, interior with the beginning of bloom
177	N2575/E825	4 over-fired brick fragments, 2 with glaze – 21.0 grams 3 orange brick fragments – 2.3 grams
1//	N2373/E623	2 over-fired brick fragments – 2.5 grams
		1 hard over-fired purple brick fragment – 8.7 grams
178	N2575/E850	1 quartz projectile point, distal portion
		1 Rhenish gray salt-glaze stoneware body spall 1 cobalt blue bottle glass body fragment, molded
		1 colorless flat glass fragment
		1 UID square iron nail fragment
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		58 orange brick fragments – 134.8 grams
		16 over-fired brick fragments – 349.9 grams
		1 purple soft brick fragment (very similar to Mattapany) – 6.5 grams 1 very chalky orange soft brick fragment – 5.0 grams
179	N2575/E875	1 quartz tertiary flake
1,7	11207072075	3 oyster shell fragments - 1.3 grams
		69 brick fragments - 426.9 grams
180	N2575/E900	1 UID square nail fragment, UID head
		19 brick fragments - 342.6 grams
101	N2575/E050	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
181 182	N2575/E950 N2575/E975	1 quartz secondary flake 1 unidentified slipware body sherd, hard orange paste with a brown and yellow slip
102	112373/11773	design on interior, no glaze, reddish color on exterior, possible flatware
		1 plastic bead
		1 Styrofoam fragment
		1 brick fragment - 0.6 grams
183	N2575/E1025	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 coal fragments - <1.0 gram
184	N2575/E1050	1 possible brick fragment, gray colored - 3.8 grams 1 thin light olive glass fragment, possible window glass
101	1123 / 3/ 11030	1 oyster shell fragment - 0.9 grams
		2 coal fragments - 3.1 grams
		9 brick fragments - 47.0 grams
185	N2575/E1075	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.6 gram
186	N2575/E1100	1 quartz chunk, probably worked

187	N2575/E1125	1 brick fragment - 98.0 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake
107	1(23/3/21123	1 whiteware spall, small patch of blue glaze on one side, no glaze remaining on the other
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams
		52 asphalt fragments - 156.7 grams
100	NO575/E1150	3 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
188	N2575/E1150	1 North American Gray stoneware body sherd
		2 possible American Brown stoneware body sherds, no glaze, buff to gray paste 1 pale green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 iron wire fragment
		2 UID iron fragments
		84 oyster shell fragments - 483.9 grams
		1 brick bat, 4 inches wide by 2.25 inches high - 638.5 grams
		120 brick fragments - 793.3 grams
		Total brick mass = 1431.8 grams
189	N2575/E1200	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		8 fragments of coal - 6.4 grams
		1 machine cut nail with a cut head, approximately 3 inches long 1 small cut nail fragment with a cut head
		3 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
190	N2575/E1225	1 square cut nail fragment with UID head
		8 brick fragments - 375.6 grams
191	N2575/E1250	1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment, lightly patinated
		5 cut nails & fragments with square heads, one measurable-3 inches in length
		7 UID square nail fragments, 3 with UID heads, 4 with heads missing
100	NO.575/E1075	23 brick fragments - 64.6 grams
192	N2575/E1275	1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd with hard red paste, black glaze on interior and exterior
		3 light green window glass
		10 oyster shells - 10.0 grams
		1 square nail without a head
		6 UID iron nails
		4 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
193	N2575/E1300	5 UID nail fragments
		1 brick fragment, possibly handmade - 1.0 gram
104	NO575/E1225	15 machine-made brick fragments - 453.0 grams
194	N2575/E1325	2 fragments of coal - 6.2 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment
		2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
195	N2575/E1350	4 UID flat iron fragments
		6 brick fragments - 5.5 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment - 113.0 grams
		1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
196	N2575/E1375	1 colorless table glass fragment with raised concentric line
		4 mortar fragments with shell - 15.8 grams
		87 brick bats & fragments - 652.625 grams, 4 are measurable: W=3 ½" H=2 ½", W=3 ¾" H=2 ¼", W=4 ¼" H=2 ½", W=4" H=2 ½"
		W = 3.74 $H = 2.74$, $W = 4.74$ $H = 2.72$, $W = 4$ $H = 2.72$ 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		116 asphalt fragments
197	N2600/E525	1 quartz projectile point fragment, missing its tip
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 cement piece - <1.0 gram
100	NO 600 75.50	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
198	N2600/E550	1 white quartz primary chip

		1 yellowish quartz secondary flake
		8 red brick fragments – 8.3 grams
199	N2600/E575	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		37 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 84.7 grams
200	N2600/E600	1 shell and sand-tempered prehistoric ceramic, reddish-brown paste with mica and gravel
		inclusions
		8 red brick fragments (4 glazed) – 45.8 grams
201	N2600/E625	1 white quartz secondary chunk
		9 red brick fragments – 10.2 grams
202	N2600/E650	2 white quretz tertiary flakes
		1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		1 UID unglazed coarse earthenware spall with orange paste and mica inclusions
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed, possible pearlware/whiteware rim spall, indeterminate
• • •		5 red brick fragments (3 glazed) – 13.8 grams
203	N2600/E675	9 red brick fragments – 31.4 grams
204	N2600/E700	7 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 25.2 grams
205	N2600/E725	1 rose quartz secondary chunk
206	N2 <00 /E750	10 red brick fragments – 8.5 grams
206	N2600/E750	1 sand and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic, buff colored with whitish interior with
		mica and ochre inclusions
		1 UID iron nail fragment
207	N2600/E775	4 red brick fragments – 17.8 grams
207	N2000/E//3	1 American blue-on-gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, indeterminate design 1 undecorated cream-colored refined earthenware rim sherd
		2 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		8 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 68.3 grams
208	N2600/E800	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
200	112000/L000	1 red brick fragment – 3.0 grams
209	N2600/E825	1 manganese-tinted 19 th century bottle lip and neck sherd, molded neck with two seams,
20)	112000/2023	probably a hand applied lip
		1 oyster shell fragment – 1.6 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 68.3 grams
210	N2600/E850	1 rose quartz primary chunk
		1 olive green bottle glass sherd
		2 daub fragments - <1.0 gram
		20 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 67.5 grams
211	N2600/E875	60 brick fragments - 232.3 grams
212	N2600/E900	1 creamware spall, glaze missing on one side
		24 brick fragments - 40.0 grams
213	N2600/E925	1 amber colored bottle glass, modern
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
214	N2600/E975	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		5 brick fragment - 43.8 grams
215	N2600/E1000	1 coal fragment - <1.0 grams
216	NO COO (E1050	1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
216	N2600/E1050	1 white quartz primary flake
		2 white quartz tertiary flakes
		1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
		2 cut nail fragments, no heads, one is thick
		2 UID square nail fragments, one with square head, one UID head
		4 UID square nail fragments 2 coal fragments - 3.4 grams
		5 brick fragments - 133.6 grams
217	N2600/E1075	1 UID slipware spall, body fragment, coarse earthenware with an orange paste, clear
21/	112000/11073	lead-glazed over yellow slip, no glaze on other side
		Touch Builder of John only, he glade on outer blace

		1 quartz primary flake
		2 brick fragments - 54.4 grams
218	N2600/E1100	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
		5 oyster shell fragments - 3.6 grams
		1 coal fragment - 4.8 grams
219	N2600/E1150	1 pearlware body sherd, spatterware
		1 charcoal fragment -< 1.0 gram
		9 oyster shell fragments - 14.3 grams
220	N2600/E1175	1 probable Rhenish brown stoneware body sherd
		3 brick fragment - 3.7 grams
221	N2600/E1200	1 light olive green colored bottle glass fragment
		10 asphalt fragments
222	N2600/E1225	3 dark olive green bottle glass, 1 wine bottle kick
		1 UID iron object, ½" thick, curved approximately 1 ½" long
		2 UID square iron fragments - possible nails
		1 coal/slag fragment - <1.0 gram
		8 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
223	N2600/E1250	1 quartz primary flake
		8 oyster shell fragments - 5.8 grams
		3 UID iron fragments, 1 possible nail
224	N2600/E1275	2 pearlware fragments, rims, undecorated
		1 large iron screw eye with square nut
		1 large iron bolt with square nut
		1 UID square nail fragment
		3 UID iron fragments, possible nails
225	NO 600 /E1200	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
225	N2600/E1300	2 aqua colored bottle glass fragments
		2 slightly amethyst colored bottle glass 1 iron "U" tack
		2 UID nail fragments, 1 with possible round head, 1 with possible "T" head 1 UID square nail fragment, square head
		5 UID iron fragments, probable nails
		1 UID iron fragment, small and rounded
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 8.3 grams
226	N2600/E1325	1 cut nail fragment with square head
220	112000/21323	3 brick fragments - 9.9 grams
227	N2600/E1350	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		2 possible large nails, very corroded
		1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
228	N2625/E550	1 white quartz secondary flake
		2 possible daub fragments - <1.0 gram
		10 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 10.1 grams
229	N2625/E575	1 yellowish-white quartz tertiary flake
		1 possible grit-tempered prehistoric sherd with grayish-brown paste
		2 possible daub – 2.9 grams
		18 red brick fragments (7 glazed) – 159.5 grams
230	N2625/E600	1 sand-tempered undecorated prehistoric ceramic, reddish brown colored paste on one
		side and darker brown colored paste on other side
		1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 UID iron nail fragment with UID head
		3 possible daub fragments – 2.3 grams
		8 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 7.7 grams

231	N2625/E625	1 white quartz secondary flake
231	112023/L023	7 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 43.4 grams
232	N2625/E650	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 daub fragment – 1.0 gram
		15 red brick fragments (11 glazed) – 389.4 grams
233	N2625/E675	7 red brick fragments – 7.7 grams
234	N2625/E700	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		3 red brick fragments – 3.6 grams
235	N2625/E725	1 yellowish quartz tertiary flake, reworked
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 pinkish-tan quartzite fire-cracked rock – 37.3 grams
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram
		4 red brick fragments – 29.8 grams
236	N2625/E750	1 white quartz tertiary chip
		2 crystal quartz tertiary chips
		1 Rhenish blue-on-gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd with incised design
		1 probable pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 glazed pebble (possibly from a brick or near a brick when fired)
		6 red brick fragments – 5.9 grams
237	N2625/E775	6 red brick fragments (3 glazed) – 19.4 grams
238	N2625/E800	1 rose quartz tertiary chip
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
220	NO.605/E075	4 red brick fragments – 2.2 grams
239	N2625/E875	1 undecorated cream ware body sherd
		1 unidentified nail fragment
240	N2625/E000	8 brick fragments - 21.7 grams
240	N2625/E900	4 undecorated white ware body fragment spalls
	N2625/E925	47 brick fragments - 158.0 grams 2 quartz primary flakes
241	N2023/L923	1 undecorated porcelain spall
271		14 brick fragments - 12.3 grams
242	N2625/E950	7 brick fragments - 14.0 grams
243	N2625/E1000	1 quartz chunk
0	1,2020,21000	1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, "dot, diaper, basket" motif
		11 brick fragments - 11.2 grams
		1 concrete chunk fragment - 2.2 grams
244	N2625/E1075	3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with square head
		1 possible 0.22mm brass shell casing
		1 coal fragment - >1.0 gram
		1 charcoal fragment - >1.0 gram
		1 probable machine-made brick - 33.8 grams
245	N2625/E1100	3 oyster shell fragments - 14.2 grams
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 8.9 grams
246	N2625/E1150	2 iron nail fragments, possibly square cut
		3 unidentified iron scrap fragments
		3 oyster shell - 2.3 grams
		3 coal fragments - 9.1 grams
		1 bone fragment - 0.6 grams
247	N2625/E1175	24 brick fragments - 331.2 grams 1 dark olive green bottle kick
∠ 4 /	192023/11113	1 aqua colored bottle glass fragment
		1 pale green-tinted, thin window glass
		1 pais groon uniou, unii window giass

248	N2625/E1200	1 oyster shell fragment9 grams 1 unidentified square nail fragment 4 brick fragment - 15.8 grams 3 unidentified metal fragments 1 unidentified square nail fragment with square head 3 oyster shell - 35.0 grams
249	N2625/E1250	1 brick fragment - 88.6 grams 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
250	N2625/E1275	2 brick fragments - 2.7 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 3 oyster shell fragments - 21.7 grams 1 brass shell casing, W.R.A. Co. 38 S 1 iron washer 1 cut nail with square head approximately 2 5/8" 1 iron wire 2 cut nail fragments, 1 with square head 1 UID square nail 3 UID nail fragments 1 possible screw with square nut 16 brick fragments - 282.7 grams
251	N2625/E1300	1 heavily patinated wine bottle glass fragment 1 lightly tinted aqua bottle glass fragment 1 thin light green window glass 4 coal fragments - 16.1 frams 1 oyster shell fragment - 1.2 grams 1 iron square nut 1 cut nail frag, square nail 3 UID cut nail fragments, 1 square head, 1 UID head 2 UID nail fragments
252	N2525/E1325	27 brick fragments - 254.9 grams 2 whiteware (1 body sherd, 1 base sherd), decorated with small blue dots in circle around 1 red dot (body sherd) 1 aqua bottle glass fragment 1 colorless bottle glass fragment, molded 1 graphite morter 16 oyster shell fragments - 40.8 grams 1 iron ring, 2 ¼" diameter 4 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram 2 coal fragments - 9.3 grams 2 UID square nail fragments with UID heads 6 UID nail fragments, possible nail fragments O brick fragments, 41.0 grams
253	N2625/E1350	9 brick fragments - 41.9 grams 1 colorless bottle glass fragment 1 light aqua-tinted window glass fragment 5 oyster shell fragments - 1.5 grams 2 wire nails, 1-2 ½;, 1-3 ¼" 1 wire fragment 8 brick fragments - 70.0 grams
254	N2625/E1375	8 brick fragments - 70.0 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 81 asphalt chunks - 60.3 grams 2 slate fragments 1 iron "U" tack 1 brass .22 shell casing

		1 wire nail with round head, 1 5/8" 1 wire nail fragment
255	N2650/E550	2 brick fragments - 5.2 grams 1 quartz primary flake 6 orange brick fragments – 6.6 grams
256	N2650/E575	3 red brick fragments, 1 with yellow streaks – 5.8 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		12 orange brick fragments – 32.2 grams 3 red brick fragments – 162.8 grams 2 gray paste, slightly glazed brick fragments – 21.3 grams
257	N2650/E600	5 orange brick fragments – 7.1 grams 4 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 119.0 grams 3 over-fired brick fragments (1 glazed) – 21.2 grams
258	N2650/E625	5 orange brick fragments – 5.6 grams 2 red brick fragments – 22.4 grams
259	N2650/E650	2 prehistoric sherds, brown paste, shell-tempered, cord-marked blackened interior, probable Townsend Series
		2 prehistoric sherds, brown paste, shell-tempered, undecorated, blackened interior, probable Townsend Series
		1 prehistoric spall, brown paste, shell-tempered, undecorated, probable Townsend 2 quartz shatters, 1 secondary, 1 tertiary
260	N2650/E675	4 orange brick fragments – 5.2 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, black paste, grit-tempered
		1 quartz secondary shatter, very large 5 orange brick fragments – 10.2 grams 6 red brick fragments (2 are glazed) – 35.6 grams
261	N2650/E700	1 light yellowish-green bottle fragment, very small bubbles on surface of exterior 4 orange brick fragments – 3.8 grams
262	N2650/E725	1 creamware body sherd, undecorated 1 red brick fragment, glazed – 26.8 grams
263	N2650/E750	1 quartz secondary flake 2 quartz tertiary flakes 7 orange brick fragments – 8.6 grams
264	N2650/E775	1 prehistoric sherd, brown paste with blackened interior, sand-tempered, net impressed- Popes Creek
		1 quartz shatter 1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 creamware spall, undecorated body sherd 1 orange brick - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired glazed brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 6.8 grams
265	N2650/E800	8 orange brick fragments – 2.9 grams
266	N2650/E875	3 brick fragments - 10.4 grams 1 coal fragment - 5.5 grams
267	N2650/E900	1 quartz tertiary flake 3 white salt-glazed sherds, two mend and are rims, one is body fragment with decorative incised band around rim 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment
268	N2650/E925	74 brick fragments - 550.0 grams 1653 brick fragments - 1533.3 grams
269	N2650/E975	1 quartz primary flake
		2 quartz secondary flake 2 quartz tertiary flakes
		6 thin light green-tinted window glass fragment

		1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		4 pearl ware three body sherds, one spall, one with light brown and dark brown linear
		design, two undecorated, one with possible shell edge design portion in white
		2 oyster shell - 28.6 grams
		2 asphalt chunks
270	N2650/E1000	23 brick - 61.7 grams
270	N2650/E1000	1 Rhenish gray stone ware body sherd, cobalt blue design
		5 coal - 77.8 grams
271	N2650/E1100	7 brick fragments - 22.2 grams
271	N2650/E1100	1 white ware fragment with blue-on-white transfer-printed, motif unknown
		5 coal fragments - 6.5 grams 10 oyster shell fragments - 8.2 grams
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
272	N2650/E1125	18 brick fragments- 74.2 grams
212	N2030/E1123	3 cream colored ware body sherds, undecorated 2 pearl ware body sherds, one undecorated, one with blue-on-white transfer-printed,
		floral motif
		2 unidentified iron fragments
		1 flat bone fragment
		7 oyster shell fragments - 4.1 grams
		1 coal fragment - 0.5 grams
		4 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
273	N2650/E1150	5 white ware sherds, two base sherds, one body, one rim, 4 undecorated, one with brown
,		on white transfer-printed, motif unknown
		1 undecorated pearl ware base sherd
		1 Mason jar lid linear fragment
		5 olive colored bottle glass fragments
		2 colorless bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 light olive colored window glass fragment
		1 aqua-tinted flat glass fragment
		1 thin colorless window glass fragment
		4 unidentified iron fragments
		2 cut nails with square heads, 2.5 inches long
		5 unidentified square nails with square heads
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		1 metal oval shaped garment strap holder
		2 clam shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		960 oyster shell fragments - 1874.2 grams
		1 flat bone fragment - <1.0 gram
		14 coal/coal slag fragments - 102.0 grams
		1 slate fragment - 0.5 grams
		41 brick fragments - 169.0 grams
27.4	NO 650 /E1155	1 chewing gum fragment
274	N2650/E1175	4 undecorated pearl ware sherds, one rim sherd, two mends
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printeds pearl ware body sherd, motif unknown
		3 undecorated porcelain sherds, one rim sherd, two body sherds
		1 olive-green bottle glass fragments
		13 colorless bottle glass fragments, probably modern 1 thin colorless curved glass fragments, possible table glass
		4 light green-tinted window glass fragments
		1 blue-tinted glass fragment, probably modern
		1 barbed wire fragment
		3 cut nail fragments with unidentified heads, one possibly whole, one without head
		1 unidentified iron fragment, possibly knife
		1 iron wire fragment

		3 coal fragments - 14.6 grams
275	N2650/E1200	93 oyster shell fragments - 455.1 grams 4 pale aqua-tinted bottle glass fragments
276	N2650/E1225	1 brick fragment4 grams 1 white ware body sherd with blue-on-white transfer-printed, design on both sides, motif
		unknown
		1 probable wire nail fragment with round head
		2 brick fragments - 13.9 grams 1 overfired brick fragment - 47.4 grams
277	N2650/E1275	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, cobalt blue design, N. American
		1 olive green bottle glass, crizzled surface
		6 colorless bottle glass fragments, probable 20 th century
		1 colorless glass fragment with traces of red coloring on interior
		1 light aqua-tinted window glass, thin
		3 colorless thin table glass fragments 2 coal/slag fragments - 2.1 grams
		6 cut nails with square head approximately 2 3/4"
		3 cut nail fragments, 1 with square head
		4 UID square nails approximately 2 5/16"
		4 UID square nail fragments
		10 UID nail fragments
		1 wire nail, round head-2 inches
		7 UID iron fragments, possible nails
		1 concrete chunk - 7.7 grams 1 yellow brick - 10.4 grams
		18 brick fragments - 28.4 grams
278	N2650/E1300	1 colorless bottle glass fragment, appears modern
		1 wire nail, 1 ¼" length
		4 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		8 brick fragments - 9.4 grams
279	N2650/E1325	1 white porcelain body sherd, undecorated
		9 coal fragments - 9.8 grams 3 UID iron fragments, possible nails
		8 brick fragments - 66.5 grams
280	N2650/E1350	32 concrete chunks - 405.9 grams
281	N2650/E1375	1 colorless bottle glass fragment, 20 th century
		1 wire nail - 1 ½"
		3 UID nail fragments
202	NO 675 / F575	7 coal fragments - 4.2 grams
282	N2675/E575	1 prehistoric body sherd, tan paste shell-tempered, blackened interior and exterior, probably
		Townsend Series plain
		1 prehistoric body sherd, tan paste, shell-tempered with ochre inclusions, probably
		Townsend Series plain
		1 prehistoric body sherd, reddish-brown paste, sand-tempered
		1 quartz shatter, secondary
		6 orange brick fragments – 4.5 grams
		4 red brick fragments (1 with glaze) – 115.8 grams 1 over-fired glazed brick corner fragment (glazed on 3 sides) – 6.5 grams
283	N2675/E600	1 quartz secondary shatter
203	1120/3/2000	1 quartz tertiary flake
		6 orange brick fragments – 18.8 grams
284	N2675/E625	1 small quartz primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram

285	N2675/E650	1 over-fired brick fragment – 6.9 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 13.5 grams
203	N2073/E030	4 orange brick fragments – 3.2 grams
286	N2675/E675	1 prehistoric sherd, light brown paste, sand-tempered, blackened exterior
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz shatter, secondary
		10 orange brick fragments – 4.5 grams
		3 over-fired brick fragments – 30.7 grams
287	N2675/E700	1 quartz tertiary flake
		6 orange brick fragments – 2.9 grams
		3 over-fired brick fragments – 5.0 grams
		2 daub − 1.9 grams
288	N2675/E725	3 quartz shatters
• • • •		7 orange brick fragments – 2.9 grams
289	N2675/E750	2 quartzite tertiary flakes
		1 UID square iron nail fragment, UID rounded head
		9 orange brick fragments – 7.1 grams
200	No car (Dags	1 red brick fragment – 18.2 grams
290	N2675/E775	1 prehistoric body sherd, light brown, grit-tempered, undecorated
		1 quartz secondary flake
201	NO 675 (E000	3 orange brick fragments – 1.8 grams
291	N2675/E800	13 orange brick fragments – 14.0 grams
202	N2/75/E925	1 red brick fragment – 13.2 grams
292	N2675/E825	1 prehistoric body sherd, brown paste, grit-tempered
		1 quartz secondary flake
		4 orange brick fragments – 2.1 grams
202	N2675/E950	2 over-fired brick fragments – 56.8 grams
293	N2675/E850	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 35.4 grams
		3 coal pieces – 2.7 grams
		7 orange brick fragments – 12.0 grams
294	N2675/E875	3 over-fired brick fragments – 5.6 grams 1 colorless bottle glass fragment
2 74	N2073/E073	1 light blue colored bottle glass fragment
		1 thin light olive-colored bottle glass fragment
		2 brick frags - 7.1 grams
295	N2675/E900	2 white quartz secondary flakes
273	112073/L)00	1 English brown stoneware base sherd
		5 dark olive-colored fragments
		3 light olive-colored bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 colorless glass chip
		1 probable cut nail fragment with a UID head
		1UID square nail fragment
		3 coal fragments - 0.6 grams
		3 oyster shell fragments - 3.5 grams
		50 brick fragments - 37.5 grams
296	N2675/E925	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 wire nail, 3.5 inlength
		1 oyster shell fragment - 1.1 grams
		11 mortar fragments - 9.9 grams
		171 brick fragments - 225.6 grams
297	N2675/E950	2 aquatinted, thin window glass fragments
		2 light green-tinted window glass fragments, one thin, one thick

		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal fragment - 4.9 grams
		28 brick fragments - 213.4 grams
298	N2675/E1000	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		2 undecorated creamware body sherds
		1 blue-on-white painted Chinese porcelain body sherd with ghost image of over glaze-
		motif unknown
		1 undecorated ironstone body sherd
		1 heat-altered olive-colored bottle glass fragment
		5 aquatinted thin window glass fragments
		3 aquatinted thick, window glass fragments
		1 heat-altered frosted thin window glass fragment
		1 copper-alloy 12 gauge rifle/shotgun shell-"UMC.Co No.12 NEW CLUB"
		6 UID square nails and fragments:
		(3) With square heads, 2 of which are whole and measure 2" and 2.5"
		(2) With round heads, both are whole and measure 2"
		(1) Fragment no head
		1 probable wire nail, no head
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 possible slate fragments
		7 coal fragments - 5.2 grams
200	NO 455 TH 1005	25 brick fragments - 114.4 grams
299	N2675/E1025	1 undecorated creamware rime sherd fragment
		1 very pale blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
		2 colorless bottle glass fragments
		2 green-tinted window glass fragments
		4 UID square nails and fragments:
		(2) Fragments with square heads
		(2) Whole with UID heads, both are 2" long
		9 UID bone fragments - 9.8 grams
		3 oyster shell fragments - 4.6 grams
		1 slate fragment
		8 coal fragments - 29.0 grams
200	NO 675 /E1050	12 brick fragments - 45.7 grams
300	N2675/E1050	1 white quartz primary shatter
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 creamware rim sherds-scalloped edge, sherds mend
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware chip, motif unknown 2 American blue and gray stoneware body sherds
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		2 light olive colored bottle glass fragments
		2 light blue colored bottle glass fragments
		1 Very light green-tinted, thin window glass
		6 UID square nails:
		(3) Fragments with square heads
		(2) One fragment, one with UID head, whole-2"
		(1) Small nail with square head-1.25"
		7 UID bone fragments - 17.3 grams
		3 oyster shell fragments - 2.8 grams
		5 coal frags - 3.4 grams
		4 slate fragments
		14 mortar fragments - 5.5 grams
		14 mortal fragments - 3.3 grams 141 brick fragments - 309.1 grams
301	N2675/E1075	1 quartz core fragment
501	1120/3/L10/3	1 quarte core trugment

- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 2 undecorated pearlware sherds one piece has glaze missing on one side
- 2 olive-colored bottle glass fragments
- 2 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragments
- 1 colorless bottle glass fragment
- 4 tinted window glass fragments, 2 light blue, 2 light green
- 1 UID iron object, 9" long, looped at one end
- 2 oyster shell fragments 1.8 grams
- 3 bone fragments, one is tooth 6.0 grams
- 14 coal 20.3 grams
- 1 concrete fragment?
- 2 mortar fragments <1.0 gram
- 76 brick fragments 311.7 grams
- 302 N2675/E1100

303

- 1 annular, polychrome pearlware glaze chip
- 1 blue-on-white transfer-printed flatware whiteware sherd (in two pieces), motif unknown
- 2 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware body sherds light blue stippled decoration, motif unknown
- 1 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware body sherds, (in two pieces), motif unknown
- 2 plain whiteware fragments, 1 sherd, 1 spall
- 2 probable heat-altered transfer-printed whiteware body sherds
- 1undecorated soft-paste porcelain flatware sherd
- 1 white glass 4-holed button fragment
- 3 colorless bottle glass fragment
- 1 colorless geometric- shaped bottle glass fragment, moderately scratched and lightly patinated
- 1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment, lightly patinated
- 7 cut nails, heat-altered, with square heads
 - (2) 3" long
 - (3) 2" long
 - (1) 1.5" long
 - (1) 1.25" long
- 2 UID square nails fragments
- 1 probable wire nail fragment, round head
- 1 bone fragment 4.5 grams
- 28 oyster shell fragments 130.7 grams
- 15 coal 44.8 grams
- 25 mortar fragments 21.0 grams
- 15 brick fragments 54.5 grams
- N2675/E1125 1 porcelain body sherd, blue-on-white underglaze, possible floral motif
 - 1 Rockingham glazed vellowware fragment
 - 1 blue-on-white transfer-printeds whiteware body sherd, motif unknown, possibly oriental
 - 1 annular ware whiteware body sherd
 - 2 white porcelain fragments, 1 scalloped rim, 1 body sherd
 - 1 possible semi-porcelain body sheds with a ghost image of the overglaze on the interior
 - 4 amber bottle glass fragments, modern
 - 3 colorless bottle glass fragments, 1 burned, probably modern
 - 3 pale blue-tinted bottle glass fragments, one with letters "1ST" on it
 - 1 pale green-tinted bottle glass fragment
 - 1 thin colorless glass fragment, possibly table glass
 - 10 pale blue-tinted flat window glass fragments, 1 highly deteriorated
 - 1 iron wire nail (possibly) without head
 - 5 UID iron nails, fragments, only one with head, possibly a wire nail head
 - 1 copper-alloy bullet shell

		230 oyster shell fragments - 267.0 grams
		15 coal fragments - 9.2 grams
		5 bone fragments, 1 large possible deer bone - 14.0 grams
		18 brick fragments - 162.4 grams
		8 tabby mortar fragments - 21.0 grams
304	N2675/E1150	1 white quartz primary flake
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 wire nail, 2.5" long
		3 coal slag - <1.0 gram
		930 oyster shells/ fragments - 1110.7 grams
		6 mortar fragments - 3.1 grams
		5 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
305	N2675/E1175	7 whiteware, 5 possible heat-altered spalls, 2 rim sherds that mend
		1 Rhenish blue-gray stoneware body sherd with blue floral design
		2 UID square nail fragments with square heads
		7 oyster shell fragments - 13.5 grams
		1 coal/ coal/slag fragment - 1.7 grams
		1 tooth fragment, 0.5 grams
		8 brick fragment, 150.9 grams
306	N2675/E1200	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, red pasted with black glaze on
		interior, possible flatware
		4 whiteware spalls
		1 colorless flat glass, well worn, modern
		1 UID square nail fragment
		1 UID nail fragment
		12 oyster shell fragments, 31.5 grams
		10 brick fragments, 93.5 grams
307	N2675/E1225	1 prehistoric ceramic body sherd, shell-tempered, exterior paste reddish-brown, interior
		paste dark gray, with mica inclusions, probably Townsend Series plain
		1 blue-gray American stoneware body sherd
		4 highly patinated thin colorless glass, possibly lamp glass
		1 UID nail fragment - MISSING
		3 oyster shell fragments, 12.3 grams
		7 brick fragments, handmade, 103.5 grams
		1 machine-made brick bat, dark-red paste with yellow inclusions, 599.7 grams
308	N2675/E1250	2 cut nail fragments, square heads
		3 brick fragments, 8.3 grams
309	N2675/E1300	1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 slate fragment
		10 coal fragments
		3 UID iron fragments
		1 possible nail fragment
		6 asphalt fragments - 28.4 grams
		20 brick fragments - 57.2 grams
		1 fragment hard black plastic
310	N2675/E1325	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 large chert chunk
		2 UID iron fragments, 1 possible nail, 1 metal strip- 1" x 5 ¼" x ¼"
		3 coal fragments - 3.9 grams
		47 asphalt chunks - 158.4 grams
		2 brick fragments - 14.8 grams
311	N2675/E1350	98 asphalt chunks - 276.4 grams
312	N2700/E600	2 prehistoric ceramic sherds, shell-tempered with a buff to tan paste (1 burned on one
		side), and mica inclusions, probably Townsend Series plain
		1 prehistoric ceramic, sand-tempered with a dark brown paste, cord-marked

212	N2500/E-625	1 quartz primary shatter 4 red brick fragments – 1.3 grams
313	N2700/E625	1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
21.1	N2500 (F) (50	2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
314	N2700/E650	1 quartz secondary shatter 1 pinkish-white secondary flake
		5 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
315	N2700/E675	2 prehistoric ceramics, sand and shell-tempered, buff to tan paste (burned on one side),
		with mica, ochre and very occasional gravel inclusions
		1 prehistoric ceramic, sand-tempered, chocolate brown paste, with mica and sand inclusions
		1 white quartz secondary shatter
		2 yellow quartz secondary flakes
		2 pinkish quartz tertiary flakes
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 61.8 grams
216	N2700/E700	5 red brick fragments – 5.6 grams
316	N2700/E700	1 yellowish quartz primary shatter 2 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		16 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 13.0 grams
317	N2700/E725	12 red brick fragments – 10.0 grams
318	N2700/E750	1 white quartz secondary flake
		10 red brick fragments – 13.2 grams
319	N2700/E775	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter 2 UID nail fragments, 1 possibly square, 1 with UID head
		30 red brick fragments – 29.8 grams
320	N2700/E800	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 yellowish quartz tertiary flake
		9 red brick fragments – 11.7 grams
321	N2700/E825	2 quartz tertiary flakes
222	N2700/E950	28 red brick fragments, including 1 bat (brick bat is 2 ½" thick) – 327.2 grams
322	N2700/E850	1 prehistoric ceramic, sand and shell-tempered, dark brown on each side, with mica and sand inclusions
		1 UID slipware body sherd, light orange paste with yellow inclusions, yellow and brown
		glaze on 2 sides (one side striped)
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		18 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 35.2 grams
323	E2700/E875	1 honey colored quartz secondary shatter
		1 American blue and gray 19 th century stoneware, handle attachment piece
		1 colorless bottle glass, probable modern 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		21 red brick fragments (2 glazed) – 54.8 grams
324	N2700/E900	1 slate fragment, <1.0 gram
		20 brick fragments, 52.9 grams
325	N2700/E1100	1 tan quartzite fire-cracked cobble fragment

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1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
                          2 amber colored clear bottle glass fragments, one thick, one thin
                          3 aquatinted thick window glass fragments
                          2 light green-tinted thin window glass fragments
                          2 UID nails, one with square head, one with UID head, lengths=2", 3.25"
                          2UID nail fragments, no heads
                          1 UID bone fragment, 1.9 grams
                          2 oyster shell fragments, 1.6 grams
                          1 slate fragment
                          7 mortar fragments, 5.0 grams
                          36 brick fragments, 3683.8 grams-4 are definitely handmade and are measurable:
                                                    h=2.5", l=unk, w=4"
                                   brick bats
                                                    h=2.5", l=unk, w=4"
                                                    h=2.5", l=unk, w=unk
                                                    H=2.0", l=unk, w=3.75"
                          5 soft purple bricks fragments 10.2 grams ! (Total brick weight =3694.0 g)!
                          2 possible brick fragments, 40.0 grams (in bag with fire-cracked rock)
                          1 UID white plastic fragment
326
        N2700/E1125
                          1 quartz secondary flake
                          2 pearlware body sherds, one transfer-printed blue-on-white, motif unknown, other is
                          undecorated
                          3 light green-tinted window glass fragments
                          1 UID iron object, possible bar for a door latch?
                          3 UID square nail fragments, 2 with UID heads, 1 without head
                          3 UID nail fragments, 1 with UID head, 2 without heads
                          2 coal fragments, 2.0 grams
                          1 UID bone fragment, 1.4 grams
                          14 oyster shell fragments, 12.0 grams
                          39 brick fragments, 1759.1 grams, 1 is a handmade measurable brick bat h=2.5", l=unk,
                          56 soft pink/ purple brick fragments, 299.9 grams
                                                                              ! (Total brick weight =2059.0 g)!
327
        N2700/E1150
                          5 Rockingham glazed yelloware sherds
                          1 iron cut nail without head
                          1 oyster fragment, 1.1 gram
                          1 coal fragment, 10.7 grams
                          1 possible deer bone, 35.7 grams
                          3 brick fragments, 2.5 grams
328
        N2700/E1175
                          1 blue-on-white transfer-printed whiteware rim sherd
                          2 undecorated whiteware rim sherds
                          1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd spall
                          1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment
                          1 colorless flat glass fragment, possibly window
                          1 unidentified squirt-flat iron object
                          8 probable cut nails, 6 with heads, 2 without
                          1 UID iron nail fragment, without head
                          8 oyster shell fragments, 13.5 grams
                          6 charcoal fragments, 15.4 grams
                          1 slate fragment, 1.1 gram
                          3 brick fragments, 11.9 grams
329
        N2700/E1200
                          1 ginger bottle stoneware body sherd
                          1 UID stoneware rim sherd, thick, gray bodied, clear salt-glazed interior, olive yellow
                          lead-glazed exterior rim has unevenly applied dark brown glaze
                          2 undecorated pearlware base sherds
                          1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
                          1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
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		1 thick dark amber-colored bottle glass fragment 1 light olive colored bottle glass fragment, lightly patinated 2 light green-tinted window glass fragments, one thick, one thin 1 UID flat iron fragment 3 cut nail fragments, 2 with square heads, and 1 with UID head 5 UID nail fragments with heads- 4 UID, 1 square 5 UID nail fragments 3 bone fragments, 3.2 grams 7 oyster shell fragments, 50.0 grams 1 coal fragment 1 slate fragment
330	N2700/E1225	8 brick fragments, one with glaze, 380.2 grams 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 rim, 1base, 3 body) 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, light orange and pink paste with mica, red ochre,
		and black inclusions, no glaze 2 undecorated cream-colored refined earthenware body sherds
		1 undecorated yellowware body sherd
		2 whiteware body sherds, 1 plain, 1 has transfer-printed green on white decoration on
		interior, motif unknown
		1 olive colored clear bottle glass fragment
		5 UID flat iron fragments
		1 cut nail with probable square head, l=3"
		4 UID nail fragments, 2 have no heads, 2 have UID heads 4 oyster shell fragments, 3.3 grams
		1 coal slag, <1.0 gram
		8 brick fragments, 38.2 grams
331	N2700/E1250	1 UID stoneware body sherd, gray bodied with unevenly applied olive yellow lead-
		glazed on exterior, probably associated with rim found in STP: N2700/E1200
		1 gray stoneware body sherd, probably Rhenish
		1 olive colored clear bottle glass fragment
		2 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment, lightly patinated
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment, modern 7 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 UID copper-alloy mangled object, possibly clothing related
		2 UID flat lead fragment
		1 UID square nail with a wrought head
		2 UID square nails with UID heads
		7 UID nail fragment
		31 coal fragment, 80.0 grams
		4 oyster shell fragment, 43.4 grams
		33 brick fragment, 444.8 grams 1 soft numble brick fragment, 35.3 grams 1 (Total brick weight –480.1g)
332	N2700/E1275	1 soft purple brick fragment, 35.3 grams ! (Total brick weight =480.1g)! 1 cobalt blue late 19 th / early 20 th century bottle glass
332	112700/L1273	1 oyster fragment, 1.0 gram
		5 brick frags, 7.0 grams
333	N2700/E1300	1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
		1 probable burnt brick fragment, 2.2 grams
334	N2725/E600	1 prehistoric ceramic, shell-tempered, dark purplish paste, with gravel, mica and ochre
		inclusions and an incised design
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter1 UID cream-colored, refined earthenware body sherd, undecorated
		1 possible square cut nail fragment with a square cut head
		4 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 20.3 grams
335	N2725/E625	2 pinkish quartz tertiary flakes

336	N2725/E650	4 red brick fragments – 2.7 grams 2 white quartz secondary shatters 1 peach quartz secondary flake 1 yellowish quartz secondary flake 2 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartzite, 1 quartz) – 261.0 grams
337	N2725/E675	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 white/peach quartz secondary flake 1 peach quartz secondary flake 1 white quartz tertiary flake
338	N2725/E700	1 prehistoric ceramic, shell-tempered, light orange paste with dark center with mica and sand inclusions, probable Townsend Series plain 1 white quartz core fragment 1 peach quartz secondary shatter 1 pinkish quartz secondary shatter 2 yellowish quartz tertiary flakes 11 red brick fragments – 21.2 grams
339	N2725/E725	2 yellowish quartz secondary shatters 1 white quartz tertiary flake 2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks – 173.6 grams 2 thin olive green bottle glass fragments 13 red brick fragments – 8.3 grams
340	N2725/E750	1 white quartz secondary flake 1 UID refined earthenware spall, probably whiteware, glaze on 1 side 9 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 18.9 grams
341 342	N2725/E775 N2725/E825	1 red brick fragment – 9.4 grams 1 brown paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd, probable Townsend Series plain 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 185.2 grams 1 medium olive green bottle glass, crizzled surface 15 red brick fragments – 10.1 grams
343	N2725/E850	1 crystal quartz secondary flake 1 UID coarse earthenwqre (possible ceramic/brick/pantile?), very gritty and coarse reddish aste with mica inclusions, flat except for a slight ridge or curve on one side – 3.3 grams 1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram 23 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 57.0 grams
344	N2725/E875	1 white quartz primary shatter 2 white quartz tertiary flakes 1 crystal quartz tertiary flake 1 olive green bottle glass, thin 1 colorless bottle glass fragment, modern 1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram 1 UID iron nail fragment 13 red brick fragment - 18.8 grams
345	N2725/E900	2 white quartz tertiary flakes 2 charcoal fragments, <1.0 grams 1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
346	N2725/E925	1 quartz primary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 6 green colored window glass fragment 3 pale green-tinted window glass fragment 1 thin pale green-tinted window glass fragment 1 colorless window glass fragment 1 bone fragment, 3.1 grams 1 cut nail with square head

		1 cut nail fragment
		1 probable wire nail
		17 concrete fragments 26.8 grams
		17 brick fragments, 88.0 grams
347	N2725/E1025	2 white ware sherds, one is a rim with thin greenish painted line on interior and exterior
547	112/23/11023	edge, one is undecorated flatware
		1 hand painted porcelain rim, interior blue paint on white under glaze, motif unknown
		1 pale blue-tinted window glass
		1 possible modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		2 oyster shell fragment, 1.2 grams
		1 coal slag fragment, .2 grams
		1 pan tile fragment 2.8 grams
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		3 slate fragments
		1 possible caulking chunk
		7 cement chunks, 24.9 grams
		140 possible tile-very soft, chalky, flat slab like fragments, 128.3 grams
		114 brick fragments, 123.0 grams
348	N2725/E1125	4 undecorated white ware sherds, one base, three chips
0.0	1,2,20,21120	3 transfer-printed, white ware body fragments, two blue-on-white, 1 red on white
		4 olive colored bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 probable iron buckle fragment
		3 wire nails, two fragments, one whole
		1 cut nail fragment with square head
		2 unidentified square nail fragments
		5 coal slag fragments, 18.8 grams
		1 bone fragment, <1.0 grams
		10 brick fragments, 25.0 grams
		2 soft pink/purple brick fragments, 2.1 grams
349	N2725/E1150	1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 amber colored bottle glass fragment
		2 wire nails
		3 wire nail fragments with no heads
		2 square nail fragments with unidentified heads
		3 unidentified nail fragments with unidentified heads
		1 iron wire fencing with several iron staples, many fragments
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams
		2 coal/coal slag <1.0 grams
		4 brick fragments, 4.5 grams
350	N2725/E1175	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
350	112723721173	3 undecorated pearl ware body sherds
		5 undecorated white ware fragments, one rim
		<u> </u>
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		2 possible wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads
		2 oyster shell fragments, <1.0 grams
		4 coal fragments, 8.7 grams
271	N0005 751505	8 brick fragments, 314.0 grams
351	N2725/E1200	1 North American gray salt-glazed body sherd with blue painted design on exterior,
		brown glaze on interior
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printeds pearl ware body sherd, motif unknown
		1 pale green-tinted window glass
		1 bone fragment
		1 fire-cracked rock, 32.9 grams

		1 cut nail fragment
		2 unidentified square nail fragments
		2 unidentified nail fragments
		9 oyster shell fragments, 46.8 grams
		1 unidentified metal (iron) fragment
		1 charcoal fragment, <. 1 grams
		1 metal slag, 2.8 grams
		7 brick fragments, 34.7 grams
352	N2725/E1250	1 gray salt-glazed stone ware, gray paste with black charcoal melted onto interior and ran
332	112723711230	ver side as glaze
		1 unidentified lead-glazed, coarse earthenware, hard orange paste with mica inclusions,
		and occasional gravel, black glaze on interior, unglazed on exterior
		3 aqua blue colored window glass fragment
		·
		1 amethyst colored bottle glass
		1 channel from the 1 course
		1 charcoal fragment, 1 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments, 1.7 grams
		1 unidentified iron fragment, one possible nail
252	N0705/E1075	1 brick fragment, 3.1 grams
353	N2725/E1275	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 yellow lead-glazed coarse earthenware, possible base, interior yellow glaze, and
		remnant of brown glaze on exterior
		1 pale green-tinted window glass fragment
		50 coal fragments, 68.5 grams
		4 slate fragments, 16.5 grams
		1 cut nail fragment
		1 possible wire nail
		1 unidentified square nail
		1 unidentified iron fragment
		18 brick fragments, 52.3 grams
354	N2725/E1300	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 yellowish green-tinted window glass fragment
		1 unidentified square nail fragment
		42 coal fragments, 28.6 grams
		14 brick fragments, 33.0 grams
		2 concrete chunks, 58.0 grams
355	N2725/E1325	1 pale green-tinted window glass fragment
		2 unidentified gray stone ware fragments
		58 coal fragments 121.5 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment 2.3 grams
		4 unidentified iron fragments
		1 brick fragment, <. 1 grams
356	N2725/E1350	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 possible quartz flake
		2 sandstone chunks
		1 chert primary flake
		1 rhyolite tertiary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		39 oyster shell fragments
		346 coal/slag fragments, 365.8 grams
		3 metal slag, 3.9 grams
		1 iron "u" tack
		1 mortar fragment, .4 grams
		5 brick fragments, 55.1 grams

357 358	N2750/E625 N2750/E650	6 red brick fragments – 103.9 grams 1 white quartz tertiary chip
359	N2750/E675	1 red brick fragment – 2.6 grams 1 yellowish quartz tertiary flake 1 crystal quartz tertiary chip
360	N2750/E700	4 red brick fragments – 5.1 grams 1 prehistoric ceramic, sand-tempered, buff to orange paste with mica inclusions 1 white quartz secondary chunk 1 white quartz secondary flake 1 piece of daub - <1.0 gram 4 red brick fragments – 8.4 grams
361	N2750/E725	1 sandstone-like rock, possibly flaked, brown in color 1 white quartz secondary chip 13 red brick fragments – 23.6 grams
362	N2750/E750	1 pink quartz tertiary flake 1 probable whiteware rim sherd 1 heat-altered transfer-printed (blue) pearlware 15 red brick fragments – 11.0 grams
363	N2750/E775	1 prehistoric ceramic shell and sand-tempered, light tan or buff colored with mica inclusions 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 29 red brick fragments (1 purple) – 43.2 grams
364	N2750/E800	1 UID nail fragment 1 possible square nail fragment 2 possible daub fragments - <1.0 gram 20 red brick fragments - 42.8 grams
365	N2750/E825	1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 burned oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 18 red brick fragments - 23.2 grams
366	N2750/E850	1 white quartz tertiary flake 8 red brick fragments – 13.2 grams
367	N2750/E875	1 rough white quartz tertiary flake 1 UID refined earthenware, possible whiteware or pearlware, only one speck of glaze 2 coal/slag pieces – 2.7 grams 4 red brick fragments – 6.3 grams
368 369	N2750/E900 N2750/E925	1 fragment of colorless flat glass, probably window 1 primary whitish-yellow quartz core 3 white quartz tertiary flakes 1 yellow quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock, 89.7 grams 1 unidentified square cut nail with unidentified square head 4 brick, 7.6 grams
370	N2750/E950	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 colorless window glass fragment 1 asphalt 2 brick fragments, 1.5 grams
371	N2750/E1000	1 colorless window glass fragment 3 unidentified iron fragments 1 mortar fragment, <.1 grams 11 brick fragments, 6.9 grams
372	N2750/E1025	1 cream colored refined earthenware body sherd 1 green-tinted window glass fragment 2 coal fragments, 6.0 grams

373	N2750/E1100	1 oyster shell, 36.2 grams 39 brick fragments, 170.0 grams 1 pearl ware rim sherd, blue design, probable transfer-printed-blue-on-white 1 pearl ware body sherd 2 porcelain sherds, rims heat-altered, mend 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 Rockingham glazed yelloware spall 2 unidentified lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherds, hard orange glaze on interior, unglazed on exterior, possible holloware 2 pale green aqua-tinted window glass fragments 1 tooth, molar 3 oyster shell fragments, 3.1 grams 1 plaster fragment, 13.8 grams 6 coal fragments, 5.1 grams 2 cut nail fragments 2 unidentified square nail fragments 1 wire nail fragment 6 unidentified iron fragment, flat, rectangular, heavy corrosion 1 possible iron can key 2 brick fragments, 2.5 grams
374	N2750/E1125	1 quartzite probable pestle, approximately 2 inches in length, broken on both cylindrical ends 1 unidentified unglazed coarse earthenware spall with a darker reddish wash on one side,
		paste is light orange with mica inclusions
		2 undecorated white ware spalls
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed white ware rim sherd
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment
		1 light olive green bottle glass fragment 5 oyster shell fragments, 18.7 grams
		4 fragments of coal, 22.2 grams
		1 ferrous unidentified utensil, thin and flat and beat of shape, approximately 3.0 inches
		long
		1 ferrous wire nail
		1 probable cut nail with cut head fragment
		1 unidentified square cut nail with cut head
		1 possible square nail with unidentified head fragment
		1 unidentified nail 4 unidentified ferrous nail fragments, none measurable
		3 undecorated pearl ware body sherds
		2 mortar/plaster, 38.0 grams
		4 brick fragments, 226.4
375	N2750/E1150	5 undecorated white ware fragments, three body sherds, 2 spalls, mend
		1 blue-on-white transfer-printed pearlware spall
		7 unidentified nail fragments
		1 oyster shell, <1.0 grams 1 coal fragment, 3.5 grams
		11 brick fragments, 74.3 grams
376	N2750/E1175	1 oyster shell, 10.5 grams
2.3	5 0, 211 1 5	2 brick, 42.5 grams
377	N2750/E1200	1 unidentified lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste with black
		lead-glazed on both sides
		1 unidentified lead-glazed coarse earthenware rim fragment, purple pasted with black
		lead-glazed on both sides
		2 cream ware spalls

		1 transfer-printed spall, blue-on-white 1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment 1 colorless window glass fragment 1 dark aqua-green colored bottle glass fragment 1 four hole metal button with "Chas.Kreye Brooklyn" encircled on the outer edge 4 coal fragments, 5.0 grams 1 charcoal fragment, <.1 grams
378	N2750/E1225	3 unidentified nail fragments 14 brick fragments, 30.5 grams 1 gray stone ware body sherd, North American, some blue decoration 1 colorless window glass fragment 5 coal fragments, 5.0 grams 3 metal slag fragments, 4.2 grams 3 unidentified nail fragments 3 unidentified iron fragments 1 bone fragment, <.1 grams
379	N2750/E1250	1 cement fragment, .7 grams 2 brick fragments, 44.1 grams 1 white ware rim fragment 1 wire nail, 3 inches long
380	N2750/E1275	3 brick fragments, 5.2 grams 1 colorless table glass fragment 5 oyster shell fragments, 19.8 grams 1 possible square nail fragment 4 coal fragments, 3.0 grams
381	N2750/E1300	3 brick fragments, 2.5 grams 1 soft pink brick fragment, 3.4 grams 2 colorless bottle glass fragments 1 wire nail, 2.5 inches in length
382	N2750/E1325	1 unidentified metal (iron) fragment 2 soft pink brick fragments, 1.3 grams 1 coal slag fragment, <.1 gram 1 fossil rock, .5 grams 2 oyster shell fragments, 1.1 grams 1 brick fragment, <.1 gram
		1 fire-cracked rock, 247.2 grams 1 probable cut nail 2 unidentified square nail fragments 1 unidentified nail fragment
383	N2775/E650	1 unidentified iron fragment 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 chert secondary flake 2 UID nail fragments
384 385	N2775/E675 N2775/E700	2 daub pieces – 5.7 grams 5 red brick fragments – 6.2 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, shell-tempered, dark brown paste, undecorated, probable Townsend series plain 1 quarte textices flake
386	N2775/E725	1 quartz tertiary flake 15 red brick fragments – 23.7 grams 1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, shell-tempered, dark brown colored paste, probable Townsend Series plain 1 prehistoric sherd, black paste, shell-tempered
		1 quartz secondary flake 1 light olive green thin flat glass, slightly crizzled surface

387	N2775/E750	25 red brick fragments – 24.7 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
307	112775/L750	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 chert secondary flake
		1 light green, very thin table glass fragment
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		31 red brick fragments – 17.8 grams
388	N2775/E825	1 prehistoric sherd with brown paste, shell-tempered, fabric-impressed, probable
		Townsend Series
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		22 red brick fragments – 31.0 grams
389	N2775/E850	1 prehistoric sherd with gray to black paste, sand-tempered with impressed design
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 charcoal pieces - <1.0 gram
		11 red brick fragments – 43.0 grams
390	N2775/E875	1 colorless bottle glass, probably modern
		1 colorless flat glass, probably window glass
		20 coal fragments, 17.3 grams
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		1 lead scrap with blade slices in it
		31 fragments of mortar, 82.0 grams
201	N2775/E000	17 brick fragments, 31.3 grams
391	N2775/E900	1 white quartz secondary chunk
		1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment
		1 oyster shell fragment, 6.4 grams 2 brick fragments, 6.3 grams
392	N2775/E925	1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
393	N2775/E950	1 possible white quartz tertiary shatter
0,0	1,2,,6,2,00	1 olive green colored bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment, 6.3 grams
394	N2775/E1000	1 coal fragment, <1 gram
		3 brick fragments, 1.3 grams
		1 asphalt fragment
		1 plastic cigarette filter fragment
395	N2775/E1025	1 cream ware body sherd, undecorated
		1 pearl ware spall undecorated
		1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment with embossed letters
		1 coal slag fragment, <1 gram
		6 brick fragments, 24.1 grams
396	N2775/E1050	1 copper-alloy thin wire object, possible hanging bracket
207	NOTE (F1100	3 brick fragments, 2.6 grams
397	N2775/E1100	1 undecorated white ware body sherd, glaze missing on one side
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, moderately scratched
		1 unidentified iron chunk
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams 3 coal fragments
		2 brick fragments, 3.3 grams
398	N2775/E1125	1 unidentified thin lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with black
270	1,2,75,21125	lead-glazed on both sides
		1 unidentified redware body sherd, hardened paste brownish black alkaline glaze on both
		sides rippled on interior
		**

		1 unidentified glazed coarse earthenware spall,(body fragment), with buff colored paste,
		dark brown lead-glazed on exterior
		1 colorless flat glass, possible window
		1 oyster shell fragment, 7.9 grams
		12 coal fragments, 7.8 grams
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with out head, unmeasurable
		1 ferrous wire nail fragment, unmeasurable
		4 unidentified ferrous nail fragments, unmeasurable
		6 brick fragments, 9.0 grams
399	N2775/E1150	1 charcoal fragment, 1.0 grams
		1 unidentified nail fragment, unmeasurable - MISSING
		1 brick fragment, 3.7 grams
400	N2775/E1175	1 polychrome hand painted pearl ware body sherd, possibly holloware, floral motif
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 1978 American dime
401	N2775/E1200	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot rim sherd
		1 white porcelain fragment, probably a piece of a lattice bowl decoration
		1 coal fragment, <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment, <1.0 gram
402	N2775/E1250	1 blue-on-white probable pearl ware body sherd, motif unknown
		1 undecorated probable pearl ware rim sherd, appears heat-altered
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with a unidentified head
		29 oyster shell fragments, 11.7 grams
400) 10555 T. 1055	2 brick fragments, 2.8 grams
403	N2775/E1275	1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 oyster shell, 3.1 grams
		46 coal fragments, 90.6 grams
		8 brick fragments, 30.4 grams
404	N2800/E700	1 soft pin/purple brick fragment, 1.6 grams
404	N2800/E/00	1 possible fire-cracked rock – 9.3 grams 1 white quartz tertiary flake
		5 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 15.2 grams
405	N2800/E725	1 white quartz tertiary chip
403	112000/L/25	7 red brick fragments – 12.6 grams
406	N2800/E750	19 red brick fragments (1 is glazed) – 195.0 grams
407	N2800/E775	1 brownish colored secondary flint chip
	1,2000,2770	3 oyster shell – 34.5 grams
		21 red brick fragments – 21.0 grams
408	N2800/E800	1 UID square nail fragment
		6 red brick fragments – 39.6 grams
409	N2800/E825	1 piece of slate - <1.0 gram
		6 red brick fragments – 2.7 grams
410	N2800/E850	1 possible heat-altered Jasper secondary flake
		1 pink quartz core fragment, worked
		1 white quartz core fragment, worked
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 coal fragment <1.0 gram
		10 brick fragments, 6.5 grams
411	N2800/E875	1 undecorated white ware flat ware rim sherd
		1 Rhenish gray stone ware body sherd
		2 olive colored clear bottle glass body fragments
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams
412	N2800/E000	2 brick fragments, 1.4 grams
412	N2800/E900	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		1 undecorated white ware, possibly flat ware, rim sherd

		2 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 8 charcoal fragments, 1.0 gram
413	N2800/E925	1 unidentified square nail fragment with a square head
		5 brick fragments, 7.7 grams
414	N2800/E950	38 brick fragments, 66.2 grams
415	N2800/E1000	1 cut nail with square head
416	N2800/E1025	1 chert tertiary flake
		1 dark olive green bottle glass
		5 brick fragments, 5.0 grams
417	N2800/E1050	1 brown paste, prehistoric sherd, sand-tempered, undecorated
418	N2800/E1075	1 dark olive green thin bottle glass fragment
		1 dark olive green flat glass fragment
		1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 coal fragment, <.1 gram
440	312000 F14400	2 brick fragment, 5.3 grams
419	N2800/E1100	2 cream ware, one spall, 1 body sherd-flat ware
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		4 unidentified nail fragments
		2 coal fragments, 1.8 grams
420	312000 FI440F	7 brick fragments, 92.6 grams
420	N2800/E1125	1 creamware body sherd with large percent of glaze missing on one side, undecorated, flat ware
		2 porcelain sherds, one is a base with foot ring, flat ware, one is a body sherd, holloware
		1 unidentified coarse earthenware spall with a wash on one side, light salmon hard paste
		with ochre inclusions, possibly base fragment
		1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment
		1 light blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 thin greenish tinted window glass
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 gram
		2 coal fragment, <1.0 gram
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		5 brick fragments, 8.9 grams
421	N2800/E1150	11 brick fragments, 18.7 grams
422	N2800/E1200	1 very pale blue-tinted thin, curved glass fragment, frequent bubbles
		2 oyster shell fragments, 2.0 grams
		2 brick fragments, 1.6 grams
		1 possible brick or tile fragment, maroon colored with yellow inclusions smoothed on
		one surface, 5.5 grams
423	N2800/E1225	1 cream ware spall undecorated
		1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 20 th century aqua-tinted bottle glass
		2 coal fragments, 2.1 grams
		2 unidentified square nail fragments
		11 brick fragments, 5.8 grams
424	N2800/E1250	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 coal fragment 2.2 grams
		9 brick fragments, 26.7 grams
425	N2800/E1275	1 possible fire-cracked rock, 77.5 grams
		1 light green colored window glass fragment
		6 brick fragment, 9.5 grams
426	N2800/E1300	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert secondary flake

		9 brick fragments, 14.8 grams
427	N2800/E1325	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
420	N2025/E700	11 brick fragments, 10.8 grams
428	N2825/E700	4 red brick fragments – 9.5 grams
429	N2825/E725	1 white quartz tertiary flake
420	N12025/E750	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
430	N2825/E750	1 yellowish quartz secondary shatter 20 red brick fragments – 13.5 grams
431	N2825/E775	22 red brick fragments – 13.3 grams
432	N2825/E800	1 peach quartz secondary flake
132	112023/2000	15 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 16.9 grams
433	N2825/E825	12 red brick fragments – 16.6 grams
434	N2825/E850	1 prehistoric pottery fragment, in two pieces, possibly shell-tempered, salmon colored
		paste on one side, black on another, mica and sand inclusions
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		2 brick fragments, 1.3 grams
435	N2825/E875	1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, moderately scratched
		1 possible wire nail, 2 inches in length
436	N2825/E900	1 pink quartz tertiary flake
		1 iron screw, 1.5 inches in length
437	N2825/E925	1 brick fragment, 0.8 grams
438	N2825/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		4 brick fragments, 4.0 grams
439	N2825/E1000	1 colorless thin table glass
440	N2825/E1025	2 brick fragments, 10.9 grams
441	N2825/E1050	1 quartz secondary flake
442	N2025/E1075	6 brick fragments, 8.5 grams, two Machine-made
442	N2825/E1075	9 coal fragments, 17.5 grams
443	N2825/E1100	2 brick fragments, 2.8 grams 1 possible iron wire nail
773	112023/L1100	10 coal/coal slag fragments, 4.6 grams
		1 asphalt fragment
		1 brick fragment, <1 gram
		2 possible brick fragments, gray-colored, 5.2 grams
444	N2825/E1125	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 amber colored bottle glass fragment
		1 dark olive colored bottle glass fragment
		2 coal fragments, 1.0 grams
		1 oyster shell, <.1 gram
		2 brick fragments, 105.1 grams
445	N2825/E1150	1 charcoal fragment, 1 gram
		2 coal/coal slag fragments, 8.5 grams
		2 brick fragments, 4,4 grams
446	N2825/E1175	1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with brown speckled lead-
		glazed on both sides, possible hollowware
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment
		11 coal fragments, 17.1 grams
		3 asphalt fragments
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1 gram
447	N2825/E1200	1 brick fragment, 1.2 grams 1 pearl ware base fragment
 /	112023/121200	1 pearl ware body sherd
		1 possible red tile with black stripes
		10 coal/slag fragments, 22.0 grams
		To Tour Sing Magnitude, 2210 Brains

448	N2825/E1225	5 brick fragments, 5.7 grams 3 tin-glazed earthenware body sherds, two with light blue glaze on one side and none on
		the other side, one missing glaze
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 amber flat glass fragment
		1 light aqua-tinted window glass fragment
		2 oyster shell fragments, .4 grams 3 possible fossil rock fragments
		12 coal/slag fragments, 50.0 grams
		1 slate fragment
		1 unidentified fibrous piece?
		2 unidentified nail fragments
		3 brick fragments, 1.7 grams
449	N2825/E1250	1 quartz primary flake
		2 amber colored bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless jar rim fragment
		2 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless glass bottle fragment embossed wavy lines in rows
		1 colorless window glass fragment
		22 pale to very pale green window glass fragments
		5 coal/slag fragments, 6.2 grams
		10 asphalt chunks
		1 fossil rock
		1 double headed wire nail fragment
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		2 concrete chunks
450	N2025/E1275	9 brick fragments, 22.8 grams
450	N2825/E1275	7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 deep aqua, thick flat glass fragment
		2 aqua molded bottle glass fragment
		2 very pale aqua-tinted window glass 2 wire nails
		2 brick fragments, 5.9 grams
451	N2825/E1300	1 quartz secondary flake
731	112023/L1300	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		5 brick fragments, 1.5 grams
452	N2850/E700	5 red brick fragments – 7.2 grams
453	N2850/E725	8 red brick fragments – 8.4 grams
454	N2850/E750	16 red brick fragments – 35.4 grams
455	N2850/E775	1 prehistoric sherd, shell and sand-tempered with brown paste, undecorated
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 light aqua-tinted window glass sherd, thin
		1 UID square nail fragments
		1 UID nail fragments
		17 red brick fragments (1 glazed and over-fired) – 95.4 grams
456	N2850/E800	5 red brick fragments – 2.7 grams
457	N2850/E825	7 red brick fragments (1 over-fired) – 32.5 grams
458	N2850/E850	1 ginger bottle stoneware body sherd
		2 unidentified nail fragments, with out heads
		2 coal/slag 1.7 grams
450	N/2050/E075	32 brick fragments, 54.3 grams
459	N2850/E875	1 colorless window glass fragment
460	N2850/E000	2 brick fragments, 2.6 grams 1 pink quartz fragment, possible lithic debitage, shatter
460	N2850/E900	1 pink quartz fragment, possible lithic debitage, shatter

		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment, appears modern
461	N2950/E025	2 coal/slag, <1.0 gram
461	N2850/E925	1 white quartz/quartzite secondary flake
462	N2850/E950	1 brick fragment, 12.5 grams 1 dark olive colored bottle glass fragment with frequent bubbles
402	N2030/E930	1 possible cut nail fragment with square head
		5 brick fragments, 3,3 grams
463	N2850/E1000	1 tan/white quartzite fire-cracked rock, 19.6 grams
703	112030/L1000	1 light blue colored flat glass fragment
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment<1.0 gram
464	N2850/E1025	2 coal fragments, 6.6 grams
101	112050/21025	1 oyster shell fragment, 3.2 grams
465	N2850/E1050	1 coal slag, <1.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments, 5.2 grams
		2 brick fragments, 14.3 grams
466	N2850/E1075	4 coal fragments, 3.2 grams
		1 brick fragment 21.5 grams
467	N2850/E1100	1 white quartz fragment, possible lithic
		1 cut nail with unidentified head
		1 unidentified nail fragment with unidentified head
		1 brick fragment, 16.5 grams
468	N2850/E1125	14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		3 coal/slag, 5.6 grams
469	N2850/E1150	1 white salt-glazed stone ware rim sherd, possibly, "dot, diaper, basket" decoration
		1 unidentified nail fragment
470	N2850/E1175	1 charcoal fragment, <1.0 grams
		3 coal/slag, 3.7 grams
		1 brick fragment, <1.0 gram
471	N2950/E1200	1 soft pink/purple brick fragment, <1.0 grams
471	N2850/E1200	1 possible American gray stoneware body sherd, gray paste with brown interior color
		1 undecorated porcelain rim sherd 1 oyster shell fragment, ,1.0 grams
		1 coal/slag, 2.0 grams
472	N2850/E1225	1 possible burnt delftware fragment
.,_	112030/121223	2 light green-tinted window glass fragments, appears modern
		1 unidentified colorless glass fragment
		1 possible wire nail fragment with round head
		275 coal/coal slag 438.6 grams
		2 brick fragments, 50.7 grams
473	N2850/E1250	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 crystal quartz secondary shatter
		1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd, light orange paste with red ochre and
		black inclusions. Clear lead-glazed on one side only, unglazed on other side
		1 white porcelain chip
		1 light green-tinted window glass fragment, heavily scratched
		1 colorless window glass fragment, thick
		1 colorless plastic fragment
		1 iron screw with lead wrapped around the end of it
		1 oyster shell fragment, 1.9 grams
		22 coal/slag 101.7 grams
		5 asphalt fragments
		4 concrete fragments 3 brick fragments 1.8 grams
		3 brick fragments, 1.8 grams

474	N2850/E1275	2 possible burnt brick fragments, 30.7 grams 8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 3 slightly light green-tinted window glass fragments, appear to be 20 th century 1 unidentified square nail fragment with a square head 1 coal/slag 14.5 grams
475	N2850/E1300	1 slate fragment 2 cement fragments 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (one rim) 3 white porcelain commode? sherds 2 colorless bottle glass fragments
476	N2850/E1325	5 brick fragments, 50.7 grams 1 quartz tertiary flake 8 oyster shell fragments, 4,8 grams, some appear burnt 4 brick fragments, 4.0 grams
477	N2875/E700	1 quartz primary flake 5 red brick fragments – 4.5 grams
478	N2875/E725	1 quartz chunk 1 quartz secondary flake 3 red brick fragments – 24.9 grams
479	N2875/E750	1 chert primary flake 1 aqua-tinted window glass, 20 th century
480	N2875/E775	11 red brick fragments – 8.8 grams 1 whiteware rim fragment, undecorated, black specks throughout glaze 1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram 27 red brick fragments – 94.8 grams
481	N2875/E800	2 red brick fragments – 65.9 grams
482	N2875/E825	8 red brick fragments, 1 is glazed – 58.2 grams
483	N2875/E850	2 coal fragments, <1.0 grams 10 brick fragments, one with glaze 23.2 grams
484	N2875/E875	1 black chert secondary flake 1 white quartz tertiary flake
485	N2875/E1000	2 olive colored bottle glass body fragments 1 unidentified square nail fragment with a square head 1 coal fragment, <1.0 gram
486	N2875/E1025	4 quartzite fire-cracked rock, 304.5 grams
487	N2875/E1050	2 brick fragments, 1.5 grams 1 coal fragment, <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments, 1.2 grams
488	N2875/E1075	1 unidentified thin, white, plastic fragment 1 green shell-edged pearlware rim sherd 2 oyster shell fragments, 2.9 grams 211 briek fragments, 780.0 grams
489	N2875/E1100	211 brick fragments, 780.0 grams 1 light green-tinted window glass fragment 1 unidentified nail head, very corroded
490	N2875/E1125	1 coal fragment, <1.0 gram 1 light green-tinted window glass fragment 1 charcoal fragment, <1.0 grams
491	N2875/E1150	1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams 1 thick dark olive colored, clear bottle glass body fragment 1 oyster shell fragment, 10.4 grams 1 brick fragment, 2.5 grams
492	N2875/E1175	1 yellow colored unidentified plastic fragment 1 white quartz secondary flake 120 th century light blue-tinted window glass fragment 1 brick fragment, 2.4 grams

493	N2875/E1200	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 10 brick fragments, machine-made, 38.4 grams
		1 brick fragment<1.0 grams
494	N2875/E1225	1 light green-tinted window glass fragment, appears modern
424	112073/121223	1 oyster shell fragment, 3.0 grams
		4 coal/coal slag, 5.8 grams
		3 brick fragments, 154.0 grams
495	N2875/E1250	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
173	112075/121250	10 colorless window glass fragments
		15 light blue-tinted window glass fragments
		13 light green window glass fragments
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		1 aluminum pull-tab fragment
		13 coal/coal slag fragments, 45.0 grams
		10 unidentified rubber fragments, one gray, nine black
		2 20 th century tar roofing shingle fragments
		1 possible red colored linoleum tile fragment
		5 brick fragments, 18.8 fragments
		1 concrete chunk
		4 asphalt chunks
496	N2875/E1275	2 white porcelain commode fragments
		1 colorless window glass fragment
		1 glass mirror fragment
		1 aluminum pull tab
		20 coal/coal slag - 73.9 grams
		4 UID black rubber fragments 4 slate fragments
		3 20 th century tar roofing shingle fragments
		1 green painted wood chip
		1 mortar/cement fragment - 3.4 grams
		4 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
		25 asphalt chunks and fragments
497	N2900/E725	8 red brick fragments – 7.1 grams
498	N2900/E750	1 oyster shell – 16.2 grams
		8 red brick fragments – 5.0 grams
499	N2900/E775	1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		15 red brick fragments – 16.9 grams
500	N2900/E800	1 pinkish-rose quartz tertiary chip
		1 UID coarse earthenware spall, black lead-glazed on 1 side with a reddish-orange paste
		and mica inclusions
501	N2000/E950	8 red brick fragments – 18.7 grams
501	N2900/E850	11 brick fragment, 96.8 grams, four with glaze
502	N2900/E875	1 white quartz fragment, possible lithic 1 brick fragment, 11.0 grams
503	N2900/E925	1 possible quartzite secondary flake
504	N2900/E1000	1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
505	N2900/E1050	1 oyster shell fragment, 1.3 grams
506	N2900/E1100	1 brick fragment, 4.0 grams
507	N2900/E1125	1 possible iron bolt
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with a square head
		1 charcoal fragment, <1.0 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment, 23.4 grams
508	N2900/E1150	1 light blue-tinted window glass fragment
- 0-		1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
509	N2900/E1175	16 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 150.2 grams

		1 "Buckley-like" coarse earthenware body sherd, heat-altered 1 oyster shell fragment, 5.0 grams
510	N2900/E1200	1 white/yellow quartz secondary flake
		2 light blue-tinted window glass fragment, <1.0 grams
		2 asphalt fragments
511	N2900/E1250	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		3 amber colored, clear bottle glass fragments
		3 colorless bottle glass fragments
		4 very light blue-tinted window glass fragments 1 unidentified flat steel fragment
		3 unidentified nail fragments
		1 unidentified flat iron fragment
		2 red and black colored linoleum tile fragments
		1 20 th century tar roof shingle fragment
		46 coal/coal slag, 125.2 grams
		1 brick fragments, <1.0 grams
		13 asphalt fragments
		7 concrete chunks
512	N2900/E1275	1 polychrome painted pearlware body sherd, brown, blue and olive decoration, motif
		unknown, fruit?
		1 white porcelain chip 1 very light blue-tinted window glass fragment
513	N2925/E750	1 quartz primary core fragment
313	112723/12730	1 quartz primary chip
		1 quartz secondary chunk
		1 pale green-tinted thin flat glass
		1 coal piece – 1.2 grams
		11 red brick fragments – 9.4 grams
514	N2925/E775	2 quartz secondary flakes
<i>515</i>	N2025/E000	9 red brick fragments – 7.3 grams
515	N2925/E800	1 quartz secondary flake 3 coal pieces – 3.4 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 3.5 grams
516	N2925/E1100	1 unidentified square nail fragment
210	1(2)23/21100	1 possible overfired brick fragment, 1.8 grams
517	N2925/E1125	1 unidentified square nail with an unidentified head
518	N2925/E1150	1 olive green colored, clear bottle glass fragment, frequent bubbles
		3 coal fragments, 3.4 grams
		2 brick fragments, 41.9 grams
519	N2925/E1175	1 undecorated pearlware body sherd
		1 possible wire nail fragment with head
520	N2925/E1200	2 unidentified nail fragments, no heads 1 unidentified coarse earthenware spall, thin with black glaze on one side, hard red paste
320	1 1 2 <i>9</i> 2 <i>3</i> /1:1200	2 undecorated, pearlware spalls, bases
		2 oyster shell fragments, 2.8 grams
		1 asphalt fragment
		1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
521	N2775/E1300	1 white quartz fragment
		22 charcoal fragments - 2.0 grams
		1 probable pan-like fragment - 26.7 grams
500	NOTES TO 1 00 5	18 modern brick fragments - 104.4 grams
522	N2775/E1325	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 colorless table glass fragment 2 coal/coal slag - 2.0 grams
		2 coal/coal stag - 2.0 grains

		2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
523	N2925/E825	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 pale green tinted window glass fragment, appears modern
		1 oyster shell fragment - 21 grams
		5 brick fragments - 4.2 grams
524	N2900/E900	1 white quartz biface fragment
525	N2800/E1175	1 pearlware sherd - base with foot ring, undecorated
		3 red clay flowerpot fragments - 1 rim
		3 coal fragments5 grams
526	N2425/E975	1 secondary quartz chip
		1 UID iron nail fragment
		9 pieces of probable plaster with light whitewash on it and faint woodgrain impressions -
		8.0 grams
527	Area E, Quarter	s A, East end, sample removed from west wall of garage, central portion
		3 brick bats
528	Area E, Quarter	s A, East end, sample removed from north kitchen wall
		3 brick bats

18STX82: NON-SITE ARTIFACTS

Surface Collection

Lot	Cat. No.	<u>Description</u>
1	N3000-3020/ E1200-1220	1 thin, brown & orange/brown paste, undecorated, shell & sand tempered prehistoric sherd (Townsend Series? Riggins?) 1 buff paste, undecorated, coarse sand tempered sherd (Potomac Creek?) 6 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 4 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatters) 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 1 whiteware undecorated plate rim sherd (exterior surface missing) 1 patinated (water worn?), green tint glass fragment, probably 19 th /20 th century window glass 1 colorless, modern bottle or jar glass rim sherd 2 iron cooking pot fragments (mend together), one a rim sherd, vessel may have been cut up 7 iron wire fragments 1 cut nail – 2 ½" long (square flat head) 1 UID iron fragment (small, dome shaped)
2	N3020-3040/ E1200-1220	2 cord fragments – 3.2 grams 14 handmade brick fragments – 121.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 3 quartz tertiary flake (1 is a chip) 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock 10 turtle bone fragments – 4.8 grams 3 coal fragments – 5.6 grams 1 slag fragment – 4.6 grams 1 UID square nail fragment with square flat head, probably cut nail 1 wire fragment (iron) 13 handmade brick fragments – 111.7 grams 3 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
3	N3040-3060/ E1200-1220	1 orange-brown paste, thin, undecorated, coarse sand & shell tempered prehistoric sherd

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3 quartz tertiary flakes
                           1 quartz secondary flake
                           5 quartz shatters (2 tertiary, 3 secondary)
                           1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
                           1 19<sup>th</sup> century American gray stoneware sherd (gray body, gray salt glaze exterior,
                           unglazed interior, jug form?)
                           1 undecorated whiteware sherd (interior surface missing)
                           1 blue tint glass fragment, probably burned (window glass?)
                           4 coal fragments – 7.7 grams
                           1 crab claw fragment - <1.0 gram
                           8 iron wire fragments
                           9 handmade brick fragments – 215.8 grams
                           1 oyster shell (discarded in field)
         N3060-3080/
         E1200-1220
                           2 quartz flakes, possibly utilized (1 tertiary flake, 1 secondary flake)
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           6 quartz tertiary flakes (4 are chips)
                           9 quartz secondary flakes (6 shatters, 3 chips)
                           2 iron wire fragments
                           2 UID iron fragments (thick, one wedge shaped)
                           5 coal fragments – 12.0 grams
                           8 handmade brick fragments – (1 is a bat measuring 4" x 2" x ?) – 1550.0 grams
                           1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
5
         N3100-3120/
         E1240-1260
                           1 quartz secondary shatter
                           9 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is probably utilized, 5 are chips)
                           1 olive green, hand blown, lightly patinated bottle glass fragment
                           1 green tint, thin, burned glass fragment – probably window glass
                           93 handmade brick fragments – 545.3 grams
                           6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
6
         N3100-3120/
         E1280-1300
                           1 quartz secondary flake
                           15 handmade brick fragments – 45.1 grams
                           1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
         N3100-3120/
         E1320-1340
                           1 quartz biface, thin
                           1 quartz tertiary flake, utilized, possibly as graver/burin
                           1 quartz tertiary core fragment
                           1 quartz primary flake
                           1 quartz tertiary flake
                           1 quartzite tertiary flake
                           2 fire cracked quartzite rocks
                           3 slag fragments – 47.3 grams
                           13 brick frags, handmade – 54.1 grams
                           1 oyster shell fragment – (discarded in field)
8
         N2920-2940/
         E1360-1380
                           1 quartz projectile point/knife tip
                           2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                           1 chert primary flake (possible fire cracked spall)
                           1 undecorated whiteware sherd – plate form
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7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds

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1 common headed cut nail (1 7/8" long)
                           6 wire nail fragments (2 are common headed)
                           1 UID nail shaft fragment
                           63 slag fragments – 403.6 grams
                           15 coal fragments – 64.7 grams
                           22 handmade brick fragments – 550.6 grams
                           1 cinder fragment – 6.5 grams
                           2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
9
         N2840-2860/
         E1400-1420
                           1 quartz secondary shatter
                           1 quartz secondary flake
                           1 undecorated creamware plate sherd
                           1 dark olive green, blown, lightly patinated bottle glass fragment
                           1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
                           2 plastic fragments
                           4 slag fragments – 67.7 grams
                           1 UID square nail shaft fragment
                           4 handmade brick fragments – 50.3 grams
                           5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
10
         N2860-2880/
         E1400-1420
                           1 quartz secondary core fragment
                           4 quartz secondary flakes (2 shatter, 1 chip, 1 flake)
                           5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
                           1 quartzite primary flake
                           1 rhyolite tertiary flake
                           8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                           4 slag fragments – 19.0 grams
                           1 modern copper-alloy bolt/hinge pin – 3.8" long
                           1.22 caliber bullet casing
                           1 blue transfer printed whiteware plate with footring sherd
                           1 colorless, possibly blown, 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>c. bottle glass fragment
                           1 manganese tinted, 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> c. bottle glass fragment
                           1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
                           1 wire nail shaft fragment
                           2 coal fragments – 1.0 gram
                           3 handmade brick fragments – 18.7 grams
                           7 oyster shell fragments – (discarded in field)
                           1 probable daub fragment – 14.2 grams
11
         N2880-2900/
                           2 quartz primary flakes
         E1400-1420
                           6 quartz secondary flakes (4 are shatters)
                           2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
                           1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
                           16 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
                           1 blue transfer print whiteware plate base sherd, with portion of maker's mark on base
                           1 green, modern bottle glass fragment
                           1 cinder fragment – 2.5 grams
                           1 handmade brick fragment – 11.4 grams
                           5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
12
         N2900-2920/
         E1400-1420
                           3 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 2 tertiary)
                           3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
```

1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 2 wire spikes (both are 5 3/16" long)

13	N2920-2940/ E1400-1420	3 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 5 slag fragments – 9.7 grams 3 cinder fragments – 4.0 grams 2 asphalt fragments – 5.1 grams 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 1 plastic fragment 1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram 1 schist (?) fragment – 4.5 grams 1 colorless, modern window glass fragment 3 handmade brick fragments – 3.0 grams 1 buff paste, fabric impressed, shell tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
	E1400-1420	1 buff paste, nable impressed, shell tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series 3 quartz shatters (1 secondary, 2 tertiary) 8 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip) 6 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip) 1 probable unglazed coarse earthenware sherd, soft orange paste with sand & mica inclusions, eroded surfaces, (Colonial?) 1 green tint, lightly patinated, 19 th /20 th c. window glass fragment 1 colorless, modern bottle glass fragment 1 charcoal fragment – <1.0 gram 1 coal fragment – 1.9 grams 13 slag fragments – 54.5 grams 9 cinder fragments – 11.6 grams 2 fire-cracked rocks (sandstone) 2 wire nail fragment 1 UID nail fragment 1 handmade brick fragments – 495.1 grams
14	N2840-2850/ E1440-1460	4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips) 1 iron wire fragment 1 orange paste, micaceous coarse earthenware sherd – probably modern flowerpot 4 oyster shell f rags. (discarded in field)
15	N2860-2880/ E1440-1460	1 brown paste, undecorated, thin, shell & sand tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series 1 quartzite flake, probably unifacially retouched 6 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are shatter, 2 are chips, 1 flake) 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite tertiary flake 2 colorless, modern bottle glass fragments 5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 slag fragment – 1.5 grams 1 handmade brick fragment - <1.0 gram 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
16	N2880-2900/ E1440-1460	1 quartz tertiary flake 3 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 2 fire-cracked rocks (1 quartz, 1 quartzite) 1 skeet (?) fragment (hard rubber?) 1 green-tint, molded, modern bottle glass fragment

17	N2900-2920/	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 white metal flat band fragment 3 coal fragments – 1.9 grams 3 slag fragments – 9.8 grams 1 pantile fragment – 2.8 grams 2 handmade brick fragments – 3.2 grams
1,	E1440-1460	1 thick quartz secondary f lake, bifacially retouched
		1 probably utilized quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz secondary core
		1 quartz primary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		3 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatters)
		3 quartzite tertiary flakes
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 iron bolt fragment
		4 slag fragments – 15.7 grams
		1 concrete fragment – 90.6 grams
		7 brick fragments (handmade) – 8.8 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
18	N2920-2940/	
	E1440-1460	1 gray/buff paste, incised, shell tempered prehistoric sherd (design indeterminable) –
		Rappahannock Incised
		1 quartz biface tip (unfinished), very thick 1 quartz secondary core fragment
		1 quartz primary flake
		4 quartz secondary flakes (2 are shatters)
		7 quartz tertiary flakes (1 shatter, 4 chips, 2 flakes)
		1 bifacially flaked quartz chunk with cortex
		4 fire-cracked rocks – (1 chert, 3 quartzite)
		1 possible siltstone (?) secondary flake
		2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 probable pantile fragment – 10.5 grams
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram 3 cinder fragments - 2.4 grams
		4 slag fragments – 9.7 grams
		7 handmade brick fragments – 10.9 grams
		1 possibly utilized quartz tertiary flake fragment
19	N2800-2820/	
	E1480-1500	1 concrete fragment – 47.9 grams
		1 burnt concrete/limestone fragment – 8.3 grams 2 burnt limestone/shell/mortar fragments – 6.3 grams
		1 limestone fragment (broken in 2 pieces) – 7.2 grams
20	N2820-2840/	1 innestone fragment (broken in 2 pieces) – 7.2 grains
	E1480-1500	1 quartz projectile point, stem missing
		1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 modern ceramic water pipe fragments
		1 coal fragment – 2.7 grams
		1 concrete/mortar fragment – 10.1 grams 1 burned concrete fragment – 39.3 grams
		7 probable limestone fragments, some apparently burned – 48.9 grams
		1 handmade brick fragment – 179.6 grams

		2
21	N2840-2860/	2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
21	E1480-1500	9 quartz tertiary flakes (5 are chips, 2 are shatters, 2 are flakes)
	21.00 1000	3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		2 quartzite tertiary flakes
		1 broken quartz cobble, possible core – secondary core fragment
		1 undecorated modern porcelain footring fragment
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd- micaceous paste, inverted rim,
		black interior glaze, wavy exterior incising
		1 UID iron wire fragment
		4 concrete fragments – 16.0 grams
		2 burned concrete fragments – 116.8 grams
22	N2860-2880/	4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
22	E1480-1500	1 quartz biface fragment
	E1460-1500	2 quartz primary flakes
		1 quartz secondary flake
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (1 flake, 1 shatter, 2 chips)
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
		1 cinder fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 concrete fragments – 77.9 grams
23	N2880-2900/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
23	E1480-1500	1 brown to dark brown paste, undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherd –
	L1400 1300	Yeocomico? Townsend Plain (smoothed fabric impressed)
		1 quartz Brewerton side-notched point, tip missing
		1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized
		2 quartz primary flakes
		3 quartz secondary shatters
		8 quartz tertiary flakes (4 flakes, 2 shatters, 2 chips)
		4 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment
		1 thin, twisted iron wire fragment 1 burnt stoney material (concrete? Limestone?) – 11.2 grams
		4 concrete fragments – 39.5 grams
		7 handmade brick fragments – 11.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
24	N2900-2920/	
	E1480-1500	1 brown paste, undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series Plain
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		5 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		4 quartzite tertiary flakes (1 is possibly utilized)
		1 modern porcelain sherd, undecorated, probable rim fragment 1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment, possibly heat damaged
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		12 handmade brick fragments – 41.9 grams
25	N2920-2940/	
	E1480-1500	1 thin, undecorated, brown & dark brown paste, sand tempered sherd with occasional
		mica inclusions – Moyaone?
		1 possible quartz biface fragment –very small, but with bi-convex cross-section & some
		retouch suggested secondary core fragment

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1 quartz secondary shatter, unifacially retouched
                          6 quartz secondary flakes (3 flakes, 2 shatter, 1 chip)
                          2 quartz tertiary flakes
                          2 quartzite tertiary flakes (1 is relatively large, but thin, possibly utilized)
                          2 fire-cracked rocks (1 sandstone, 1 quartz)
                          1 broken quartzite cobble (no flaking evident)
                          1 blue tint modern window glass fragment
                          1 slag fragment - <1.0 gram
                          1 mortar fragment – 2.0 grams
                          1 common-head wrought nail – 2" long
                          1 UID flat iron fragment
                          1 burnt stoney material fragment (concrete? limestone?) – 48.3 grams
                          12 handmade brick fragments – 23.9 grams
                          2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
26
        N2860-2880/
        E1520-1540
                          3 gray brown to orange brown, probably fabric impressed, moderately thick, shell
                          tempered prehistoric sherds - Townsend Series
                          2 orange brown paste, undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series
                          or Yeocomico Ware
                          1 orange buff paste, fine grit tempered with ochre inclusions, undecorated sherd –
                          probably Potomac Creek
                          1 Late Archaic, stemmed, quartzite projectile point – Bare Island or Lamoka
                          1 quartz biface fragment
                          3 quartz secondary shatters
                          3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
                          8 quartz tertiary flakes
                          1 quartzite tertiary flake
                          1 quartzite secondary flake
                          1 quartz fire-cracked rock
                          1 wrought nail fragment with common head
                          2 UID burnt stoney material (concrete, brick, rock, limestone?) – 26.1 grams
                          12 handmade brick fragments – 125.5 grams
                          3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
27
        N2880-2900/
                          3 brown to orange brown, undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend
        E1520-1540
                          Series or Yeocomico Ware.
                          1 quartz secondary flake, bifacially retouched
                          2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                          2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                          1 quartzite tertiary flake
                          2 broken quartz cobbles – secondary core fragments
                          1 thick, heat altered, manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment
                          7 handmade brick fragments – 377.0 grams
                          4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
28
        N2900-2920/
                          1 brown paste, undecorated, grit tempered prehistoric sherd – probably Potomac Creek
        E1520-1540
                          1 quartz tertiary flake, possibly unifacially retouched
                          1 quartz secondary core
                          2 quartz primary flakes
                          5 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
                          4 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
                          1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
                          1 manganese tinted bottle glass fragment
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1 quartz primary flake with flakes removed from ventral surface – incipient tool stage?

		1 common-headed cut nail – 2.5" long 1 UID square nail tip fragment 2 pantile fragments – 5.7 grams 1 fire-cracked quartzite cobble fragment – 83.4 grams 10 handmade brick fragments – 135.3 grams 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
29	N2920-2940/ E1520-1540	1 orange brown paste, soft, possibly incised, sand & mica tempered sherd – Mayaone
		Ware 1 unfinished quartz biface base
		3 quartz primary flakes
		5 quartz secondary flakes
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		3 quartz shatter (1 tertiary, 2 secondary) 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock
		18 handmade brick fragments – 65.2 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
		1 quartz secondary shatter, bifacially retouched
30	N2820-2840/	
	E1560-1580	1 black chert tertiary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		4 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		3 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 2 secondary) 2 undecorated ironstone sherds, late 19 th /20 th c. (1 is a bowl rim sherd, molded)
		1 iron wire fragment
		1 fiber board fragment – 8.6 grams
		1 concrete fragment – 62.3 grams
		2 handmade brick fragments – 41.2 grams
21	N12040 2060/	1 possibly utilized quartz tertiary flake
31	N2840-2860/ E1560-1580	1 orange/brown paste undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherd with mica
inclusio		1 orange, or own public and orange to hipototo promotorio situation with mineral
		Townsend Series
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake chip 1 thick, manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment with air bubbles (blown in mold?)
		7 handmade brick fragments – 725.0 grams
		8 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
32	N2860-2880/	
	E1560-1580	1 quartz biface/point tip
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a shatter)
		2 broken, flaked quartz cobbles-secondary cores
		1 thick, manganese-tinted bottle glass fragment with air bottles (blown in mold?)
		1 colorless, threaded lip, glass jar rim (with occasional air bubbles) –late 19 th /20 th c.
		1 common headed wrought nail fragment
		1 common wire nail-2.5" long
		1 handmade brick fragment – 111.2 grams 13 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
33	N2880-2900/	15 5,5001 bhon haghionib (discarded in ficia)
	E1560-1580	1 brown paste, undecorated, moderately thick, shell & sand tempered prehistoric sherd -
		Townsend Series? Riggins?
		1 quartz tertiary flake, bifacially retouched (point broke in manfacture?)

		2 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (3 are chips)
		1 handmade brick fragment – 4.0 grams
		4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
34	N2900-2920/	
	E1560-1580	1 probable prehistoric sherd with orange/brown paste, undecorated, shell & coarse sand
	21000 1000	tempered – Riggins?
		3 quartz secondary flakes (2 are chips)
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		3 handmade brick fragments – 173.4 grams
25	N2020 2040/	7 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
35	N2920-2940/	
	E1560-1580	2 buff-brown paste, undecorated, thin, shell tempered prehistoric sherds with mica
		inclusions – Townsend Series
		2 quartz primary flakes
		2 quartz shatters (1 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 fire-cracked quartzite rock
		1 iron wire fragment
		2 handmade brick fragments – 110.0 grams
		5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
36	N2940-2960/	5 byster sherr rugments (discurded in field)
30	E1560-1580	1 dark brown paste, undecorated, coarse sand & shell tempered prehistoric sherd –
	E1300-1360	Riggins?
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		4 quartz tertiary flakes (2 are chips)
		3 quartz secondary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 quartz primary flake
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 handmade brick fragments – 1.9 grams
		4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
37	N2820-2840/	
	E1600-1620	1 quartz secondary core fragment
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz secondary shatters
		2 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 chert secondary flake
		1 gray stoneware sherd fragment, probably 19 th c. domestic stoneware
		2 colorless, modern bottle glass fragments
		1 green tint, modern window glass fragment
20	N2040 2060/	4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
38	N2840-2860/	1 market and described as
	E1600-1620	1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 quartz primary flakes
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 19 th c. American stoneware sherd fragment – buff paste with brown Albany slip
		1 colorless, modern window glass fragment
		2 wire nails (flat, round heads) – 2" long
		2 handmade brick fragments – 304.8 grams
		12 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

39	N2860-2880/	
37	E1600-1620	1 orange/brown paste, undecorated, shell & grit tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend
		Series? Riggins Ware?
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		1 chert fire-cracked rock
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment – 8/64" bore diameter
		2 UID iron fragments - <1.0 gram
40	N2000 2000/	14 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
40	N2880-2900/ E1600-1620	3 orange-to-buff paste, undecorated shell tempered prehistoric sherds – Townsend Series
	L1000-1020	2 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 undecorated creamware sherd
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment, probably cut
		3 handmade brick fragments – 423.1 grams
		11 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
41	N2900-2920/	
	E1600-1620	1 orange-brown paste, net impressed, grit-tempered prehistoric sherd – Accokeek?
		1 quartz secondary shatter
		2 quartz secondary flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
		1 rhyolite secondary flake
		1 handmade brick fragment – 204.8 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
42	N2920-2940/	
	E1600-1620	1 quartz secondary core fragment
		4 quartz shatters (3 tertiary, 1 secondary)
		1 quartz secondary flake chip
		9 quartz tertiary flakes (4 flakes, 5 chips)
		1 iron wire fragment
		1 handmade brick fragment – 187.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
43	N2940-2960/	1 bysici shen fragment (discarded in field)
13	E1600-1620	1 orange-brown paste, undecorated, shell tempered prehistoric sherd – Townsend Series
		1 orange-brown paste, undecorated, sand & grit tempered prehistoric sherd – Accokeek
		or Potomac Creek?
		1 quartz primary flake
		3 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flake chips
		1 "T"-headed (?) wrought nail fragment
		1 quartz secondary flake, possibly utilized
44	N2820-2840/	1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
77	E1640-1660	3 quartz tertiary flakes (1 is a chip)
	21010 1000	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert tertiary flake
		5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		7 blown, manganese-tinted, 19 th c. bottle glass fragments, including a neck & rim
fragme	ent	
		4 green tint, modern bottle glass fragments
		4 colorless, modern bottle glass fragments
		1 "T"-headed wrought nail – 2.3" long 1 plastic soldier toy
		1 burnt brick fragment – 1.7 grams

- 4 handmade brick fragments 27.2 grams 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

Shove	Shovel Tests			
Lot	Cat. No.	<u>Description</u>		
45	N575/E1325	1 very pale green bottle glass fragment - 20 th century 5 coal fragments – 3.8 grams		
46	N600/E1300	1 colorless window glass fragment - 20 th century 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram		
47	N600/E1325	1 colorless bottle glass fragment - 20 th century		
48	N600/E1350	1 iron wire fragment - 20 th century 2 brick fragments; one is machine-made - 24.0 grams; the other is UID - 3.3 grams 1 mortar fragment - 30.9 grams 1 probable burned concrete fragment 2 asphalt fragments 2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram		
49	N625/E1300	1 aluminum pull-tab		
50	N625/E1325	2 hand-made brick fragments - 103.7 grams 1 machine-made brick fragment - 1.7 grams 2 coal fragments - 4.6 grams		
51	N625/E1375	1 small iron leg to a pot 2 oyster shell fragments - 14.2 grams		
52	N650/E1300	1 asphalt fragment		
53	N650/E1325	1 brick fragment - 10.8 grams		
54	N650/E1350	4 brick fragments - 5.7 grams		
55	N650/E1375	2 brick fragments - 2.9 grams		
56	N650/E1400	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.3 grams 1 white salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd; soft, pale orange paste w/ sand inclusions; possible slip on one side 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram		
Lots 5	7-62 not used			
63	N700/E1450	2 olive green blown bottle glass fragments		
Lots 6	4-66 not used			
67	N725/E1450	1 oyster shell fragment - 2.2 grams		
Lots 6	8-70 not used			
71	N750/E1475	1 UID refined earthenware sherd spall; glaze discolored 2 coal fragments - 6.8 grams 1 concrete fragment		
72 73	N775/E1100 N775/E1125	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 salt-glazed stoneware sherd, tan paste; 19 th century 1 wire nail with round head - 2 ¾" long 3 brick fragments - 7.4 grams		
Lots 7	4-85 not used			
86 87	N825/E1500 N825/E1600	1 brick fragment - 2.5 grams 2 brick fragments – machine-made		

		11 metal slag fragments - 127.8 grams
88	N850/E1100	
00	N630/E1100	2 pearlware sherds, annular decoration
		1 iron washer, 9/10 inch diameter
00	NO50/E1105	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
89	N850/E1125	1 machine-made brick fragment - 3.5 grams
		2 handmade brick fragments - <1.0 gram
90	N850/E1150	3 brick fragments - 8.9 grams
91	N850/E1200	5 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
92	N850/E1300	1 quartz secondary flake (in two pieces); possibly utilized
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
93	N850/E1575	1 brick fragment (appears machine-made) - <1.0 gram
94	N850/E1625	2 brick fragments (appear machine-made) - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
95	N850/E1675	1 oyster shell - 33.0 grams
		1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
96	N850/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
97	N850/E1775	1 pale green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 slate fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
		2 machine-made brick fragments - 1.9 grams
		2 UID brick fragments - 2.0 grams
98	N850/E1825	1 amber bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
70	11030/E1023	1 UID square nail shaft fragment
		1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
		3 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
		10 plastic cellophane wrapper fragments
00	NO50/E1075	
99	N850/E1875	1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
100	N875/E1000	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
101	NOTE #1005	8 red brick fragments - 5.2 grams
101	N875/E1025	7 red brick fragments - 3.1 grams
102	N875/E1100	1 tertiary quartz shatter
		1 pearlware sherd; blue-on-white transfer printed
		1 UID iron object
103	N875/E1125	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
104	N875/E1150	4 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
105	N875/E1175	1 brick fragments - 34.0 grams
106	N875/E1200	1 coal/slag fragment - 1.5 gram
		2 brick fragments - 1.0 grams
107	N875/E1225	1 brick fragment - 1.1 grams
108	N875/E1250	1 colorless window glass fragment
109	N875/E1300	1 UID refined earthenware sherd; burned
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
110	N875/E1400	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
111	N875/E1550	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
112	N875/E1600	1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
113	N875/E1700	1 UID square nail shaft fragment
		2 UID metal slag fragments - 14.8 grams
		3 machine-made brick fragments - 2.9 grams
114	N875/E1800	1 blue-on-white porcelain base/body sherd – 19 th /20 th century
111	11075/11000	5 UID brick fragments - 6.7 grams
		2 machine-made brick fragments - 1.0 gram
115	N875/E1850	1 North Devon gravel-free coarse earthenware rim sherd
113	11073/121030	
		1 UID metal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
		5 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
		3 terra cotta/red clay sewer pipe fragments

116	N900/E950	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 11.0 grams
		1 wire nail, 2 1/2 inches long
		7 asphalt fragments - 71.3 grams
117	N1000 /F07.5	11 red brick fragments - 13.9 grams
117	N900/E975	1 possible UID course earthenware spall, soft light buff paste, possibly tin glaze without
		the glaze
		6 over-fired brick fragments (3 glazed) - 28.5 grams
110	N1000 /F11000	4 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
118	N900/E1000	1 possible burned pantile - 10.0 grams
110	N1000/E1025	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
119	N900/E1025	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
120	N1000/E1100	17 red brick fragments - 14.7 grams
120	N900/E1100	3 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
121	N900/E1125	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
122	N900/E1200	1 yellow brick fragment - 1.6 grams
100	N000/E1250	1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
123	N900/E1250	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
104	N000/E1200	1 asphalt fragment - <1.0 gram
124	N900/E1505	1 light aqua bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
125	N900/E1525	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.2 grams
126	N000/E1/75	1 colorless molded bottle glass fragment – resembles pickle jar; 20 th century
126	N900/E1775	1 oyster shell fragment - 12.2 grams
127	N900/E1775	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 6 terra cotta tile fragments – 20 th century; cement in grooves on back
128	N900/E1825	
129	N925/E950	3 brick fragments - 13.3 grams
130	N925/E930 N925/E975	8 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
130	N923/E973	1 possible pantile - <1.0 gram
		1 coal slag fragment - 2.4 grams 8 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
131	N925/E1000	5 red brick fragments - 6.2 grams
131	N925/E1000 N925/E1025	7 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
133	N925/E1025 N925/E1050	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
134	N925/E1030 N925/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake
134	N923/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
135	N925/E1200	1 slate fragment
133	11)23/L1200	3 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
136	N925/E1225	1 wrought nail with spatula tip - 2 ½" long
137	N925/E1325	1 quartz tertiary flake
138	N925/E1500	2 asphalt fragments - 4.5 grams
139	N925/E1650	1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
10)	11,720,121000	1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.2 grams
140	N925/E1800	5 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
141	N925/E1850	1 concrete fragment - 50.4 grams
	11,920,21000	1 machine-made brick fragment - 1.7 grams
		5 hand-made brick fragments - 16.6 grams
142	N925/E1900	2 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
143	N950/E925	8 red brick fragments - 6.3 grams
144	N950/E950	7 red brick fragments - 5. 9 grams
		1 aluminum coca-cola can
145	N950/E975	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
-		1 coal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
146	N950/E1000	7 red brick fragments - 40.2 grams
147	N950/E1025	4 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
148	N950/E1050	1 iron cut nail without head (in 2 pieces)
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1.40	N050/E1100	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
149	N950/E1100	1 quartz secondary flake
150	N950/E1125	1 coal fragment -<1.0 gram 1 quartz secondary flake
130	N930/E1123	1 amber bottle glass fragment
		5 brick fragments - 23.5 grams
151	N950/E1150	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
131	N930/E1130	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
152	N950/E1225	1 asphalt fragment - MISSING
153	N950/E1223 N950/E1250	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
154	N950/E1250 N950/E1350	1 brick fragment - 2.8 grams
155	N950/E1530 N950/E1525	1 whiteware sherd, undecorated
156	N950/E1525 N950/E1575	2 tar shingle fragments
157	N950/E1575 N950/E1625	1 whiteware sherd, blue-on-white transfer printed, motif unknown
157	N950/E1025 N950/E1725	2 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
159	N950/E1725 N950/E1775	1 quartz tertiary flake
139	11930/121773	1 green window glass fragment
		3 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
160	N950/E1875	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
161	N975/E1125	2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
162	N975/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
163	N975/E1179	1 UID square nail shaft fragment
103	11775/E1200	4 brick fragments - 6.9 grams
		1 asphalt fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
164	N975/E1250	3 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
165	N975/E1375	1 brick fragment - 3.0 grams
166	N975/E1450	1 brick fragment - 7.6 grams
167	N975/E1500	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
168	N975/E1650	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
169	N975/E1700	1 pale blue thin curved glass fragment; very lightly patinated
170	N975/E1750	1 brick fragment - 2.8 grams
171	N975/E1800	1 UID square nail shaft fragment
	-1,7,0,-1000	1 UID iron fragment
		1 machine-made brick fragment - 3.2 grams
		7 UID brick fragments - 3.1 grams
172	N975/E1900	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
173	N1000/E1100	3 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
174	N1000/E1125	1 brick fragment - 2.4 grams
175	N1000/E1200	3 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
176	N1000/E1225	1 fire cracked chert fragment
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 15.2 grams
177	N1000/E1250	5 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
178	N1000/E1475	2 brick fragments - 5.2 grams
179	N1000/E1525	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram - MISSING
180	N1000/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
181	N1000/E1625	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
182	N1000/E1825	3 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
183	N1000/E1875	1 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
184	N1025/E1175	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 21.0 grams

185	N1025/E1200	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 brick fragments - 10.4 grams
186	N1025/E1225	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd
		1 pale blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment with embossed letters (illegible)
		1 amber bottle glass fragment
		1 green bottle glass fragment, modern
		5 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 oyster shell fragments - 1.0 gram
107	N1025/E1250	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
187	N1025/E1250	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd, 19 th century
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
188	N1025/E1300	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 green bottle glass fragment
189	N1025/E1500 N1025/E1550	1 metal slag piece - 11.6 grams
190	N1025/E1700	7 amber bottle glass fragments – 20 th century
190	111023/121700	1 colorless bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
		1 asbestos tile fragment
		1 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
191	N1025/E1750	1 pearlware sherd, undecorated
192	N1025/E1790 N1025/E1800	1 green window glass fragment, thin, slight patination
1,2	111025/21000	1 brick fragment - 4.0 grams
193	N1025/E1850	1 brick fragment - 4.4 grams
194	N1025/E1900	9 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
-		1 over-fired brick fragment - <1.0 gram
195	N1050/E1125	1 quartz secondary flake
196	N1050/E1150	1 wire nail, 2 inches long
		1 possible daub fragment
197	N1050/E1250	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		4 brick fragments - 7.4 grams
198	N1050/E1275	1 whiteware sherd; hand-painted gray line on interior
		1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
199	N1050/E1575	1 hard black plastic fragment
200	N1050/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
201	N1050/E1825	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
202	N1075/E1125	1 brick fragment - 2.5 grams
203	N1075/E1175	3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
204	N1075/E1225	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
205	N1075/E1250	1 charcoal fragment - < 1.0 gram
205	N1075/E1250	1 brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd spall; orange paste 2 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
206	N1075/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
207	N1075/E1275 N1075/E1325	1 cut nail shaft fragment
208	N1075/E1329 N1075/E1350	1 colorless flat glass fragment, possible window glass
209	N1075/E1336	1 UID nail shaft fragment
210	N1075/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
211	N1075/E1650	1 UID iron object
212	N1075/E1700	1 possible coarse earthenware body sherd spall; light orange paste with mica inclusions,
-		slight red wash on one side
213	N1075/E1725	1 aluminum strip with a nail fragment on one end
214	N1075/E1750	3 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
215	N1075/E1775	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
216	N1075/E1800	3 brick fragments - 11.6 grams
217	N1075/E1825	1 pale blue glass fragment

		1 cut nail fragment with square head
		1 pantile fragment - 51.3 grams
218	N1075/E1850	2 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
219	N1075/E1875	1 UID nail fragment, with UID head
		2 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
220	N1075/E1900	1 pearlware sherd, blue-on-white transfer print, motif unknown; possible flatware
221	N1100/E1125	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
222	N1100/E1150	1 North Devon Gravel-tempered earthenware sherd
		2 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
223	N1100/E1200	1 Rhenish blue & gray stoneware sherd
224	N1100/E1225	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
225	N1100/E1250	1 lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd; hard red paste, dark brown lead glaze
		6 brick fragments - 9.9 grams
226	N1100/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
227	N1100/E1325	1 amber bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
		1 brick fragment - 2.7 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment
228	N1100/E1350	1 yellow paint fleck
229	N1100/E1375	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
230	N1100/E1525	2 asphalt fragments - 73.6 grams
231	N1100/E1600	1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment
232	N1100/E1625	2 asphalt fragments - 2.0 grams
233	N1100/E1675	1 burnt whiteware sherd, undecorated
224	N11100/E1700	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
234	N1100/E1700	1 UID refined earthenware sherd, blue transfer print, leaf motif
225	N11100/E1770	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
235	N1100/E1750	1 colorless bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
226	N11100/E1000	2 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
236	N1100/E1800	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
237 238	N1125/E800	2 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
239	N1125/E1125 N1125/E1150	1 brick fragment - 1.7 g rams 3 brick fragments - 9.7 grams
240	N1125/E1130 N1125/E1200	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
240	N1125/E1200 N1125/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
241	N1125/E1225 N1125/E1250	1 chert tertiary flake
242	N1123/E1230	2 brick fragments - 5.6 grams
243	N1125/E1275	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
244	N1125/E1275 N1125/E1325	1 pearlware sherd, undecorated
277	111123/L1323	1 light aqua-tinted window glass fragment
		1 brick fragment -<1.0 gram
		3 oyster shell fragments - 16.5 grams
245	N1125/E1475	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
246	N1125/E1175	1 thin, light olive flat glass fragment
240	111125/121075	1 light aqua-tinted flat glass fragment
247	N1125/E1700	1 asbestos tile fragment
2.,	1(1125/21700	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
248	N1125/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
249	N1125/E1750	1 thin, colorless vessel glass fragment
,	1(1120,21,00	2 concrete fragments - 12.5 grams
		2 brick fragments - 12.0 grams
250	N1125/E1775	7 brick fragments - 6.4 grams
-		1 over-fired brick fragment - 1.5 grams
251	N1125/E1800	1 asbestos tile fragment
252	N1125/E1875	1 plastic coffee cup lid fragment
		1 machine-made brick fragment - 3.6 grams

252	NI 1 50 / DEE 5	2 11 11 5
253	N1150/E775	3 red brick fragments - 9.6 grams
254	N1150/E800	1 red brick fragment - 4.0 grams
255	N1150/E1150	1 cut nail fragment with wrought head
		8 brick fragments - 25.1 grams
256	N1150/E1200	2 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
257	N1150/E1225	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
258	N1150/E1250	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		9 brick fragments - 9.9 grams
259	N1150/E1275	1 heat treated chert chunk
		1 North Devon Gravel tempered body sherd - no glaze
		3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
260	N1150/E1325	1 creamware sherd spall, undecorated
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
261	N1150/E1350	1 burned glass fragment
		6 yellow paint flecks
		1 cut nail fragment with rectangular head
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment
262	N1150/E1425	1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
263	N1150/E1450	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
264	N1150/E1625	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
265	N1150/E1650	1 brick fragment - 3.0 grams
266	N1150/E1725	1 oyster shell fragment - 3.4 grams
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
267	N1150/E1750	1 UID refined earthenware sherd spall
		3 coal/slag pieces - 8.0 grams
		3 asphalt pieces - 3.9 grams
268	N1150/E1775	2 pearlware sherds, hand painted polychromatic; green, brown & mustard on light blue
		background
		4 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
269	N1150/E1825	2 asbestos tile fragments
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
270	N1150/E1850	1 asbestos tile fragment
		1 coal slag - 28.1 grams
271	N1150/E1900	4 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
272	N1175/E800	1 red brick fragment - 1.3 grams
273	N1175/E1125	1 brick fragment - 3.2 grams
274	N1175/E1175	4 brick fragments - 7.2 grams
275	N1175/E1225	1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams
276	N1175/E1250	1 pearlware body fragment spall - undecorated
		1 olive green colored window glass - very thin
		11 brick fragments - 94.1 grams
277	N1175/E1275	4 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
278	N1175/E1325	1 cut nail shaft fragment
279	N1175/E1450	1 quartz secondary flake
280	N1175/E1700	1 colorless vessel glass fragment, probably bottle
		1 olive green glass fragment, possible bottle neck
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
281	N1175/E1750	1 machine-made brick - 28.6 grams
		1 hand-made brick fragment - <1.0 gram
282	N1175/E1775	1 pale blue-tinted bottle glass fragment
		4 hand-made brick fragments - 7.4 grams
		1 machine-made brick fragment - 4.9 grams
202		
283	N1175/E1800	1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
283	N1175/E1800	1 UID square nail fragment with UID head 3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams

284	N1175/E1825	1 pale blue-tinted flat glass fragment
205	NI 175 / 1050	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
285	N1175/E1850	7 coal fragments - <1.0 gram
206	N1175/E1000	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
286 287	N1175/E1900	11 brick fragments - 10.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
288	N1200/E750	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
289	N1200/E800	
289	N1200/E850	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 6 red brick fragments - 4.3 grams
290	N1200/E1125	1 iron nut
291	N1200/E1129 N1200/E1150	2 brick fragments - 2.8 grams
292	N1200/E1175	1 UID nail fragment with UID head
272	111200/E1173	3 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
293	N1200/E1200	1 dark olive green bottle glass - scratched
273	111200/E1200	1 oyster shell fragment - 8.6 grams
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
294	N1200/E1225	1 brick fragment - 1.8 grams
295	N1200/E1250	1 whiteware fragment - rim, paint over glaze design on both sides, barely discernable
275	111200/21200	1 coal slag - 5.5 grams
		3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
296	N1200/E1275	4 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 coal fragment - 3.2 grams
		2 brick fragments - 22.5 grams
297	N1200/E1325	1 brick fragment (over-fired) - 41.5 grams
298	N1200/E1350	1 concrete fragment - 40.9 grams
299	N1200/E1375	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
300	N1200/E1650	1 brick fragment - 3.8 grams
301	N1200/E1675	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
302	N1200/E1700	1 pale blue flat glass fragment
		7 brick fragments - 7.4 grams
303	N1200/E1750	3 brick fragments - 4.2 grams
		1 asphalt fragment - 1.4 grams
304	N1200/E1775	4 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
305	N1200/E1800	1 colorless vessel glass fragment, thin
		4 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
306	N1200/E1900	1 fossiliferous rock - 57.6 grams
307	N1225/E725	2 red brick fragments - 135.0 grams
308	N1225/E775	4 red brick fragments - 1.8 grams
309	N1225/E825	1 red brick fragment - 1.5 grams
310	N1225/E850	2 oyster shell fragments - 3.0 grams
		4 red brick fragments - 5.3 grams
311	N1225/E875	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, black lead glaze, light orange chalky paste with ochre
		inclusions
		1 possible pantile fragment - 18.2 grams
212	344.00 # FE0.00	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
312	N1225/E900	1 North Devon gravel-tempered fragment, glazed interior
212	N11225/F025	8 red brick fragments - 7.8 grams
313	N1225/E925	5 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
314	N1225/E950	10 red brick fragments - MISSING
315	N1225/E975	3 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
316	N1225/E1000	5 red brick fragments - 2.1 grams
317	N1225/E1025	2 red brick fragments - 3.0 grams
318 319	N1225/E1075 N1225/E1125	1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
519	1V1223/E1123	1 quanz ichiary make

		4 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
220	N. 1. 2. 2. 5. 5. 1. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2. 1. 5. 2.	2 brick fragments - 79.6 grams
320	N1225/E1150	1 colorless bottle base (or jar)
321	N1225/E1175	3 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
322	N1225/E1200	1 brick fragment - 13.4 grams
323	N1225/E1225	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
324	N1225/E1250	1 white clay pipe stem/bowl fragment – bore unmeasurable
		1 green glass fragment, possible window
		4 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
325	N1225/E1275	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, slightly chalky orange paste, no glaze
		1 rhenish gray salt-glaze stoneware body sherd
		1 probable pearlware body sherd, with blue-on-white hand painted motif on interior,
		possible floral motif, heat altered
		1 olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 UID square nail - UID head
		7 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
326	N1225/E1325	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
327	N1225/E1350	1 creamware sherd spall, undecorated
		1 brick fragment - 15.8 grams
328	N1225/E1425	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
329	N1225/E1450	1 possible brick fragment - MISSING
330	N1225/E1525	1 coal slag - 8.5 grams
331	N1225/E1625	1 fossiliferous rock - 3.1 grams
332	N1225/E1725	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - 1.0 gram
333	N1225/E1750	1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams
334	N1225/E1800	1 quartz primary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, unglazed; soft orange sandy paste with
		mica inclusions, possible red wash on one surface
		5 brick fragments - 4.6 grams
335	N1225/E1875	1 olive green bottle glass base fragment
336	N1225/E1900	4 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
337	N1250/E725	1 UID iron nail fragment with UID head
		8 red brick fragments - 36.2 grams
338	N1250/E750	1 red brick fragment - 11.2 grams
339	N1250/E775	3 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
340	N1250/E800	2 red brick fragments - 4.6 grams
341	N1250/E825	1 possible pantile fragment - 5.1 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 1.7 grams
342	N1250/E850	1 red brick fragment - 5.1 grams
343	N1250/E875	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, dark wash on one side, light orange paste
		1 possible pantile fragment - 15.9 grams
		6 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
344	N1250/E900	2 brick - MISSING
345	N1250/E950	3 oyster shell fragments - 2.3 grams
		7 red brick fragments - 0.5 gram
346	N1250/E1000	3 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
347	N1250/E1025	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.9 grams
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
348	N1250/E1075	1 quartz shatter
		1 dark green bottle fragment
		1 wire nail with round head (1 ½")
		3 brick fragments - 22.4 grams
349	N1250/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

350	N1250/E1125	1 coal fragment - 104.0 grams
		1 "T" shaped wire, possible barbed wire
		4 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
351	N1250/E1150	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
352	N1250/E1225	1 fossil rock - 131.2 grams
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
2.52	N/1050/E1050	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
353	N1250/E1250	1 heat altered chert fragment
254	N11050/E1075	1 aqua tinted window glass fragment
354	N1250/E1275	1 quartz secondary flake
255	N11050/E1205	5 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
355	N1250/E1325	1 pantile fragment - 7.9 grams
256	N1250/E1250	6 brick fragments - 15.5 grams
356	N1250/E1350	4 brick fragments - 2.8 grams
257	N1250/E1400	3 concrete fragments - 30.8 grams
357	N1250/E1400	1 very thin glass fragment, possible lamp globe
		3 pale green flat glass fragments
250	N1250/E1450	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
358 359	N1250/E1450	1 slate fragment - <1.0 gram 1 quartz tertiary flake
360	N1250/E1475 N1250/E1550	1 cut spike fragment with square head
361	N1250/E1530 N1250/E1625	1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 6/64" bore diameter
362	N1250/E1625 N1250/E1675	1 brick - 2.3 grams
363	N1250/E1075 N1250/E1700	1 brick - 2.3 grams 1 brick fragment - 4.2 grams
364	N1250/E1700 N1250/E1725	1 brick fragment - 9.4 grams
365	N1250/E1723 N1250/E1750	1 possible pantile fragment - 4.5 grams
303	N1230/E1730	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
366	N1250/E1800	1 pantile fragment- 12.4 grams
367	N1250/E1825	1 olive green bottle glass fragment, part of a kick-up
307	111230/121023	3 brick fragments - 15.1 grams
368	N1250/E1850	2 brick fragments - 31.5 grams
369	N1250/E1875	1 primary chert flake
20)	111200/210/0	3 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
370	N1250/E1900	7 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
371	N1250/E1925	1 whiteware sherd spall, undecorated
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
372	N1275/E750	1 oyster shell - 44.6 grams
		2 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
373	N1275/E775	2 red brick fragments - 1.7 grams
374	N1275/E800	3 red brick fragments - 8.4 grams
375	N1275/E850	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
376	N1275/E900	1 red brick fragment - 1.2 grams
377	N1275/E925	11 red brick fragments - 14.6 grams
378	N1275/E950	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams
379	N1275/E975	5 red brick fragments - 71.6 grams
380	N1275/E1325	1 brick fragment - 17.9 grams
381	N1275/E1350	4 light green-tinted bottle glass fragments
		1 cut nail shaft fragment
		1 brick fragment -<1.0 gram
382	N1275/E1375	1 quartz projectile point, tip missing; possible Calvert Point
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

383	N1275/E1625	1 light green glass fragment, slightly curved; possibly burned 1 "V"-shaped iron object, 1" long
		2 tar shingle fragments
384	N1275/E1650	1 creamware sherd spall, undecorated
385	N1275/E1675	2 whiteware sherd spalls, possibly burned
		1 pearlware sherd spall, possible basal fragment, undecorated
		2 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
386	N1275/E1700	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
387	N1275/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
388	N1275/E1750	1 North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware sherd spall
		1 olive green bottle glass fragment, heavily patinated
200	N1005 / 1005	2 brick fragments - 11.0 grams
389	N1275/E1775	1 pearlware sherd, blue-on-white hand-painted, motif unknown; possible hollowware
390	N1275/E1825	3 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
391	N1275/E1850	10 brick fragments - 19.5 grams
392	N1275/E1875	1 UID iron object
393	N1275/E1900	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 3 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
393 394	N1275/E1900 N1275/E1925	1 pale green flat glass fragment
374	N1273/E1923	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
395	N1300/E725	1 red brick fragment - 1.7 grams
396	N1300/E725	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
0,0	111000/2700	1 over-fired brick fragment - 5.0 grams
397	N1300/E775	4 red brick fragments - 5.0 grams
		2 pink brick fragments - 2.0 grams
398	N1300/E825	1 North devon gravel tempered sherd, no glaze
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
399	N1300/E850	1 coal slag - 1.7 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 6.0 grams
400	N1300/E875	2 red brick fragments - 9.0 grams
401	N1300/E925	1 UID refined earthenware body sherd, buff paste with black inclusions, white glaze with
		black specks
		5 oyster shell fragments - 21.1 grams
402	N11200/E050	8 red brick fragments - 7.1 grams
402	N1300/E950	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		1 cut nail fragment with a cut head
403	Not used	5 red brick fragments - 6.5 grams
403 404	Not used Not used	
404	N1300/E1150	1 square cut nail fragment, no head
403	N1300/E1130	2 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
406	N1300/E1325	1 pale blue flat glass fragment
100	111300/111323	2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams
407	N1300/E1350	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
408	N1300/E1375	2 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
409	N1300/E1525	1 pearlware sherd, blue-on-white transfer printed, motif unknown; possible hollowware
		1 coal slag - 2.2 grams
410	N1300/E1550	1 pearlware sherd, blue-on-white transfer printed, motif unknown; possible hollowware
411	N1300/E1575	1 pale green flat glass fragment
412	N1300/E1600	1 pale green flat glass fragment
413	N1300/E1650	1 pale green flat glass fragment
		4 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
414	N1300/E1700	2 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
415	N1300/E1725	1 brick fragment - 3.6 grams
416	N1300/E1750	3 brick fragments - 8.3 grams

417	N1300/E1775	1 pearlware sherd, undecorated; probable flatware
		1 pantile fragment - 55.3 grams
		3 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
418	N1300/E1800	4 brick fragments - 3.3 grams
419	N1300/E1825	2 iron wire fragments, twisted
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
420	N1300/E1850	3 brick fragments - 7.8 grams
421	N1300/E1875	1 pantile fragment - 19.3 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
422	N1300/E1925	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 ceramic sewer pipe fragments
		8 brick fragments - 9.4 grams
423	N1325/E725	2 oyster shell fragments - 2.5 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 2.1 grams
424	N1325/E750	1 over-fired brick fragment - 20.5 grams
425	N1325/E775	4 red brick fragments - 6.7 grams
426	N1325/E800	3 red brick fragments - 3.4 grams
427	N1325/E8251	2 red brick fragments - 1.6 grams
428	N1325/E875	1 coal slag - 1.9 grams
		1 red brick fragment - 1.2 grams
429	N1325/E900	1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer print, indeterminate motif of boats and islands
430	N1325/E925	1 red brick fragment - 5.1 grams
431	N1325/E1375	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
432	N1325/E1400	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
433	N1325/E1425	1 quartz shatter
434	N1325/E1600	1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.0 grams
435	N1325/E1650	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
436	N1325/E1675	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
437	N1325/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
438	N1325/E1775	1 quartz primary shatter
		1 pantile fragment - 20.0 grams
		6 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
439	N1325/E1800	4 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
440	N1325/E1850	1 whiteware sherd spall, blue-on-white transfer printed, motif unknown
		3 brick fragments - 20.1 grams
441	N1325/E1875	4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		8 brick fragments - 28.0 grams
442	N1325/E1900	1 possible quartz fire-cracked rock - 63.0 grams
		5 brick fragments - 2.8 grams
443	N1325/E1925	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 large square iron object (3 ½ " x 3 2/10")
		1 daub fragment - 25.0 grams
		8 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
444	N1350/E775	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.0 gram
445	N1350/E850	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
446	N1350/E875	5 red brick fragments - 8.1 grams
447	N1350/E900	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
448	N1350/E1450	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd, probable 19 th century American
449	N1350/E1600	1 cut spike fragment w/ possible hand-applied head
117	111330/111000	6 asphalt fragments - 45.0 grams
450	N1350/E1625	1 brick fragment - 10.0 grams
451	N1350/E1629	4 brick fragments - 2.3 grams
452	N1350/E1636 N1350/E1675	2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
453	N1350/E1075 N1350/E1700	2 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
TJJ	141330/121/00	2 offer magnifica - 1.7 grams

454	N1350/E1725	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot rim sherd
455	N1350/E1775	4 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
456	N1350/E1800	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		10 brick fragments - 17.6 grams
457	N11050/E1055	1 cinder - 173.2 grams
457	N1350/E1875	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment
450	N11250/E1025	2 concrete fragments - 12.0 grams
458	N1350/E1925	2 brick fragments- 2.0 grams
459	N1375/E850	4 oyster shell fragments - 1.6 grams
160	N1275/E1275	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
460	N1375/E1375	1 UID flat iron object
461 462	N1375/E1400 N1375/E1450	1 coal fragment - 8.5 grams 1 whiteware rim sherd, molded edge design; possible hollowware
463	N1375/E1430 N1375/E1475	
464	N1375/E1475 N1375/E1525	18 colorless bottle glass fragments 1 oyster shell - 3.0 grams
465	N1375/E1525 N1375/E1550	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
466	N1375/E1550 N1375/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
467	N1375/E1373 N1375/E1650	1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 5/64" bore diameter
468	N1375/E1636 N1375/E1675	2 UID brown lead glazed coarse earthenware basal sherds; soft orange paste
400	N13/3/E10/3	2 brick fragments - 70.0 grams
469	N1375/E1700	1 brick fragment - 98.9 grams
470	N1375/E1700 N1375/E1725	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
471	N1375/E1725 N1375/E1750	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram - too small to keep
472	N1375/E1730	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd spall
7/2	111373/E1023	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
473	N1375/E1875	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
474	N1400/E1375	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
7/7	111400/L1373	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
475	N1400/E1400	1 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
476	N1400/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake
477	N1400/E1550	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram - too small to keep
478	N1400/E1600	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
., .		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
479	N1400/E1625	2 coal/slag fragments - 32.1 grams
		1 wire nail shaft fragment
480	N1400/E1650	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
481	N1400/E1725	1 19 th -century American stoneware sherd; dark gray paste; dark reddish brown interior
482	N1425/E1400	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram - discarded in field
483	N1425/E1475	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram - too small to keep
484	N1425/E1500	3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
485	N1425/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 Coca Cola bottle – made in La Plata, MD
		13 green bottle glass fragments – mend with Coca Cola bottle
486	N1425/E1550	1 UID square spike shaft fragment
		2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
487	N1425/E1600	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
488	N1425/E1625	1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
489	N1425/E1650	3 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
490	N1450/E1450	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
491	N1450/E1475	1 quartz secondary flake
		7 brick fragments - 7.7 grams
492	N1450/E1500	3 brick fragments - 6.3 grams
493	N1450/E1525	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
494	N1450/E1550	3 brick fragments - 2.3 grams

495	N1450/E1600	1 quartzite secondary flake
106	N1 450/E1 625	1 UID iron strip – 0.3" x 3.0"
496 497	N1450/E1625	1 UID nail fragment with UID head 1 terrestrial snail shell
497	N1450/E1650	4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
498	N1450/E1700	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
499	N1450/E1700 N1450/E1725	3 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
500	N1475/E550	3 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
501	N1475/E575	4 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
301	11117372373	1 over-fired brick fragment - 8.6 grams
502	N1475/E1450	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
503	N1475/E1475	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
504	N1475/E1500	1 asbestos tile fragment
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
505	N1475/E1575	3 brick fragments - 33.4 grams
506	No cultural mate	erial
507	N1475/E1625	2 brick fragments - 33.0 gram
508	N1475/E1750	5 brick fragments - 11.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.7 grams
509	N1500/E525	1 red brick fragment - 1.5 grams
510	N1500/E550	1 discolored refined earthenware spall, possible pearlware
511	N1500/E850	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 possible pantile fragment - 2.2 grams
		1 light tan brick fragment - 8.9 grams
512	N1500/E875	1 red brick fragment - 1.3 grams
510	NI 500 E1 455	1 handmade red brick fragment - 128.1 grams
513	N1500/E1475	1 Chinese porcelain sherd; red hand-painted over-glaze decoration, motif
		unknown 1 bright green bottle glass fragment
		i nrioni oreen nome otacc traomeni
514	N1500/E1500	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
514 515	N1500/E1500 N1500/E1525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
514 515	N1500/E1500 N1500/E1525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment
		7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
515	N1500/E1525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
515	N1500/E1525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams
515516	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
515516517	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
515516517518519	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
515 516 517 518 519 520	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams
515516517518519	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
515 516 517 518 519 520	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment
515 516 517 518 519 520 521	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
515 516 517 518 519 520 521	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1725	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1750 N1500/E1725 N1500/E1750	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragments - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1725	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragments - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1700 N1500/E1725 N1500/E1750 N1525/E525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 7.1 grams 1 red brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - 247.8 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1700 N1500/E1725 N1500/E1750 N1525/E525 N1525/E550	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragments - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1700 N1500/E1725 N1500/E1750 N1525/E525	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment - <1.0 gram 7 red brick fragments - 1.8 grams
515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527	N1500/E1525 N1500/E1550 N1500/E1575 N1500/E1600 N1500/E1625 N1500/E1650 N1500/E1675 N1500/E1700 N1500/E1725 N1500/E1750 N1525/E5550 N1525/E5550 N1525/E850	7 brick fragments - 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 1 light green-tinted bottle glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.3 grams 2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram 5 brick fragments - 9.6 grams 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 coal fragment - 1.4 grams 2 brick fragments - 8.0 grams 1 colorless glass fragment 1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd 5 brick fragments - 13.4 grams 1 brick fragments - 11.0 grams 2 brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - 2.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 grams

530	N1525/E1475	4 brick fragments - 6.7 grams
531	N1525/E1500	4 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
532	N1525/E1525	3 brick fragments - 12.0 grams
533	N1525/E1550	3 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment -<1.0 gram
534	N1525/E1600	1 brick fragment - 1.8 gram
535	N1525/E1625	1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, molded decoration
536	N1525/E1675	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot rim sherd
537	N1525/E1700	1 brick fragment - 6.7 grams
538	N1525/E1725	1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
539	N1550/E525	2 red brick fragments - 1.5 grams
540	N1550/E550	1 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 10.0 grams
541	N1550/E850	1 whiteware sherd, undecorated
		4 red brick fragments - 4.1 grams
542	N1550/E875	2 red brick fragments - 5.3 grams
543	N1550/E1450	1 brick fragment - misplaced during washing
544	N1550/E1475	7 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
545	N1550/E1500	1 pale green very thin flat glass fragment
		1 pantile fragment - 4.5 grams
		4 brick fragments - 4.4 grams
		1 thin white plastic fragment
546	N1550/E1525	1 chert secondary shatter
		1 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
547	N1550/E1550	2 brick fragments - 7.5 grams
548	N1550/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
549	N1550/E1600	1 white salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd; hollowware vessel
		1 light green flat glass fragment
550	N11550/E1675	1 colorless bottle class from out with molded embassed letters "C O I A"
550	N1550/E1675	1 colorless bottle glass fragment, with molded embossed letters - "C-O-L-A"
330	N1330/E1073	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
551	N1550/E1725	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
		4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
551	N1550/E1725	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
551	N1550/E1725	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams
551 552	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams
551 552 553	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
551 552 553	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head
551 552 553 554 555	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
551 552 553 554 555	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment
551 552 553 554 555 556	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment
551 552 553 554 555 556 557	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 3.0 grams 1 oyster shell fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
551 552 553 554 555 556 557	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E825 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1475	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 3.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1500 N1575/E1525	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E825 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1500 N1575/E1525 N1575/E1575	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 4.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E825 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1500 N1575/E1525 N1575/E1575	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 3.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragments - 125.8 grams 1 oyster shell fragments - 126.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - 11.6 grams 1 pale green, very thin, flat glass fragment
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1500 N1575/E1525 N1575/E1575 N1575/E1575	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 3.0 grams 1 uID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - 11.6 grams 1 pale green, very thin, flat glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564	N1550/E1725 N1575/E525 N1575/E525 N1575/E550 N1575/E575 N1575/E825 N1575/E850 N1575/E875 N1575/E1400 N1575/E1425 N1575/E1475 N1575/E1500 N1575/E1525 N1575/E1575 N1575/E1575	4 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams 3 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams 1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - 100.1 grams 6 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams 1 fire-cracked rock - 105.2 grams 3 red brick fragments - 6.1 grams 1 possible UID nail head 1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams 1 red brick fragment - 3.0 gram 1 oyster shell fragment - 3.0 grams 1 UID iron nail fragment 9 red brick fragments - 39.4 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 125.8 grams 1 pale green flat glass fragment, probable window glass 3 brick fragments - 3.6 grams 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 196.8 grams 4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams 2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 6 brick fragments - 11.6 grams 1 pale green, very thin, flat glass fragment 3 brick fragments - 3.4 grams 1 pale blue flat glass fragment, probably window glass

567	N1575/E1675	4 brick fragments - 43.4 grams
568	N1575/E1725	1 quartz shatter
		5 brick fragments - 15.9 grams
569	N1575/E1750	1 quartz secondary flake
570	N1600/E500	6 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
571	N1600/E525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 red brick fragments - 6.8 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze - <1.0 gram
572	N1600/E575	6 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
573	N1600/E600	1 red brick fragment - 10.4 grams
574	N1600/E825	1 pearlware spall, hand painted polychromatic, indeterminate motif
		9 red brick fragments - 20.0 grams
575	N1600/E875	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 creamware sherd, bright green leaf, molded
		1 whiteware sherd, cream color
		6 red brick fragments - 25.2 grams
576	N1600/E1375	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; light brown paste, sand tempered, UID surface treatment
		1 possible coarse earthenware sherd; orange sandy paste with mica inclusions
		1 creamware sherd, molded design
		1 "Jackfield-like" coarse earthenware sherd spall
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
577	N1600/E1450	1 dark olive green blown bottle glass fragment
578	N1600/E1475	1 quartz secondary flake
		8 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
579	N1600/E1500	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
580	N1600/E1550	3 brick fragments - 3.0 gram
581	N1600/E1575	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
700	NT4 600 /FI4 600	3 brick fragments - 21.2 grams
582	N1600/E1600	1 porcelain rim sherd – hand painted under-glaze, blue on white,
		geometric pattern with 2 parallel blue lines on reverse side
502	N11 600 /E1 605	6 brick fragments - 26.1 grams
583	N1600/E1625	2 brick fragments - 5.3 grams
584	N1600/E1650	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 20.7 grams
585 586	N1600/E1700	16 brick fragments - 21.6 grams
586	N1600/E1725	2 coal fragments - 19.4 grams
507	N1600/E1750	10 brick fragments - 17.9 grams
587 588	N1600/E1750 N1625/E475	4 brick fragments - 3.0 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
589	N1625/E500	7 red brick fragments - 13.3 grams
369	N1023/E300	1 over-fired brick fragment - 6.0 grams
		1 pink soft brick fragment - <1.0 gram
590	N1625/E525	4 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
591	N1625/E525 N1625/E550	7 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
592	N1625/E575	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
593	N1625/E600	5 red brick fragment - 6.5 grams
594	N1625/E625	1 red brick fragment - 5.9 grams
595	N1625/E650	2 red brick fragments - 1.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 62.5 grams
596	N1625/E675	1 colorless holloware glass fragment - 20 th century
597	N1625/E700	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 pink soft brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 grams
598	N1625/E725	2 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
599	N1625/E750	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, yellow lead glaze, orange hard paste with ochre
		inclusions

		2 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
		1 pantile fragment - 21.4 grams
600	N1625/E775	1 prehistoric ceramic sherd, shell tempered, blackened paste
		1 pantile fragment - 14.2 grams
		8 red brick fragments - 3.0 grams
601	N1625/E800	6 red brick fragments - 20.0 grams
50 3	N. 1. 40 F F 10 0 F	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - 5.8 grams
602	N1625/E825	4 red brick fragments - 1.9 grams
603	N1625/E850	4 red brick fragments - 13.5 grams
604	N1625/E875	2 red brick fragments - 17.8 grams
605	N1625/E900	1 over-fired brick fragments with glaze - 11.6 grams
605	N1023/E900	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 daub fragment - <1.0 gram 9 red brick fragment - 138.8 grams
		1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
606	N1625/E925	1 possible colorless lamp glass fragment
000	N1023/E923	8 red brick fragments - 3.0 grams
607	N1625/E950	17 red brick fragments - 68.8 grams
608	N1625/E930 N1625/E975	1 fire-cracked rock - 7.8 grams
008	N1023/E973	1 UID square cut nail fragment
		11 red brick fragments - 8.3 grams
609	N1625/E1000	4 red brick fragments - 8.3 grams
610	N1625/E1000 N1625/E1275	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
611	N1625/E1275 N1625/E1375	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
011	111023/L1373	3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.1 grams
612	N1625/E1425	1 light olive green flat glass fragment, thin
613	N1625/E1450	3 brick fragments - 5.8 grams
614	N1625/E1475	1 quartz secondary flake
615	N1625/E1479	1 quartz secondary flake
616	N1625/E1500	1 UID red coarse earthenware sherd spall
010	111023/11323	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
617	N1625/E1550	1 brick fragment - 3.4 grams
618	N1625/E1575`	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
619	N1625/E1600	2 brick fragments - 13.2 grams
620	N1625/E1625	2 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
621	N1625/E1650	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
622	N1625/E1675	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - 21.4 grams
623	N1625/E1700	7 brick fragments - 7.7 grams
624	N1625/E1725	14 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
625	N1625/E1750	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
626	N1650/E525	5 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
627	N1650/E550	4 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
628	N1650/E575	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
629	N1650/E600	1 whiteware rim sherd, cream color, undecorated
		5 red brick fragments - 5.7 grams
630	N1650/E650	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
631	N1650/E700	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
632	N1650/E750	4 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
633	N1650/E800	3 red brick fragments - 3.8 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 21.4 grams
634	N1650/E825	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
635	N1650/E850	1 UID coarse earthenware base sherd, black lead glaze interior, hard orange paste

		12 red brick fragments - 8.6 grams
636	N1650/E875	1 oyster shell fragment - 2.6 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 5.6 grams
		9 red brick fragments - 4.5 grams
637	N1650/E1050	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
638	N1650/E1075	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
639	N1650/E1100	1 brick fragment - 3.7 grams
640	N1650/E1125	1 tan quartzite fire-cracked rock - 43.5 grams
		1 UID nail fragment
641	N1650/E1300	1 possible fire-cracked rock - 123.4 grams
		4 primary quartz shatters
		1 coal fragment - 1.2 grams
642	N1650/E1325	3 brick fragments - 1.7 grams 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
643		3 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
644	N1650/E1425 N1650/E1450	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
645	N1650/E1475	11 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
646	N1650/E1479	6 brick fragments - 8.2 grams
647	N1650/E1575	1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; chalky orange sandy paste with mica inclusions
017	111030/11373	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		3 brick fragments - 13.1 grams
648	N1650/E1600	7 brick fragments - 27.4 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 3.5 grams
649	N1650/E1625	12 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
665	N1650/E1650	2 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
651	N1650/E1675	1 porcelain sherd – hand-painted blue-on-white with indeterminate design
		18 brick fragments – 10.6 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.2 grams
652	N1650/E1700	7 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
653	N1650/E1725	1 brown lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd; orange, sandy paste
		1 colorless thin vessel glass fragment – probably 20 th century
		1 colorless vessel glass fragment
		1 light aqua-tinted flat glass fragment, very thin
C = 1	N1.675/E550	12 brick fragments - 43.2 grams
654	N1675/E550	9 red brick fragments - 4.2 grams
655	N1675/E575	1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, clear lead glaze, orange chalky paste 2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
656	N1675/E600	1 quartz tertiary flake
030	N1073/L000	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.5 grams
657	N1675/E700	4 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
658	N1675/E750	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
659	N1675/E775	5 red brick fragments - 6.2 grams
660	N1675/E800	3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
661	N1675/E850	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
662	N1675/E875	1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 red brick fragments - 1.8 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.7 grams
663	N1675/E900	2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 oyster shell fragments - 2.8 grams
	111 /85 7005	3 red brick fragments - 7.7 grams
664	N1675/E925	1 quartz secondary flake
((5	N1/75/7050	1 red brick fragment - 2.6 grams
665	N1675/E950	1 dark olive green window glass fragment
		5 red brick fragments - 4.7 grams

666	N1675/E975	1 pagelyara shard undagarated
666	N10/3/E9/3	1 pearlware sherd, undecorated 1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 7/64" bore diameter
		2 oyster shell fragments - 5.7 grams
		5 red brick fragments - 12.9 grams
667	N1675/E1000	1 quartz tertiary flake
007	111075/121000	5 red brick fragments - 5.5 grams
668	N1675/E1050	1 primary yellowish quartz shatter
000	1(10/5/21050	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
669	N1675/E1075	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0g ram
00)	1(10/0/210/0	1 UID square cut nail fragment with wrought head
		2 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
670	N1675/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
671	N1675/E1175	1 purplish heat-treated chert spall
672	N1675/E1225	1 primary white quartz flake
		1 possible creamware body sherd, undecorated, part of glaze is missing from one side
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
673	N1675/E1250	1 probable fire-cracked rock - 561.9 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
674	N1675/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
675	N1675/E1300	1 probable quartzite fire-cracked rock - 328.3 grams
		1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 10.4 grams
		10 oyster shell fragments - 7.2 grams
		6 fragments of charcoal - <1.0 gram
676	N1675/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
677	N1675/E1400	1 brick fragment - 1.1 gram
678	N1675/E1425	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
679	N1675/E1450	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
680	N1675/E1500	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd spall; dark cobalt blue painted
681 682	N1675/E1550 N1675/E1575	3 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
683	N1675/E1575 N1675/E1600	18 brick fragments - 23.7 grams 3 brick fragments - 10.7 grams
684	N1675/E1606 N1675/E1625	1 Manganese Mottled earthenware sherd
004	111075/11025	4 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 10.0 grams
685	N1675/E1675	1 quartz biface fragment
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment - 2.2 grams
686	N1675/E1725	5 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
687	N1675/E1775	2 brick fragments – 1.2 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 3.8 grams
688	N1700/E550	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
689	N1700/E575	5 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
690	N1700/E600	1 flint fragment with cortex
		2 red brick fragments - 3.3 grams
691	N1700/E650	1 quartz primary flake
		1 red brick fragment - 1.2 grams
692	N1700/E675	2 red brick fragments - 3.6 grams
693	N1700/E700	3 red brick fragments - 10.0 grams
694	N1700/E725	2 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
695	N1700/E750	2 red brick fragments - 3.9 grams
696	N1700/E775	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
697	N1700/E800	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
698	N1700/E825	4 red brick fragments - 1.7 grams
699 700	N1700/E850	2 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
700	N1700/E875	1 UID square iron nail fragment with UID head

		3 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
701	N1700/E900	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
702	N1700/E905	9 red brick fragments - 17.8 grams
703	N1700/E929 N1700/E950	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
703	111700/L/30	5 red brick fragments - 3.7 grams
704	N1700/E1000	1 white quartz secondary chip
704	141700/L1000	2 red brick fragment - 1.0 gram
705	N1700/E1050	1 brick fragment - 1.4 grams
706	N1700/E1030 N1700/E1075	1 possible quartz primary flake
700	141700/E1075	11 coal/slag - 8.8 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
707	N1700/E1100	1 quartz shatter
707	111700/E1100	2 oyster shell fragments - 9.9 grams
		8 brick fragments - 24.0 grams
708	N1700/E1150	1 heat-treated chert chunk, possible flake
700	111700/E1130	1 FCR - 18.0 grams
709	N1700/E1175	6 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
710	N1700/E1200	1 quartz secondary flake
,10	1(1700/21200	2 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
711	N1700/E1225	1 creamware body sherd fragment with most of one side missing, undecorated, possible
, 11	1(1700/21223	flatware
		1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
712	N1700/E1250	1 burned colorless glass fragment
713	N1700/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
714	N1700/E1300	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
715	N1700/E1375	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 19.9 grams
		1 asphalt fragment - 1.0 gram
716	N1700/E1400	1 colorless glass fragment
717	N1700/E1425	3 brick fragments - 2.3 grams
718	N1700/E1450	2 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
719	N1700/E1475	9 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
720	N1700/E1500	8 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
		3 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
721	N1700/E1525	6 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
722	N1700/E1550	5 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
723	N1700/E1575	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		7 brick fragments - 17.3 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 13.8 grams
724	N1700/E1600	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 38.6 grams
		1 brick fragment - 25.0 grams
725	N1700/E1625	1 Manganese Mottled earthenware sherd
		5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		6 brick fragments - 2.2 grams
726	N1700/E1650	2 aqua-tinted window glass fragments – 20 th century
		10 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		6 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
727	N1700/E1675	1 aqua colored bottle glass fragment – 20 th century
		27 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 oyster shell fragment - 1.0 gram
		12 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
728	N1700/E1700	62 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		10 brick fragments - 10.7 grams
700	N14500 754505	1 asbestos tile fragment
729	N1700/E1725	1 colorless window glass fragment – 20 th century

		37 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 5 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
730	N1700/E1750	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 colorless window glass fragment – 20 th century
		1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment – 20 th century
		18 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		7 brick fragments - 5.2 grams
731	N1700/E1775	1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment – 20 th century
		8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
720	N1700/E1000	4 brick fragments - 6.3 grams
732	N1700/E1800	1 quartz shatter
		1 light aqua-tinted window glass fragment – 20 th century
733	N1725/E550	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 5 red brick fragments - 3.2 grams
733 734	N1725/E530 N1725/E575	2 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams
134	111/25/15/15	1 over-fired brick fragments - 6.1 grams
735	N1725/E600	2 red brick fragments - 3.0 grams
755	141723/E000	1 pink brick fragment - 6.1 grams
736	N1725/E700	3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
737	N1725/E750	1 pantile fragment - 8.7 grams
,	1(1720)2700	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
738	N1725/E775	1 red brick fragment - 8.0 grams
739	N1725/E825	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
740	N1725/E1375	1 quartz tertiary flake
741	N1725/E1400	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
742	N1725/E1450	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
743	N1725/E1475	1 quartz biface
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - 1.3 grams
744	N1725/E1500	1 quartz tertiary flake
745	N1725/E1525	3 brick fragments - 6.6 grams
746	N1725/E1550	7 brick fragments - 30.7 grams
747	N1725/E1575	1 blown, olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams
748	N1725/E1600	1 quartz biface
		1 quartz shatter
7.40	N1705/E1605	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
749	N1725/E1625	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 is a base)
750	N1725/E1650 N1725/E1675	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
751	N1/23/E10/3	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 brick fragment - 10.3 grams
752	N1725/E1700	7 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 is a rim)
132	N1/23/E1/00	4 brick fragments - 26.2 grams
753	N1725/E1725	1 dark brown lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd, with Buckley-like paste
133	141723/L1723	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		5 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
754	N1725/E1750	1 lead glazed coarse earthenware rim sherd; light green glaze on rim and interior; hard
751	111725721750	orange paste
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment, bore unmeasurable
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
755	N1725/E1775	1 UID iron fragment, square shape
		7 brick fragments - 7.7 grams
756	N1725/E1800	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

757	N1750/E575	3 red brick fragments - 2.0 grams
758	N1750/E600	2 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
759	N1750/E625	1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, hard red paste
137	111750/L025	1 creamware spall
		1 daub fragments - <1.0 gram
760	N1750/E650	3 red brick fragments - 11.6 grams
700	111750/L050	1 over-fired brick fragment - 7.5 grams
761	N1750/E675	2 red brick fragments - 2.5 grams
762	N1750/E075 N1750/E750	4 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
763	N1750/E755	4 red brick fragments - 13.5 grams
703	111750/L775	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - 4.2 grams
764	N1750/E800	3 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
765	N1750/E825	3 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
766	N1750/E023	1 brick fragments - 35.1 grams
767	N1750/E1373	1 quartz shatter
707	111/30/L1400	1 porcelain sherd; undecorated
768	N1750/E1425	1 quartz biface
, 00	1(1700/21.20	5 oyster shell fragments - 2.7 grams
769	N1750/E1475	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram - too small to keep
770	N1750/E1500	1 very pale green flat glass fragment; very thin
770	111750/E1500	1 brick fragment - 1.4 grams
771	N1750/E1525	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
,,,	111750/21525	4 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
		1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
772	N1750/E1550	1 oyster shell fragment - 2.5 grams
773	N1750/E1575	4 brick fragments - 1.8 grams
774	N1750/E1600	1 coal piece - 2.3 grams
,,,	111750/21000	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
775	N1750/E1625	1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd
, , c	111700721020	1 lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd; green glaze, chalky orange paste
		8 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
776	N1750/E1650	9 brick fragments - 13.0 grams
777	N1750/E1675	4 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
778	N1750/E1700	1 colorless, thin, blown vessel glass fragment
		5 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
779	N1750/E1725	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; brown paste, crushed quartz tempered, no surface treatment
		14 brick fragments - 21.1 grams
780	N1750/E1750	1 wrought nail shaft fragment
781	N1750/E1775	1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 4/64" bore diameter
		5 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
782	N1750/E1800	4 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
783	N1775/E550	3 red brick fragments - 1.1 grams
784	N1775/E575	6 red brick fragments - 3.5 grams
785	N1775/E600	2 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
786	N1775/E625	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
787	N1775/E675	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
788	N1775/E725	2 red brick fragments - 3.1 grams
789	N1775/E775	2 red brick fragments - 4.1 grams
790	N1775/E800	1 possible tin glaze sherd
		4 red brick fragments - 3.6 grams
791	N1775/E825	1 possible pantile fragment - 4.3 grams
792	N1775/E1375	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - 4.0 grams
793	N1775/E1425	5 brick fragments - 3.3 grams
794	N1775/E1450	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram

		6 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
795	N1775/E1475	1 quartz tertiary flake
193	N1//3/E14/3	3 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
796	N1775/E1500	5 brick fragments – 1.4 grams 5 brick fragments – 21.1 grams
790	N1//3/E1300	1 brick fragment, glazed all over (possible kiln waster) - 36.8 grams
797	N1775/E1525	1 quartz shatter
191	N1775/E1525	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 2.4 grams
		1 light olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 UID square nail shaft fragment
		7 brick fragments - 10.3 grams
798	N1775/E1550	1 possible coarse earthenware tile fragment, 0.5" thick - 24.1 grams,
170	141773/L1330	3 brick fragments - 5.1 grams
799	N1775/E1575	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
800	N1775/E1575 N1775/E1625	1 brick fragment - 10.1 grams
801	N1775/E1625	1 olive green blown bottle glass neck fragment
001	111775/121075	8 brick fragments - 7.6 grams
802	N1775/E1700	1 UID iron object; small, indeterminate shape
002	111775721700	2 brick fragments - 27.2 grams
803	N1775/E1750	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
804	N1775/E1775	1 quartz secondary flake
	111770721770	3 brick fragments - 32.3 grams
805	N1775/E1800	2 brick fragments - 6.4 grams
806	N1800/E550	2 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
807	N1800/E600	2 red brick fragments - 69.9 grams
808	N1800/E625	1 colorless bottle glass lip fragment - 20 th century
809	N1800/E725	1 orange brick fragment - 4.9 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
810	N1800/E750	2 red brick fragments - 4.8 grams
811	N1800/E775	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.4 grams
		3 red brick fragments - 5.7 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
812	N1800/E800	1 red brick fragment - 1.2 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments with glaze - 27.0 grams
813	N1800/E825	1 pearlware rim sherd, blue on blue transfer print
		3 red brick fragments - 2.9 grams
814	N1800/E1400	1 brick fragment - 2.3 grams
815	N1800/E1425	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
816	N1800/E1450	2 brick fragments - 78.4 grams
817	N1800/E1475	6 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
		1 bone fragment - <1.0 gram
818	N1800/E1500	2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
819	N1800/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 15.7 grams
0.00		4 brick fragments - 7.5 grams
820	N1800/E1575	3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
821	N1800/E1600	1 white salt-glazed stoneware plate rim sherd; barley pattern, queen's shape
022	N11000/E1/05	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
822	N1800/E1625	1 white clay pipe stem fragment, 4/64" bore diameter
922	N11000/E1250	2 brick fragments - 5.3 grams
823	N1800/E1650	2 brick fragments - 3.1 grams
824	N1800/E1675	4 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
825	N1800/E1700	5 brick fragments - 51.7 grams
826	N1800/E1725	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 46.3 grams
		1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware sherd
		1 light olive green flat glass fragment (possible window glass)

		13 brick fragments - 6.6 grams
827	N1800/E1750	1 quartz secondary flake
828	N1800/E1775	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
829	N1800/E1825	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
830	N1825/E375	1 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
831	N1825/E400	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
832	N1825/E550	4 red brick fragments - 1.5 grams
833	N1825/E600	3 red brick fragments - 2.6 grams
834	N1825/E625	2 red brick fragments - 0.9 gram
835	N1825/E650	1 red brick fragment - 162.6 grams
836	N1825/E700	3 red brick fragments - 10.6 grams
837	N1825/E725	1 red brick fragment - 6.7 grams
838	N1825/E775	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
839	N1825/E800	2 red brick fragments - 1.7 grams
840	N1825/E825	2 red brick fragments - 7.5 grams
841	N1825/E1375	1 quartz secondary flake
		6 brick fragments - 9.1 grams
842	N1825/E1400	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
843	N1825/E1425	4 brick fragments - 326.8 grams
844	N1825/E1450	1 pale blue flat glass fragment (probably window glass)
		3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
845	N1825/E1500	1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
846	N1825/E1525	2 oyster shell fragments - 11.0 grams
		4 brick fragments - 13.1 grams
847	N1825/E1600	1 quartz secondary flake
		8 brick fragments - 7.5 grams
848	N1825/E1625	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
849	N1825/E1650	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd; possible hollow form
		9 brick fragments - 16.9 grams
850	N1825/E1675	6 brick fragments - 4.7 grams
851	N1825/E1700	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; dark brown paste with mica inclusions, grit and shell
		tempered, no surface treatment
		2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
852	N1825/E1725	1 light olive green flat glass fragment (possible window glass)
		4 brick fragments - 15.4 grams
853	N1825/E1750	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		5 brick fragments - 6.1 grams
854	N1825/E1775	1 North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware sherd spall
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
855	N1825/E1800	7 brick fragments - 20.8 grams
856	N1850/E375	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 48.4 grams
		11 red brick fragments (1 glazed) - 7.6 grams
857	N1850/E550	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
858	N1850/E575	1 red brick fragment - 13.2 grams
859	N1850/E600	1 whiteware spall, undecorated
		4 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
0.75	>*** 0 = 0 == := =	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
860	N1850/E625	1 red brick fragment - 2.1 grams
861	N1850/E700	3 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
0.55	>14.0#C 77.75	1 coal slag fragment - <1.0 gram
862	N1850/E725	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram

863	N1850/E750	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 17.6 grams
		1 refined earthenware spall, undecorated
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
864	N1850/E800	5 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
865	N1850/E1375	1 quartz tertiary flake
866	N1850/E1400	1 light olive green blown bottle glass fragment
0.45	>**1050 FE4 105	6 brick fragments - 14.0 grams
867	N1850/E1425	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 56.2 grams
		1 coal slag piece - 3.6 grams
0.60	N1050/E1450	4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
868	N1850/E1450	1 brick fragment - 4.0 grams
869	N1850/E1500	1 tin glaze earthenware sherd spall, undecorated
870	N1950/E1525	4 oyster shell fragments - 3.0 grams 1 quartz core fragment
870	N1850/E1525	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment (possible kick-up)
		7 brick fragments - 21.7 grams
871	N1850/E1550	8 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
872	N1850/E1530	1 colorless flat glass fragment
072	N1030/E1373	6 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
873	N1850/E1600	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
874	N1850/E1600 N1850/E1625	11 oyster shell fragments - 4.6 grams
071	111030/121023	7 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
875	N1850/E1650	7 brick fragments - 3.4 grams
876	N1850/E1675	9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 rim, 2 bases)
		8 brick fragments - 7.2 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 4.8 grams
877	N1850/E1700	18 brick fragments - 10.0 grams
878	N1850/E1725	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
879	N1850/E1750	5 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
880	N1850/E1775	1 brick fragment - 1.5 gram
881	N1875/E375	2 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
882	N1875/E575	9 red brick fragments - 30.6 grams
883	N1875/E600	1 pale blue window glass fragment
		1 red brick fragment - 1.4 grams
884	N1875/E625	1 coal slag fragment - 11.0 grams
885	N1875/E650	2 red brick fragments - 9.2 grams
886	N1875/E675	5 red brick fragments - 2.9 grams
887	N1875/E700	6 red brick fragments - 6.5 grams
888	N1875/E725	2 charcoal fragments - 2.2 grams
000	N11075/7750	3 red brick fragments - 1.4 grams
889	N1875/E750	3 red brick fragments - 11.0 grams
890	N1875/E775	5 red brick fragments - 5.0 grams
891	N1875/E825	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
892	N1875/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
893	N1875/E1400	1 wrought nai.l fragment w/common head
894	N1875/E1425	2 brick fragments - 1.2 grams 1 white clay pipe bowl fragment w/portion of stem - 5/64" bore diameter
094	N10/3/E1423	2 brick fragments - 23.4 grams
		1 coal piece - 1.6 grams
		1 coal slag piece - 2.9 grams
895	N1875/E1450	4 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
896	N1875/E1475	1 quartz biface fragment
0,0		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 brick fragments - 1.5 grams
897	N1875/E1500	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 326.0 grams
		<u>.</u>

		2 brick fragments <1.0 gram
898	N1875/E1525	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 quartz secondary flake
090	N10/3/E1323	6 brick fragments - 2.9 grams
899	N1875/E1550	1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd spall, undecorated
099	N10/3/E1330	4 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
000	N1975/E1575	
900	N1875/E1575	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 146.0 grams
001	N11075/E1700	6 brick fragments - 2.2 grams
901	N1875/E1600	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
002	N1075/E1695	2 brick fragments - 11.0 grams
902	N1875/E1625	1 brick fragment - 11.0 grams
903	N1875/E1650	3 brick fragments - 6.0 grams
904	N1875/E1675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
905	N1875/E1700	3 brick fragments - 3.0 grams 1 olive green bottle glass fragment
903	N10/3/E1/00	1 very thin light olive green flat glass fragment
906	N1875/E1725	1 quartz tertiary flake
900	N10/3/E1/23	
		1 brown lead-glazed coarse earthenware rim sherd; hard orange paste with ocher inclusions; possible bowl or milkpan
		1 wrought spike fragment w/common head 2 brick fragments - 12.2 grams
907	N1875/E1750	1 quartz secondary flake
907	N10/3/E1/30	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 brick fragments - 6.7 grams
908	N1875/E1800	1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd; possible hollow form
900	N10/3/E1000	2 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
909	N1875/E1825	2 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
910	N1900/E550	3 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
910	N1900/E530 N1900/E575	4 red brick fragments - 2.8 grams
711	N1900/E373	1 overfired brick fragment - 4.0 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany Type) - 1.1 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
912	N1900/E600	1 UID coarse earthenware spall, black lead glaze on one side
912	N1900/L000	4 red brick fragments - 1.0 gram
913	N1900/E650	1 brick fragment - too small to keep
914	N1900/E675	1 dark blue/green colored vessel glass fragment
714	111700/E073	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
915	N1900/E700	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
713	111700/L/00	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 31.0 grams
916	N1900/E750	2 brick fragments - too small to keep
917	N1900/E775	1 quartz tertiary flake
918	N1900/E800	1 quartz tertiary flake
,10	1(1)00/2000	2 red brick fragments - 16.5 grams
919	N1900/E850	5 plaster pieces - 20.3 grams
, .,	1(1)00/2000	4 red brick fragments - 2.4 grams
920	N1900/E1375	1 lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd; thin; light orange paste with occasional mica
7_0	1(1)00/210/0	inclusions
921	N1900/E1400	1 Rhenish blue and gray salt-glaze stoneware sherd with cobalt blue band
7-1	1(1)00/21.00	1 colorless table glass fragment
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
		6 brick fragments - 8.5 grams
922	N1900/E1425	3 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
923	N1900/E1450	1 brick fragment - 3.6 grams
924	N1900/E1475	1 oyster shell fragment - 7.7 grams
925	N1900/E1500	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; brown paste, thin, sand tempered, possibly cord marked
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		1 Staffordshire slipware sherd
		3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
926	N1900/E1525	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
927	N1900/E1550	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
928	N1900/E1625	4 brick fragments - 13.7 grams
929	N1900/E1650	1 brick fragment - 43.8 grams
930	N1900/E1675	1 brick - 4.4 grams
931	N1900/E1725	2 brick fragments - 18.0 grams
932	N1900/E1825	2 brick fragments - 6.1 grams
933	N1925/E350	1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments - 60.6 grams
934	N1925/E375	1 brick, too small to keep
935	N1925/E475	6 red brick fragments - 10.1 grams
936	N1925/E500	3 red brick fragments - 2.3 grams
937	N1925/E525	4 red brick fragments - 10.1 grams - MISSING
938	N1925/E550	5 red brick fragments - 10.6 grams
		1 daub piece - 1.9 grams
939	N1925/E575	4 red brick fragments (2 with glaze) - 26.9 grams
940	N1925/E600	5 brick fragments - too small to keep
941	N1925/E625	3 brick smears, too small to keep
942	N1925/E700	3 brick fragments - too small to keep
943	N1925/E775	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		2 red brick fragments - 2.7 grams
		1 overfired brick fragment - 5.5 grams
944	N1925/E850	1 quartz secondary flake
945	N1925/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
946	N1925/E1400	1 probable cut nail fragment, w/UID head
		8 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
947	N1925/E1425	14 brick fragments - 8.7 grams
948	N1925/E1450	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 98.8 grams
		4 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
949	N1925/E1475	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
950	N1925/E1500	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
951	N1925/E1525	5 brick fragments - 6.4 grams
952	N1925/E1550	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
953	N1925/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 brick fragments - 5.7 grams
		3 brick fragments - 6.2 grams
954	N1925/E1625	1 possible coarse earthenware sherd; thin body, chalky orange paste
		23 brick fragments - 67.7 grams
955	N1925/E1650	2 brick fragments - 7.3 grams
956	N1925/E1675	7 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
957	N1925/E1725	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 1.2 grams
958	N1925/E1750	1 tin glaze earthenware sherd, decorated with dark blue dots
		1 olive green blown bottle glass neck fragment
		4 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
959	N1925/E1800	1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment
		5 brick fragments - 155.4 grams
960	N1925/E1825	7 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
961	N1950/E450	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 daub pieces – 10.9 grams
962	N1950/E475	2 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
963	N1950/E500	3 orange brick fragments – 2.3 grams
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064	N1050/E525	1 over-fired glazed brick fragment - <1.0 gram
964	N1950/E525	10 orange brick fragments – 5.2 grams
965	N1950/E550	1 heat altered chert piece
		11 orange brick fragments – 13.3 grams
066	N1050/E575	2 daub pieces – 1.8 grams
966	N1950/E575	19 orange brick fragments – 8.8 grams
0.67	N11050/E600	1 red brick fragment – 4.5 grams
967	N1950/E600	4 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
0.60	N1050/E500	1 daub piece – 1.6 grams
968	N1950/E700	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
0.60	N1050/E750	1 over-fired brick fragment – 4.5 grams
969	N1950/E750	1 orange brick fragment – 1.3 grams
970	N1950/E800	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
071	N1050/E050	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
971	N1950/E850	1 quartzite FCR – 83.0 grams
972	N1950/E1025	2 brick fragments - 4.2 grams
072	N1050/E1155	1 asphalt fragment
973	N1950/E1175	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
974	N1950/E1200	1 olive colored bottle glass fragment, slightly patinated on the exterior
075	N11050/E1275	3 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
975	N1950/E1375	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment
		1 thin aqua-tinted flat glass fragment
076	N11050/E1400	2 brick fragments - 2.4 grams
976	N1950/E1400	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; gray/brown paste with ochre inclusions, crushed quartz
		temper, cord marked
		1 black lead-glazed red coarse earthenware sherd
077	N11050/E1405	9 brick fragments - 15.5 grams
977	N1950/E1425	1 quartz shatter
		1 chert fire-cracked rock fragment
		1 coarse earthenware flower pot sherd
		1 UID iron fragment
070	N1050/E1450	5 brick fragments - 39.1 grams
978	N1950/E1450	2 brick fragments - 16.5 grams
979	N1950/E1475	1 UID nail shaft fragment
000	N1050/E1500	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
980	N1950/E1500	7 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
981	N1950/E1525	5 brick fragments - 48.9 grams
002	N1050/E1550	1 oyster shell fragment - 6.4 gram
982	N1950/E1550	1 cut nail fragment with rectangular head
002	N1050/E1575	14 brick fragments - 12.5 grams
983	N1950/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
004	N1050/E1605	5 brick fragments - 9.9 grams
984	N1950/E1625	4 coarse earthenware flower pot sherds
		2 light aqua-tinted window glass fragments, 20 th century
		1 colorless window glass fragment, 20 th century
005	N11050/E1650	1 light yellow-tinted window glass fragment, 20 th century
985	N1950/E1650	1 UID nail shaft fragment
006	N1050/E1/25	8 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
986	N1950/E1675	4 brick fragments - 22.3 gram
987	N1950/E1725	1 North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware sherd, no glaze
		1 black lead-glazed, buff paste coarse earthenware sherd
000	N11050701750	3 brick fragments - 12.3 grams
988	N1950/E1750	1 oyster shell fragment -<1.0 gram
		13 brick fragments - 7.3 grams

989	N1950/E1800	1 fire-cracked rock - 31.7 grams
		5 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
990	N1950/E1825	7 brick fragments - 135.2 grams
991	N1975/E350	2 brick frags, too small to keep
992	N1975/E450	1 quartz worked chunk
		1 medium olive green thin flat glass
		7 orange brick fragments – 6.0 grams
		1 yellow brick (6.2 x 2.9 x 1.3) – 539.5 grams
		1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
993	N1975/E475	2 orange brick fragments – 2.2 grams
994	N1975/E550	1 over-fired brick bat (2.2" thick) – 849.7 grams
		2 orange brick fragments – 1.8 grams
995	N1975/E575	1 whiteware spall, undecorated body frag/
		1 yellow brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
996	N1975/E600	1 orange brick fragment – 1.8 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 4.7 grams
997	N1975/E675	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
998	N1975/E725	1 quartzite FCR – 168.4 grams
999	N1975/E750	1 UID coarse earthenware, dark brown lead glaze both sides, hard light orange paste, thin
1000	N1975/E800	1 orange brick fragment – 3.2 grams
1001	N1975/E975	1 rose quartz secondary shatter
		1 yellowish quartz primary shatter
		5 red brick fragments – 13.1 grams
		1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
1002	N1975/E1075	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1003	N1975/E1100	1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
		1 oyster shell fragment - 3.7 grams
		4 brick fragments - 5.2 grams
1004	N1975/E1125	1 brick fragment - 16.9 grams
1005	N1975/E1150	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1006	N1975/E1200	4 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
1007	N1975/E1225	2 white quartz tertiary shatters
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1008	N1975/E1250	2 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1009	N1975/E1300	1 Chalcedony cobble fragment, possible lithic
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 26.8 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - 3.9 grams
		2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1010	N1975/E1350	1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
		13 asphalt fragments
1011	N1975/E1400	1 quartz secondary flake
		4 brick fragments - 3.6 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - 3.3 grams
1012	N1975/E1425	5 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
1013	N1975/E1450	1 possible pantile fragment - 20.6 grams
-	- ,	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1014	N1975/E1475	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1015	N1975/E1500	1 brick fragment - 1.1 grams
1016	N1975/E1525	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1017	N1975/E1550	1 tin glaze earthenware sherd, blue geometric decoration
		4 brick fragment - 22.9 grams
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1018	N1975/E1575	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 brick fragments - 15.0 grams
1019	N1975/E1625	1 Manganese Mottled coarse earthenware sherd
40.00		2 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
1020	N1975/E1650	1 olive green blown bottle glass fragment, thin body
		9 brick fragments - 10.7 grams
1021	N1975/E1675	2 brick fragments - 9.8 grams
1022	N1975/E1725	1 clear lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd spall
1000	N11075/E1750	19 brick fragments - 23.2 grams
1023	N1975/E1750	9 brick fragments - 128.4 grams
1024	N1975/E1800	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 pantile fragments (mend) - 47.8 grams
1005	N1075/E1025	1 brick fragment - 9.3 grams
1025	N1975/E1825	5 brick fragments - 22.2 grams
1026	N2000/E325	1 crystal quartz secondary flake
1027	N2000/E475	3 red brick fragments – 5.3 grams
1027	N2000/E475	3 red brick fragments (one glazed and highly over-fired) – 15.6 grams
1028	N2000/E500	1 possible quartzite FCR – 17.1 grams 5 red brick fragments – 3.8 grams
1029	N2000/E525	2 red brick fragments – 3.8 grams 2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1030 1031	N2000/E575	2 red brick fragments – <1.0 grams 2 red brick fragments – 12.0 grams
1031	N2000/E600 N2000/E675	1 oyster shell – 3.5 grams
1032	N2000/E073 N2000/E700	2 red brick fragments – 112.6 grams
1033	N2000/E700 N2000/E775	1 possible quartzite FCR – 5.1 grams
1054	112000/L/73	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1035	N2000/E825	1 creamware sherd, missing some glaze on both sides, undecorated
1036	N2000/E900	1 quartzite primary flake
1050	112000/2000	1 dark amber colored bottle glass sherd
		3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1037	N2000/E925	2 bone fragments – 1.1 grams
	- 1 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 red brick fragments – 4.6 grams
1038	N2000/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		9 red brick fragments – 7.5 grams
1039	N2000/E975	9 red brick fragments – 49.7 grams
1040	N2000/E1000	1 iron "U" tack
1041	N2000/E1025	3 asphalt chunks
		2 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
1042	N2000/E1100	1 quartzite possible fire-cracked rock - 39.8 grams
1043	N2000/E1125	1 probable worked white quartz cobble fragment
		92 coal fragments - 34.9 grams
1044	N2000/E1175	1 green-on-white transfer printed whiteware sherd, motif unknown
		1 green colored flat glass fragment, lightly patinated & crizzled
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1045	N2000/E1200	1 probable chert heat-altered spall
1046	N2000/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 brick fragments - 3.3 grams
1047	N2000/E1250	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1048	N2000/E1275	4 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
1049	N2000/E1300	1 UID nail fragment with a UID head
		3 oyster shell fragments - 12.3 grams
10=0	NACCO #1225	7 brick fragments (one bat) - 372.3 grams
1050	N2000/E1325	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1051	N2000/E1350	1 undecorated pearlware fragment, glaze missing on one side
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

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1050	N2025/E250	3 asphalt fragments
1052	N2025/E350	1 white quartz secondary flake
1050	N2025/E450	3 red brick fragments – 5.9 grams
1053	N2025/E450	1 quartzite FCR – 220.2 grams
1054	N2025/E475	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1055	N2025/E550	5 red brick fragments – 6.2 grams
1056	N2025/E600	5 red brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1057	N2025/E625	1 brick too small to keep
1058	N2025/E650	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 pale blue colored flat glass, probable window glass
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1059	N2025/E675	2 oyster shell – 8.4 grams
1060	N2025/E725	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1061	N2025/E775	1 white quartzite tertiary chunk
		1 heat-treated chert fragment with 70% cortex
		1 light olive green flat glass, probable window glass
1062	N2025/E850	1 white tertiary quartz flake
1063	N2025/E875	3 red brick fragments – 4.9 grams
1064	N2025/E925	3 FCR, quartzite – 189.5 grams
	- 1 - 2 - 2 - 2	1 daub – 1.0 gram
		6 red brick fragments – 8.8 grams
1065	N2025/E950	6 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
1066	N2025/E975	1 light green window glass, 20 th century
1000	112023/2773	1 light aqua tinted window glass, slightly clouded
		8 red brick fragments – 45.3 grams
1067	N2025/E1000	1 red brick fragment – 4.1 grams
1068	N2025/E1000 N2025/E1050	1 tan quartzite secondary flake
1069	N2025/E1000	1 lead shot
1007	112023/L1100	1 probable cut nail with head missing
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1070	N2025/E1150	1 quartz primary flake
1070	N2023/E1130	1 quartz tertiary flake
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		1 rhyolite tertiary flake
1071	N2025/E1200	2 brick fragments - 2.5 grams
10/1	N2025/E1200	3 coal/coal slag fragments - 1.4 grams
1072	N2025/E1250	9 brick fragments - 13.7 grams
1072	N2025/E1250	1 charcoal chunk - <1.0 gram
1070	N2005 E1055	3 brick fragments - 10.3 grams
1073	N2025/E1275	1 white quartz primary flake
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 32.4 grams
		1 cream colored ware body sherd with annular dark brown & amber design on interior
		6 coal/coal slag - 3.7 grams
		10 brick fragments - 21.7 grams
1074	N2025/E1300	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, tan paste, quartz-tempered with mica inclusions
		1 tan quartzite primary flake
		1 white/pink tertiary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rocks - 207.0 grams
		1 UID nail fragment with a UID head
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1075	N2025/E1325	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 white c lay pipe stem fragment - 5/64" bore diameter
		3 brick fragments - 6.5 grams
1076	N2025/E1350	1 pantile fragment - 37.7 grams
		4 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
1077	N2025/E1425	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd

		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1078	N2025/E1450	1 quartz core fragment
1070	112023/E1 130	11 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1079	N2025/E1475	14 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (2 base, 1 rim)
		5 brick fragments - 1.0 gram
1080	N2025/E1500	5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 base, 1 rim)
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1081	N2025/E1525	1 North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware sherd spall
		8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (1 rim, 1 base)
		8 brick fragments - 7.1 grams
1082	N2025/E1550	1 European gunflint secondary flake
		2 possible daub fragments - <1.0 gram
		34 mortar frags - 226.3 grams
		1 cinder block fragment - 182.5 grams
1000	N2050 F205	10 UID burned rubber frags - 50.0 grams
1083	N2050/E325	4 red brick fragments – 3.4 grams
1004	N2050/E275	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
1084	N2050/E375	4 red brick fragments – 5.4 grams
1085	N2050/E400	2 Rhenish blue-on-gray stoneware rim sherds, possible chamber pot
1086	N2050/E425	7 red brick fragments – 14.2 grams 1 white quartz tertiary chip
1000	N2030/E423	2 oyster shell – 2.7 grams
1087	N2050/E450	1 white quartz primary flake
1007	112030/E130	2 red brick fragments – 1.6 grams
1088	N2050/E475	1 light yellowish secondary chalcedony flake
1000	1,2000,21,0	1 olive green bottle glass, probable colonial
		1 piece of coal – 1.6 grams
		2 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 29.1 grams
1089	N2050/E550	2 pieces of charcoal – 1.0 gram
		4 red brick fragments – 4.1 grams
1090	N2050/E575	1 light blue colored flat glass, probable window glass
		7 red brick fragments – 3.7 grams
1091	N2050/E625	1 quartzite FCR – 64.3 grams
1092	N2050/E675	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
1093	N2050/E700	2 red brick fragments – 3.0 grams
1094	N2050/E725	3 UID iron metal fragments, flat and thin
1095	N2050/E750	1 undecorated whiteware spall
1096	N2050/E775	2 undecorated whiteware spalls (they mend)
1097	N2050/E900	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		2 oyster shell fragments – 11.2 grams
1000	N2050/E025	7 red brick fragments – 10.0 grams
1098 1099	N2050/E925 N2050/E950	9 red brick fragments – 77.9 grams 3 red brick fragments – 2.1 grams
1100	N2050/E930 N2050/E975	9 red brick fragments – 2.1 grams
1100	N2050/E975 N2050/E1025	1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
1101	112030/E1023	2 asphalt fragments
1102	N2050/E1075	1 light olive colored bottle glass fragment, crizzled surfaces
1102	1.2000/21070	1 over-fibrick bat - 135.7 grams
1103	N2050/E1125	1 brick fragment - 3.3 grams
1104	N2050/E1175	2 coal/coal slag - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - 71.0 grams
1105	N2050/E1200	3 brick fragments - 127.8 grams
1106	N2050/E1225	1 possible white quartzite worked cobble fragment
		-

		1 white/yellow quartz secondary shatter
		1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, pale salmon paste with yellow/clear glazed
		interior and unglazed exterior
		1 undecorated semi-vitreous porcelain base sherd
1107	N2050/E1250	1 gray chert/jasper primary flake
		2 quartz primary flakes, one white, one yellow
		1 blue-on-white transfer printed whiteware sherd glaze missing on exterior, motif
		unknown
		55 charcoal fragments - 7.7 grams
		1 coal fragment - 1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 24.4 grams
1108	N2050/E1275	1 white quartz secondary flake
		2 coal/coal slag - 1.8 grams
		2 brick fragments - 26.7 grams
1109	N2050/E1300	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, light gray colored paste, quartz tempered
		1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 UID square nail fragment with a UID head
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1110	N2050/E1325	1 undecorated whiteware fragment, glaze missing on one side
		3 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
		4 oyster shell fragments - 1.4 grams
1111	N2050/E1400	1 brick fragment - 1.3 grams
1112	N2075/E1425	1 pearlware base sherd, blue on white transfer printed
		2 brick fragments - 6.2 grams
1113	N2075/E300	1 black chert utilized flake, possible scraper
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 pinkish-white quartz secondary chunk
1114	N2075/E400	1 pinkish-white secondary quartz chunk
		1 possible daub fragment – 40.0 grams
		5 red brick fragments – 3.3 grams
1115	N2075/E425	3 red brick fragments – 5.4 grams
1116	N2075/E450	1 quartzite FCR – 14.3 grams
1117	N2075/E475	4 red brick fragments – 4.0 grams
1118	N2075/E525	1 yellowish quartz secondary flake
		4 red brick fragments – 14.0 grams
		1 soft pink brick fragment – 1.6 grams
1119	N2075/E550	1 yellowish-white quartz secondary chip
1120	N2075/E575	8 red brick fragments – 8.5 grams
1121	N2075/E600	1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware spall, soft orange paste w/black lead glaze chip on
		one side, vessel type unknown
		2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
1122	N2075/E625	1 olive green bottle glass neck fragment
		1 thin pale green tinted curved table glass
		6 red brick fragments – 3.8 grams
1123	N2075/E675	1 red brick fragments – 1.7 grams
1124	N2075/E700	1 pinkish-white secondary quartz chunk
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1125	N2075/E725	1 white quartz secondary flake
1126	N2075/E775	1 undecorated pearlware spall
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1127	N2075/E800	1 polychrome hand painted whiteware spall, small bit of green color on one side, motif
•		and type unknown
		1 charcoal piece – 2.0 grams
1128	N2075/E825	1 white quartz primary flake
		2 pieces of coal – 5.2 grams
		1

2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1129 N2075/E875 1 FCR, quartzite - 56.1 grams 1130 N2075/E900 7 red brick fragments - 5.6 grams	
1130 N2075/E900 7 red brick fragments – 5.6 grams	
1121 N2075/E025 2 1 1 2 4	
1131 N2075/E925 2 daub – 2.4 grams	
12 red brick fragments – 10.2 grams	
1132 N2075/E950 3 red brick fragments – 15.2 grams	
1133 N2075/E975 1 coal piece - <1.0 gram	
6 red brick fragments – 119.9 grams	
1134 N2075/E1000 2 red brick fragments – 22.7 grams	
1135 N2075/E1075 1 UID nail fragment, head missing	
1136 N2075/E1150 1 light blue tinted window glass fragment, appears modern	
1137 N2075/E1200 1 probable pearlware base sherd, glaze missing on interior	
1 probable cream colored ware rim sherd, glaze missing on exterior	
1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram	
2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram	
1 pantile fragment - 19.7 grams	
1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram	
1138 N2075/E1225 1 probable prehistoric pottery sherd, light gray & tan paste, shell tempered	d with rad ashra
inclusions	d with red offile
1 white/yellow quartz core fragment	
1 probable blue-on-white fragment, heat-altered & glaze missing on interi	ior
1 UID stoneware body sherd, tan/gray bodies with dark green mottled gla	ize, possibly
heat-altered	
3 coal/coal slag - 2.6 grams	
1 daub - <1.0 gram	
3 brick fragments - 3.4 grams	
1139 N2075/E1250 1 white quartz tertiary flake	
2 brick fragments - 12.5 grams	
1140 N2075/E1275 1 white quartz secondary shatter	
2 coal fragments - 1.0 gram	
2 brick fragments - 29.7 grams (one is over-fired)	
1141 N2075/E1300 1 wire nail - 1 ³ / ₄ " length	
1142 N2075/E1325 1 prehistoric pottery body fragment, gray & orange paste, shell tempered	with
red ochre & quartz inclusions	
1 white quartzite, possible primary flake	
6 brick fragments - 11.6 grams	
1143 N2075/E1350 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 89.9 grams	
2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram	
1144 N2100/E375 6 orange brick fragments – 5.0 grams	
1 burned daub – 1.3 grams	
1145 N2100/E400 9 orange brick fragments – 18.8 grams	
2 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 23.3 grams	
1146 N2100/E450 1 quartz secondary flake	
1 cut nail fragment with possible "T" head	
3 orange brick fragments – 1.2 grams	
1147 N2100/E475 3 orange brick fragments – 23.0 grams	
1148 N2100/E500 10 orange brick fragments – 29.5 grams	
2 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 118.5 grams	
1149 N2100/E525 1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram	
11 orange brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 9.2 grams	
1150 N2100/E550 1 quartz secondary flake	
4 orange brick fragments – 2.5 grams	
3 daub – 3.0 grams 1.51 N2100/E575 1 red briek fragment clightly ever fired mixed with velley elect 55.2 gr	rome
1151 N2100/E575 1 red brick fragment, slightly over-fired, mixed with yellow clay – 55.2 gr	1 41118
4 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams	

1152	N2100/E600	5 orange brick fragments – 2.3 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 20.5 grams
1153	N2100/E625	1 aqua tinted vessel glass fragment
		1 aqua tinted flat glass fragment
		5 orange brick fragments – 2.7 grams
1154	N2100/E650	1 orange brick fragment – 3.6 grams
1155	N2100/E700	1 oyster shell – too small to keep
1100	1,2100,2,00	1 brick fragment – too small to keep
1156	N2100/E725	1 quartz tertiary flake
1157	N2100/E775	1 orange brick fragment – 1.2 grams
1158	N2100/E850	1 aqua tinted window glass fragment, 20 th century
1159	N2100/E900	3 red brick fragments – 7.4 grams
1160	N2100/E900 N2100/E925	1 dark brown stoneware, tannish colored paste, thin bodied; orange interior
1100	11/2100/12923	7 red brick fragments – 143.1 grams
1161	N2100/E950	
1161	N2100/E930	1 quartz secondary flake
1160	NO100/E075	7 red brick fragments – 4.4 grams
1162	N2100/E975	1 cut nail fragment
1162	NO100/E1070	1 red brick fragment – 15.8 grams
1163	N2100/E1050	1 tertiary chert flake (with a bulb of percussion)
		1 probable fire-cracked rock
		5 brick fragments (1 with glaze on one side) - 11.0 grams
1164	N2100/E1075	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 secondary quartz chunk
		1 green bottle glass
		1 20 th century colorless bottle glass
		1 possible pantile fragment - 2.5 grams
1165	N2100/E1175	5 brick fragments - 115.8 grams
1166	N2100/E1200	1 primary quartz shatter
		1 possible fire-cracked rock - 87.2 grams
		2 coal slag fragments - 1.2 grams
		3 brick fragments - 4.7 grams
1167	N2100/E1225	2 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
1168	N2100/E1250	1 secondary quartz flake
		2 UID nail fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 pantile - 81.5 grams
		5 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
1169	N2100/E1275	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1170	N2100/E1300	1 brick fragment - 2.0 grams
1171	N2100/E1325	4 brick fragments - 11.0 grams
1172	N2100/E1350	1 secondary quartz shatter
11,2	112100/21330	1 possible UID coarse earthenware body sherd, soft orange paste, unglazed
		4 brick fragments - 3.0 grams
1173	N2100/E1425	11 brick fragments - 21.5 grams
1173	N2100/E1425 N2100/E1475	1 quartz primary flake
11/4	11/2100/1214/3	1 brick fragment - 5.0 grams
1175	N2100/E1500	1 quartz primary flake
11/3	N2100/E1300	
1176	NO100/E1505	4 brick fragments - 2.0 grams
1176	N2100/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, blue decoration on exterior
1177	NO100/E1550	6 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
1177	N2100/E1550	1 quartz biface fragment
44=0	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	5 brick fragments - 8.1 grams
1178	N2125/E325	1 quartzite FCR – 313.0 grams
		10 orange brick fragments – 2.4 grams

		1 daub - <1.0 gram
1179	N2125/E350	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert secondary flake
		7 orange brick fragments – 5.0 grams
		1 over-fired bric – 10.7 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1180	N2125/E375	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1181	N2125/E400	2 orange brick fragments – 1.2 grams
		1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
1182	N2125/E425	1 quartzite FCR – 137.5 grams
		6 orange brick fragments – 2.6 grams
1183	N2125/E450	1 chert heat altered flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		6 orange brick fragments – 2.5 grams
1184	N2125/E475	11 orange brick fragments – 6.9 grams
1185	N2125/E500	10 orange brick fragments – 10.1 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze – 4.9 grams
1186	N2125/E525	1 machine-made red brick fragment – 26.9 grams
		7 orange brick fragments – 5.8 grams
1187	N2125/E550	5 orange brick fragments – 1.4 grams
1188	N2125/E575	1 quartz tertiary flake
1100	1,2120,20,70	1 coal piece
		7 orange brick fragments – 3.4 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 6.9 grams
1189	N2125/E600	1 colorless vessel glass fragment
1107	112123/2000	1 aqua tinted flat glass fragment
		1 coal piece – 1.3 grams
		9 orange brick fragments – 8.8 grams
1190	N2125/E625	1 creamware spall, crackled surface
1190	N2123/E023	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1191	N2125/E650	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 quartz tertiary flake
1192	N2125/E675	
		3 orange brick fragments, 1 with yellow clay mix – 135.1 grams
1102	NO105/E750	2 over-fired brick fragments – 45.1 grams
1193	N2125/E750	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
1104	NO105/E050	1 medium olive green bottle glass, small tiny bubbles
1194	N2125/E850	1 brick fragmentand 1 coal piece lost in field-bag ripped open
1195	N2125/E875	1 quartz primary flake
1196	N2125/E900	1 quartz secondary flake
1197	N2125/E925	4 red brick fragments – 5.6 grams
1198	N2125/E950	1 brick fragment discarded in field-too small to keep
1199	N2125/E975	9 red brick fragments – 20.1 grams
1200	N2125/E1275	2 brick fragments - 38.4 grams
1201	N2125/E1300	1 secondary quartz flake
		1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 47.7 grams
		1 pale green flat window glass
		4 brick fragments - 4.0 grams
1202	N2125/E1325	1 secondary quartz shatter
		1 wire nail, approximately 3 inches long
		3 brick fragments - 2.7 grams
1203	N2125/E1400	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; orangish-brown paste, shell and grit tempered, no surface
		treatment
		1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
1204	N2150/E275	1 quartz tertiary flake

1205	N2150/E325	1 heat altered chert rock – 27.0 grams
		3 orange brick fragments – 2.6 grams
1206	N2150/E350	1 quartz tertiary flake
1207	NO.150/E075	3 orange brick – 2.2 grams
1207	N2150/E375	1 quartz primary flake
		1 yellow quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 orange brick fragments – 4.0 grams
1200	NO150/E400	1 pink brick fragment (Mattapany type) - <1.0 gram
1208	N2150/E400	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1200	NO150/E405	1 over-fired brick fragment – 81.6 grams
1209	N2150/E425	10 orange brick fragments – 11.0 grams
1210	NO150/E450	2 red brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1210	N2150/E450	2 orange brick fragments – 1.2 grams
1211	N2150/E475	4 oyster shell fragments – 1.0 gram
1212	N2150/E500	4 orange brick fragments – 3.4 grams
1212	N2150/E500	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1213	N2150/E525 N2150/E575	6 orange brick fragments – 9.4 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 67.0 grams
1214	N2130/E373	•
1215	N2150/E625	1 coal piece - <1.0 gram 1 quartz tertiary flake
1215	N2150/E650	2 brick fragments, too small to keep
1217	N2150/E030 N2150/E700	1 quartz secondary flake
1217	112130/L/00	1 light olive green flat glass-slightly crizzled surface
1218	N2150/E750	1 quartz tertiary flake
1219	N2150/E775	1 quartz secondary flake
121)	112130/1173	1 whiteware rim spall, blue-on-white transfer print, small blue leaves, indeterminate
		motif
1220	N2150/E800	1 quartz secondary flake
1221	N2150/E825	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment – 3.7 grams
1222	N2150/E850	3 red brick fragments – 1.6 grams
1223	N2150/E900	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1224	N2150/E925	4 red brick fragments – 1.9 grams
1225	N2150/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 red brick fragments – 14.9 grams
1226	N2150/E975	21 red brick fragments – 43.8 grams
1227	N2150/E1300	1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		5 brick fragments - 393.3 grams
1228	N2150/E1350	3 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
1229	N2150/E1400	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 brick fragment - 1.7 grams
1230	N2150/E1425	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1231	N2150/E1450	1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
1232	N2150/E1475	4 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
1233	N2150/E1500	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
1234	N2150/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 green bottle glass fragment, 20 th century
		1 bottle cap liner
		13 brick fragments - 13.3 grams
1025	NO150/E1550	1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
1235	N2150/E1550	1 quartz tertiary flake

		1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd spall, light orange to buff paste
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 4/64" bore diameter
		10 brick fragments - 6.3 grams
1236	N2175/E325	1 large quartzite secondary flake
		2 orange brick - <1.0 gram
		1 concrete chunk – 271.8 grams
1237	N2175/E350	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 refined earthenware rim, bisque (no glaze)
		1 light olive green bottle glass fragment, crizzled surface
		7 orange brick fragment – 3.8 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 2.0 grams
1238		3 orange brick fragments – 7.3 grams
1239		1 possible pantile fragment – 11.0 grams
1240	N2175/E425	3 red brick fragments – 10.5 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments – 8.6 grams
1241		2 over-fired brick fragments – 15.7 grams
1242	N2175/E475	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 orange brick fragments – 1.2 grams
1243	N2175/E500	4 orange brick fragments – 2.1 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 2.2 grams
1244		4 orange brick fragments – 2.1 grams
1245		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1246		3 orange brick fragments – 1.4 grams
1247		6 orange brick fragments – 6.7 grams
1248	N2175/E625	1 creamware spall, undecorated
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment – 1.1 grams
1249	N2175/E650	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 red brick fragments – 100.0 grams
1250		1 quartzite FCR – 191.0 grams
1251	N2175/E775	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 tertiary quartz flakes
1252		1 plastic covered copper wire
1253		1 quartz secondary flake
1254	N2175/E850	1 primary quartz shatter
		1 secondary quartz flake
		1 tertiary quartz chip
1255	N2175/E875	1 coal slag - <1.0 gram
		5 red brick – 6.3 grams
1256	N2175/E900	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
1075	NO.155 (E005	8 red brick – 5.6 grams
1257	N2175/E925	1 quartz primary flake
		1 pearlware spall with brown thin line design
10.50	NO.155 TO 55	2 red brick fragments – 91.5 grams
1258	N2175/E975	1 quartz secondary flake
10.50	NO.155 T.1055	5 red brick – 6.0 grams
1259	N2175/E1275	1 tertiary quartzite flake
		1 primary red chert flake (heat-treated jasper)
10.00	NO.175 TO 1.000	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
1260	N2175/E1300	1 secondary quartz flake
		1 honey-colored tertiary quartz flake
		1 piece coal slag - <1.0 gram
1061	NO175/E1225	9 brick fragments - 135.5 grams
1261	N2175/E1325	1 possible primary quartz chunk

1262	N2175/E1350	1 iron object wrapped with modern wire around handle area, approximately 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long
		2 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
1263	N2175/E1475	1 iron bolt nut, 1" x 1"
		1 UID iron object, flat and somewhat thin, 1 3/10" x 7/10"
1264	N2175/E1500	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1264	N21/3/E1300	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds 1 UID lead fragment, folded
		3 brick fragments - 3.8 grams
1265	N2175/E1525	1 pale blue flat glass fragment, possible window glass
1203	112173/11323	1 wire nail, 2.2" long
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		4 brick fragments - 12.7 grams
		2 asphalt fragments - 3.7 grams
1266	N2175/E1575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 193.1 grams
		1 UID iron fragment
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
1267	N2200/E200	5 brick fragments - 64.7 grams
1267	N2200/E300	1 light aqua-tinted flat glass, probable window 1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1268	N2200/E325	6 orange brick fragments – 3.3 grams
1269	N2200/E323 N2200/E350	1 quartz tertiary flake
120)	112200/12330	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 soft pink brick fragment (similar to Mattapany) - <1.0 gram
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1270	N2200/E375	9 orange brick fragments – 9.9 grams
1271	N2200/E425	2 orange brick fragments – 1.7 grams
1272	N2200/E475	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1273	N2200/E525	3 orange brick fragments – 9.6 grams
1274	N2200/E550	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1275	N2200/E575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartzite dressed stone, 0.4" thick
		1 orange brick fragment – 1.4 grams
1276	N2200/E600	1 over-fired brick fragment – 17.8 grams 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze on both sides, hard orange paste
1270	N2200/L000	1 refined earthenware spall-possible whiteware, undecorated, slight crazing
		1 medium olive green bottle glass fragment
		1 UID iron nail fragment–square, with UID head
		1 large wrought iron spike fragment with large head
		1 UID iron fragment – small, flat
		10 orange brick fragments – 5.7 grams
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
1277	N2200/E625	1 coal/slag piece - <1.0 gram
1270	N10000 /FI 650	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1278	N2200/E650	1 oyster shell fragment – 1.4 grams
		1 coal slag - <1.0 gram 1 red over-fired brick – 3.9 grams
1279	N2200/E675	
14/7	11/2/200/E0/3	1 quartzite heat treated flake (reddened) 2 coal pieces – 1.8 grams
1280	N2200/E750	1 oyster shell fragment – 2.3 grams
1281	N2200/E775	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
1282	N2200/E825	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake

		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1283	N2200/E850	3 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 black paste, shell tempered prehistoric sherd
1201	N 2 2 0 0 7 5 0 0 0	1 soft purple brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1284	N2200/E900	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 coal slag – 4.0 grams
1285	N2200/E925	13 red brick fragments – 34.4 grams
1286	N2200/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		9 charcoal pieces – 1.0 gram
400=	N2200 F0F5	9 red brick fragments – 8.0 grams
1287	N2200/E975	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite FCR – 70.5 grams
1200	N2200 E125	6 red brick fragments – 20.1 grams
1288	N2200/E1275	2 coal/coal slag - 2.0 grams
1200	N2200 /E1200	3 brick fragments - 1.6 grams
1289	N2200/E1300	4 brick fragments - 27.9 grams
1290	N2200/E1325	1 undecorated pearlware base fragment, glaze missing on interior
		1 possible jasper secondary flake
1201	N2200/E1425	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1291	N2200/E1425	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1292	N2200/E1450	1 Albany slipped stoneware sherd; buff paste
		1 glass mason jar lid liner fragment
		1 UID nail shaft fragment
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1202	N2200/E1500	2 asphalt fragments - 6.3 grams
1293	N2200/E1500	1 secondary quartz flake 2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
1294	N2200/E1525	1 quartz secondary flake
1274	N2200/E1323	4 brick fragments - 2.3 grams
1295	N2200/E1550	3 brick fragments - 2.1 grams
1296	N2200/E1530 N2200/E1575	2 quartz primary flakes
1270	112200/11373	6 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
1297	N2200/E1600	1 brick fragment - 2.5 grams
1298	N2225/E325	1 quartz shatter
		5 orange brick fragments – 2.6 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 9.7 grams
		1 pink soft brick fragment – 1.0 gram
1299	N2225/E375	1 creamware rim spall; undecorated
		5 orange brick fragments – 14.8 grams
1300	N2225/E400	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1301	N2225/E425	2 brick fragments too small to keep
1302	N2225/E450	1 brick fragment too small to keep
1393	N2225/E475	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1304	N2225/E500	1 FCR quartzite – 39.3 grams
		6 orange brick fragments – 3.4 grams
1305	N2225/E525	4 orange brick fragments – 2.0 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 75.0 grams
1306	N2225/E550	4 orange brick fragments – 4.6 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.5 grams
1307	N2225/E575	1 thin yellowish-green flat glass fragment
		9 orange brick fragments – 6.3 grams
1308	N2225/E600	1 quartz retouched flake
		1 probable creamware rim sherd, most of the glaze is worn; piece is very thin
		1 aqua colored flat glass fragment with bloom beginning-(crack through it)

		2 orange brick fragments – 2.7 grams 1 over-fired brick – 4.6 grams
		1 UID brick and concrete chunk – 3.0 grams
1309	N2225/E625	1 colorless vessel glass fragment
1307	1\2223/L023	1 1984 U.S. mint dime
1310	N2225/E650	1 colorless vessel glass fragment
1311	N2225/E030 N2225/E725	1 quartz secondary flake
1311	1\2223/L123	2 creamware fragments, very little glaze left on either side
		1 oyster shell fragment – 4.2 grams
1312	N2225/E775	1 quartz primary flake
1312	112223/1173	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
1313	N2225/E800	3 charcoal fragments, too small to keep
1313	N2225/E825	1 rose quartz primary shatter
1315	N2225/E850	1 quartz secondary flake
1313	112223/E030	1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 9.0 grams
1316	N2225/E875	1 quartz tertiary flake
1310	112223/12073	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1317	N2225/E900	1 quartz secondary flake
1317	112223/12/00	1 quartzite FCR – 42.3 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 2.2 grams
1318	N2225/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
1510	112223/2350	3 red brick fragments – 3.2 grams
1319	N2225/E975	1 coal fragment – 2.0 grams
101)	1,2220,23,70	6 red brick fragments – 53.1 grams
1320	N2225/E1275	1 white quartz secondary flake
1321	N2225/E1300	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, tan paste, quartz tempered with red ochre inclusions,
		cord impressed
		3 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
1322	N2225/E1325	3 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		1 blue-on-white transfer printed pearlware/whiteware fragment
1323	N2225/E1350	1 white quartz tertiary shatter
		4 brick fragments - 7.2 grams
1324	N2225/E1450	1 pearlware sherd, blue on white transfer printed
		1 UID refined earthenware sherd spall, undecorated
		18 brick fragments - 148.1 grams
1325	N2225/E1475	1 prehistoric pottery sherd; brown paste, quartz-tempered, no surface treatment
		1 light green flat glass fragment
		8 brick fragments - 39.6 grams
1326	N2225/E1500	1 secondary quartz flake
		1 chert fire-cracked rock
		1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd spall
		1 UID nail fragment with UID head
		5 brick fragments - 29.1 grams
1327	N2225/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 charcoal pieces - <1.0 gram
		7 brick fragments - 4.3 grams
1328	N2225/E1550	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz shatter
		1 chert secondary flake
		1 colorless flat glass fragment, probably window glass
		17 brick fragments - 9.3 grams

		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		4 coal slag pieces - 9.8 grams
1329	N2225/E1575	1 light aqua-tinted bottle glass fragment
1329	112223/11373	6 probable nail fragments, very corroded
		7 brick fragments - 9.4 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
1220	N2225/E1600	1 dark amber bottle glass fragment, 20 th century
1330	N2223/E1000	
		1 probable nail fragment
		2 pantile fragments - 28.0 grams
1221	N2250/E200	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1331	N2250/E300	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		8 orange brick fragments – 5.3 grams
1222	N2250/E250	2 over-fired brick fragments – 2.1 grams
1332	N2250/E350	1 orange brick fragment – 11.6 grams
1333	N2250/E400	1 orange brick fragment – <1.0 gram
1334	N2250/E425	1 UID coarse earthenware fragment, rim sherd, no glaze on interior and top
		edge; clear lead
		glaze on exterior, orange paste
		1 coal piece – 1.4 grams
1225	N2250/E450	4 orange brick fragments – 3.8 grams
1335	N2250/E450	3 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1336	N2250/E475	4 orange brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1337	N2250/E500	1 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
1220	N2250/E525	4 orange brick fragments – 2.8 grams
1338	N2250/E525	5 orange brick fragments – 1.4 grams
1220	N2250/E550	1 over-fired brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1339	N2250/E550	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1240	N2250/E575	2 over-fired brick fragments – 5.8 grams
1340	N2250/E575	5 orange brick fragments – 18.8 grams
1341	N2250/E600	1 aqua-tinted thin flat glass fragment
1242	N2250/E675	3 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1342	N2250/E675	1 quartz secondary flake
1343	N2250/E725	1 over-fired brick with glaze – 61.3 grams
1344	N2250/E750	1 red brick fragment – 2.4 grams
1345	N2250/E800	1 light olive, very thin window glass fragment 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1246	N2250/E225	
1346	N2250/E825	1 red brick fragment – 8.2 grams
1347	N2250/E850 N2250/E875	4 charcoal fragments – 1.0 gram 1 UID coarse red earthenware body sherd, red sandy hard paste with yellowish lead glaze
1348	N2230/E873	on one side
1240	N2250/E000	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1349	N2250/E900	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary chip
		1 FCR – 33.0 grams 5 red brief fragments 23.5 grams
1250	N2250/E025	5 red brick fragments – 23.5 grams
1350	N2250/E925	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		8 charcoal fragments – 1.0 gram
1251	N2250/E050	4 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1351	N2250/E950	7 red brick fragments – 137.3 grams
1352	N2250/E975	4 red brick fragments – 16.8 grams
1353	N2250/E1300	1 colorless window glass fragment, appears modern
1254	N2250/E1250	3 brick fragments - 6.6 grams
1354	N2250/E1350	1 white quartz secondary flake
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram

1355	N2250/E1425	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		5 brick fragments - 6.9 grams
1256	N2250/E1450	1 oyster shell fragment - 7.8 grams
1356	N2250/E1450	4 brick fragments - 61.2 grams
1357	N2250/E1500	9 brick fragments - 14.9 grams
1250	N2250/E1525	3 black rubber tube fragments
1358	N2250/E1525	1 rhyolite secondary flake
		5 mortar fragments - 7.2 grams
		2 brick fragments - 9.2 grams
1250	N2250/E1550	1 asphalt fragment - <1.0 gram
1359	N2250/E1550	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 3.9 grams
1260	N2250/E1575	2 oyster shell fragments - 2.2 grams
1360	N2250/E1575	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 coal piece - 1.2 grams
1261	N2250/E1600	5 brick fragments - 2.6 grams
1361	N2250/E1600	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 possible coarse earthenware rim sherd – no glaze, orange hard paste with ochre
		inclusions
		1 olive green, thin bottle glass fragment
1362	N2275/E275	23 brick fragments - 36.5 grams
1302	N2213/E213	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		2 metal slag – 4.1 grams
1363	N2275/E325	1 prehistoric sherd, red to brown paste, crushed quartz temper
1303	N2213/E323	1 quartz primary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 orange brick fragments – 1.1 grams
1364	N2275/E375	1 quartz secondary flake
1304	112273/L373	1 quartz primary flake
		6 orange brick fragments – 3.3 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 2.3 grams
1365	N2275/E400	5 orange brick fragments – 7.7 grams
1366	N2275/E425	1 utilized primary flake
1500	11227372123	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 2.7 grams
1367	N2275/E450	1 quartz secondary flake
1507	11227372130	3 orange brick fragments – 1.2 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.6 grams
		1 daub – 1.4 grams
1368	N2275/E475	1 quartz projectile point-basal portion
1000	1,22,6/21,76	1 tertiary quartz flake
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1369	N2275/E500	2 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
		2 over-fired brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 22.6 grams
		2 daub – 3.3 grams
1370	N2275/E525	1 quartz secondary flake
0		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		4 orange brick – 13.2 grams
1371	N2275/E575	1 aqua-tinted flat glass fragment, slightly crackled surface on 1 side
		1 oyster shell fragment – 10.2 grams
		4 orange brick fragments – 3.0 grams
1372	N2275/E600	1 quartz secondary flake
		•

1373	N2275/E650	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1074	N2275/F775	1 black daub piece - <1.0 gram
1374	N2275/E775	1 aqua-tinted window glass fragment-20 th century
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
1275	N2275/E000	1 coal piece – 2.0 grams
1375	N2275/E800	1 brown paste shell-tempered prehistoric sherd
		1 quartz shatter1 Rhenish gray salt-glazed stoneware body fragment, indeterminate blue decoration
		1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment – 4.7 grams
1376	N2275/E825	1 black paste, shell-tempered prehistoric sherd
1570	11227572025	1 glazed brick fragment, highly fired – 21.5 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 9.2 grams
1377	N2275/E850	2 charcoal pieces, discarded in field
1378	N2275/E875	1 quartz primary shatter
		1 red brick fragment – 25.9 grams
1379	N2275/E900	5 red brick fragments – 25.8 grams
1380	N2275/E925	1 quartz tertiary flake, shatter
		1 coal piece – 1.4 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 47.2 grams
1381	N2275/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		9 red brick fragments – 11.5 grams
1382	N2275/E975	1 quartz primary flake
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		2 coal pieces - <1.0 gram
1383	N2250/E1325	1 white quartzite cobble fragment
		1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd orange paste with a dark brown
		mottled glaze on interior, unglazed exterior
		5 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
1204	N0075/E1005	2 brick fragments - 7.7 grams
1384	N2275/E1225	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 187.4 grams
1205	N2275/E1250	3 brick fragments - 3.9 grams
1385 1386	N2275/E1250 N2275/E1300	4 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1387	N2275/E1300 N2275/E1375	1 brick fragment - 3.2 grams 31 asphalt fragments
1388	N2275/E1375 N2275/E1425	1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherd; orange, hard paste with gravel and ochre
1300	N2273/E1423	inclusions; black lead glaze on interior and exterior; probable hollowware
		7 brick fragments - 181.0 grams
1389	N2275/E1450	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
1307	112275/21150	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1390	N2275/E1475	1 brick bat, glazed - 275.4 grams
1391	N2275/E1500	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 brick fragment - 1.5 grams
1392	N2275/E1525	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 brick fragments - 1.1 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - 6.6 grams
1393	N2275/E1550	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 possible pantile fragment - 6.4 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1394	N2275/E1575	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 cut nail fragment with UID head
		5 brick fragments - 3.0 grams

1395	N2275/E1600	10 brick fragments - 37.2 grams
1396	N2300/E300	1 quartz secondary flake
1397	N2300/E350	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1200	N2200/E400	1 over-fired brick fragment with glaze – 23.6 grams
1398	N2300/E400	1 soft pink brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1399	N2300/E425	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1.400	N2200/E450	1 red brick fragment – 1.6 grams
1400	N2300/E450	1 UID coarse earthenware, soft light orange paste with mica inclusions and black specks
		in paste
1.401	N2200/E500	4 orange brick fragments – 5.8 grams
1401	N2300/E500	1 quartz shatter
		1 colorless bottle glass (possible) neck fragment
		10 colorless bottle glass body fragments, 4 have seams
		7 orange brick fragments – 4.6 grams
1402	N2200/E525	5 red brick fragments – 46.0 grams
1402	N2300/E525	2 quartz secondary flakes
		13 orange brick fragments – 4.8 grams
1.402	N2200/E550	1 daub – 3.8 grams
1403	N2300/E550	5 orange brick fragments – 8.5 grams
1.40.4	N2200/E575	1 over-fired red brick fragment with glaze – 3.2 grams
1404	N2300/E575	4 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1405	N2300/E600	1 daub – 2.3 grams 1 red brick fragment – 1.6 grams
1403 1406	N2300/E600 N2300/E625	1 quartz tertiary flake
1400	N2300/E023	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1407	N2300/E650	2 orange brick fragments – 1.0 grams 1 UID coarse earthenware body fragment, fragment is water worn and very
1407	N2300/E030	micaceous, possible merida micaceous, soft orange paste
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1408	N2300/E700	1 whiteware spall, black transfer print, indeterminate motif
1400	N2300/E700	3 orange brick fragments – 185.3 grams
1409	N2300/E725	1 UID iron object (1.2" x 1.7" x .4")
1410	N2300/E725 N2300/E775	1 quartz tertiary flake
1410	112300/L/73	1 red brick fragment – 1.1 grams
1411	N2300/E800	1 quartz secondary flake
1.11	112300/12000	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1412	N2300/E825	1 quartz chunk
1112	112300/E023	1 quartz secondary chip
		2 red brick fragments – 6.3 grams
1413	N2300/E850	1 dark olive green bottle fragment
		1 red brick fragment – 44.1 grams
1414	N2300/E925	1 quartz projectile point (Rossville)
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1415	N2300/E950	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		5 red brick fragments, 1 glazed – 2.4 grams
1416	N2300/E975	3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite FCR – 154.6 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 2.0 grams
1417	N2300/E1250	1 quartzite secondary chip
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 g ram
1418	N2300/E1300	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite possible primary chip
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram

1419	N2300/E1325	1 quartzite tertiary flake
1420	N2300/E1323 N2300.E1350	1 chert primary flake
1420	112300.E1330	1 possible whiteware spall with no glaze
1421	N2300/E1375	1 brick fragment - 5.9 grams
1422	N2300/E1425	1 whiteware sherd spall; blue on white transfer print, indeterminate motif
		4 brick fragments - 1.4 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 2.4 grams
1423	N2300/E1450	1 whiteware sherd spall; undecorated
1424	N2300/E1475	2 brick fragment - 3.1 grams
1425	N2300/E1500	3 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century
		1 brick fragment - 4.3 grams
		1 over-fired brick fragment - 66.4 grams
1426	N2300/E1525	1 coal piece - 2.4 grams
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1427	N2300/E1550	1 possible iron staple fragment
1.420	N2200 E1 555	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1428	N2300/E1575	1 whiteware sherd; blue on white transfer print
		6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 UID nail shaft fragments
		1 UID thin black object – possibly tar paper or part of roof shingle 3 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
1429	N2300/E1600	1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 20 th century
1427	1\2300/E1000	1 UID square nail fragment with UID head
		2 brick fragments - 2.8 grams
1430	N2325/E325	1 quartz tertiary flake
1.00	1,2020,2020	1 quartzite FCR – 28.6 grams
		9 orange brick fragments – 2.9 grams
1431	N2325/E375	3 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1432	N2325/E425	3 orange brick fragments – 10.5 grams
		1 daub piece - <1.0 gram
1433	N2325/E450	4 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1434	N2325/E475	1 quartz shatter
		2 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1435	N2325/E500	1 quartz shatter
1436	N2325/E525	1 red brick fragments – 3.4 grams
1437	N2325/E600	3 orange brick fragments – 3.7 grams
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
1438	N2325/E675	1 quartz retouched secondary flake-retouched on 1 edge
1.420	N2225/E750	1 red brick fragment – 94.8 grams
1439	N2325/E750	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake 1 dark olive green bottle glass neck fragment
1440	N2325/E775	1 quartzite FCR – 57.0 grams
1440	N2325/E800	1 quartz primary flake
1442	N2325/E800 N2325/E825	1 oyster shell fragment – 11.5 grams
1443	N2325/E850	2 charcoal fragments - <1.0 gram
1444	N2325/E925	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartzite FCR – 187.1 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 5.8 grams
1445	N2325/E950	1 transfer print pearlware body sherd-blue design, indeterminate motif
		1 UID square nail fragment with "T" head
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1446	N2325/E1050	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake

		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 UID lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, hard dark red grayish paste with dark
		brown lead-glaze on both sides, possible hollowware
1 4 4 7	NO225/E1075	1 coal fragment - 2.1 grams
1447	N2325/E1075	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
1448	N2325/E1100	1 chert secondary flake
1440	112323/121100	1 UID square nail fragment
		1 UID iron fragment
		3 brick fragments - 15.2 grams
1449	N2325/E1125	1 brick fragment - <1.0 g ram
1450	N2325/E1175	1 quartz secondary flake
1150	112323/121173	2 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		5 oyster shell - 1.5 grams
		1 cut nail fragment, UID head
1451	N2325/E1200	1 large quartz primary flake with little cortex
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz chunk
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 rhyolite secondary flake
		1 light aqua tinted bottle glass
		1 gun flint fragment
		1 cut nail fragment
		1 brick fragment - 1.1 grams
1452	N2325/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
1.452	N10205/E1050	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1453	N2325/E1250	2 oyster shell fragments - 2.1 grams
1454	N2325/E1275	1 brick - <1.0 gram 1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1455	N2325/E1275 N2325/E1300	1 quartz tertiary flake
1433	112323/L1300	4 brick fragments - 3.7 grams
1456	N2325/E1325	1 quartzite core
1 150	1,2323,21323	2 UID iron fragments
		4 brick fragments - 1.9 grams
1457	N2325/E1350	1 whiteware body sherd slightly cream colored, undecorated, missing ³ / ₄ glaze on one
		side, possible hollowware
		166 brick f rags 225.7 grams
1458	N2325/E1375	1 quartzite primary flake
1459	N2325/E1450	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 unglazed coarse earthenware body sherd. Soft sand orange paste with possible wash on
		one side
		2 brick fragments <1.0 gram
1460	N2325/E1500	1 brick fragment <1.0 gram
1461	N2325/E1550	2 white quartz core fragments.
		1 pantile sherd 15.9 grams
		1 brick fragment <1.0 gram
1462	N2325/E1600	1 white primary quartz
		1 undecorated pearlware body sherd. Missing some glaze on both sides. Type of vessel
1.462	N2250/E200	unknown
1463	N2350/E300	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1464	N2350/E350	1 quartz primary flake

1465	N2350/E400	3 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1466	N2350/E425	1 prehistoric sherd, red sandy paste, blackened interior
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 aqua tinted window glass fragment –20 th century
		3 orange brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1467	N2350/E450	6 orange brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1407	N2330/E430	
		1 daub piece – 3.9 grams
1468	N2350/E475	1 quartz tertiary angular debris
		1 glazed red brick – 11.7 grams
1469	N2350/E550	1 orange brick fragment – 1.1 grams
1470	N2350/E575	1 brick fragment (too small to keep)
1471	N2350/E600	1 quartz primary chunk
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1472	N2350/E625	1 quartz secondary flake
11,72	112330/2023	4 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 over-fired brick fragment – 3.0 grams
1.472	N2250/E/75	
1473	N2350/E675	1 over-fired red brick fragment
1474	N2350/E700	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 orange brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1475	N2350/E750	1 quartz tertiary flake
1476	N2350/E775	1 whiteware spall, undecorated
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1477	N2350/E800	1 red brick fragment – 21.2 grams
1478	N2350/E850	1 quartz tertiary flake
1.70	1,2000,2000	1 quartzite FCR – 254.6 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1479	N2350/E875	1 red brick fragment – 3.2 grams
1480	N2350/E900	2 red brick fragments, discarded in field
1481	N2350/E925	1 cut nail fragment with "T" head
1482	N2350/E950	1 quartzite FCR – 256.3 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1483	N2350/E975	1 quartz tertiary chip
		1 light green tinted bottle glass, 19 th -20 th century
		1 red brick fragments – 20.0 grams
		1 black plastic hair comb
1484	N2350/E1050	1 green edged pearlware spall
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 grams
		4 brick fragments - 13.9 grams
1485	N2250/E1075	
1463	N2350/E1075	1 brown paste, shell tempered prehistoric sherd
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 coal fragment- 1.1 grams
		1 UID square nail fragment
		1 UID iron fragment (possible wire nail fragment)
1486	N2350/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 chert primary flake
		1 conglomerate
1487	N2350/E1125	2 daub fragments - 2.0 grams
1488	N2350/E1150	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1489	N2350/E1175	3 quartz tertiary flakes
1 107	112330/1111/J	1 colorless bottle glass fragment
		1 light aqua window glass
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 brick fragments - 2.0 grams

1490	N2350/E1200	2 quartz secondary flakes
4.404	N2250 E1225	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1491	N2350/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 quartz tertiary flakes
1402	N2250/E1250	1 brick fragment - 2.1 grams
1492	N2350/E1250	2 quartz tertiary flakes 6 brick fragments - 4.6 grams
1493	N2350/E1325	1 quartz tertiary flakes
1473	N2550/E1525	1 UID brown stoneware body sherd, buff paste with dark flecks and dark brown exterior
		glaze, lighter reddish brown interior, possible utilitarian ware
		1 pearlware rim spall, undecorated
1494	N2350/E1350	2 brick fragments - 18.4 grams
1495	N2350/E1375	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1496	N2350/E1425	1 UID lead glazed coarse earthenware body sherd. Very high fired, dark reddish brown
		paste stripe on interior side with very dark brown thick glaze on exterior, probable
		hollowware
1497	N2350/E1450	6 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (one rim, two bases)
1498	N2350/E1500	1 white quartz tertiary chip
		1 UID lead glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, hard orange paste with yellow
		inclusions and stratums in it. Black lead glaze on interior and exterior, Buckley-like
		ceramic, probably holloware
1499	N2350/E1550	1 yellowish-white quartz tertiary flake
		2 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock. 408.7 grams
1500	N2350/E1600	1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 modern light blue tinted flat glass fragment. probable window glass
		2 fragments of coal slag 22.0 grams
1501	N0275/E075	3 brick fragments - 3.5 grams
1501	N2375/E275	1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
1502	N2375/E375	1 quartz tertiary flake
1503	N2375/E425	1 quartz shatter
1504	N2375/E475	1 quartz primary flake
1505	N2375/E500	1 quartz tertiary flake
1506	N2375/E525	1 possible prehistoric sherd-sand tempered yellow paste, almost burnished look on 1 side
		1 quartz secondary shatter
1507	N2375/E575	2 orange brick fragments, 1 with glaze – 6.2 grams
1508	N2375/E600	5 orange brick fragments – 2.2 grams
1509	N2375/E625	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 chert FCR – 28.9 grams
		1 orange brick fragment – 1.4 grams
1510	N2375/E675	2 orange brick fragments – 2.8 grams
1511	N2375/E700	1 oyster shell fragment – 1.2 grams
1512	N2375/E825	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 possible steatite piece (very small)
1510	N2275/E075	1 white clay pipe stem fragment $-4/64$ " bore diameter
1513	N2375/E875	1 aqua tinted window glass fragment, 20 th century
1514	N2275/E025	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1514	N2375/E925	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
1515 1516	N2375/E950 N2375/E975	2 red brick fragments – 2.7 grams 4 slightly aqua tinted thin flat glass fragments
1310	1 1 43 3 E7 3	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		2 coal pieces – 2.1 grams
1517	N2375/E1025	1 quartz chunk
1011	1,2373/21023	1 pearlware rim sherd with slight amount of blue on edge (could be unintentional)
		- r small single amount of order on edge (could be difficultional)

		3 burned daub fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments, 1 burned - 51.8 grams
1518	N2375/E1050	1 tin glazed sherd spall, light blue & blue indeterminate design
		1 thin olive green window glass
1510	N2275/E1075	2 brick fragments - 30.6 grams
1519	N2375/E1075	2 quartz secondary flakes
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram 2 brick fragments - 4.1 grams
1520	N2375/E1100	1 quartz tertiary flake
1521	N2375/E1100 N2375/E1125	1 quartz secondary flake
1321	142373/L1123	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 green bottle glass fragment
1522	N2375/E1150	1 Fire-cracked rock - 204.0 grams
		4 brick fragments - 109.3 grams
1523	N2375/E1175	1 chert heat-treated secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 whiteware sherd, undecorated spall
		2 coal fragments - <1.0 gram
1524	N2375/E1200	1 heat-treated chert fragment
		2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 coal fragments - 3.0 grams
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		1 probable cut nail fragment with square head
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1525	N2375/E1225	3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 chert tertiary flake
		1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 7/64" bore diameter
1526	N2275/E1250	1 UID square nail fragment
1526	N2375/E1250	1 quartzite worked stone 1 cream colored ware body sherd, undecorated, possible marle portion
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1527	N2375/E1275	1 quartz tertiary flake
1327	112373/11273	1 brick fragment - 88.2 grams
1528	N2375/E1300	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 brick fragment - 1.0 gram
1529	N2375/E1325	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1530	N2375/E1350	1 pearlware sherd (spall), undecorated
		5 brick fragments - 1.3 grams
1531	N2375/E1375	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
		2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1532	N2375/E1425	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1533	N2375/E1500	1 pink quartz secondary chunk
		1 thin colorless vessel glass. type unknown
		1 very thin colorless vessel glass, possibly lamp or light bulb glass
		2 terra cotta sewer pipe fragments.
		2 iron wire nails with heads
1534	N2375/E1525	4 UID iron nail fragments. without heads 1 white quartz secondary chunk
1334	11423 3/121323	1 brick fragment - 12.9 grams
		1 modern flat rubber substance possibly linoleum
1535	N2375/E1550	1 white quartz tertiary chip
-220		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

1536	N2375/E1600	1 white quartz primary core fragment. 1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 colorless vessel glass, probable bottle glass
1.505	NA 400 F 200	1 brick fragment - 2.5 grams
1537	N2400/E300	1 quartz tertiary flake
1.520	NO 400 /E 400	1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 6.0 grams
1538	N2400/E400	1 quartz primary flake
1539	N2400/E425	1 quartz triangular bi-face 1 quartz primary flake
1540	N2400/E475	1 chert secondary flake
1340	112400/12473	1 orange brick fragment with mortar tempered with crushed quartz - <1.0 gram
1541	N2400/E500	1 quartz secondary flake
1542	N2400/E800	1 quartzite FCR – 125.1 grams
1543	N2400/E825	1 quartzite possible FCR – 26.2 grams
1544	N2400/E850	1 tertiary quartz chip
		1 colorless bottle glass, probably modern
		1 piece of charcoal - <1.0 gram
1545	N2400/E875	1 pearlware spall, undecorated
1546	N2400/E900	1 yellowish-white tertiary quartz chip
		4 red brick fragments – 84.5 grams
1547	N2400/E925	6 red brick fragments – 73.0 grams
1548	N2400/E950	1 black chert stone, possibly worked
		1 burned bone fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 pantile – 76.2 grams
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1549	N2400/E975	1 UID nail fragment
		1 red brick fragment – 4.9 grams
1550	N2400/E1000	4 asphalt fragments - 33.8 grams
		1 brick fragment - 4.4 grams
1551	N2400/E1025	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1552	N2400/E1050	6 brick fragments - 6.4 grams
1553	N2400/E1075	1 quartz primary shatter
		1 quartz primary chip
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
1554	N2 400 /E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1554	N2400/E1100	3 brick fragments - 258.5 grams
1555	N2400/E1125	1 jasper secondary flake
		1 UID iron sprocket
1556	N2400/E1175	1 brick fragment - 33.8 grams
1556	N2400/E1175	1 quartz core-worked
		2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 chert flake
		1 colorless window glass
1557	N2400/E1200	1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
1337	1\2\400/E1200	2 coal fragments - 2.1 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1558	N2400/E1250	2 dark olive green wine bottle glass fragments
1559	N2400/E1275	1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1337	112 100/112/13	1 brick fragment - 2.7 grams
1560	N2400/E1300	1 UID slipware body sherd, yellow paste with annular design, brown slip
1500	112 100/11300	2 brick fragments - 1.7 grams
1561	N2400/E1325	2 brick fragments - 48.4 grams
1562	N2400/E1329 N2400/E1350	2 colorless 20 th century bottle glass
1002	<u>_</u>	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

1563	N2400/E1375	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 red chert secondary flake
		1 UID black lead-glazed coarse earthenware body sherd, orange chalky paste with glaze
		on both sides
		3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1564	N2400/E1425	1 modern light blue tinted bottle glass body sherd
		1 piece of daub - 1.1 gram
1565	N2400/E1500	1 white quartz secondary chunk
		1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 486.7 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1566	N2400/E1525	2 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1567	N2400/E1550	1 pinkish quartzite tertiary chunk
		1 UID undecorated refined earthenware body spall, probably pearlware
1568	N2400/E1575	1 modern undecorated white porcelain body spall
		1 modern colorless bottle glass sherd
		1 modern light blue tinted flat glass, type unknown
		1 very pale green tinted flat glass, type unknown, very scratched
1569	N2400/E1600	1 light green tinted bottle glass body sherd
1570	N2425/E325	1 quartz tertiary flake
1571	N2425/E400	1 quartz secondary flake
1572	N2425/E450	1 quartz secondary flake
1573	N2425/E1000	1 quartz primary flake
1574	NO 405/E1005	6 asphalt fragments - 19.2 grams
1574	N2425/E1025	4 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
1575	N2425/E1050	2 quartz secondary flake
		2 UID square nail fragments
1576	N2425/E1075	9 brick fragments - 47.8 grams
1576	N2425/E1075	1 pearlware body sherd, undecorated, one side has large percentage of glaze missing, possible flat ware
		3 brick fragments - 16.3 grams
1577	N2425/E1100	1 quartz secondary flake
1377	112423/E1100	2 brick fragments - 8.6 grams
1578	N2425/E1125	1 quartz secondary flake
1370	112 123/11123	6 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 quartz shatters, tertiary
1579	N2425/E1150	3 brick fragments - 139.4 grams
1580	N2425/E1175	4 Fire-cracked rock - 34.4 grams
1581	N2425/E1200	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 cut nail with "T" head, 2 3/8"
		2 brick fragments - 4.5 grams
1582	N2425/E1225	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 Fire cracked rock- 347.6 grams
		2 brick fragments - 43.5 grams
1583	N2425/E1250	1 quartz primary flake
1584	N2425/E1275	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		17 coal/slag fragments - 6.3 grams
		3 brick fragments - 7.0 grams
1585	N2425/E1300	1 oyster shell fragment - 1.1 grams
1586	N2425/E1325	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
1505	NO 405 751050	2 brick fragment - 3.5 grams
1587	N2425/E1350	1 UID gray stoneware spall with cobalt blue color glaze
		1 colorless table glass fragment

		11.11.6
1500	NO 405/E1275	1 brick fragment - <1.0g ram
1588	N2425/E1375	3 oyster shell fragments - 2.3 grams
1.500	NO 405 /F1 500	2 brick fragments - 1.2 grams
1589	N2425/E1500	1 tan quartzite tertiary flake
1590	N2425/E1525	1 oyster shell fragment - 4.7 grams
1591	N2425/E1550	1 white quartz tertiary chunk
		1 white quartz secondary chunk
		1 modern ceramic sewer tile fragment.
1500	NO 405 / 1555	1 brick fragment - 1.1 grams
1592	N2425/E1575	1 modern light blue tinted very thin flat glass, type unknown
1593	N2425/E1600	1 white quartz tertiary chip
1504	NO 450/E200	1 white tertiary quartz flake
1594	N2450/E300	3 orange hand-made brick tempered w/crushed quartz – 20.0 grams
1595	N2450/E450	1 quartz tertiary flake
1596	N2450/E475	1 quartz secondary flake
1507	N2450/E500	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram
1597	N2450/E500	1 aboriginal pottery sherd shell tempered w/paste w/mica inclusions, grayish-brown
1500	N2450/E1225	paste, burned on one side eroded
1598	N2450/E1325	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 rose quartz chunk
		2 UID black lead-glazed (mend) coarse earthenware body sherds with red paste,
		occasional yellow inclusions, only the exterior is glazed and rippled
1500	N2450/E1250	1 brick fragment - 5.6 grams
1599 1600	N2450/E1350	3 brick fragments - 5.2 grams
1000	N2450/E1375	1 white quartz core fragment
		1 pink quartz secondary chip
		1 UID square nail fragment with UID head, unmeasurable
1601	N2450/E1425	6 brick fragments - 14.3 grams
1602	N2450/E1425 N2450/E1500	1 pantile sherd - 8.2 grams
1002	N2430/E1300	1 white tertiary quartz flake 1 white secondary quartz flake
		1 yellow quartz tertiary chip
		7 coal slag fragments - 10.1 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1603	N2450/E1525	1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, a sandy paste with a bright orange core and a
1003	N2430/E1323	lighter orange paste on surfaces with mica inclusions, possibly an Iberian storage jar
1604	N2450/E1550	1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock - 11.6 grams
1605	N2450/E1600	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1003	N2430/E1000	2 brick fragments - 8.8 grams
1606	N2475/E275	1 quartz tertiary flake
1000	112475/11275	1 red hand-made brick tempered w/crushed quartz & broken brick - <1.0 gram
1607	N2475/E450	1 quartz tertiary flake
1007	112473712430	1 orange hand-made brick fragment tempered w/crushed quartz & broken brick – 4.4
		grams
1608	N2475/E475	1 chert tertiary flake
1000	1124/3/124/3	1 quartz tertiary flake
		2 orange hand-made brick fragments tempered w/crushed quartz & broken brick – 3.3
		grams
		1 red machine-made brick tempered w/quartz – 16.3 grams
1609	N2475/E500	1 quartz tertiary flake
1007	11217000	1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 3.0 grams
		1 whiteware body sherd w/glaze on both sides
		1 orange hand-made brick fragment tempered w/crushed quartz - <1.0 gram
1610	N2475/E1550	1 white secondary quartz flake
1611	N2475/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram

1612	N2475/E1600	1 modern coarse conthensions floriament should
1612	N2475/E1600	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
1612	N2500/E200	2 daub fragments - 3.0 grams 1 quartzite primary flake
1613	N2500/E300	
1614	N2500/E375	1 quartzite secondary flake 2 orange brick fragments – 2.1 grams
		1 brick fragment (too small to keep)
1615	N2500/E400	
1616	N2500/E450	1 quartz tertiary flake
1617	N2500/E475	2 quartz secondary flakes
1618	N2500/E500	1 quartz tertiary flake
1619	N2500/E1450	1 orange glazed brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 rose quartz tertiary chunk
1019	N2300/E1430	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1620	N2500/E1525	1 white quartz secondary flake
1620	N2500/E1525 N2500/E1550	1 coal slag fragment - 9.3 grams
1622	N2500/E1530 N2500/E1575	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1623	N2500/E1575 N2500/E1600	1 rose quartz tertiary flake
1023	N2500/E1000	1 UID iron nail fragment without head
		2 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
1624	N2525/E325	1 prehistoric ceramic grit tempered, brown glazed with burned black interior body
1024	1\2323/E323	fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment, black glaze with crushed quartz temper – 51.2 grams
1625	N2525/E400	1 light green tinted flat glass fragment (possible window glass)
1626	N2525/E425	1 quartz primary flake
1020	112323/12423	2 orange brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1627	N2525/E450	1 orange brick fragment – 1.2 grams
1628	N2525/E475	1 quartz secondary flake
1020	112020/2170	3 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite primary flake
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment – 3.6 grams
1629	N2525/E500	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartz shatter
		1 FCR – 7.0 grams
		3 orange brick fragments (2 fragments have ochre & crushed quartz inclusions) – 31.9
		grams
1630	N2525/E1075	2 UID square nail fragments
		1 oyster shell fragment - 4.7 grams
1631	N2525/E1100	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		12 machine-made, over-fired, low grade brick fragments - 193.0 grams
		6 asphalt chunks
1632	N2525/E1500	1 white quartz secondary pebble shatter
		1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 70.0 grams
		1 brick fragment - <1.0 grams
1633	N2525/E1525	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		20 colorless bottle glass fragments
1634	N2525/E1550	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		1 undecorated whiteware body sherd, probable holloware
1635	N2550/E300	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 orange brick fragment – 3.3 grams
1636	N2550/E375	1 quartz tertiary flake
1637	N2550/E450	1 prehistoric sherd, reddish brown paste, grit tempered, undecorated
1638	N2550/E475	1 prehistoric sherd, light brown paste, blackened interior, grit tempered exterior
		1 quartz shatter

		1 chert heat treated chunk
		1 UID iron fragment, probable nail
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1.620	N2550/E500	2 daub pieces – 5.5 grams
1639	N2550/E500	1 quartz secondary flake
1.640	NO550/E1475	1 quartzite FCR – 6.2 grams
1640	N2550/E1475	3 brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1641	N2550/E1500	1 light blue-tinted flat glass, probably window
		1 colorless bottle glass sherd 4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		3 brick fragments - 3.2 grams
		6 off-white plastic McDonalds fast food container lid fragments
1642	N2550/E1525	1 large UID iron nail fragment with head, heavily oxidized; possibly a cut nail
1012	112330/121323	1 brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 coal slag fragment - 5.7 grams
		7 asphalt fragments - 90.6 grams
1643	N2550/E1550	1 bisque unglazed porcelain body sherd
1644	N2550/E1575	1UID iron nail fragment without head
		1UID iron object, heavily oxidized
		2 brick fragments - 5.0 grams
1645	N2550/E1600	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		2 daub fragments - 22.4 grams
1646	N2575/E225	1 quartzite possible tool
		1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite primary flake 16 orange brick fragments – 10.5 grams
		3 reddish/orange brick fragments highly fired with UID dark coating on exterior of
		1 side – 167.9 grams
1647	N2575/E275	1 quartz primary flake
10.7	1,20,70,22,70	1 light aqua tinted bottle glass body sherd, probable 20 th century
1648	N2575/E425	3 quartz secondary flakes
		1 quartz secondary flake, yellow
1649	N2575/E450	1 quartz secondary flake
1650	N2575/E475	1 light aqua tinted flat glass fragment
		1 metal slag – 4.4 grams
1651	N2575/E500	2 prehistoric pottery sherds, brown paste, grit tempered body sherds
		1 quartz secondary flake
1.650	NO.555 (E1.450	1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1652	N2575/E1450	1 whitish yellow quartz, primary flake
		1 pink quartz primary flake
		8 daub fragments - 6.3 grams 3 LUD iron scrap metal fragments
		3 UID iron scrap metal fragments 64 coal/ coal slag - 31.1 grams
		6 fossil rock fragments - 65.0 grams
		2 brick fragments - 20.1 grams
		5 road asphalt fragments - 69.6 grams
1653	N2575/E1475	2 flower pot sherds
		1 amber bottle glass fragment?
		1 charcoal fragment - 20.1 grams
1654	N2575/E1500	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 peach quartz tertiary flake
		1 reddish gray chert tertiary flake
		1 olive green colored bottle glass fragment
		1 amber bottle glass fragment, modern

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		1 iron 3.5 inch long wire nail with head
1)	25 coal/slag fragments - 83.2 grams
1655	N2575/E1525	1 white primary quartz flake
		3 white secondary quartz flakes
		1 white tertiary quartz flake
		1 daub fragment - 0.9 grams
		1 pale green tinted bottle glass fragment
		1 amber bottle glass fragment, modern
		1 probable bone handle end with cooper alloy rod in center, partly burned
		1 wire nail with a head
		25 coal/slag fragments - 83.2 grams
1656	N2575/E1550	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 greenish- gray chert tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment - 2.1 grams
		8 charcoal fragments - 10.1 grams
		17 slate fragments - 7.9 grams
		1 brick, handmade - 1.3 grams
		1 orange plastic fragment
1657	N2575/E1575	1 dirty white quartz secondary flake
		4 UID iron fragments
		1 iron wire nail with head
		2 UID iron nail fragments without heads
		3 coal/ slag fragments - 36.2 grams
1658	N2575/E1600	3 white quartz tertiary flakes
		2 UID ferrous nail fragments
		3 charcoal fragments - 1.0 gram
		1 brick fragment - 0.3 grams
		4 machine-made brick fragments - 9.0 grams
1659	N2600/E200	1 gray quartzite tertiary shatter
		3 red brick fragments – 12.9 grams
1660	N2600/E250	1 grayish quartzite secondary chunk
		1 red brick fragment – 3.4 grams
1661	N2600/E300	1 rose quartzite FCR – 40.4 grams
		1 glazed brick fragment – 44.3 grams
1662	N2600/E350	1 piece of coal - <1.0 gram
1663	N2600/E375	1 possible rosy quartzite FCR – 50.1 grams
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1664	N2600/E425	1 white quartz primary core fragment
		1 white quartz secondary chip
1665	N2600/E450	1 yellowish-white quartzite secondary shatter
1666	N2600/E475	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 iron slag piece - <1.0 gram
1667	N2600/E500	1 white quartz primary flake
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 white quartzite primary flake
1668	N2600/E1425	2 colorless window glass fragments
		2 wire nails, half inch in length
		1 unidentified iron nail fragment with unidentified head
		13 coal/coal slag fragments - 21.9 grams
		3 possible fossil rock fragments - 44.5 grams
		1 possible daub - <1.0 gram
1.660	NO.605/5005	1 possible plaster - <1.0 gram
1669	N2625/E225	1 white quartz primary chip
1.670	NO.605 /5005	3 red brick fragments – 4.8 grams
1670	N2625/E325	1 rose quartz primary chip

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1.671	N2625/E250	1 colorless flat glass, probably window glass, probable modern
1671	N2625/E350	1 red brick fragment – 4.8 grams
1672	N2625/E375	1 white quartz primary chunk
1673	N2625/E400	1 polychrome (blue and green) annular whiteware rim sherd
1674	N2625/E450	1 shell tempered prehistoric sherd with a dark brown paste with small gravel inclusions
1.675	NO 605 /F 475	1 quartzite FCR – 325.2 grams
1675	N2625/E475	1 yellow quartz secondary flake
		1 reddish heat treated chert secondary flake
1.55.6	NO 50 F F F 00	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1676	N2625/E500	6 white quartz tertiary flakes
1677	N2625/E525	1 shell and sand tempered prehistoric sherd, buff paste, burnished on one side with mica
		and ochre inclusions
		1 purplish heat-treated quartzite primary chunk
1678	N2625/E1425	8 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		5 colorless 20 th century bottle glass fragments
		1 colorless 20 th century window glass
		1 20 th century colorless flat glass
		3 wire nails
		1 wire nail fragment
		4 unidentified nail fragments
		3 fossilized oyster shell fragments - 24.1 grams
		1 bone fragment, possibly burned - 0.3 grams
		9 coal/coal slag fragments - 33.5 grams
1679	N2650/E300	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz shatter
		1 quartzite FCR – 22.4 grams
1680	N2650/E350	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 chert secondary flake
1681	N2650/E375	1 quartz shatter, primary
1682	N2650/E400	1 quartzite tertiary flake
1683	N2650/E425	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite FCR – 7.0 grams
1684	N2650/E450	1 quartz shatter, secondary
		1 quartzite FCR – 1.2 grams
1685	N2650/E475	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, sand tempered, brown paste with small black specks
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 red brick fragment – 1.1 grams
1686	N2650/E500	1 quartzite FCR – 123.9 grams
		2 pearlware body fragments, mend, undecorated with blue pooling at seam
1687	N2650/E525	2 quartz secondary flakes
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 quartzite FCR – 25.8 grams
		1 orange brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1688	N2650/E1425	1 quartzite primary, probable plow fracture
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 unidentified iron nail fragments, with out heads
		2 coal fragments - 1.6 grams
		1 brick fragment, probable hand made - <1.0 grams
		2 wood fragments, one block with some paint flakes remaining
1689	N2675/E125	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 orange brick - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 17.6 grams
1690	N2675/E175	2 orange brick fragments – 4.2 grams
1691	N2675/E250	1 quartz secondary flake
		7 orange brick fragments – 59.1 grams

1692	N2675/E275	1 quartz secondary flake 1 chert primary flake-large
1693	N2675/E300	1 quartz secondary flake
10,5	11207572500	1 quartzite angular debris
		1 orange brick fragment – 5.2 grams
1694	N2675/E325	1 quartz tertiary flake
1695	N2675/E350	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 chert worked stone, comes to a pointed cap, very small
1696	N2675/E400	1 quartz secondary flake
1697	N2675/E425	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz shatter, secondary
		2 orange brick fragments – 1.3 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.4 grams
1698	N2675/E475	1 quartz primary flake
		1 UID iron button with remains of shank on back (0.9" diameter)
		4 coal fragments – 15.6 grams
1699	N2675/E500	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
.=		6 orange brick fragments – 3.9 grams
1700	N2675/E525	2 brick fragments –too small to keep
1701	N2675/E550	1 prehistoric body sherd, tan paste, blackened interior, shell tempered, undecorated
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		1 quartz shatter, tertiary 1 over-fired brick fragment – 14.0 grams
1702	Not used	1 Over-med offek fragment – 14.0 grams
1702	N2700/E150	1 oyster shell fragment – 6.1 grams
1703	N2700/E130 N2700/E200	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1705	N2700/E250	1 black paste prehistoric sherd, shell tempered
-, -,		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartzite tertiary flake
		16 bone fragments – 15.5 grams
		5 pieces of charcoal - <1.0 gram
		65 oyster shell fragments – 58.8 grams
		1 daub piece – 1.0 gram
1706	N2700/E275	1 large worked quartz stone
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
1707	N2700/E300	1 quartz secondary shatter
1708	N2700/E325	1 quartzite secondary flake
1709	N2700/E350	1 white quartz primary shatter
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		4 white quartz tertiary flakes 2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1710	N2700/E375	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1711	N2700/E373	2 white quartz secondary flakes
1/11	112/00/12 1 00	1 white quartz secondary chip
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1712	N2700/E425	1 yellowish quartz secondary shatter
- · • •		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1713	N2700/E450	5 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
1714	N2700/E475	2 red brick fragments – 1.4 grams
1715	N2700/E500	1 white quartz secondary flake

		2 rad bright fragments 2.1 grams
1716	N2700/E525	3 red brick fragments – 2.1 grams 1 white quartz secondary flake
1710	N2700/E323	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1717	N2700/E550	1 prehistoric ceramic, sand and shell-tempered, grayish-brown paste with mica inclusions
1/1/	112700/2550	2 white quartz tertiary flakes
1718	N2700/E575	1 polychrome hand-painted pearlware spall
1710	11270072575	5 red brick fragments – 7.2 grams
1719	N2700/E1450	1 pink quartz tertiary flake
1,1,	1,2,00,21.00	1 charcoal fragment, 0.6 grams
		1 brick fragment, handmade, 1.6 grams
		4 fossil rock fragment, 105.7 grams
		5 road asphalt fragments, 22.7 grams
		1 record album fragment, 20 th century
		1 aluminum pull-tab
1720	N2725/E175	1 quartz tertiary flake
1721	N2725/E225	2 red brick fragments (1 over-fired) – 22.3 grams
1722	N2725/E250	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
1700	N0705 F075	1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams
1723	N2725/E275	1 quartz tertiray flake
1724	N2725/E300	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		2 coal ash pieces - <1.0 gram
1725	N2725/E325	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 quartz tertiary flake
1723	1\2723/E323	1 large possible rhyolite flake
		1 whiteware body sherd, 2 small blue dots-beginning of design
		1 colorless molded table glass sherd, 19 th /20 th century
		1 oyster shell frag - <1.0 gram
		1 UID iron fragment, flat, ½" thick, 2 5/8" x 2 ¾"
		1 red brick fragment – 1.5 grams
1726	N2725/E350	1 yellow quartz tertiary flake
1727	N2725/E375	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1728	N2725/E400	1 rhyolite flake, small
		1 daub piece – 1.5 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1729	N2725/E425	1 red brick fragment – 1.4 grams
1730	N2725/E475	1 quartz tertiary flake
1731	N2725/E500	1 brown paste, oyster shell tempered prehistoric sherd, undecorated
1722	NOTOE/EEGE	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1732	N2725/E525	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite FCR – 14.4 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.6 grams
1733	N2725/E550	1 yellow quartz tertiary flake
1733	112/23/L330	2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
1734	N2725/E575	1 white quartz secondary shatter
1,0.	1,2,20,20,70	1 yellowish quartz tertiary flake
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1735	N2725/E1450	5 brick fragments, 2.2 grams
1736	N2750/300	1 quartzite stone, worked edge 3/4 way around stone
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated
		7 red brick fragments, 1 over-fired – 104.5 grams
1737	N2750/E325	1 quartz primary shatter
		1 heat treated chert flake
		1 pearlware spall, undecorated

		6 red brick fragments – 8.7 grams
1738	N2750/E350	1 secondary quartz shatter
		1 secondary quartz flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 chert heat treated stone
		1 chert, possible flake
1739	N2750/E375	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 daub piece - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment – 1.7 grams
1740	N2750/E400	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 charcoal piece - <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment – 1.2 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 1.0 gram
1741	N2750/E425	1 quartz secondary flake
		3 red brick fragments – 2.0 grams
1742	N2750/E450	3 red brick fragments – 5.6 grams
1743	N2750/E475	4 red brick fragments – 3.9 grams
1744	N2750/E500	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		2 quartz tertiary flakes
		1 cut nail frag with "T" head
		1 UID iron fragment
1745	N2750/E525	1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		3 red brick fragments – 2.4 grams
1746	N2750/E550	1 prehistoric ceramic, shell-tempered, buff colored on one side, dark brown on other side
		with a few sand inclusions
		2 red brick fragments – 3.6 grams
1747	N2750/E575	1 peach quartz chunk
		6 red brick fragments – 2.1 grams
1748	N2750/E600	1 yellowish quartz secondary chip
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		5 red brick fragments – 60.0 grams
1749	N2775/E125	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1750	N2775/E300	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		6 oyster shell fragments – 5.3 grams
		5 red brick fragments – 47.6 grams
1751	N2775/E325	1 quartz large secondary flake
		1 FCR – 33.5 grams
		9 red brick fragments – 14.4 grams
1752	N2775/E350	1 quartzite FCR – 86.4 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1753	N2775/E375	1 quartz secondary flake, very thin
		1 chert flaked stone, possible shatter
1754	N2775/E400	1 red brick fragment – 7.7 grams
1755	N2775/E425	1 quartz secondary flake
	· · ·	1 quartzite tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1756	N2775/E450	1 chert tertiary flake
		4 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1757	N2775/E475	1 chert secondary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1758	N2775/E500	1 rhyolite chunk
		•

		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		4 red brick fragments – 117.8 grams
1759	N2775/E525	1 quartzite FCR – 66.4 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1760	N2775/E550	6 oyster shell fragments – 7.3 grams
		4 red brick fragments – 5.5 grams
1761	N2775/E575	1 prehistoric sherd, shell and sand tempered, reddish-purple brown on exterior, white, tan
		brown on interior side
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
1762	N2775/E600	1 gray salt-glaze stoneware body sherd
		3 red brick fragments – 18.3 grams
1763	N2775/E625	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 coal fragment - <1.0 gram
		6 red brick fragments – 10.7 grams
1764	N2775/E1375	9 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		5 caulk/plaster? Fragments
		1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
		1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
		1 concrete fragment, 13.2 grams
1765	N2775/E1400	1 white quartzite secondary flake
		31 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (three rims, one base)
		3 colorless flat glass, probably window glass
		2 oyster shell, <1.0 gram
1766	N2775/E1425	93 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (sixteen rims, seven bases)
		1 colorless flat glass
		1 piece of coal, <1.0 grams
		1 piece of green plastic
1767	N2775/E1450	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherd
		1 brick, 9.5 grams
4.7.60	N2000 F255	3 unidentified iron nail fragments, unmeasurable
1768	N2800/E275	1 chert, heat altered
4.7.60	N 2000 F 200	1 red brick fragment (hand-made) – 240.0 grams
1769	N2800/E300	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1770	N2800/E325	2 quartz tertiary flakes
		2 oyster shell fragments - <1.0 gram
1771	N2000/E275	6 red brick fragments – 12.0 grams
1771	N2800/E375	1 quartzite primary flake, large
1770	N(0000/E400	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1772	N2800/E400	1 chert primary
1773	N12000/E425	1 quartz tertiary flake
1774	N2800/E425 N2800/E450	1 quartzite FCR – 20.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
1//4	N2000/E430	6 red brick fragments – 4.7 grams
1775	N2800/E475	1 quartz tertiary flake
1773	N2000/L473	1 red brick fragment – 1.6 grams
1776	N2800/E500	1 prehistoric sherd, brown paste, shell tempered, undecorated, blackened on 1 side
1770	112000/L300	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 FCR – 43.2 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 2.8 grams
1777	N2800/E525	1 large piece of sandstone
1778	N2800/E550	3 red brick fragments (1 glazed) – 31.1 grams
1779	N2800/E575	1 prehistoric ceramic, sand and shell tempered, light buff paste on one side, dark gray on
2.12	= .2000/20/0	other with sand and mica inclusions

		1 white quartzite secondary flake
		1 coal slag piece – 2.9 grams
1780	N2800/E600	1 large quartz chunk, worked
		1 quartz tertiary flake
1701	N2000 /F < 2.5	4 brick fragments 1 is glazed and rounded on 1 edge – 70.2 grams
1781	N2800/E625	1 possible FCR – 140.0 grams
1700	N2000/E650	2 oyster shell – 8.4 grams
1782 1783	N2800/E650	1 brick (too small to keep - discarded in field)
1/83	N2800/E1375	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 wrought iron nail fragment with a "T" head 1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 gram
		2 coal slag, 4.7 grams
1784	N2800/E1400	1 light green tinted window glass fragment, appears modern
170-	112000/L1400	1 colorless window glass fragment, appears modern
1785	N2800/E1425	1 light green tinted window glass fragment
1786	N2825/E75	2 asphalt chunks - discarded in field
1787	N2825/E275	1 white quartz tertiary flake
-, -,		1 red brick fragment – 4.0 grams
1788	N2825/E325	1 white quartz primary shatter
		1 quartzite secondary flake, peach colored
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 oyster shell – 4.2 grams
		5 red brick fragments – 1.4 grams
1789	N2825/E375	6 red brick fragments – 1.6 grams
1790	N2825/E400	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz possible scraper
		1 quartzite FCR – 69.3 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1791	N2825/E425	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite pre-form piece
		2 quartzite FCR's – 82.3 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 1.1 grams
1792	N2825/E450	1 black chert tertiary flake
.=		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1793	N2825/E475	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1794	N2825/E500	1 prehistoric sherd, brownish gray reduced core, sand tempered, undecorated
		1 quartz secondary flake
1705	N2025/E525	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1795	N2825/E525	2 red brick fragments – 3.6 grams
1796	N2825/E550	1 quartzite FCR – 62.0 grams
1797	N2825/E575	2 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 4.9 grams
1798	N2825/E600	2 secondary white quartz chip
1790	1\2023/L000	1 oyster shell – 2.5 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 7.2 grams
1799	N2825/E625	4 brick fragments – 2.8 grams
1800	N2825/E650	3 red brick fragments – 17.8 grams
1801	N2825/E675	1 crystal quartz secondary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1802	N2825/E1375	1 long iron wire nail
-		2 coal slag, <1.0 gram
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 gram
1803	N2825/E1425	1 light blue tinted window glass fragment, moderately scratched
		1 coal/metal slag, 13.4 grams
		4 brick fragments, 0.8 grams

1804	N2825/E1450	1 undecorated pearl ware body fragment 1 coal slag, 9.2 grams
1805	N2850/E250	1 quartz chip (too small to keep - discarded in field)
1806	N2850/E350	1 quartz tertiary flake
1807	N2850/E400	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1808	N2850/E425	1 quartz secondary flake
		2 possible UID coarse earthenware, sandy chalky paste with ochre inclusions, unglazed
		3 red brick fragments – 3.5 grams
1809	N2850/E450	1 red brick fragment – 1.4 grams
1810	N2850/E475	1 quartz primary shatter
		1 quartzite FCR – 675.3 grams
1811	N2950/E500	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes
1011	N2850/E500	1 oyster shell – 3.2 grams
		3 red brick fragments (2 are over-fired) – 31.0 grams
1812	N2850/E525	2 red brick fragments (1 is over-fired) – 165.3 grams
1813	N2850/E550	1 red brick - too small to keep
1814	N2850/E575	2 red brick fragments – 2.2 grams
1815	N2850/E600	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 scalloped edge green whiteware spall
1816	N2850/E625	2 red brick fragments – 1.3 grams
1817	N2850/E675	3 red brick fragments – 7.8 grams
1818	N2850/E1350	1 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot base sherd
		9 oyster shell fragments, all appear burnt 6.3 grams
		1 possible daub, <1.0 grams
		1 coal slag, <1.0 gram
		18 asphalt fragments 16 brick fragments, one with glaze, 20.8 grams
1819	Not used	To ottek fragments, one with glaze, 20.8 grains
1820	N2875/E250	1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated
1020	1,20,0,220	1 quartz primary chunk
		1 quartzite FCR – 31.2 grams
1821	N2875/E275	1 prehistoric rim sherd with line near top of rim, black paste, sand tempered
1821	N2875/E275	1 prehistoric rim sherd with line near top of rim, black paste, sand tempered 1 quartz tertiary crystal flake
		1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1822	N2875/E300	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake
1822 1823	N2875/E300 N2875/E325	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams
1822 1823 1824	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams
1822 1823 1824	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartztertiary flakes
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite FCR – 257.4 grams 4 red brick fragments (1 is glazed) – 5.8 grams
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite FCR – 257.4 grams 4 red brick fragments (1 is glazed) – 5.8 grams 1 quartz secondary flake
1822 1823 1824 1825 1826	N2875/E300 N2875/E325 N2875/E350 N2875/E375 N2875/E400 N2875/E400	1 quartz tertiary crystal flake 2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 red brick fragments – 6.0 grams 1 quartz secondary flake 5 oyster shell fragments – 6.7 grams 1 prehistoric sherd, sand tempered, brown paste, undecorated 1 quartz core, about 40% cortex remains 1 quartz primary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 rose quartz secondary flake 1 coal piece – 1.2 grams 1 oyster shell fragment – <1.0 gram 1 red brick fragment – 2.5 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 34.7 grams 1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 2 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite FCR – 257.4 grams 4 red brick fragments (1 is glazed) – 5.8 grams

		1 oyster shell - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 asphalt piece – 1.2 grams
1831	N2875/E550	1 quartz scraper
		1 oyster shell – 72.8 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 15.4 grams
1832	N2875/E600	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 thin colorless table glass
1833	N2875/E625	3 red brick fragments – 1.2 grams
1834	N2875/E650	1 quartzite FCR – 12.7 grams
		1 light olive green refined earthenware spall
		3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1835	N2875/E675	1 light olive green, very thin flat glass, crizzled surface
		3 red brick fragments – 4.9 grams
1836	N2850/E1375	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
1837	N2875/E1325	1 white quartz bi-face fragment
		12 brick fragments, 3.5 grams
1838	N2875/E1350	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 wrought iron nail, T-head, length, 2.5 inches
		1 unidentified square nail fragment with a possible square head
1839	N2875/E1375	1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
1840	N2900/E100	1 chert secondary flake
1841	N2900/E275	1 quartzite FCR – 16.9 grams
1842	N2900/E325	1 rhyolite tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
10.40	N2000/E250	16 oyster shell fragments – 71.3 grams
1843	N2900/E350	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1844	N2900/E400	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 charcoal pieces - <1.0 gram
1045	N2000/E425	4 daub – 3.9 grams
1845	N2900/E425	1 heat altered chert flake (primary)
1846	N2900/E450	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1847	N2900/E430 N2900/E475	3 glazed red brick fragments – 91.2 grams 1 quartzite FCR – 15.1 grams
1047	N2900/E473	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1848	N2900/E500	1 aqua tinted thin window glass fragment
1849	N2900/E550	1 rhyolite secondary flake
1017	112700/12330	1 quartz tertiary flake
		4 red brick fragments – 19.0 grams
1850	N2900/E575	1 quartz primary flake
	- 1.2. 0 0 1.20 7.0	2 red brick fragments - <.0 gram
1851	N2900/E600	2 red brick fragments – 15.0 grams
1852	N2900/E625	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		5 red brick fragments – 38.7 grams
1853	N2900/E650	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1854	N2900/E700	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1855	N2900/E1225	1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment
		32 coal/coal slag, 166.3 grams
		1 concrete chunk
		7 asphalt chunks
1856	Not used	
1857	N2900/E1350	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, shell tempered, dark gray colored paste on one side,
		orange colored on other side with mica and red ochre inclusions
		1 white quartz secondary flake

		1 unidentified lead glaze coarse earthenware spall, soft, orange colored paste with black
		colored glaze on one side, other side missing glaze
		1 fabric covered two piece plastic button with iron shank partially intact,, (only trace of
		fabric present
		1 unidentified square nail fragment, head missing
		11 brick fragments, 5.4 grams
		1 asphalt fragment
1858	N2925/E275	1 greenish-brown secondary chert chip
1859	N2925/E300	1 quartzite FCR – 65.5 grams
		1 piece of coal slag – 5.1 grams
1860	N2925/E325	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartzite FCR fragment – 5.8 grams
1861	N2925/E350	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1862	N2925/E375	1 shell tempered prehistoric ceramic, cord marked design with reddish-brown paste on
		interior and darker brown on exterior with mica and sand inclusions
		1 possible quartzite FCR – 18.0 grams
1863	N2925/E400	1 oyster shell piece - <1.0 gram
1864	N2925/E400 N2925/E425	1 white quartz secondary chunk 1 white quartz primary chip
1004	N2923/L423	7 red brick fragments – 11.7 grams
1865	N2925/E450	2 red brick fragments, too small to keep/discarded in field
1866	N2925/E475	1 reddish quartzite secondary shatter
	-1-7-01-170	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1867	N2925/E525	2 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1868	N2925/E550	1 red brick bat (4" x 2 1/8" x ?) – 561.3 grams
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1869	N2925/E575	1 white quartz tertiary chip
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1870	N2925/E600	1 pinkish-white quartz tertiary flake
		1 blondish-brown quartz secondary flake (large)
1071	N2005/E605	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1871	N2925/E625	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1872	N2925/E650	2 brick fragments(1 red, the other over-fired and dark brown) – 131.7 grams 1 white quartz secondary chip
10/2	112923/12030	1 quartzite FCR – 133.7 grams
1873	N2925/E675	1 white quartz secondary flake
1874	N2925/E700	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1875	N2925/E725	6 red brick fragments – 2.4 grams
		N2925/E825 1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 pale green tinted window glass fragment, appears modern
		1 oyster shell fragment, M<1.0 grams
		5 brick fragments, 4.2 grams
1876	N2925/E850	15 brick fragments, 15.0 grams
1877	N2925/E1250	2 coal/coal slag 2.2 grams
		9 brick fragments, 3.7 grams
1070	N2005/E1055	1 asphalt fragment
1878	N2925/E1275	1 unidentified square nail fragment with a unidentified head
		6 coal/coal slag, 20.0 grams
1879	N2925/E1300	7 brick fragments, 4.4 grams 2 possible probjectoric pottery shorts, sand temperad ten and gray posts
10/7	18 <i>4943</i> /£1300	2 possible prehistoric pottery sherds, sand tempered tan and gray paste 1 white clay pipe stem fragment, 4/64" bore diameter
		1 light amber colored bottle glass fragment, interior lightly painted
		72 coal/coal slag 128.3 grams
		3 brick fragments, 1.3 grams
		-

4000		8 asphalt fragments
1880	N2950/E250	1 possible quartzite FCR – 54.7 grams
		1 reddish quartz primary chip
1001	N2050/E275	1 tannish-gray quartzite secondary flake
1881	N2950/E275	1 white quartz secondary flake
1882	N2950/E300	1 white quartz secondary flake
1002	N2050/E225	1 red brick fragment – 6.0 grams
1883	N2950/E325	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1884	N2950/E375	1 quartzite FCR – 55.7 grams
1885	N2950/E400	1 white quartz secondary flake
1886	N2950/E425	2 red brick fragments – 73.6 grams
1887	N2950/E450	1 quartzite FCR – 45.1 grams
1888	N2950/E475	1 rose quartz primary pebble shatter
		1 quartzite FCR – 268.4 grams
		1 undecorated pearlware spall
1000	N2050/E500	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1889	N2950/E500	1 undecorated pearlware/whiteware spall
1000	N2050/E525	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1890	N2950/E525	1 shell-tempered undecorated prehistoric ceramic with reddish-brown paste, burnished
on		one side miss and condinglysions
		one side, mica and sand inclusions
		1 white quartz primary shatter 4 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1891	N2950/E550	1 rose quartz primary flake
1091	N2930/E330	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1892	N2950/E575	1 white quartz secondary chunk
1893	N2950/E600	1 white quartz secondary chunk 1 white quartz tertiary flake
1073	N2930/E000	2 red brick fragments – 3.5 grams
1894	N2950/E625	1 white quartz secondary chunk
1074	112930/E023	1 rose quartz secondary shatter
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1895	N2950/E650	1 white quartz tertiary chip
1075	112730/L030	1 coal slag piece – 5.6 grams
		2 possible daub fragments – 7.7 grams
		110 red brick fragments – 127.8 grams
1896	N2950/E675	2 red brick fragments – 9.0 grams
1897	N2950/E700	1 white quartz secondary chip
1077	112/30/2700	4 oyster shell fragments – 1.9 grams
		3 red brick fragments – 1.6 grams
1898	N2950/E725	1 reddish heat-altered chert FCR – 99.5 grams
		1 colorless flat glass, possibly window glass
		5 red brick fragments – 106.4 grams
1899	N2950/E750	13 red brick fragments – 11.1 grams
1900	N2950/E775	1 whitish with some pink quartz primary chunk
		1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, undecorated
		1 red brick fragment – 78.0 grams
1901	N2950/E800	7 red brick fragments – 13.9 grams
1902	N2950/E825	1 oyster shell, 2.4 grams
		2 charcoal fragments, <1.0 grams
		9 brick fragments, 19.4 grams
1903	N2950/E850	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 white quartz fragment, possible lithic
		3 oyster shell fragments, 17.4 grams

		5 brick fragments, 1.2 grams
1904	N2950/E1100	3 asphalt fragments
1905	N2950/E1125	1 brick fragment, 1.8 grams
1906	N2950/E1150	2 brick fragments, 51.9 grams
1907	N2950/E1175	1 daub fragment, <1.0 grams
1908	N2950/E1250	1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 possible English brown stoneware body sherd, incised decoration
		5 brick fragments, 1.3 grams
1909	N2950/E1275	1 plastic covered metal wire
		11 brick fragments, 6.9 grams
		2 soft pink/purple brick, 1.6 grams
1910	N2950/E1300	2 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 thin light olive green tinted curved glass fragment, highly crizzled and lightly patinated
		3 amber colored bottle glass fragments, appears modern
		3 unidentified nail fragments
		1 possible wire nail, length, 2.5 inches
		28 coal/metal slag, 46.2 grams
		7 brick fragments, 8.3 grams
1911	N2975/E025	1 wire nail, round head, 3.1 inches long
1711	11271312023	22 cinder gravel pieces – 237.4 grams
1912	N2975/E225	1 white quartz primary chip
1913	N2975/E250	1 shell-tempered undecorated prehistoric ceramic with reddish-brwon paste on one side
1713	112713/E230	and brownish paste on the other, with sand and gravel inclusions
		1 possible quartzite FCR – 7.8 grams
		13 charcoal pieces – 1.7 grams
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1914	N2975/E275	1 white quartz tertiary chip
1714	11/29/3/15/13	1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		1 yellowish-white quartz secondary flake
		1 yellowish-brown secondary chert flake
		3 red brick fragments – 14.2 grams
1915	N2975/E300	1 yellowish-white quartz primary core fragment
1913	N2973/E300	
1916	N2075/E225	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1910	N2975/E325	1 quartzite FCR – 123.5 grams 9 red brick fragments – 14.6 grams
1017	N2075/E275	
1917	N2975/E375	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1918	N2975/E400	1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		1 white quartz secondary flake
		1 possible quartzite FCR – 13.5 grams
1010	N2075/E425	2 red brick fragments – 8.5 grams
1919	N2975/E425	1 white quartz tertiary chip
1000	NO075/E450	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment
1920	N2975/E450	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1921	N2975/E475	1 purplish-gray chert primary core fragment, possible heat-altered
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
1000	N2075/7500	2 red brick fragments – 1.2 grams
1922	N2975/E500	7 red brick fragments – 6.1 grams
1923	N2975/E525	1 rose quartz primary chip
1001	NO.055 7550	2 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1924	N2975/E550	3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram
1925	N2975/E575	1 white quartz primary chunk
		1 reddish-purple chert tertiary shatter
		1 possible FCR – 11.4 grams
1025	NO. 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	13 red brick fragments – 30.1 grams
1926	N2975/E600	1 white quartz secondary chip

		1 white quartz tertiary flake 1 possible FCR – 249.0 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 2.9 grams
1927	N2975/E625	1 pinkish-white quartz primary chunk
		1 white quartz tertiary flake
		1 red brick fragment – 18.2 grams
1928	N2975/E650	1 white quartz secondary chunk
		1 crystal quartz secondary chip
		1 coal slag piece – 3.8 grams
		1 red brick fragment – 3.6 grams
1929	N2975/E700	9 red brick fragments – 8.7 grams
1930	N2975/E725	1 purplish quartzite tertiary flake
		1 heat-altered chert primary chunk – 6.6 grams
		1 coal piece - <1.0 gram
		2 red brick fragments – 49.5 grams
1931	N2975/E750	16 red brick fragments – 38.4 grams
1932	N2975/E775	1 crystal quartz tertiary flake
		9 red brick fragments – 20.2 grams
1933	N2975/E800	8 red brick fragments – 7.8 grams
1934	N2975/E850	3 brick fragments, 1.9 grams
1935	N2975/E1125	1 tin glaze earthenware body sherd, no decoration, glaze missing on one side
		1 oyster shell fragment, 1.0 grams
		1 brick fragment, 0.8 grams
1936	N2975/E1175	1 white quartz secondary flake
1937	N2975/E1200	1 tertiary quartz flake
1938	N2975/E1225	1 white quartz tertiary flake
1939	N2975/E1250	2 white quartz secondary flakes
		5 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		1 wire nail, head missing
1940	N2975/E1275	18 brick fragments, 12.2 grams
1941	N2975/E1300	1 white quartz core fragment
		4 modern coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds (two rims, one base)
		1 unidentified nail fragment
		1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams
		15 coal/coal slag, 19.1 grams
10.10	N/2000/F/200	8 brick fragments, 12.7 grams
1942	N3000/E300	3 UID nail fragments
		3 possible daub pieces – 6.8 grams
		6 pieces of dark gray slate – 181.6 grams
		1 brick bat (4 1/8"W x 2 ¹ /4"H x ?L) possibly handmade – 1,221.7 grams
1042	N2000/E250	73 red brick fragments – 561.3 grams
1943	N3000/E350	4 oyster shell fragments – 4.0 grams
1944	N3000/E375	1 brown paste, shell tempered prehistoric sherd, possibly cord marked
		1 primary quartz flake
1945	N3000/E425	1 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 fossil rock – 10.5 grams
1943	N3000/E423	4 red brick fragments – 2.8 grams
1946	N3000/E450	3 red brick fragments – 1.0 gram
1940		1 coal slag piece – 2.7 gram
174/	N3000/E475	3 red brick fragments – 1.6 grams
1948	N3000/E500	1 dark brown paste, sand tempered prehistoric sherd
1940	113000/L300	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 red brick fragments – 1.5 grams
1949	N3000/E550	2 brown paste, sand tempered prehistoric sherds, red on 1 side, blackened on 1 side,
1247	113000/E330	mend
		nicità

		1 secondary chert fragment
		1 red brick fragment – 2.2 grams
1950	N3000/E575	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartzite secondary flake
		5 oyster shell fragments – 5.5 grams
		7 daub pieces – 3.5 grams
1951	N3000/E600	1 quartz primary flake
		1 quartzite FCR – 43.2 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 1.1 grams
1952	N3000/E625	1 quartz secondary flake
1953	N3000/E650	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1954	N3000/E700	1 quartzite FCR – 78.2 grams
		1 heat-treated chert chunk
1955	N3000/E725	1 quartz tertiary flake
		3 coal pieces – 2.0 grams
		2 red brick fragments – 3.3 grams
1956	N3000/E750	1 daub piece - <1.0 gram
10.55	N. 2000 (F) = = = =	12 red brick fragments – 10.5 grams
1957	N3000/E775	2 UID square nail fragments, 1 with UID head, 1 with "T" head
1050	N2000/E000	9 red brick fragments – 18.5 grams
1958	N3000/E800	3 quartz tertiary flake
		2 coal fragments
1050	N3000/E825	16 brick fragments, 18.9 grams
1959	N3000/E823	3 coal fragments 4.0 grams 2 brick fragments, 4.0 grams
1960	N3000/E850	1 Rhemish gray salt glaze stoneware body sherd with cobalt blue molded design possible
1900	N3000/L630	holloware
		2 brick fragments, 17.0 grams
1961	N3000/E1100	1 white quartz secondary glake
1701	113000/E1100	1 Rhemish blue and gray stoneware body sherd
		2 brick fragments, 5.4 grams
1962	N3000/E1150	2 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 coal fragment, <1.0 grams
1963	N3000/E1175	1 white quartz secondary flake
		10 charcoal fragments, 1.1 grams
1964	N3000/E1200	1 secondary quartz flake
		1 coal fragment, 3.3 grams
1965	N3025/E625	3 quartz primary flakes
		1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram
		1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1966	N3025/E650	1 light brown paste, shell tempered prehistoric sherd
		1 possible quartz tertiary flake
		1 quartz tertiary shatter
		1 red brick fragment – 2.4 grams
1967	N3025/E675	1 quartz secondary flake
		1 quartz tertiary flake
10.50	N. 2025 (T. 200	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram
1968	N3025/E700	1 quartzite FCR – 46.0 grams
		1 coal piece – 1.4 grams
1060	N2025/E725	5 red brick fragments – 8.4 grams
1969	N3025/E725	1 coal piece - <1.0 gram 6 red brick fragments 12.6 grams
1970	N3025/E750	6 red brick fragments – 12.6 grams 1 Phonish gray salt glazad stonayyara body design, cabalt blue molded design, light gray
19/0	113023/E/30	1 Rhenish gray salt-glazed stoneware body design, cobalt blue molded design, light gray
		paste

1971	N3025/E775	5 daub pieces – 5.6 grams 13 red brick fragments – 20.0 grams 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartzite FCR – 66.8 grams 1 daub piece – 1.8 grams
1972	N3025/E800	3 red brick fragments - <1.0 gram 1 possible primary rose quartz chip 1 primary white quartz flake 1 modern bright green bottle glass 10 brick fragments, 31.5 grams
1973	N3025/E850	1 quartz tertiary flake 8 brick fragments, 3.7 grams
1974	N3025/E1100	1 unidentified square nail fragment, no head 1 coal fragment, 1.6 grams
1975	N3025/E1150	1 tan/pink quartzite fire-cracked rock, 1.4 grams 1 unidentified metal slag, 1.7 grams 1 coal, 2.0 grams
1976	N3025/E1175	1 white quartz biface 1 white quartz secondary flake
1977	N3050/E675	1 heat altered cobble – 433.2 grams 2 red brick fragments – 3.4 grams
1978	N3050/E700	5 red brick fragments – 3.2 grams
1979	N3050/E725	1 black paste, shell and sand-tempered prehistoric sherd
		1 thin, brown paste, shell and sand tempered prehistoric sherd 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 coal piece - <1.0 gram 8 red brick fragments - 11.0 grams
1980	N3050/E750	1 coal piece – 1.8 grams 1 oyster shell fragment - <1.0 gram 23 red brick fragments – 39.9 grams
1981	N3050/E775	1 secondary quartz core 1 piece of charcoal, <.01 grams 1"1883" Indian head penny 1 unidentified iron nail fragment 12 brick fragments, 12.0 grams
1982	N3050/E800	1 primary quartz cobble 1 shell tempered prehistoric ceramic, dark brown paste 1 fossil rock, 1.7 grams 17 brick fragments, 73.6 grams
1983	N3050/E825	6 brick fragments, 5.7 grams
1984	N3050/E025	1 creamware rim sherd, glaze missing on one side
170.	1,000,0,21100	1 tan/pink quartzite fire-cracked rock, 44.6 grams
1985	N3050/E1125	1 black chert cobble fragment 1 tan/pink fire-cracked rock, 174.0 grams
1986	N3050/E1150	1 possible burnt brick fragment, 28.0 grams 2 crystal quartz tertiary flakes 1 unidentified square nail fragment
1007	N2050/E1175	2 coal fragments, 2.1 grams
1987 1988	N3050/E1175 N3075/E625	1 wire nail, three inches long 1 projectile point fragment, distal portion
1700	1 13 U / 3/EU23	4 red brick fragments – 51.1 grams
1989	N3075/E650	1 charcoal fragment - <1.0 gram 3 red brick fragments - 1.2 grams
1990	N3075/E675	1 quartz tertiary flake

		5 red brick fragments – 16.9 grams
1991	N3075/E700	1 quartz secondary shatter
		1 quartz tertiary flake
1992	N3075/E725	1 red brick fragment - <1.0 gram 1 possible red pantile – 22.7 grams
1992	N3073/E723	5 red brick fragments – 5.3 grams
1993	N3075/E750	1 secondary white quartz flake
1773	113073/E730	1 shell tempered prehistoric ceramic, reddish brown paste with sand and mica inclusions
		2 fragments of coal, 1.5 grams
		25 brick fragments, 69.5 grams
1994	N3075/E775	1 shell and sand tempered prehistoric ceramic with a pebble inclusions and two incised
		lines on one side, reddish brown paste on that side, brown on other
		1 light blue flat glass modern possibly window
		1 possible daub fragment, 1.6 grams
		10 brick fragments, 4.6 grams
1995	N3075/E825	2 blue transfer printed whiteware body sherds, heat altered, glaze on two sides, possibly
		part of a plate, possible oriental motif
		1 piece of coal, 1.4 grams
1996	N3100/E750	2 brick fragments, <1.0 grams
1990	N3100/E/30	1 possible quartzite fir cracked rock, 22.8 grams 1 primary quartz chip
		2 secondary quartz flake
		1 piece coal, <1.0 grams
		22 brick fragments, 46.3 grams
1997	N3100/E775	1 coal/coal slag fragment, 4.0 grams
		18 brick fragments, 61.1 grams
1998	N3100/E800	2 fragments charcoal, 1.0 grams
		5 brick fragments, 2.8 grams
1999	N3100/E1125	1 yellow quartz core fragment
		2 brick fragments, 3.5 grams
2000	N3100/E1150	1 brick fragment, <1.0 grams
2001	N3100/E1175	3 yellow and gray chert shatter
2002 2003	N3125/E725 N3125/E750	11 brick fragments, 13.6 grams
2003	N3123/E/30	1 tertiary white quartz flake 1 charcoal, <1.0 grams
		26 brick fragments, 21.3 grams
2004	N3125/E775	5 brick fragments, 15.9 grams
2005	N3125/E1125	1 white quartz tertiary flake
		2 oyster shell fragments, 0.9 grams
2006	N3125/E1150	1 ten quartz primary flake
		1 white quartz chunk
2007	N3125/E1175	1 white quartz secondary shatter
		1 tan quartz chunk
• • • •		1 brick fragment, 0.5 grams
2008	N3150/E725	1 piece coal, <1.0 grams
2000	N2150/E750	36 brick fragments, 49.5 grams
2009	N3150/E750	15 brick fragments, 9.7 grams
2010	N3150/E1150	2 quartzite fire-cracked rock, tan/pink, 125.4 grams 2 brick fragments, 5.7 grams
2011	N3175/E725	1 quartz tertiary flake
2011	113113/11/23	1 chert secondary flake
		1 fire-cracked rock, 57 grams
		1 bone fragment
		31 brick fragments, 40.9 grams
2012	N3175/E1175	1 oyster shell fragment, <1.0 grams

		01.116
2012	N2200/E1200	9 brick fragments, 24.7 grams
2013	N3200/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 plastic-coated thin wire
2014	N3225/E1200	1 fire-cracked rock
		1 dressed stone - buff-colored, about ½ inch thick
		3 coal pieces - 2.4 grams
2015	N3250/E1200	1 oyster shell fragment - <1 gram
2016	N3250/E1225	1 quartz secondary flake
		9 red brick fragments - 24.7 grams
2017	N3275/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
		6 heat-altered chert flakes
2018	N3275/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 pearlware body sherd with possible brown annular design
		7 red brick fragments
2019	N800/E1100	1 probably fossil coral
2020	N825/E1150	1 iron door hinge, 1 3/4 inches long, with 3 nail holes in it
		1 red brick fragment, <.1 grams
2021	N825/E1175	1 square-cut nail fragment with a wrought head
2022	N1400/E1825	6 coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
2022	111 100/E1023	1 medium olive green bottle glass fragment - scratched surface
		4 orange brick fragments - 2.9 fragments
2023	N1400/E1850	1 coarse earthenware flower pot sherd
2023	111400/L1030	1 colorless bottle glass fragment - 20 th century
		1 colorless window glass fragment - 20 tentury 1 colorless window glass fragment - 20 th century
		2 tar and asphalt fragments - 2.9 grams
2024	N1.675/E1975	1 concrete chunk - 102.1 grams
2024	N1675/E1875	2 orange brick fragments
2025	N1 655 /51000	2 red brick fragments
2025	N1675/E1900	1 quartz secondary flake
		7 coarse earthenware flowerpot sherds
		2 colorless window glass - 20 th century
		4 orange brick fragments - 5.9 grams
2026	N1675/E1925	2 orange brick fragments - 1.6 grams
		1 overfired brick fragment with glaze - 55.8 grams
2027	N1700/E975	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock - 32 grams
		5 red brick fragments, 3.7 grams
2028	N1975/E1275	1 brick fragment, overfired - 2.4 grams
2029	N2259/E1275	3 brick fragments - 5.4 grams
2030	N2300/E875	1 quartz tertiary flake
2031	N2325/E1025	1 quartz secondary flake
2032	N3300/E1200	1 quartz tertiary flake
2033	N3300/E1225	1 quartz tertiary flake
		1 oyster shell - <1 gram
		1 coal piece - <1 gram
		8 red brick fragments - 13.4 grams
		1 aluminum pop tab
2034	N1425/E1875	1 copper alloy UID object - thin, 1 inch wide, with ridge down the center
		3 orange brick fragments - 2.9 grams
2035	N2800/E1525	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, shell-tempered salmon colored paste with sand and
2033	112000/111323	mica inclusions
		2 white quartz secondary flakes
		1 possible fossil rock
		2 asphalt fragments
2026	N2800/E1550	•
2036	N2800/E1550	2 prehistoric pottery body sherds, shell-tempered, red-orange colored paste on one side,
		gray black colored on other. Sand, black, an mica inclusions

2 yellow quartz tertiary shatters	
2 white quartz tertiary flakes	
1 red heat-altered quartzite fragment, worked	
1 tan/pink quartzite fire-cracked rock, 20.3 gram	ıs
2037 N2800/E1575 1 white quartz core fragment	
1 white quartz tertiary flake	
2038 N2800/E1600 2 oyster shell fragments, <1.0 grams	

APPENDIX 7:Key Personnel Qualifications

Curriculum Vitae

Julia Ann King

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., 1990, American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

M.A., 1981, Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

B.A., 1978, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

1986 to present: Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1996 to present: Chief of Archaeological Services, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.

1987 to 1996: Administrator of Research, Southern Maryland Regional Center, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

1994 Fellow in Landscape Architecture Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University, Washington, D.C. *Project: "Landscape and the Use of History in 19th Century America."*

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

- 1997 Tobacco, Innovation, and Economic Persistence in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. *Agricultural History*.
- 1996 'The Transient Nature of All Things Sublunary': Romanticism, History and Ruins in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. In R.Yamin and K. Bescherer-Metheny, eds., *Case Studies in Landscape Archaeology: Methods and Meanings*. University of Tennessee Press.
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- 1988 A Comparative Midden Analysis of a Seventeenth Century Household and Inn in St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 22(2):17-39.
- 1984 Ceramic Variability in Seventeenth Century St. Augustine, Florida. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):75-82.
- with Bruce W. Bevan and Robert J. Hurry
- 1993 Geophysical Surveys at Historic Period Cemeteries: An Example from the Plains, Mechanicsville, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 27(3):4-16.

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EDUCATION:

University of Florida, Gainesville M.A. Anthropology 1993 University of Maryland, College Park B.A. Anthropology 1981

CURRENT POSITION:

Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist/Administrator of Research, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland Historical Trust. Duties involve supervising the state's Regional Archaeology Center and the museum's Research Program, which includes staff supervision (Asst. Regional Archaeologist, Calvert County Historic Preservation Specialist, archaeological crew), budget administration, archaeological project management, oversight of Calvert County Historic Preservation Program, review of compliance projects and preparation of scopes-of-work, organizing the JPPM Research Library, providing public outreach services, and supporting the Museum's education and exhibits programs. Supervisor: Julia King, Chief of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, JPPM.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS:

- "Lord Baltimore and the Meaning of Brick Architecture in 17th-Century Maryland." Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1997 The Life of a Rogue and a Prince: Archaeology at Lord Baltimore's Mattapany. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Md. (with Julia A. King)
- 1994 Community and Boundaries in the 17th Century Chesapeake. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Vancouver, B.C.

(with Henry M. Miller)

An Archaeological Survey of the Fisher's Road Science Building Area (18 ST1-23 & 1-265), St. Mary's City, MD. Ms. on file, Maryland Historical Trust.

(with Kathleen Deagan)

St. Augustine and the La Florida Colony: New Life-styles in a New Land. In First Encounters: Spanish Explorations in the Caribbean and the United States, 1492-1570. Edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Susan Milbraith. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, FL.

APPENDIX 8:
National Archeological Database Form