

Phase II Archaeological Investigations of 18ST233 and 18ST329 Aboard Webster Field Annex Naval Air Station, Patuxent River St. Mary's County, Maryland

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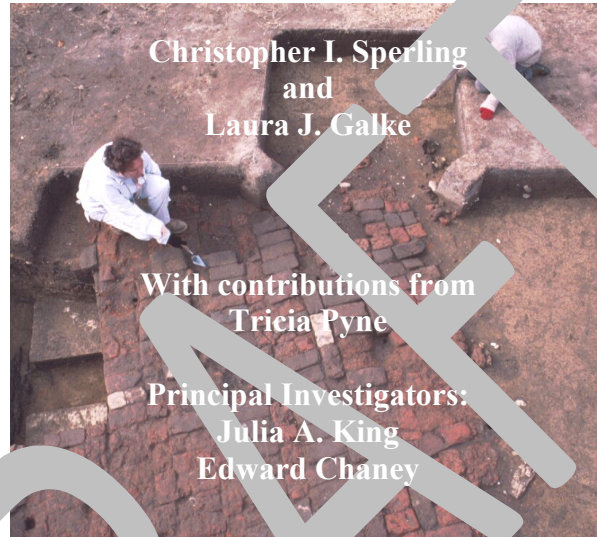
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DRAFT
Phase II Archaeological Investigations
of 18ST233 and 18ST329
Aboard Webster Field Annex
Naval Air Station, Patuxent River
St. Mary's County, Maryland



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Cover: Excavation of brick floor, 18ST329. Tour group views excavations at 18ST233.

Abstract

This report presents the results of Phase II archaeological investigations undertaken at two colonial sites, 18ST233 and 18ST329, located aboard the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Webster Field Annex (NAS WFA), in St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Testing of the two sites was conducted in partial fulfillment of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The project was undertaken by the Southern Maryland Regional Center at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, in cooperation with the Natural and Cultural Resources Branch of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the Naval Air Station Patuxent River (NAS PAX). Funding for this project was provided by a grant from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management Program.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the level of integrity and the research potential of these two sites. This information will be used for resources management decisions. Fieldwork was conducted from March through October 2000. Field methods for this study consisted of the excavation of 20 five-by-five-foot archaeological test units at 18ST233 and 19 units at 18ST329, for a total of 39 test units. The plowzone was removed from all test units, and all features below the plowzone were recorded. One feature at each site was selected for testing based upon the likelihood of recovering important data regarding the temporal affiliation and function of each site. Feature soils were removed stratigraphically in order to assess the integrity of the feature and/or the impact of disturbances upon it. Materials retained from the plowzone and from the features have slightly altered our understanding of the two sites. There were 619,049 artifacts recovered from 18ST233, while 95,385 were found at 18ST329. Site 18ST233 dates to the mid seventeenth century; 18ST329 dates from the late seventeenth to mid eighteenth century. The presence of intact, stratified cultural features on both sites indicated a high level of integrity and, therefore, great research potential. Additionally, the identification of at least three historic grave shafts on 18ST233 mandates that special resource management initiatives be considered.

This project resulted in a better understanding of the sites examined. In 18ST233, speculation as to the dates of occupation was resolved through the recovery of numerous diagnostic artifacts. This site was occupied during the earliest period of European settlement in Maryland, in the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century. Original identification of this site was based on a faint scatter of potentially early colonial artifacts. Testing exposed the material richness of this site, demonstrating the footprint of early colonial occupations. The discovery of grave shafts during the testing is significant as it locates previously unrecorded human remains. Additionally, the identification of these graves may have major repercussions on future development and resource management in the area.

Although 18ST329 has been investigated several times, Phase II testing on this site yielded new and unexpected results that affected previous interpretations. Relying on broad-scale historical research and upon conservative analysis of previously recovered artifacts, a late seventeenth to mid eighteenth century occupational range was assigned to this site.

Acknowledgments

The Webster Field Project would not have been possible without the assistance of many individuals. First and foremost is the Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Captain Patrick Hovatter. In addition, the staff of the Cultural and Natural Resources Branch of the Department of Public Works at NASPAX, led by Kyle Rambo and Douglas Lister, secured project financing through the Defense Legacy Fund. In addition, they provided much needed logistical support (arranging permits, communicating with Navy personnel, etc.). Pat Woodburn and John Connelly of the Webster Field Annex also enthusiastically assisted the project, providing additional logistical support, pylons for crew safety, and lumber for feature protection, as well as detailed information about past activities at the installation. Joan Phillips was exceptionally helpful in assisting with news reporters and other public relation issues.

The administrative staff at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum – particularly Michael Smolek, Denise America, Norma Burke, and Sharon Raftery -- deserve thanks for making sure that the crew was hired and paid, and equipment was ordered. Mike Smolek also provided insights about his previous archaeological work at Webster Field. .

Special acknowledgment must be given to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (SOAN) at St. Mary's College of Maryland. Of particular note are the Department Chair, Dr. William Roberts, who allowed the Webster Field Project crew to use the SOAN Laboratory at the college, and Dr. Daniel Ingersoll and Dr. Julia A. King who secured the use of the lab. The administrative staff of this department, in particular Sandra Robbins, was very generous with their time and resources; this assistance allowed this project to have a successful conclusion.

The complexity of the sites and rarity of the artifacts mandated consultation with recognized experts. Tim Riordan and Silas Hurry (Historic St. Mary's City) assisted with the interpretation of features and materials. Willie Graham (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Raymond Cannetti were consulted on architectural issues. Beverly Straube helped to classify early historic ceramics.

This project could not have been completed without the field archaeologists who actually performed the excavations and artifact processing. The project staff included Keith Heinrich, Jennifer Kehs, Paula Mask, and Stephanie Taleff. Personnel working on other Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum projects also aided with excavation, and included Chad Long, Michael Emery, and Melanie Allred. A number of additional volunteers also assisted with the fieldwork, including Scott Lawrence, Molly Quast, and Nathan Rotruck.

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this project was to conduct limited Phase II Archaeological Investigations at two sites, 18ST233 and 18ST329, aboard the Patuxent River Naval Air Station's Webster Field Annex (WFA) in St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Maryland (Figure 1). Both Sites had been identified during previous archaeological investigations at WFA, and both are located in an area known locally as the Old Chapel Field (Figure 2). The sites are found on a tract of land known historically as St. Inigoes Manor. This portion of St. Inigoes Manor was owned by the Society of Jesus, or its agents, from c.1636 until 1942 when it was sold to the United States Navy. The specific goals of the project were to:

1. Test the interpretation of Galke and Loney (2000:110-117) that an early 17th century component survives within the boundaries of 18ST233;
2. Recover samples of artifacts from 18ST233 and 18ST329 to identify the precise dates of occupation;
3. Collect spatial data from 18ST233 and 18ST329 to investigate site composition and organization, and to develop interpretations of how these sites were used and by whom;
4. Test a brick floor area previously discovered by Pogue (1984) to determine the nature, temporal affiliation, and function of this architectural feature.

Site 18ST233 was confirmed to include an early 17th century occupation (c1636-1660) that may represent the remains of the Jesuits St. Inigoes House or, less likely, the remains of a fort known to have stood on the St. Inigoes Manor property. The richness and diversity of the artifacts suggested that this site was occupied by the relatively well-off Jesuit missionaries who had come to Maryland as one of the colony's investors.

At 18ST329, investigations suggested that the site was occupied during the late 17th century, dating from at least the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Tobacco pipe evidence suggested that specialized activities may have occurred here even earlier. The richness of the recovered artifacts suggested that this site was occupied by Jesuit priests. A cellar-set building, possibly used as a diary with surviving wooden studs and sills, was also discovered.

The project was conducted under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward Chaney. Christopher I. Sperling served as the project archaeologist, and field and laboratory supervisor.

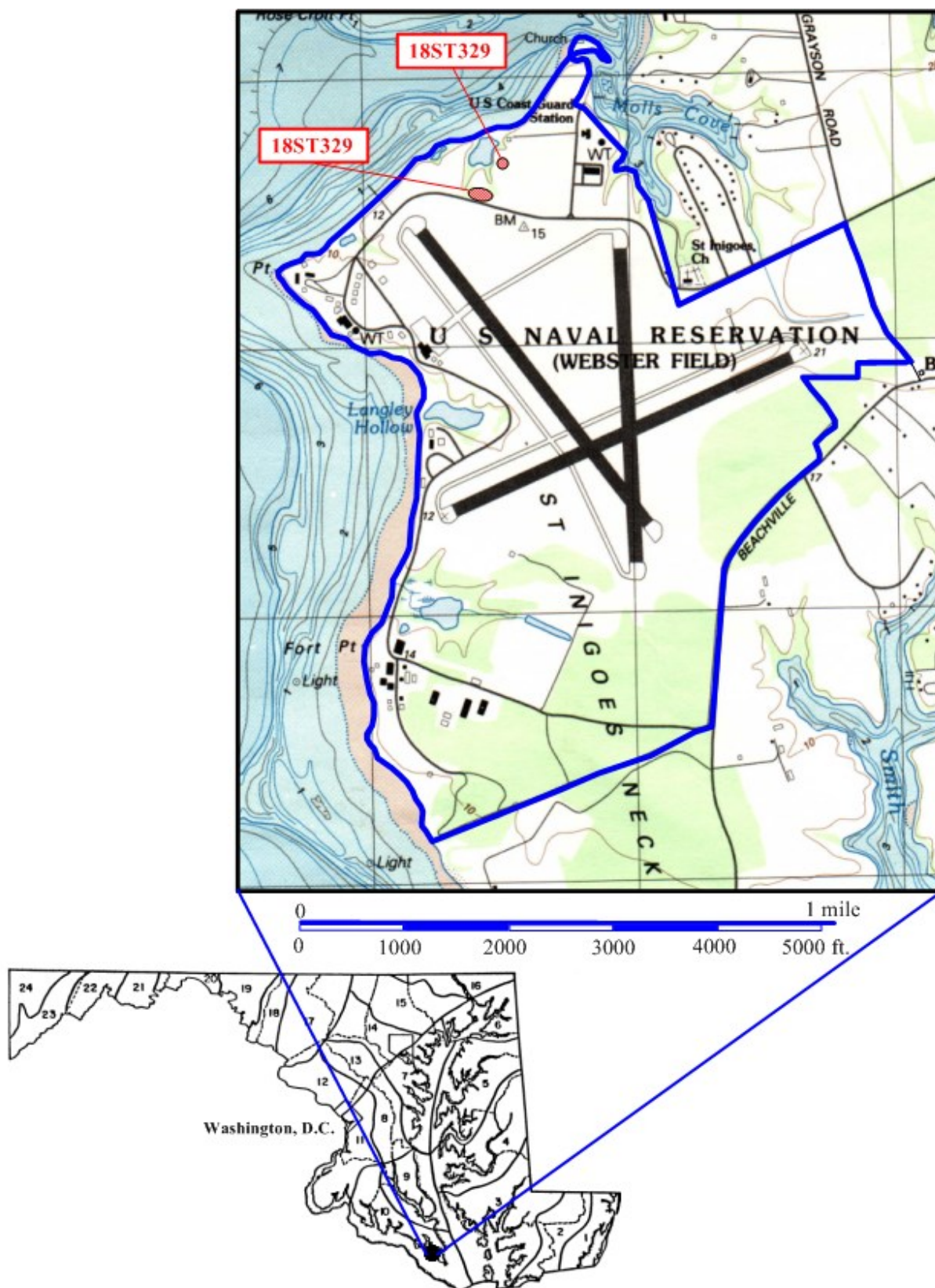


Figure 1. Project Location (USGS St. Marys City, MD. quadrangle, 1987).

2.0 Project Area Description

Archaeological sites 18ST233 and 18ST329 are located in close proximity at northern end of Webster Field Annex (Figure 1). Site 18ST329 is bound to the north by Scholar's Pond and by the ravines leading to the pond. To the west, a gravel access road to the antenna building serves as a boundary and corresponds well with the western distribution of eighteenth century artifacts. The site extends approximately 500 feet eastward from this road; the eastern boundary is defined by an abrupt decline in the number of artifacts. Villa Road acts as the southern boundary but, this is arbitrary since previous investigations have well established that early eighteenth century artifacts and features exist well south of Villa Road. This area has been given its own site number, 18ST330, although it is contemporaneous with 18ST329. Vegetation within 18ST329 consists primarily of manicured grass with a double row of planted loblolly pines in the western half of the site. The grasses and pines are relatively modern, less than fifty years. Prior to this, the site was used agriculturally. Other disturbances include a water line along the northern border, and power lines, running north/south, which roughly bisect the site.

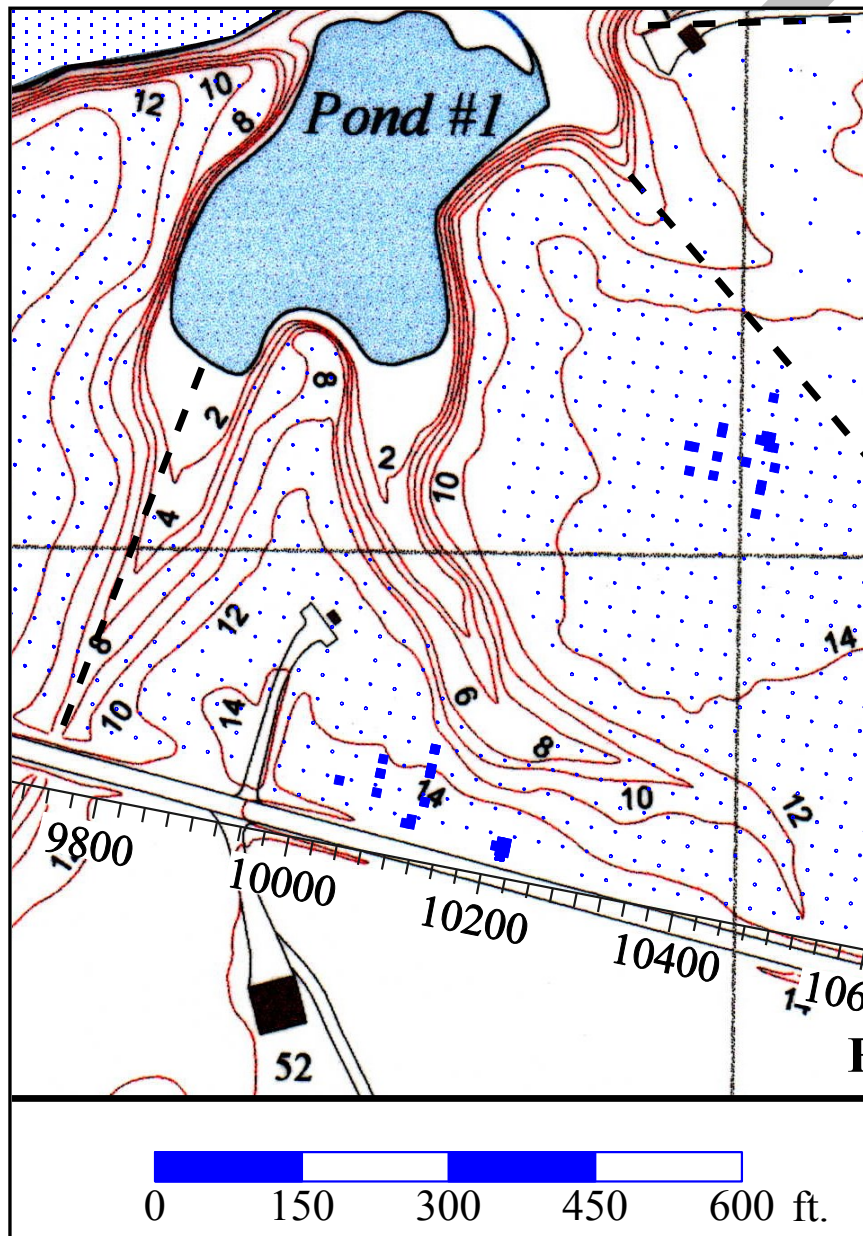


Figure 2. Close up of project location, showing 1996 shovel test locations and 2000 Phase II test unit locations.

The site extends approximately 500 feet eastward from this road; the eastern boundary is defined by an abrupt decline in the number of artifacts. Villa Road acts as the southern boundary but, this is arbitrary since previous investigations have well established that early eighteenth century artifacts and features exist well south of Villa Road. This area has been given its own site number, 18ST330, although it is contemporaneous with 18ST329. Vegetation within 18ST329 consists primarily of manicured grass with a double row of planted loblolly pines in the western half of the site. The grasses and pines are relatively modern, less than fifty years. Prior to this, the site was used agriculturally. Other disturbances include a water line along the northern border, and power lines, running north/south, which roughly bisect the site.

Site 18ST233 occupies the field north of 18ST329 (Figures 1, 2). This site was bound to the

north by St. Inigoes Creek and to the west by Scholar's Pond. However, these limits incorporate both the historic and prehistoric components. The center of the historic occupation investigated during this project lies approximately 450 feet due south from St. Inigoes Creek, and 250 feet east of Scholar's Pond (Figure 2). The historic component extended from this point approximately 100-150 feet in any direction. Site 18ST233 was under cultivation as part of the Agricultural Outlease program. It has likely been cultivated for most, if not all, of the past 250 years. For several years, the farmer has used sludge, a byproduct of the treatment of human waste, in this field. This additive may be of concern as it alters the chemistry of the soils. Additionally, a power line crosses the field west of the historic component. This corridor may have impacted one or more of the prehistoric components, however it had no effect on the area currently under study.

2.1 Climate

The area around NAS WFA has a continental climate. Seasons are well defined, but the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River moderate temperature extremes. Peak summer high temperatures in St. Mary's County average 89°F, while the coldest winter minimums average 23°F. Annual precipitation averages 41 inches, although droughts can happen in any month. Winds are generally out of the west and northwest, except in the warmer months when they tend to be southerly (Gibson 1978:2-3).

2.2 Geology-Soils-Hydrology

NAS WFA is located on a low, flat plain composed of thick, marine-deposited layers of unconsolidated sand, silt, clay, and gravel overlying a deep, crystalline bedrock (Schmidt 1993:39; Vokes 1961:45). The gravels include a number of different mineral types. For example, quartz, quartzite, and chert were found in gravel pits at many Southern Maryland locations. All three of these lithic materials were used for prehistoric tools. Maryland's Coastal Plain also has iron ore deposits, which were mined from the 1700s to the early 1900s, and clay, which was used to make brick, terra cotta, and pottery (Schmidt 1993:121). Tidal marshes are periodically covered by water. Their soils are sand or clay, which in places can be peaty or mucky, making them unsuitable for farming, pasture, or forests (Gibson 1978:40). NAS WFA also contains disturbed areas where the soil is composed of fill dirt.

The St. Mary's River and St. Inigoes Creek, which border NAS WFA, are brackish and tidal. Another small tidal stream crosses the southern portion of the facility. There are also two freshwater ponds on the base.

The soils mapped for 18ST329 and 18ST233 fall into the Matapeake-Mattapex-Sassafras Association. The soils of this association are generally well suited to most cultivated crops. Specifically, the Mattapex Fine Sandy Loam (MtA) is mapped for 18ST329. This soil occurs on 0-2 percent slope and is characterized by a seasonally high water table. Soils encountered during fieldwork on 18ST329 generally conform to the soils mapped for the area. The exception is immediately along Villa Road where obviously imported gravels were lain.

Site 18ST233 falls between the Matapeake Silt Loam (MnA) and the Mattapex Silt Loam (MuA). Both soil types occur in area of little or no slope (0-2%). Therefore, the risk of erosion is low. Both silt loams are well suited to cultivated crops; tobacco yields are high in both soils. A major difference between the two soils is the color of the A_p, or plowzone layer, which is lighter in the Matapeake than Mattapex series. The soils noted for 18ST233 during this project conform

more closely with the Mattpex silt loam, if only based on the darkness of the soils. These soils have been enriched by agricultural activities that continue to this day.

2.3 Flora-Fauna

NAS WFA contains nine different types of vegetative micro-environments: hardwood forest, pine forest, pine-hardwood forest, coastal, marsh, shrub, open field, agricultural, and developed areas (Douglas Lister, personal communication 1997). The woodlands are part of the Basket Oak-Loblolly Pine Forest Association. These forests support red maple, sweet and black gum, American holly, oaks, sweetbay magnolia, greenbriers, poison ivy, blueberries, and Virginia creeper, among other plants (Brush *et al.* 1976). When left undisturbed, the Othello-Mattapex Association soils at NAS WFA can support red oak, poplar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine, white pine, and red maple (Gibson 1978:40). Corings taken at nearby St. Mary's City suggest that the area's forest composition has been stable for the last 5,000 years (Kraft and Brush 1981). The tidal marsh areas support marsh grasses, sedges, and a few other salt-tolerant herbs and low shrubs (Gibson 1978:40). Others plants noted during the archaeological survey included paw paw trees, great ragweed, goldenrod and seaside goldenrod, silverrod, black-eyed susan, forget-me-not, wild aster, common reed, marsh straw sedge, narrow-leafed cattail, honeysuckle, common dandelion, red and white clover, and common buttercup. In the northern portion of NAS WFA, there are stands of Osage orange, which was popular in the early 1900s as a living fence because of its thorns (Charles Davis, personal communication 1996).

The soils of NAS WFA are good for grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, wild herbaceous upland plants, and wetland food plants (Gibson 1978:60-63). The main crops currently grown include corn, hay, wheat, and soybeans (Robert Neil Norris, personal communication 1997). Southern Maryland is known for tobacco production, and NAS WFA contains soils well suited for its cultivation (Gibson 1978).

NAS WFA supports a large variety of animals, including both game and non-game species. Among these are deer, rabbit, red and gray fox, opossum, raccoon, and gray squirrel. The wetlands sustain muskrat, otter, mink, and a variety of geese, ducks, and shorebirds (Douglas Lister, personal communication 1997). Birds abound in the forests, shorelines, and meadows of the facility, and include turkey, quail, osprey, hawk, songbirds, and many others. There is ethnohistoric evidence of black bear inhabiting St. Mary's County. This species is no longer present, but may have been a food source for Native American populations (Steponaitis 1986:55).

There are two freshwater ponds aboard NAS WFA, which are stocked with largemouth bass and bluegills (Douglas Lister, personal communication 1997). The St. Mary's River and St. Inigoes Creek have numerous types of fish and shellfish. These include black and red drum, striped bass, white perch, bluefish, sea trout, toadfish, crab, mussel, clam, and oyster (Chaney and Miller 1990:12; Lippson *et al.* 1979:143-146).

In the early 1800s, Brother Joseph Mobberly (Burwell 1995:8-10) described the plants and animals of St. Inigoes, which are largely the same as those found there today. He noted the presence of sweet and black gums, maple, sassafras, "pocimmon" (persimmon), hickory, chestnut, and white, red, black, and Spanish oaks. Fallow agricultural fields were covered with long leaf white pine, long leaf yellow pine, and spruce pine, which were used for firewood and fence rails. The clay soils of the interior uplands could only support plants such as dwarf whortleberry, black jack (scrub oak), and a "few scrubby chestnuts." Animals listed by Mobberly included rabbit, hare, fox, opossum, "rackoon," squirrel, mink, weasel, otter, and

muskrat. Birds included lark, quail, robin, blackbird, swan, seagulls, “brent” and wild geese, and various ducks. Aquatic fauna included perch, “aille-wives,” shad, rockfish, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel, catfish, herring, “fool fish” (filefish), flounder, “crocus” (croaker), drum, “Dollar fish” (probably harvest fish), sea trout, toad fish, shark, skate, eel, schools of porpoise or “sea hog,” “bay turtle,” and an abundance of “fine crabs and oysters.”

2.4 *Paleo-Environment.*

The last 12,000 years in Southern Maryland have been characterized by a changing climate and rising sea levels, which created new landforms such as bays, lagoons, and marshes (Wilke *et al.* 1981:20). These changes have greatly impacted the composition and distribution of the animal and plant communities that provided resources for prehistoric people (Reeve and Siegel 1996:4). Newly inundated areas created suitable environments for shellfish and other brackish-water fauna and flora, while interior rivers provided habitats for freshwater mussels and schooling fish (Barse 1988:9).

Although there is some disagreement about the time frame of these environmental changes, certain trends can be discerned. Recent research has indicated that sea levels in the Chesapeake Bay region rose an average of 4.3 feet per century between 10,000 years before present (B.P.) and 6,000 B.P., then slowed to an average rate of 0.65 foot per century between 5,000 B.P. and 1,000 B.P. In recent decades, the rate appears to have increased again (Dent 1995:83). Before being inundated by the rising sea, the St. Mary's River was a small freshwater stream flowing into the freshwater Potomac River (Smolek *et al.* 1983:8). By 7,000 B.P., the transformation of the St. Mary's River from fresh to tidal was apparently well under way (Dent 1995:84). The rising waters resulted in the creation of new wetlands in Southern Maryland (Barse 1988:8; Reeve *et al.* 1991:6). Increased salinity allowed anadromous fish and oysters to establish themselves in the lower Potomac between 6,000 B.P. and 5,000 B.P. (Reeve and Siegel 1996:8; Wilke *et al.* 1981:18). Over the last 12,000 years, the climate of the Middle Atlantic region has fluctuated between warmer, drier periods and cooler, wetter ones. By 3,000 B.P., the area's modern climate, cooler and wetter than the preceding era, had developed, although it was still occasionally interrupted by short, dry episodes (Reeve *et al.* 1991:8-10; Steponaitis 1986:103).

By 10,000 B.P., the predominantly spruce-pine forests of the Pleistocene era were being replaced by beech, birch, hemlock, and oak (Barse 1988:8; Pielou 1992:229). Deer and elk were abundant in the area. Between 9,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P., there was a succession of forests variously dominated by oak, hickory, pine, and chestnut. Deer populations decreased between 6,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P. as a complete climax forest was established. However, turkeys and nuts were abundant, providing food for prehistoric peoples. By 5,000 B.P., modern vegetative ecosystems appear to have been largely in place, although they were partially modified by fires set by Native Americans to clear land for agriculture and to improve forage for game (Barse 1988:8-9; Dent 1995:90; Reeve *et al.* 1991:10).

3.0 Background

Although the earliest era of human occupation in Southern Maryland is the Paleo-Indian Period, the earliest diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Old Chapel Field Phase II Investigation dated to the Middle Archaic Period. Therefore, only the background from those periods represented in the archaeological record of the two sites, 18ST233 and 18ST329, will be discussed. For a more complete description of human influence in Southern Maryland, consult the appropriate section in the Phase I Archaeological Investigations Aboard Webster Field Annex Report (Galke & Loney 2000:10-14).

3.1 Prehistoric Background

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

The Archaic Period is divided into three subperiods -- Early, Middle, and Late. A fourth subperiod, the Terminal Archaic, is sometimes added to this scheme. Each subperiod is defined by changes in lifeways, settlement patterns, and tools. The first archaeological evidence of human occupation of the Old Chapel Field area dates from the Middle Archaic.

3.1.1.1 Middle Archaic Period (8,000 B.P. - 6,000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic is characterized by the appearance of new projectile point types, as well as an increase in tool diversity. Atlatl weights, celts, adzes, grooved axes, and plant-processing tools such as mortars and pestles become more common. Settlement tended to center around inland swamps, with short-term camps in the upland areas. Group mobility and territory size are assumed to have reduced as populations increased (Dent 1995:176; Ebright 1992:34; Wanser 1982:84-5). The increased diversity of the Middle Archaic tool kit suggests that a wider range of environments and food resources was being exploited (Barse 1988:14).

There has been little systematic investigation of Middle Archaic sites in Southern Maryland. However, a number of Middle Archaic points have been found along the St. Mary's River, including a cache of rhyolite Morrow Mountain point preforms found at St. Mary's City (Reeve and Siegel 1996:8).

3.1.1.2 Late Archaic Period (6,000 B.P. - 3,000 B.P.).

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of a number of new projectile point types, which in Southern Maryland were most commonly made from locally available lithic materials. New technologies, such as the manufacture of steatite bowls, appeared for the first time. The steatite was quarried outside of Southern Maryland, possibly indicating the existence of long-distance trade networks. The large number of Late Archaic artifacts found in Southern Maryland suggests that this was an era of increasing population, although improved site preservation may partially bias this sample (Reeve and Siegel 1996:8). It has been argued that increased population led to a diversification of socio-ethnic groups and smaller territories, but the extent to which this occurred is unclear (Dent 1995:197; Reeve et al. 1991:35). Settlement appears to have been focused more on estuaries and freshwater streams (Barse 1988:14), although Wanser (1982:125-9) asserts that for central Southern Maryland the use of interior swamps continued. Increased exploitation of rich estuarine resources may have led to greater sedentism and more restricted seasonal movement by the end of the period (Barse 1988:14; Dent 1995:205; Reeve and Siegel 1996:8).

Estuarine resources included anadromous fish, shellfish, and waterfowl. The first oyster middens along the Potomac developed at this time (Reeve et al. 1991:35). Deer, small mammals, turkeys and other birds, fish, and turtles were all hunted, and nuts and other plant foods were extensively collected (Reeve and Siegel 1996:8).

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

The Woodland Period is subdivided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. The chronology described below follows the sequence set forth by Reeve and Siegel (1996) in their study of the Aud Site in the St. Mary's River drainage. This model is slightly modified from the chronology developed by Steponaitis (1986) and Reeve *et al.* (1991) for the lower Patuxent River basin. Their sequence differs somewhat from many of those developed elsewhere in the Chesapeake. For example, Steponaitis and Reeve *et al.* extend the Early Woodland further forward in time than many other researchers, largely because of the scarcity of Middle Woodland ceramics along the lower Patuxent River. Nevertheless, the temporal relationships between the various Woodland Period artifact types are consistent among most of the chronologies.

3.1.2.1 Early Woodland Period (3,000 B.P. - 1,800 B.P.).

The Early Woodland Period is characterized by the first appearance of pottery, which initially was tempered with steatite, schist, or other coarse rock. These early vessels, which were generally flat-bottomed and had lugs similar to the steatite bowls of the Late Archaic, are rare in Southern Maryland. They were replaced by crushed quartz-tempered Accokeek ware, which is more commonly found in Southern Maryland. A later ceramic type, sand-tempered Popes Creek ware, is placed variously in both the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. It is less abundant than Accokeek ware in the St. Mary's River drainage, and is rarely found along the lower Patuxent River. New projectile points, typically made of local stones, also appear during the Early Woodland (Reeve et al. 1991:36; Reeve and Siegel 1996:10-11).

Settlement around the Chesapeake during the Early Woodland was focused on riverine areas, with smaller seasonal camps found in the interior. The appearance of subterranean storage pits suggests that this was an era of increased sedentism (Dent 1995:230-231). Intensive exploitation of estuarine resources along the Potomac is suggested by the association between Accokeek ware and oyster shell middens (Reeve et al. 1991:36). There is some evidence for increased use of seed plants at this time, a practice that would later give rise to cultivated crops (Dent 1995:231).

3.1.2.2 Middle Woodland Period (1,800 B.P. - 900 B.P.).

The Middle Woodland Period was marked by the appearance of shell-tempered Mockley ceramics. Mockley ware was associated with Selby Bay projectile points, most commonly made of rhyolite. Late in the Middle Woodland, the smaller Jack's Reef points were introduced, and the use of rhyolite was greatly reduced. Tools made of bone were more common on Middle Woodland sites than on earlier ones, but this may be more a function of improved preservation rather than the increased use of bone (Dent 1995:240; Reeve and Siegel 1996:11).

The trend towards increased sedentism appears to have continued during the Middle Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1986:288). Potter (1993:100) used data from the Virginia portion of the lower Potomac River to suggest that during cooler months, groups would come together at medium and large estuarine sites to gather oysters. During the warmer months, family-sized groups dispersed to small coastal and interior sites. Models derived from sites elsewhere in the

Chesapeake are generally similar (Dent 1995:242). However, Reeve et al. (1991:38) proposed that small residential sites were occupied along estuarine areas from the fall to the spring, then abandoned in the summer for larger multi-band camps located upstream.

In addition to oysters, Middle Woodland peoples exploited a wide range of aquatic species. They also hunted terrestrial animals, with deer and turkey favored. Nuts have been recovered from many sites, and seed plants such as amaranth and chenopodia were intensively collected. Analysis of Middle Woodland human skeletal material suggests a carbohydrate-rich diet that was in transition from traditional hunting/foraging to agriculture (Dent 1995:243).

The lower Potomac River valley appears to have been less intensively occupied during the Middle Woodland Period than it was previously. In the St. Mary's River drainage, 15 sites from this time Period had been identified by 1996 (Reeve and Siegel 1996:11).

3.1.2.3 Late Woodland Period (950 B.P. - 350 B.P.).

The Late Woodland Period was characterized by the introduction of new ceramic types, which were often thinner and better made than their Middle Woodland predecessors. In St. Mary's County, the most common of these ceramics are the shell-tempered Townsend Series wares. After 700 B.P., grit and sand-tempered Potomac Creek and Moyaone wares appear in lesser quantities. It has been suggested that Potomac Creek pottery was produced by the Piscataway groups who lived further up the Potomac River. The Late Woodland also saw the introduction of the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the recovery of triangular arrowheads typically made of local stones. Bone tools, beads, and clay tobacco pipes are also common on Late Woodland sites (Dent 1995:244-249; Reeve and Siegel 1996:11-12).

During the Late Woodland Period the trend towards increased sedentism and political nucleation continued, although there was still some seasonal movement. Early in the period, settlement tended to occur in small, dispersed villages and hamlets. After 650 B.P., larger villages appeared, with outlying hamlets and resource procurement sites. Often these villages consisted of widely dispersed houses, although many were at least partially contained within palisades. The palisades suggest that warfare was common among Late Woodland groups, although they could also have functioned as symbolic enclosures. The villages were moved periodically, probably in response to the depletion of local resources such as firewood and fertile soil. Late Woodland sites were typically situated near large streams, often in areas with soil suitable for agriculture (Dent 1995:249-251; Reeve and Siegel 1996:11-12).

The Late Woodland peoples continued to exploit the same aquatic and terrestrial animal species as their predecessors, especially oysters and deer. They also continued to gather nuts and wild plants. The most significant change in Late Woodland foodways in the Chesapeake region was the development of agriculture. Corn, squash, and beans were all cultivated. The importance of domesticated crops in prehistoric diet is a matter of debate, with estimates ranging from a relatively insignificant component up to 75 percent of the subsistence base (Dent 1995:251-254). Potter (1993:143) suggests that reliance on agriculture increased along the Potomac River after 650 B.P.

John Smith did not note any Native American villages near the St. Mary's River when he explored the area in 1607, but when St. Mary's City was established in 1634, the English colonists moved into the village of Yeocomico. No other Indian settlement was reported in lower St. Mary's County at that time. The Yeocomico moved across the St. Mary's River, and within a few years had gone to Virginia.

3.2 Historical Background - By Tricia Pyne.

Founded in 1637 outside Maryland's first capital of St. Mary's City, in the southern portion of St. Mary's County, St. Inigoes played several distinct roles in the development of Maryland society. First, and most importantly, is the role played by the mission in the establishment of the Catholic Church in the British North American colonies. Long recognized as the "cradle of Catholicity" by historians of the U.S. Catholic Church, St. Inigoes was crucial in the development of what became known as the Maryland Catholic Tradition, a tradition that would shape and direct the church in North America until the end of the nineteenth century. On the immediate level, nine parishes would grow out of the Jesuits' work at St. Inigoes.

Second is the role played by the manor in the development of the county's local economy. Initially, St. Inigoes was acquired for supporting the mission through its revenues as a working plantation. Although the nature of the manor's role changed when it assumed responsibility for the spiritual care of the region's Catholic families, it remained one of the largest farms under cultivation in the county. This made it an important source of revenue and stability for the local economy, since the manor employed day laborers, leased tenant farms, and served as a business agent for area farmers. In the twentieth century, the Jesuits from St. Inigoes played a prominent role in the organization of four local cooperatives established to assist local residents become more financially independent.

Third is the role played by the mission in the educational development of the region. As one of the principal apostolates of the Jesuits as a religious order, the founding and operation of schools to educate Catholic children always remained a priority for the mission. Despite the failure of several earlier efforts that dated back to the first years of the colony's settlement, by the second decade of the twentieth century the Jesuits had opened the first primary and secondary schools for the white and black families who were served by the mission. Of special significance was the Cardinal Gibbons Institute. Established in 1918, it represented the first secondary school founded for the education of blacks in the state of Maryland, outside the city of Baltimore.

The archaeological investigations conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust over the past twenty years have helped to re-establish the significance of St. Inigoes in the history of Southern Maryland. Despite the extensive field work that has been conducted on the manor, many questions regarding the Jesuits' activities there remain unanswered. This study will be an attempt to reconstruct the history of the manor through the records that have survived, together with the evidence uncovered through archaeological excavations.

3.2.1 The Jesuits in Maryland

The Jesuits were sent to Maryland upon the request of the first Lord Baltimore, George Calvert. When Lord Baltimore made his decision to found a colony in Maryland, he applied to the Provincial of the English Jesuits "for a detachment of missionaries to send out with the new colonizing expedition" (Hughes 1907(I):201). Reasons for his appeal to the Jesuits can be related not only to their work within the English Catholic community, but to their extensive activity throughout the world in missionary labors.

For the Jesuits, the opportunity to work among the Native American population of North America was the principal attraction when they accepted Calvert's offer. However, as historian John Bossy points out, the Jesuits would come to play a crucial role in the initial success of Lord Baltimore's venture. Taking advantage of the relationships they had cultivated with members of the English Catholic gentry, the Jesuits proved to be most effective at disseminating information on the colony, and it was in large part due to their efforts that many members of the Catholic

gentry decided to support Lord Baltimore. Bossy also reveals that the critical investments Lord Baltimore needed to fund his colony came either directly from the Jesuits or from the lay men and women they persuaded (Bossy 1982:162-164).

Maryland was the fifth colony settled by the British in North America, established in 1634 under a charter granted by King Charles I to Cecilius Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore. Under the conditions of the charter, Lord Baltimore was given virtual sovereign authority over the administration of the colony in his role as proprietor. As such, Calvert was free to determine not only which English laws would be enforced in his colony, but more importantly, which laws would not. As a Catholic, Cecil Calvert had been the victim of the religious persecution directed against him and his co-religionists since Henry VIII's decision to break with the Church of Rome in 1534. Now with the authority to address the situation, Calvert would decide not only to prevent the anti-Catholic penal laws from being enforced in the colony, but also to extend the privilege of religious liberty to all of its inhabitants. Although Calvert publicly distanced himself from being associated with a particular religious group in his role as proprietor, privately, he did make arrangements for the spiritual care of the colony's Catholic settlers when he invited the Jesuits to establish a mission.

Two priests, Andrew White and John Altham, and one lay brother, Thomas Gervase, would accompany the first settlers when they set sail on the *Ark* and the *Dove* in the fall of 1633. The terms Lord Baltimore offered the Jesuits in return for their services reveal his thoughts on how religious toleration was to be maintained in Maryland. The Jesuits, or any others who went to the colony to minister to the settlers, were not to receive the traditional privileges and immunities usually accorded to clerics. In a radical departure from that day's practices, they were to be placed on the same footing with their fellow citizens. In regard to the land they received under the conditions of the charter, all titles were to be in the names of individual missionaries, usually the Jesuit serving as superior of a mission, and were not to be owned corporately under the name of the church or religious order. In addition to becoming property owners, clerics were to use the profits derived from the land to support their missions. They were not to receive the patronage of the state for their pastoral labors, but were instead to work independently among the peoples of the colony. Under the specifications of the original charter, then, the Jesuits were to be responsible for all the financial costs they incurred in maintaining the mission.

Lord Baltimore's motives for establishing these conditions were three-fold. First, by denying religious groups the right to own property as a corporate body, the threat of a church becoming a rival power in the colony was removed. Secondly, it effectively disallowed any immunities stipulated in the Statutes of Mortmain, a set of laws that prohibited corporations, religious or otherwise, from acquiring land.¹ And, thirdly, it reinforced the separation between church and state (Fogarty 1986:574-77).

Lord Baltimore's design for Maryland was extraordinary for its time. In an age where the cooperation between church and state characterized the norm, his desire to establish a society where religion was to be a private matter has to be seen as daring. His vision of a society where Catholics and Protestants could live together in peace was met on both sides with more suspicion than enthusiasm. His steps to ensure the separation of church and state might appear extreme even by today's standards, but in the seventeenth century, they must have seemed foreign.

¹Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore, would attempt to introduce the Statutes of Mortmain into the colony during the early 1640s in efforts to restrict the acquisition of property by the Jesuits. These efforts were specifically related to Mattapan, the parcel of land the Jesuits received as a gift from the Patuxent Indians.

Although the Jesuits initially agreed to the terms Lord Baltimore had outlined, they would immediately begin to petition for a change in policy upon their arrival in Maryland. Why the Jesuits rejected Lord Baltimore's policies is uncertain. Perhaps their interest in going to Maryland led them to agree to Lord Baltimore's terms although they did not accept the underlying principles. Whatever the reasons, it is clear from the beginning that the Jesuits did not intend to practice their religion "as privately as may be," as Lord Baltimore had instructed (Maryland Historical Society [MHS] 1889:132). From the public mass of thanksgiving they celebrated upon their arrival on St. Clement's Island in March 1634, to the building of the brick chapel in St. Mary's City during the 1660s, the Jesuits were engaged in an aggressive program of establishing an open and public Catholic Church in Maryland. The initial feeling of good will between the Jesuits and Lord Baltimore in their cooperative effort to found the colony thus proved to be short-lived. Once in Maryland, they found themselves on opposite sides, and were soon engaged in a battle of words and threats.

3.2.2 The Settlement of Maryland

Lord Baltimore's colonists arrived in Maryland in 1634 and began searching for an area to settle. According to the anonymous *A Relation of Maryland*, 1635, they soon selected a:

... place he [Governor Leonard Calvert] found to be a very commodious situation for the Towne, in regard the land is good, the ayre wholesome and pleasant, the River affords a safe harbour for ships of any burthen, and a very bould shoare; fresh water, and wood there is in great plenty, and the place so naturally fortified, as with little difficultie, it will be defended from any enemy (Hall 1967:73).

The site the adventurers chose for their first settlement a Yeocomico Indian village along the St. Mary's River. After an exchange of axes, hoes, and knives with a delegation from the tribe, the colonists took possession of one part of the town. The Yeocomico left their longhouses for the use of the colonists, as well as some of the corn that had been planted in the fields. It had been agreed that the Yeocomico would remain in the town until the end of the harvest, at which time they would withdraw. It should be noted that in the previous year the tribe had decided to abandon the town, largely due to threat of raids by Susquehannock war parties (Hall 1967:74).

From the eyewitness accounts of Father Andrew White and others, it appears that the English forged close ties with their Native American neighbors, and became dependent on their assistance in their first months of settlement. The colonists used the fields that had been cleared by the Yeocomico to plant a crop of corn and to start their gardens. The Native American men took the colonists hunting with them, while the women taught them how to prepare corn for cooking. From their fellow colonists in Virginia, the settlers purchased hogs, cattle, and poultry, which ensured that they would not go without meat or dairy products for any lengthy period of time (Hall 1967:75-76). The assistance, both material and instructional, provided by the Native Americans to Maryland's first settlers enabled them to overcome many of the initial difficulties they would have encountered in adjusting to their new environment.

This first settlement eventually became St. Mary's City, which served as the colony's capital until 1694, when the decision was made to move the seat of government to Annapolis. One of the first acts undertaken by the missionaries at St. Mary's was to designate their hut as

the colony's first chapel (Hall 1967:44). In this simple structure of bark and wood, the Catholic settlers would attend the first public celebrations of their faith since the reign of Henry VIII.

The Indian hut chapel was intended for only temporary use, until a more traditional structure could be built. The second chapel is believed to have been constructed at St. Mary's by 1640, on the property that came to be known as the Chapel Land. Although there were no records that describe its appearance, reference to the chapel appears in a 1641 survey of the property. It is this chapel that is believed to have been desecrated and burned during the anti-Catholic violence of the 1645 rebellion led by Captain Richard Ingle. It was the first of three chapels the Jesuits were believed to have constructed during the seventeenth century to serve the capital's Catholics (Krugler and Riordan 1991). The most impressive of these structures was the brick chapel built at St. Mary's City during the 1660s. According to archaeologists working on the site, this chapel was the first major brick building in the colony. It was visible to all who arrived at St. Mary's City by way of its principal land entrance. Only the later State House would rival the grandeur of the chapel in Maryland's capital. The chapel's foundation shows the structure was in the shape of a cross, 54 feet by 57 feet, with 25-to-30-foot high walls that were three feet thick. The interior of the chapel is believed to have been finished with a stone floor and plastered walls. Its windows were formed by using special mullion bricks (Krugler and Riordan 1991).

Numerous artifacts relating to the Jesuits' work there have been unearthed, including religious medals and glass beads. It is also the site of the colony's oldest known historic cemetery. Archaeologists have uncovered hundreds of graves that range in date from ca. 1635 to 1725. Buried here were the remains of Maryland's founding families, including Leonard Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore's brother and the colony's first governor. Among the graves unearthed was one that contained three lead coffins -- the earliest discovered in the New World -- believed to hold the remains of Chancellor Philip Calvert and his family (Krugler and Riordan 1991).

St. Mary's City is also believed to be the location of the Jesuits' first school in the colony. The school site has been tentatively identified in an area of the town referred to as the Mill Field, a short distance from the chapel. Recent archaeological excavations at the Mill Field have unearthed the foundations of a brick building. The artifacts found around this building, including two religious medals, led to the conclusion that this was the Jesuit school of 1677 (Miller 1988:64).

There is also evidence of another school in St. Mary's City between the years 1640-1653. Ralph Crouch has been identified as its schoolmaster. Crouch, who had left the Jesuit novitiate before immigrating to Maryland, maintained a close association with the missionaries, but the school appears to have been operated independently of the Jesuit mission. Both Catholics and Protestants attended his school, where he taught a curriculum in the humanities (Repetti 1952:127, 134). The continual shortage of missionaries and a lack of resources would prove to be the greatest barrier to the successful operation of a Jesuit school in Maryland until the twentieth century.

The Jesuits maintained the St. Mary's City chapel until the Maryland Assembly passed the "Act to Prevent the Growth of Popery" in September 1704 (Archives of Maryland [Arch. Md.] XXVI:340-41). By outlawing the practice of Catholicism, this act, in effect, represented an effort on the part of the royal governor and the Assembly to remove the Catholic influence from government and assert a Protestant hegemony over the development of the colony. The focus of the act was clearly directed at the Jesuits and their extensive missionizing work within the colony. Their practices of openly proselytizing Protestant colonists, while ministering to the

Catholic community in a public manner, had long been a source of great contention within the larger Protestant community. Severe penalties were now enacted against the Jesuits to prevent them from carrying out these functions.

The significance of the Jesuits' settlement in the colony's capital has never been addressed. Thomas Lucas, an architectural historian who has studied the importance of site selection in Jesuit missionary methodology, argues that urban areas were purposely chosen by the order when establishing a mission. Citing the specific guidelines provided by the order's founder, St. Ignatius of Loyola, as to the selection of property for a Jesuit church, missionaries were to "give special attention to eventually acquiring, if they do not have one, a good, sizable piece of land, or one that can be expanded sufficiently for a house, church, and school, if possible, it should not be too far away from the activities of the city" (St. Ignatius 1997:203). The intention in doing so was not limited to the desire to serve areas with the largest populations, but also to establish a visible presence in those areas where they were working. The selection of the capital for the site of the colony's first church relates directly to the principles of the religious order itself (Lucas 1990:34-35). The ensuing construction of a church and other buildings, specifically schools, has to be seen as an integral aspect of the Jesuits' mission, contributing to what they referred to as the "edification, literally, 'the building up,' of the city to which they were sent" (Lucas 1990:34-35). In what Lucas refers to as the sacred strategy of the order, the Jesuit church was to symbolize "a portal through which the faithful enter to encounter God in Word and Sacrament, and from which Jesuits stream into the streets, schools, and social centers of the city" (Lucas 1990:43).

Despite the initial successes of the Jesuits, the future of the Maryland mission was thrown into doubt by 1640, when the Jesuits experienced several setbacks. Relations with Lord Baltimore became increasingly strained after the Jesuits accepted the Mattapany land. The struggle with Baltimore over the land persuaded the Jesuits of the need to transfer their property to a lay trustee, should the proprietor decide to seize all their manors. Cuthbert Fenwick, a Catholic lawyer who had been transported to the colony by Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, agreed to act as lay trustee for the Jesuits in 1641. At the time of the transfer, the Jesuits held 3400 acres of land in St. Mary's County. The land would eventually be transferred back to the Jesuits in 1663. In retrospect, Lord Baltimore's stipulation that forbade clerics from holding property as a corporate body would be one of the most significant to the survival of the mission. This action would prevent the seizure of their land by the proprietor or by colonial officials after the repeal of the policy of religious toleration in 1704, since, as British citizens, they were entitled to protection under the ancient English right to hold property. It would also protect them against the seizure of their property by the Catholic Church following the suppression of the Society as a religious order by Pope Clement XV in 1773. At that time, the Jesuits saw their vast worldwide empire of buildings and properties taken over by local church and state officials. Unlike the fate of so many other Jesuit-held properties, the Maryland mission would remain intact.

Reservations on the part of Jesuit leaders towards the mission almost led to its being abandoned within twenty years of its founding. The high mortality rate among the missionaries sent to labor in the colony, the contentious relationship with the proprietor, and the devastation wrought by Ingle's Rebellion, would persuade the leadership within the English province that the mission was not worth the investment.

At one point, it was only the impassioned plea made by one of the Maryland Jesuits, Ferdinand Poulton, that preserved the mission. In a letter to his superior, Poulton wrote:

For my own part, I should prefer to work here among the Indians for their conversion and, destitute of all human aid and reduced by hunger to die lying on the bare ground under the open sky, than even once think of abandoning this holy work of God through any fear of privation (Hughes 1907(I):482).

Poulton would be accidentally shot and killed in 1641 while crossing the St. Mary's River. It is believed that he was traveling to St. Inigoes Manor at the time, where he had been recently assigned to oversee the farm's management. The death of Rev. Poulton, together with the loss of so many of the other early missionaries who had been sent to Maryland and succumbed to disease, would represent one of the mission's greatest challenges. The Jesuits' work would always be hampered by their limited resources, both in missionaries and materials. It was the devastation wrought by the colony's first armed rebellion that brought the mission to the verge of collapse.

Ingle's Rebellion occurred in February 1645. Richard Ingle was an agent for a London merchant whose trading ship, the *Richard and Annie*, had become a familiar sight to the colonists. In the period following the Puritan Rebellion and the overthrow of Charles I, Ingle, for reasons never fully understood, began to make public accusations that the leadership in Maryland engaged in subversive behavior. Re-christening his ship the *Reformation*, Ingle returned to Maryland with the intention of overthrowing the government. Attacking the estates of Catholic landholders, Ingle and his supporters waged a campaign of violence that resulted in widespread destruction. The Jesuits' suffered losses estimated at £2,000. Damages included the looting and burning of Jesuit property in St. Mary's City, including the chapel, and the seizure of the Jesuits' plantation at St. Inigoes. Alerted to the approach of Ingle's men, the three Jesuits who had been staying on the manor escaped with their lives and sought refuge in Virginia, where they later died under unknown circumstances. St. Inigoes house was spared, but its belongings were handed over to a local Protestant woman named Mrs. Baldrige, who took up residence on the property shortly after the rebellion. The Jesuits' indentured servants were allowed to flee, and the cattle and stock animals the farm had purchased were either slaughtered or dispersed. The two Jesuits who did not manage to escape Ingle's grasp were the mission's superior, Thomas Copley, and Andrew White. Seized and forcibly removed from their missions, Copley and White were sent back to England in chains, where Ingle hoped to have them tried for treason. Arrested and thrown into prison upon their arrival, it would be three years before the charges against White and Copley were thrown out. Once free, Copley filed a lawsuit against Ingle in an effort to recover some of the property lost during the rebellion. Although both missionaries were anxious to resume their work in Maryland, only Copley would be allowed to return. White, whose advanced age and failing health were of concern to his superiors, was denied permission to make the strenuous passage back to Maryland. He had been banished from his native England for the crime of being a priest, but was smuggled back into the country after a short stay in Belgium, and spent his final years working with the Catholic communities in the north.

When Copley returned to Maryland in the late winter of 1648, he was confronted with a mission that lay in ruins and a colony that had been virtually abandoned. Historians have referred to the period of political instability that followed the rebellion as the "plundering time." An unknown number of colonists emigrated out of Maryland to escape the state of lawlessness that had taken over. Copley spent much of his first two years back in the colony trying to reestablish the mission and recover the Jesuit property that had been illegally seized. It was largely due to

his leadership that the mission was restored and their property returned. He labored in the Maryland mission until his death in 1652 at the age of 57 (Beitzell 1952; Krugler and Riordan 1991; Thompson 1906).

3.2.3 Religious and Spiritual Conditions

The first years of the Jesuit mission were devoted to the spiritual needs of both the settlers and the Native Americans. Although the Jesuits had intended to begin their missionary work among the Native Americans upon their arrival in Maryland, Lord Baltimore prevented them from living and working among the tribes for the first five years of the colony's existence. His decision was ostensibly based on the fear of possible acts of violence against the missionaries, as well as the threat of their contracting an unknown disease and introducing it into the settlement (Axtell 1986:2).

The language barrier was also recognized by the missionaries as a great hindrance to their going out to work among the Native Americans. Initially, the Jesuits sought translators for assistance with their proselytizing efforts, but they were restricted by the limited number of Englishmen who spoke Algonquin. Two missionaries, Andrew White and Roger Rigbie, studied the language and within several years became fluent enough to converse with the Indians. A Catholic catechism and traditional prayers were eventually translated into the Piscataway and Patuxent dialects. Some of the works attributed to White and Rigbie are in the Special Collections Division of Georgetown University's Lauinger Library.

The Jesuits were restricted to working with the settlers and Native Americans who remained near St. Mary's City during the first years of the colony. They served the religious needs of the community by performing services, administering the sacraments, and instructing members in catechism. Their work, apparently, was not without reward. In the annual letters filed by the missionaries to their Provincial in England, the Jesuits reported to have converted all of the Protestant settlers who had immigrated to the colony. It should be noted, however, that Protestant settlers were without religious ministrations for the first 60 years of the colony's existence (Hughes 1908(I):94-144).

The Jesuits also added a number of Native Americans to their flock. Of greatest significance was the conversion of the king of the Piscataway and his family in 1640. The leader of the Patuxents, Maquacomen, also developed a good relationship with the Jesuits, and by 1637 he had given them a substantial parcel of land near the mouth of the Patuxent River, called Mattapany. Ferdinand Poulton, the superior of the mission, left with a lay brother and several indentured servants to oversee the property and place the land under cultivation. Referred to as the "storehouse" of the mission, the Jesuits' would use the crops produced on this farm as gifts for the tribes they worked with and, later, to sustain the people through a famine in the winter of 1640/41. The Jesuits had hoped to establish a college at Mattapany, but were forced to abandon their plans when the land was placed at the center of a dispute with Lord Baltimore.

St. Mary's City remained the focus of the Jesuits' pastoral labors in St. Mary's County until the enactment of the colony's first penal laws in 1704. It was at this time that St. Inigoes Manor began to play an increasingly important role in the life of the mission, and would serve as the principal center of religious activity for the Catholic community in lower St. Mary's County until the end of the nineteenth century. A chapel would be built on the manor, and services were held there on at least two Sundays every month. A typical Sunday schedule for a missionary involved the hearing of confessions from early morning until eleven a.m., after which time the mass was said, followed by a sermon. Between these services and the afternoon catechism

lessons, the Jesuits provided opportunities for socializing. They offered the congregation such hospitality as a warm meal or a place to rest (Hughes 1907(II):554-55). For the Catholics of lower St. Mary's County, St. Inigoes came to represent a place of refuge for the community, sheltering it from the persecution of a hostile society (LaFarge 1935:19).

3.2.4 The Jesuits at St. Inigoes, The Colonial Period.

Few records have survived for the first century of St. Inigoes Manor. The information we do have on the activities at the manor during this period have been largely based on the occasional references and court cases that appear in the records for the Maryland Assembly.

Under the Conditions of Plantation, the Jesuits were entitled to receive 28,000 acres of land for the three missionaries and 59 servants they transported into the colony during the first two decades of its settlement. Although Rev. Thomas Copley entered a claim for the land in 1650, the Jesuits would never receive more than 6,400 acres. Four hundred acres of this was held in St. Mary's City, where the Jesuits based their mission activities until the end of the seventeenth century. It was comprised of three parcels. The most noted of the parcels was the 25 acre Chapel Land, where the Jesuits' constructed the colony's first chapel. Another 255 acres were located in an area referred to as St. Maries Hill Freehold, where Rev. Copley had a brick house, while 120 acres were located on a neck near the mouth of St. Inigoes Creek (Hughes 1907(I):542-544; Hughes 1908(I):218, 232).

Although the Jesuits' were entitled to receive another 22,000 acres of land in the colony, in 1637 the decision was made by the mission's superior, Thomas Copley, to purchase a parcel in lower St. Mary's County that had been patented by Richard Gerard. Gerard was a gentleman adventurer who had made the decision to return to England after being in the colony for just two years. The Jesuits acquired St. Inigoes Manor at what Copley referred to as a "deere raite" (Maryland Historical Society [MHS] 1889:164). From the records that have survived, it appears that St. Inigoes was designated to serve initially as a working farm. The revenues generated by the farm were to go to support the mission.

Copley left no explanation for the decision to purchase Gerard's property. Perhaps one can be found in the instructions left by the Society's founder, St. Ignatius of Loyola, on the importance of site selection, and in the work of current scholars. Historians Lois Green Carr and Russell Menard (1982) have identified three settlement clusters in the colony's first years: St. Mary's, St. George's, and St. Michael's Hundreds. The purchase of Gerard's estate, in St. Michael's Hundred, may have reflected the Jesuits' interest in establishing a presence where the majority of settlers were located (Carr and Menard 1982:190-91). But despite the Jesuits' efforts to acquire property in the principal areas of settlement, their pastoral labors would soon be greatly hindered by the dispersed settlement patterns of the colony's inhabitants and the failure of the capital to become a traditional urban center with a permanent population and a merchant and trade community. Instead, settlers chose to live along waterways, not only for the convenience such locations provided for the transportation of goods, but because the county's finest soil for growing tobacco, a dark brown sandy loam, was found on the coastline.

The soil of Gerard's estate was definitely an attraction. St. Inigoes Manor was soon reputed to have some of the finest ground for growing tobacco in the county. The Jesuits' were going to be dependent on the profits they made from their land to support their work in the mission, and thus had a definite interest in acquiring land of good quality. Archaeologist Garry Wheeler Stone (1987:8) suggested that the Jesuits were among the most aggressive settlers in clearing the land and planting crops of corn and tobacco. Evidence to suggest that the Jesuits had

land under cultivation by 1638 can be found in the correspondence between Rev. White and Lord Baltimore. When reporting on the conditions in the colony in 1638, White boasted "As concerning our present estate every day bettering itt selfe by increase of Planters and plantations and large cropps of Corne and Tobacco ..." (MHS 1889:202). They were undoubtedly motivated by the recognition that their work among the Native American population and settlers was dependent on their ability to raise revenues. A lay overseer or a Jesuit brother was assigned to the plantation to manage the estate. There is no evidence to suggest that the manor was intended to be used as a center for missionary activity, or that a chapel had been constructed there before the beginning of the eighteenth century.²

A physical description of the first house constructed on St. Inigoes Manor has not survived. It is believed to have been a substantial building, reportedly with a hall large enough to hold all the freemen of the district in 1638 (Arch. Md. I:28). It is possible that the house was of brick construction. The probate inventory of Richard Cox, an indentured servant who was brought to the colony by the Jesuits in 1637, listed the tools for making bricks: "2 payer of brick moulds, 2 ould sifters, 2 payer of sifters irons, one pair of ould mittens and a peece of ould pestle" (Arch. Md. IV:328). The Jesuits' preference for building with brick is reflected in the comments made by Andrew White when he wrote to Lord Baltimore that "...in contemplation that such houses [brick] are cheaper upon the reckoning: necessary for health against heate and coald in this country: and fitter for defense of mens lives against the infidels" (MHS 1889:207). The Jesuits would continue to use bricks for the more substantial buildings they constructed on the manor over the course of its history. Entries for bricklayers can be found in the day and cash books maintained at the manor for the dates 1785, 1806, 1820-1822, 1852-1857 (Archives of the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus [MPA] 43:2, St. Inigoes Rent Book, 1784-1801; 44:1, St. Inigoes Account Book, 1804-1817).

The exact location of the manor's first residence, referred to as St. Inigoes House in the records of the Maryland Assembly, has remained an issue of speculation for many years. Although the Old Chapel Field region of the manor was long believed to be the location of St. Inigoes House, there is no conclusive evidence which places it there. The idea was based on local tradition and the work of amateur archaeologists. However, professional excavations conducted at the site under the direction of Michael Smolek in 1981 and Dennis Pogue and Karlene Leeper in 1984 led them to conclude that it was not the location of the first settlement, but rather was occupied during the early and mid-18th-century (Pogue and Leeper 1984:35). The types of artifacts recovered at the site suggest it was the location of a residence rather than a church. While such evidence identifies a possible location for the center of activity on the farm after the enactment of the colony's first penal laws in 1704, it still leaves unresolved the site of the original St. Inigoes House, as well as the location of the manor's first chapel. Did the Jesuits' construct a new and larger residence at St. Inigoes when the brick chapel at St. Mary's City was closed? Did the Jesuits' construct a freestanding chapel at St. Inigoes after 1704, or did they build a chapel into the side of the residence? Arguments against the building of a freestanding chapel can be made based on the behavior of the Jesuits at the other manors they operated during

²Shea (1886(I):349) identified St. Inigoes as the location of one of the Catholic chapels noted in the sheriff's return of 1697, when he mistakenly placed Rev. Nicholas Gulick at the manor. This misinformation was perpetuated by Beitzell (1976:32) in his study of the Jesuit missions in St. Mary's County. Gulick was, in fact, the manager of the Jesuit farm at Newtown during this period. There is no evidence to suggest that a chapel was constructed at St. Inigoes before the early eighteenth century.

this time. Prior to the enactment of the penal laws, the Jesuits' had been engaged in an aggressive campaign to establish a parish-based church in Maryland. The sheriffs' report of 1698 claimed that seven public chapels had been built to serve the Catholic community of Maryland. After the enactment of the 1704 "Act to Prevent the Growth of Popery," these chapels were either closed by the government or fell into a state of disuse. The Catholicism practiced in Maryland after 1704 has been described as a "manor house" Catholicism, characterized by the construction of chapels into the sides of private residences, a practice adopted to skirt around the penal laws which forbade the building of freestanding Catholic churches. It is more than likely, then, that the Jesuits' at St. Inigoes after 1704 constructed a new residence with a chapel attached. The decision of the Jesuits' to attach the manor's chapel to the later residence built at Priests Point around 1750 further supports such a theory.

Despite the lack of definitive evidence for the location of the original St. Inigoes House, Smolek (1981), and Pogue and Leeper (1984) felt it was likely somewhere in the vicinity of the Old Chapel Field Site. The large number of artifacts found over a wide-ranging area around the Old Chapel Field led them to propose three possible locations for the site of St. Inigoes House (Pogue and Leeper 1984:11). All three of the proposed locations are close to Scholar's Pond. The oldest known map of the manor, believed to pre-date 1750, provided support for others who believed the first St. Inigoes House was near the Old Chapel Field (MPA, Oversize Box 5). This map places two unidentified buildings next to the eastern rivulet of Scholar's Pond (Figure 3). While the functions of the two buildings were not identified, they were distinguished by different shapes, suggesting that they were constructed for distinct purposes. Possibilities include an independent residence and a freestanding church, a residence with an attached chapel and a barn, or a residence and a barn. Rev. Joseph Zwinge, who in the early twentieth century wrote a description to accompany the map based on his knowledge of the manor, was himself uncertain of the functions of the buildings placed in the Old Chapel Field. He was confident, however, that this site was the location of the first chapel and residence. He believed this site was selected for the first settlement because of its proximity to the spring of fresh water once located off Scholar's Pond, and for the beautiful cove the pond provided the residence. Colonists who traveled to the manor by water were believed to have left their boats in this cove while they attended mass. At the time of Zwinge's report, the spring had long since been unusable and the cove filled in with mud, with its entrance barred by sand (MPA 26:16, Zwinge n.d., Old Map of St. Inigoes). Although archaeological evidence now suggests that the buildings depicted on the map described by Zwinge were actually erected after 1704, his reasons for believing the Scholars Pond area was a good place for the first St. Inigoes House are still valid, as Smolek (1981) and Pogue and Leeper (1984) proposed.³

Despite Rev. Zwinge's uncertainty about the location of the church, he believed the manor's first cemetery was north of rivulet "A" off Scholar's Pond. According to Zwinge, this cemetery would continue to be used until its transfer around 1820 to the new church under the direction of Rev. Carberry. The first cemetery would eventually be incorporated into Church Creek Farm, and one tenant who rented the farm reported occasionally plowing up old coffin plates (MPA 15:4, Zwinge n.d., Notes of St. Inigoes).

³In a notation written under the account for Church Creek Farm c. 1919, the ledger keeper wrote that the manor's first church had been near the barn that was standing on the farm at that time (MPA Unprocessed, Farm Books, 1916-1926).

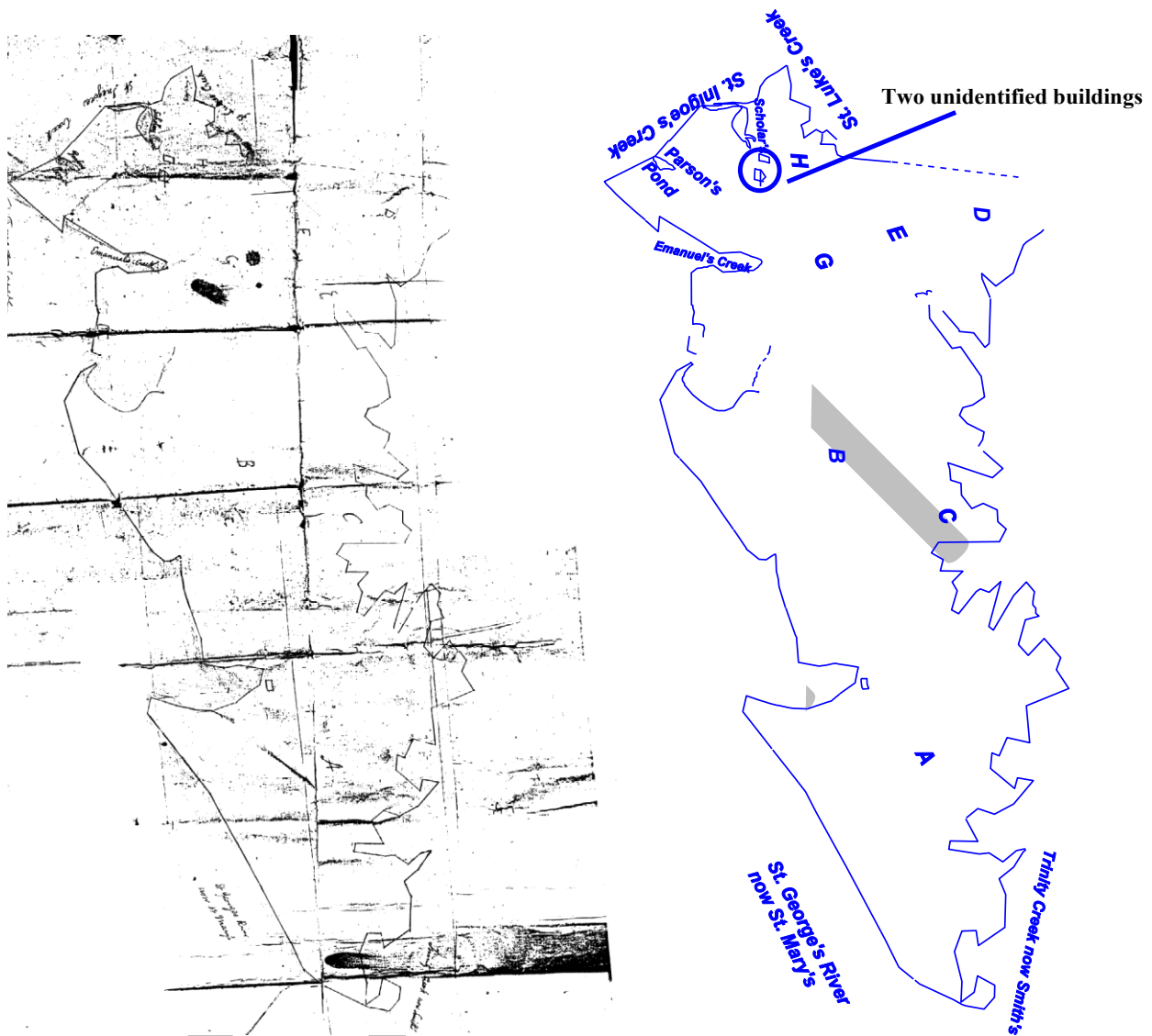


Figure 3. Undated map of St. Inigoes (left) probably pre-1750, MPA Oversize Box 5 (Reproduced by permission of Georgetown University Lauinger Library, Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus Archives). To the right, a digitized version is provided.

In addition to identifying some of the buildings on the manor at the time of the map, the maker of the map depicted in Figure 3 also divided the property into sections which were designated with the letters A-H. Unfortunately, a key to the map has not survived. The sections perhaps indicate those areas of the manor under cultivation by the Jesuits and/or the areas rented out as farms to tenants. If such is the case, the map indicates up to seven (A-G) tenant farms on the manor. However, the map depicts only one other building on the manor besides the two by Scholars Pond. It is unclear whether the building, located in the Chickencock Creek Farm area, was a house or barn.

Although the map is crudely drawn, it does provide us with some idea of the shoreline along the St. Mary's River side of the manor in the first half of the eighteenth century. The map indicates there were wide, navigable inlets into Emmanuel (or Quarter) and Fort Creeks. At the time of Zwinge's report, the mouth of Emmanuel Creek had been reduced to a shallow entrance that no longer allowed boat passage, and Fort Creek had been greatly reduced in size, perhaps due to the loss of shoreline. Zwinge noted that a brick granary had been built at Emmanuel Creek around 1800 to allow ships to pick up grain. It was believed that the entrance to the creek had been filled up by local oystermen who used to cull their catch there. Further down the shoreline, at Fort Point Farm, it was believed that 100 yards of the coast had been "washed" by the river, perhaps covering the rumored site of St. Inigoes fort. Beneath Fort Point Farm is Chickencock Creek Farm, whose coastline was dramatically altered to include a sand bar that was separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. It was recorded that the Jesuits unsuccessfully attempted to stop the erosion by putting in cement breakwaters along the bank. The Jesuits' estimated that they lost six to eight feet of shoreline each year to the encroaching waters (MPA Unprocessed, Farm Books, 1916-1926). At the southern tip of the manor is Kitts Point or Potomac Farm. The coast off this farm was, according to Zwinge, "reduced to a mere sand bar" by the beginning of the twentieth century. A comparison of Figure 3 with a map made around 1918 (Figure 4) reveals a significant loss of coastline at Kitts Point. Zwinge's discussion of the division of the manor as shown on Figure 3 suggests that the colonial-era landscape was considerably different from that of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. First, and most significantly, the boundaries drawn for the manor were not those agreed upon in the survey of 1826, which used the boundaries surveyed in 1641.⁴ Rather, they were possibly those of the first and third patents. Included in the boundaries for St. Inigoes were the farms identified in the survey of 1826 as belonging to Peter Gough and Smith. The eighteenth-century map indicates the center of activity on the manor was centered in the Old Chapel Field and its immediate environs, with five sections marked off. The remaining two-thirds of the manor was divided into only two sections. The map also reveals there was probably no major activity in the Priests Point area at that time. In his observations on the map, Zwinge questions the accuracy of the divisions, noting that the section marked "F" had been a wooded area in recent memory. Perhaps it was a once cultivated field whose soil had been exhausted from years of planting tobacco and allowed to go fallow. In his efforts to recreate the original settlement in the Old Chapel Field, Zwinge laid out what he believed to be the organization of the farm (MPA 26:16, Notes for Old Map of St. Inigoes). In this map, Zwinge indicates that he believed the branches that ran off Scholar's Pond had changed shape. He drew the branches running inward. At the head of branch "A" he placed St. Inigoes House and barn, with the cemetery located to the north of it.

Although there were no records of tenants at St. Inigoes until the middle of the eighteenth century, it is believed that the Jesuits rented out land from an early date, frequently to indentured servants who had worked off the terms of their servitude. The section of the manor the first

⁴The Jesuits undertook four surveys of St. Inigoes: 1) c. 1636/7, when the manor was acquired from Richard Gerard; 2) 1641, when Cuthbert Fenwick was made trustee of the property; 3) 1826, at the request of Rev. Joseph Carberry; and 4) in 1894. Carberry's survey arose over a dispute about a boundary shared with Peter Gough. This survey fixed the manor's boundaries by planting the old cannons Carberry and his brother had pulled from the waters off Fort Point. The boundary was drawn in a straight line from the head of Church Creek to the edge of Trinity or Smith Creek. The 1894 survey was done to determine the effects of erosion, and revealed that St. Inigoes had lost 200 of its original 2000 acres.

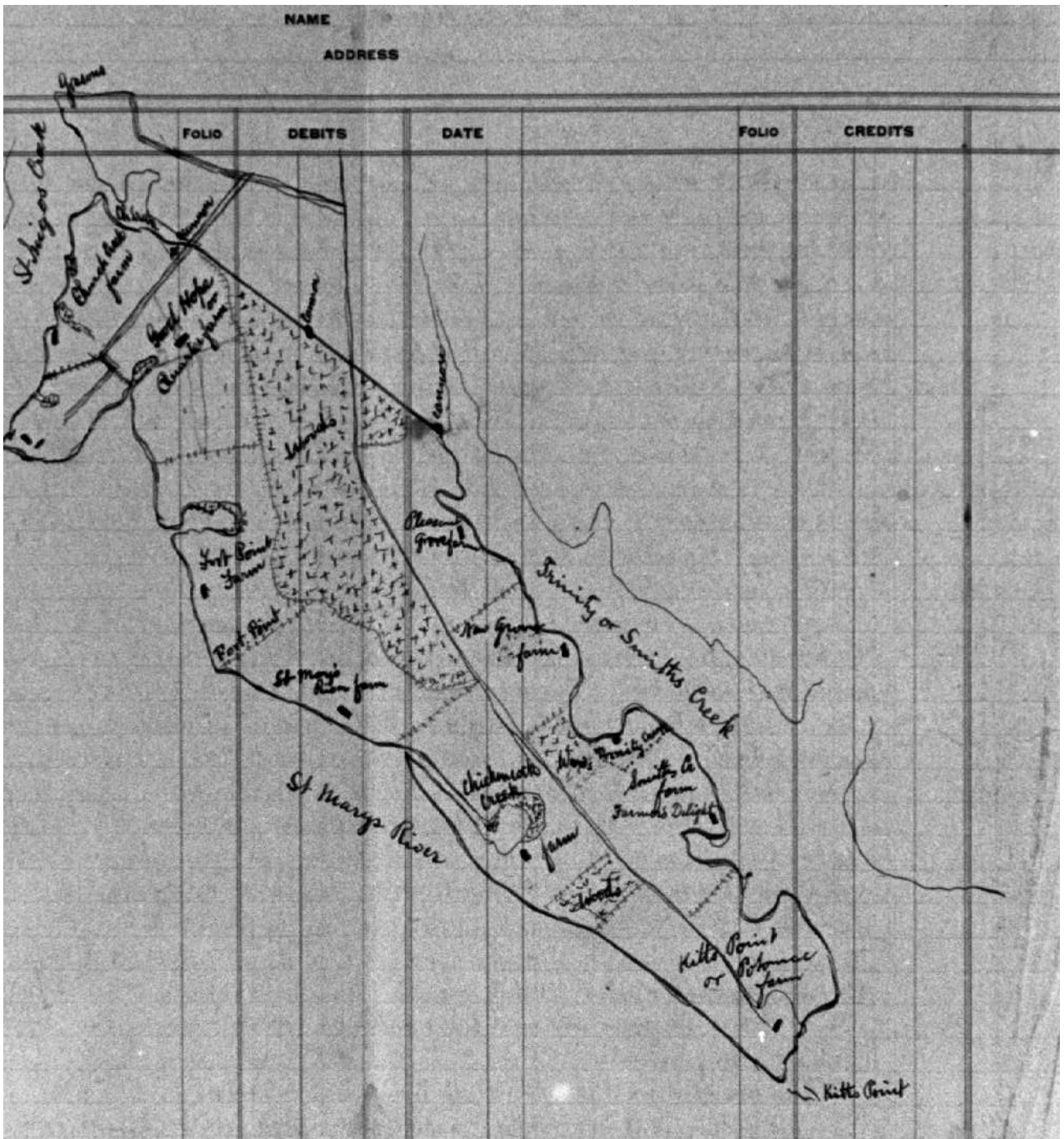


Figure 4. 1918 Map of St. Inigoes (Reproduced by permission of Georgetown University Lauinger Library, Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus Archives).

tenants were believed to have cultivated is in the area that came to be known as Kitts Point, at the southern tip of the manor (Zwinge 1911:68).

Fort Point is another section of the manor around which there has been much speculation. Such speculation has to do with the location of St. Inigoes fort. The Maryland settlers originally

constructed a fort, St. Mary's fort, at the first capital, where it is believed they resided for the first two years of the colony's existence. The location of the fort was considered inadequate to protect the colony from naval attack, and by 1637 a new fort had been built in the St. Inigoes region. Although St. Inigoes was not designated a hundred until 1649, settlers appear to have referred to the area immediately surrounding the Jesuit manor as St. Inigoes Hundred from an early date. Up until 1649, St. Inigoes was officially part of St. Michael's Hundred, which had been created in 1638 and extended from Trinity or Smith Creek to Point Lookout. The exact location of the fort has never been determined. Local tradition places it on St. Inigoes Manor in the section referred to as Fort Point. References placing the fort there go back to circa 1812, when Bro. Joseph Mobberly referred to it in his journal. The recovery of cannon in the St. Mary's River off Fort Point in 1824 was considered proof of this tradition (MPA 26:16). However, archaeological investigations have uncovered no seventeenth-century remains at Fort Point. Although it is quite possible that erosion has erased any traces of the fort, it is also possible that the cannon ended up in the water through a shipwreck or some other means.

Instructions for the use of the fort can be found in colonial records from 1642, when the Maryland Assembly required "that every housekeeper inhabiting in St. Michael's hundred between St. Inigo's Creek and Trinity Creek...carry his women and children to St. Inigo's fort" upon the announcement of an Indian attack. The signal for such an attack was the firing of a gun three times in succession. Although a description of the fort has not survived, the instructions provided by the assembly indicate that it was large enough to accommodate the local populace for up to one year (Arch. Md. III:107). It is uncertain how long the fort was in use. References to the fort in the records for the colony's assembly stop appearing after 1649. No reference is made to the fort in the surviving Jesuit records for the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. There has been speculation that St. Inigoes House, the Jesuit residence constructed on the manor, also served as the fort. We know that the Jesuits had acquired the manor by 1637, and a reference in the records for the Maryland Assembly of 1638 indicates that St. Inigoes House was already built. A later reference distinguishes between the fort and the residence, thus making it unlikely that the two were the same (Arch. Md. I:28; III:177-178).

The Jesuits were believed to have relocated to the Priests Point region of the manor around 1750. Rev. James Ashby was probably the individual responsible for overseeing the transfer. Unfortunately, there is no discussion in the surviving records that can illuminate the reasons that led to this decision, but exhausted fields and the crosswinds that were believed to provide healthier air on the point may have been factors.

The principal cash crop grown by the Jesuits during the seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries was tobacco. From the day books maintained for the manor, however, it can be determined that the Jesuits had begun to plant wheat by the mid 1740s. Again, the aggressive or experimental nature of the Jesuits as agriculturists can be seen in the decision to change over to wheat. Historians who have studied the economic development of St. Mary's County in the colonial and early republic periods have concluded that the region remained dependent on tobacco until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the first significant shift to wheat can be detected (Marks 1979:146-51; Carr and Walsh 1988:144-88).

The Jesuits were dependent on three types of labor at St. Inigoes over its history: indentured servitude, slave, and free wage, which reflected the broader economic trends of the region. For much of the seventeenth century, the Jesuits used indentured servants to cultivate the land. In the first decade of the colony's founding, the Jesuits transported 59 men to Maryland to work on their farms (Finn 1974:6). Some of the Jesuits servants at St. Inigoes would have lived

in communal “ganghouses,” such as the one whose chimney caught on fire in 1651 (Arch. Md. X:133). By the end of the seventeenth century, slaves were replacing indentured servants. In addition to the labor of servants and slaves, the Jesuits' regularly hired day laborers for jobs on the manor. Frequently, these laborers were tenants from the manor who were working off their debts to the Jesuits by performing such tasks as digging ditches, carpentry work, and building fences. The Jesuits were also dependent on the labor of the women in the neighborhood for spinning and weaving wool, knitting stockings, and sewing clothes for both the priests and their slaves. At one point, the Jesuits had a tenant who was also a tanner and cobbler.

The Jesuits of Southern Maryland were believed to have acquired their first slaves at the end of the seventeenth century. Although we have no records to indicate when the first slaves were purchased for St. Inigoes, an inventory of the Jesuits' manor at Newtown prepared by Rev. William Hunter in 1717 noted that the farm had 15 slaves (MPA 27:2, The Deed of Gift to Mr. Thomas Jameson by William Hunter, January 30, 1717). Historian Robert Brugger noted that the Chesapeake became “a more profitable destination for slave traders” after King William’s War at the end of the seventeenth century. Between 1695-1708, an estimated 4,000 slaves arrived in Maryland, and by 1710, slaves would represent 25 percent of the colony’s population (Brugger 1988:46). The acquisition of slaves appears to have been related to a shortage in indentured labor the colony was experiencing at the end of the seventeenth century. While the Jesuits appear to have had few moral reservations regarding the practice of slavery, they did instruct all of their slaves in the Catholic faith, required their white co-religionists to baptize and catechize their slaves, and aggressively proselytized the slaves of Protestant slave holders. The Jesuits would remain dependent on slave labor until the decision was made in 1836 by the leadership for the Province to sell the Society’s slaves (Finn 1974; Zwinge 1912).

By 1765, St. Inigoes was a working plantation of 700 acres, with 1,300 acres of adjoining land. There were 20 slaves on the manor at that time, with nine reported to be working in the fields and three in the house. In addition, nine tenants were recorded at St. Inigoes that year. The annual income for the plantation in 1765 was £90: £54 from the manor's farm and £36 in rents from the tenants. Besides managing the farm, the priests at St. Inigoes ministered to a congregation that included 160 whites and 34 black slaves in 1768; this number increased by 97 the following year (Beitzell 1976:68-70; MPA 43:2, Full Account of Plantation of Maryland Mission, 1765, entry for St. Inigoes).

For details concerning the post-colonial period at St. Inigoes, consult Galke and Loney (2000:32-56).

4.0 Previous Archaeological Research At St. Inigoes, Maryland

A number of professional and amateur archaeological investigations have been conducted aboard NAS WFA. Excavations of underground features in and around the current project area started in the 1930s, when a group of Jesuits began to explore the foundations of what is thought to be an eighteenth-century manor house. Below are brief descriptions of these earlier investigations.

4.1 1930s Jesuit Excavations of the Chapel Foundations.

The first archaeological investigations of the Old Chapel Field Area occurred in the early 1930s, when Linwood Trossbach, a tenant farmer of the Jesuits, noticed brick in a field along the road to Priest Point. Mr. Trossbach reported this discovery to Fr. Horace B. McKenna, who in turn informed several visiting students from Woodstock College, thus “unknowingly, inciting a flourish of enthusiasm” for excavation of the site (Woodstock Letters n.d.:360).

The Jesuit students uncovered 12 feet of a brick foundation approximately 1.5 feet underground. It ran in a straight line two bricks wide for several feet, then turned a right angle and widened to five bricks “placed end on end.” The foundation stopped abruptly, “as if it were a corner.” The bricks were in excellent condition and were held together by large amounts of mortar. They were generally larger than modern brick (one retained specimen measured three inches-by-four inches-by-ten inches), with irregular sides. This suggested to the Jesuits that the bricks were made with a “primitive brickmould.” Some of the bricks were glazed (Woodstock Letters n.d.:361).

Mr. Trossbach then revealed that he had previously encountered brick while installing a fence post across the road. Excavations by the Jesuits at this new site soon uncovered another foundation. This foundation was described as being “deeper and far more substantial than the first find.” It was rectangular, with the longest side close to eight feet long. The Jesuits concluded that this was the foundation of a church transept. Additional evidence came from a former St. Inigoes slave, Christopher Butler, who said that as a youth he had helped remove a brick wall, two or three feet tall and 25 feet long, from a low spot in the vicinity of the foundation. He was told that this wall was part of the “old Catholic Chapel” (Woodstock Letters n.d.:361-362). The size of the two foundations found by the Jesuits suggests that one or both could be chimney bases. Alternatively, Pogue and Leeper (1984:31) proposed that the brick floor exposed during their 1984 investigations could be the first “foundation” found by the Jesuits.

According to Linwood Trossbach, the Jesuits continued their excavations for five or six more years after the publication of the *Woodstock Letters* article. No written information about this work has appeared, but Trossbach stated that a brick foundation, measuring 25 feet by 40 feet and 1.5 to 2.0 feet wide, was eventually uncovered (Pogue and Leeper 1984:10). Christopher Butler provided one other piece of information to the Jesuit archaeologists: the location of an old, apparently unmarked, graveyard. The graveyard was located along the road, fifty yards or more from an aged, solitary walnut tree. A 1938 aerial photograph shows a single large tree along the road near the Old Chapel Field Site, presumably the tree to which Butler referred (Pogue and Leeper 1984:10).

4.2 1974 Wilke and Thompson: Coastal Prehistoric Survey.

In July and August 1974, Steve Wilke and Gail Thompson completed a prehistoric resources survey of Maryland's coastal zone. The study encompassed the shorelines of the

Chesapeake Bay, including St. Mary's County and NAS WFA. In St. Mary's County a total of 49.3 miles was surveyed (Wilke and Thompson 1977:109).

Two-person teams were used to inspect the ground for prehistoric resources. Team members were spaced 50 feet and 150 feet from the shore, with each examining 50-foot transects on either side. All observed prehistoric artifacts (but not historic) were recorded, and noted if found alone or in a cluster. A site was defined as any locality where three or more artifacts were found within 50 feet of one another (Wilke and Thompson 1977:68-71). Aboard NAS WFA, Wilke and Thompson recorded six sites (18ST230-18ST235). These included three shell middens and three "habitation" sites. Only one of these sites, 18ST235, produced temporally diagnostic artifacts, which included unidentified ceramics and projectile points. This survey partially identified the prehistoric component of 18ST233. The archaeologists noted a scattering of shell and prehistoric artifacts immediately to the west of Scholar's Pond.

4.3 1981 Smolek: Field School Survey.

In 1981, the Southern Maryland Regional Center, under the direction of Michael Smolek, conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of selected areas in St. Mary's County, including portions of Webster Field. One transect of shovel tests was excavated within 18ST233. No work was done within the boundaries of 18ST329, however, 18ST330 was extensively investigated. 18ST330 lies immediately south of 18ST329, separated only by Villa Road. Artifacts recovered from 18ST330 during the 1981 survey are contemporaneous with those recovered during the Old Chapel Field Phase II project. Therefore, it is assumed that both sites combined constitute the early to mid-eighteenth century Jesuit manor complex. The results of this survey were published as part of the 1996 Phase I survey report (Galke and Loney 2000:67-86).

Tract 44. Investigated by Smolek in 1981, Tract 44 was immediately south of Villa Road from 18ST329. Several survey methods were used in assessing this tract. Much of this field, then under agriculture but fallow with 100 percent visibility, was surface collected in twenty meter blocks. Some of the northern portions of Tract 44 were surface collected in ten meter blocks. A multi-component site, 18ST330 was identified in the northwest corner of the tract; it is the section of Tract 44 which is closest to 18ST329. The site reportedly extended well into Tract 52 which bordered Tract 44 to the west.

Surface Collection of the site indicated pre-historic occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland period. Diagnostic projectile point types recovered during this project include one Bare Island, one probable Rossville, and one Madison point. One sherd of Accokeek pottery was also kept, as were six biface fragments, two axe fragments, a steatite bowl fragment, and lithic debitage.

Historic ceramics recovered during the surface collection included Rhenish, English brown and white salt glazed stonewares; Buckley, North Devon, and tin-glazed earthenwares; Staffordshire slipwares; as well as agatewares and porcelain. Historic, non-ceramic artifacts included colonial glass fragments, white clay tobacco pipe fragments, and six European gunflints. The historic assemblage indicated an early to mid-eighteenth century period of occupation. The high frequency of domestic and personal artifacts, combined with the known history, suggested to the archaeologists that the site was used residentially.

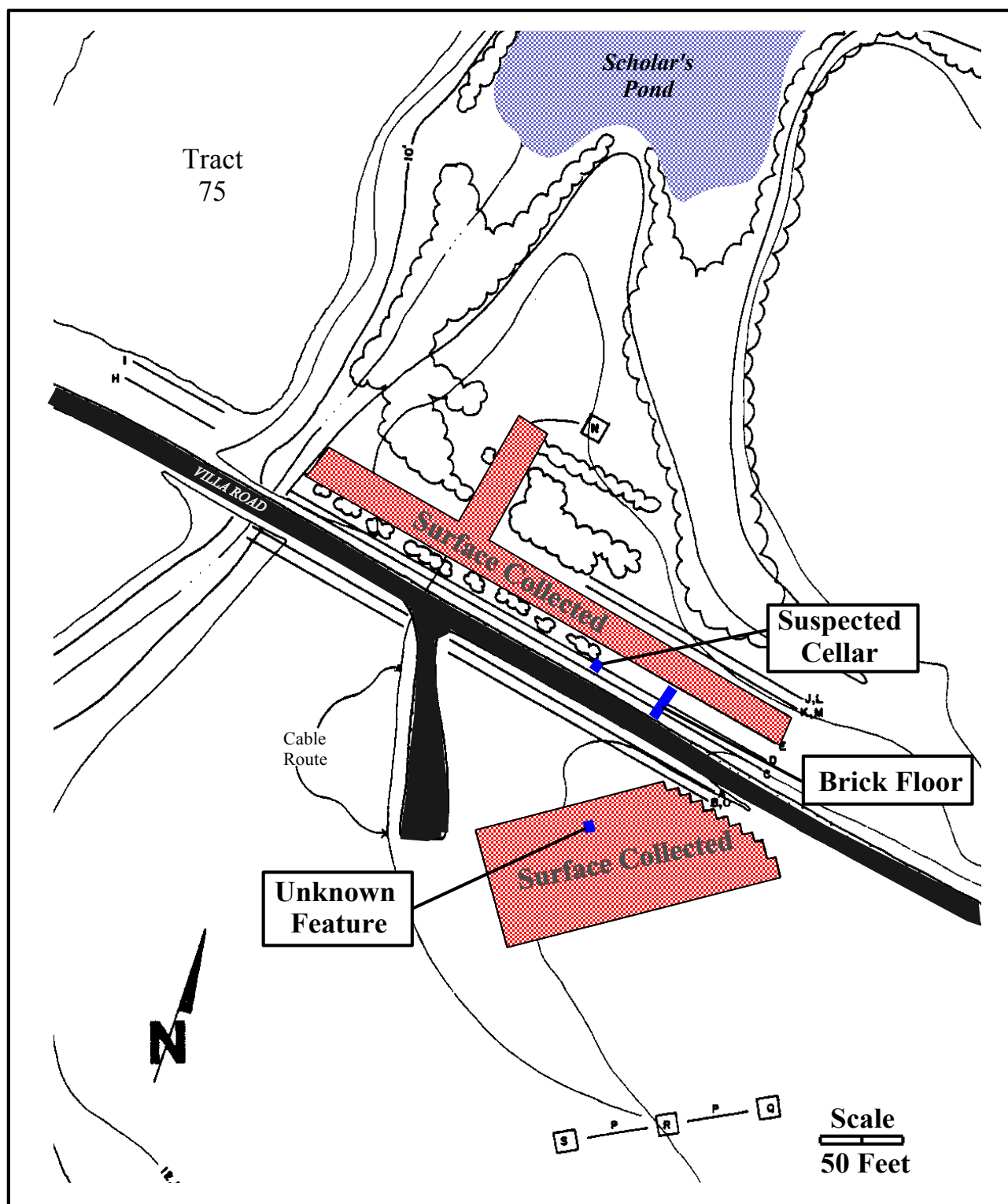


Figure 5. Area of Old Chapel Field Investigated by Dennis Pogue and Karlene Leeper (Figure 10 from Pogue and Leeper 1984:21).

Within the site, a concentration of brick and shell was noted. In this area, approximately ten shovel tests were excavated at a two-meter interval. An intact, sub-plowzone feature was observed in six of these tests. A one-meter square test unit (T.U.) was then excavated near what was thought to be the center of the feature. The stratigraphic profiles of the shovel tests displayed two distinct plowzones. Plowed soils were removed from the test unit revealing the feature noted within the shovel tests. This feature occupied the entire base of the unit and, consisted of a concentration of ash, charcoal, brick and shell within a dark matrix. Because the feature was neither excavated, nor thoroughly exposed, its function was indeterminate.

Tract 62. This tract lies north of Villa Road and west of the antenna field. The 1981 investigation of this tract consisted of the excavation of 17 shovel tests within a single, north-south transect, at a ten meter interval. Although the excavated soils from these shovel tests were not screened, 18ST233, originally recorded by Thompson and Wilkes, was re-identified. The 1981 Smolek survey yielded one cord-marked Accokeek pottery sherd, indicating an Early Woodland occupation, as well as undiagnostic fire-cracked rock and debitage. The presence of brick and nails in the shovel tests also told of the historic component. No diagnostic historic artifacts were recovered. Nonetheless, Smolek hypothesized that the field held significant archaeological potential.

4.4 1984 Pogue and Leeper: Old Chapel Field Survey.

Because of proposed construction, two sections of NAS WFA (Old Chapel Field and Langley Hollow) were investigated in 1984 for their potential archaeological resources. Excavations consisted of 406 shovel test pits, approximately three acres of controlled surface collections, and four test units (Figure 5, Pogue and Leeper 1984:ii).

The excavations at the Old Chapel Field examined 18ST330, believed to have been the location of the Jesuits c. 1705 manor house. Artifacts recovered in the project confirmed an occupation dating to the first half of the eighteenth century. They included handmade brick, wrought nails, window leads and glass, colonial ceramics and bottle glass, and white clay tobacco pipes (Pogue and Leeper 1984:31-35). One hundred and ninety measurable white clay pipe stems were uncovered. Using the Binford pipe stem dating technique, a mean date of 1712 ± 20 years was formulated. Two eighteenth-century copper-alloy medallions depicting saints were found in the Old Chapel Field, as was a silver sixpence coin dated 1596. It had a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I and a Tudor Rose on the face, and England's heraldic arms and the date on the back. Its presence on an eighteenth-century site was somewhat surprising (Pogue and Leeper 1984:35).

T.U.# 1, consisting of three five by five foot adjoining squares placed perpendicular to Villa Road revealed a brick floor approximately 8 feet wide. Probing suggested that the original floor may have been 10 feet by 10 feet, indicating a possible outbuilding such as a smokehouse or dairy. The brick used for this floor was of similar dimensions and description as ones removed during the 1930's Jesuit excavations (Pogue and Leeper 1984:31). In addition, T.U.# 2, located 110 feet west of T.U.#1 and adjacent to Villa Road, contained a rubble filled feature. The western boundary of the feature was visible during this excavation. However, the northern, southern, and eastern limits were unknown. Pogue speculated that this could be a cellar. The purpose of excavating the test units was to determine the extent of the features. Therefore,

plowzone soils were not screened for artifacts; visually recognized diagnostic artifacts were retained.

4.5 1996 Phase I Shovel Test Survey

In accordance with provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a comprehensive Phase I Shovel Test Survey was conducted of Webster Field. The project was financed by the Department of Defense Legacy Fund, through the Public Works office of the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River. This survey examined the majority of the base, including the previously identified sites 18ST329 and 18ST233 (Galke and Loney 2000).

Shovel tests were excavated at an interval of twenty-five feet; all soils were screened through ¼" wire mesh. Shovel tests located within 18ST329 yielded several temporally diagnostic artifacts including Buckley earthenwares, tin-glazed earthenwares (non-lead backed), and wrought and cut nails. A silver cross was also recovered. The cross contained a latch and space for the storage of a relic. Though never opened, industrial x-rays indicated an object within the space. The assemblage of artifacts from 18ST233 contained a tin-glazed galley-pot fragment (possibly lead-backed), a piece of Kraak porcelain (ca. 1585-1640), as well as several pieces of lead shot.

The artifacts recovered from 18ST329 and 18ST233 confirmed that the area of 18ST329 was occupied from the early-to-mid eighteenth century. Additionally, two distinct pre-historic components were identified (Galke and Loney 2000:100). Shovel testing revealed three intact or partially intact historic trash pit features; one located within 18ST329, the other two were located along the southern boundary of 18ST233 which borders 18ST329 to the north (Galke and Loney 2000:101). The historic component of 18ST233 was concentrated in the northeastern portion of the site. The collection of historic materials from 18ST233 dated from the early-to-mid seventeenth century, considerably older than the historic materials from 18ST329, which dated from the early-to-mid eighteenth century (Galke and Loney 2000:117). The intact historical features discovered within the boundaries of 18ST233 corresponded temporally and proximally to 18ST329 rather than the earlier colonial component of 18ST233 (Galke and Loney 2000:101, 115-117). It was surmised that 18ST329 represented the center of activity for the early eighteenth century Jesuit plantation. The historic component of 18ST233 was loosely delineated; and an early- to mid-seventeenth century date determined. However, the archaeological record was too sparse to allow speculation concerning the function of the site.

5.0 Project Methods

5.1 Field Methods

The Phase II investigations of 18ST233 and 18ST329 consisted of the excavation of thirty-nine five-by-five-foot test units. During the course of the field work, many features were documented and hundreds of thousands of artifacts were recovered. A standard set of practices was initiated to insure that each unit and feature was uniformly recorded and that the artifacts were systematically recovered, processed, and stored in accordance with Maryland standards (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Many of the field methods used are standardized either regionally or within the archaeological community. The field methodology used during this project is detailed below.

5.1.1 Establishing the grid

The 1996 Phase I grid and numbering system were re-established, using permanent data points established during the earlier project. A theodolite and tapes were used to establish excavation units. The coordinates of the Phase II test units correspond to the northings and eastings of the Phase I grid.

Several sites have been identified in close proximity to 18ST329, and all of these sites were likely related. These sites may represent individual activity areas within the early eighteenth century Jesuit plantation. In an effort to assist future researchers with multiple site spatial analysis, a numbering system was established that engulfed several sites of related research potentials. The numbering begins at the northwestern end of the Webster Field runway and, extends north and east to Scholar's Pond and the St. Inigoe's Creek. This block was divided into five-by-five-foot squares, representing individual test units. These squares were numbered sequentially starting in the southwestern corner of the block, increasing numerically eastward and northward. Incorporated into this block were sites 18ST233, 18ST329, 18ST330, 18ST331, and 18ST363.

5.1.2 Excavation Unit Placement: 18ST233

Test units were placed at 18ST233, using the distributions of early seventeenth-century artifacts found during the 1996 survey as a guide. Some excavation units were placed where the Phase I survey had recovered a concentration of brick fragments (Figure 6). The purpose of these test units was to recover data concerning the spatial distribution of features and artifacts. Distances between units was kept to 30 feet or less, following the observation that units spaced farther apart at Early Colonial Chesapeake sites often miss midden and activity areas (King 1990 – Dissertation). During the course of excavation, a number of features was noted in the north eastern portion of the site. Here, several units were continuously placed to better define the feature boundaries.

5.1.3 Excavation Unit Placement: 18ST329

Three criteria were used to locate test units at 18ST329. First, test units were placed over both features previously identified during the 1984 fieldwork (Pogue and Leeper 1984). At that time a brick floor was partially exposed. A second feature occupied all of Pogue's T.U.# 2; without feature boundaries, they were unable to ascertain the function of this feature. The excavation units excavated as part of the present investigations were designed to relocate, delineate, and assess the date and function of the features discovered by Pogue and Leeper.

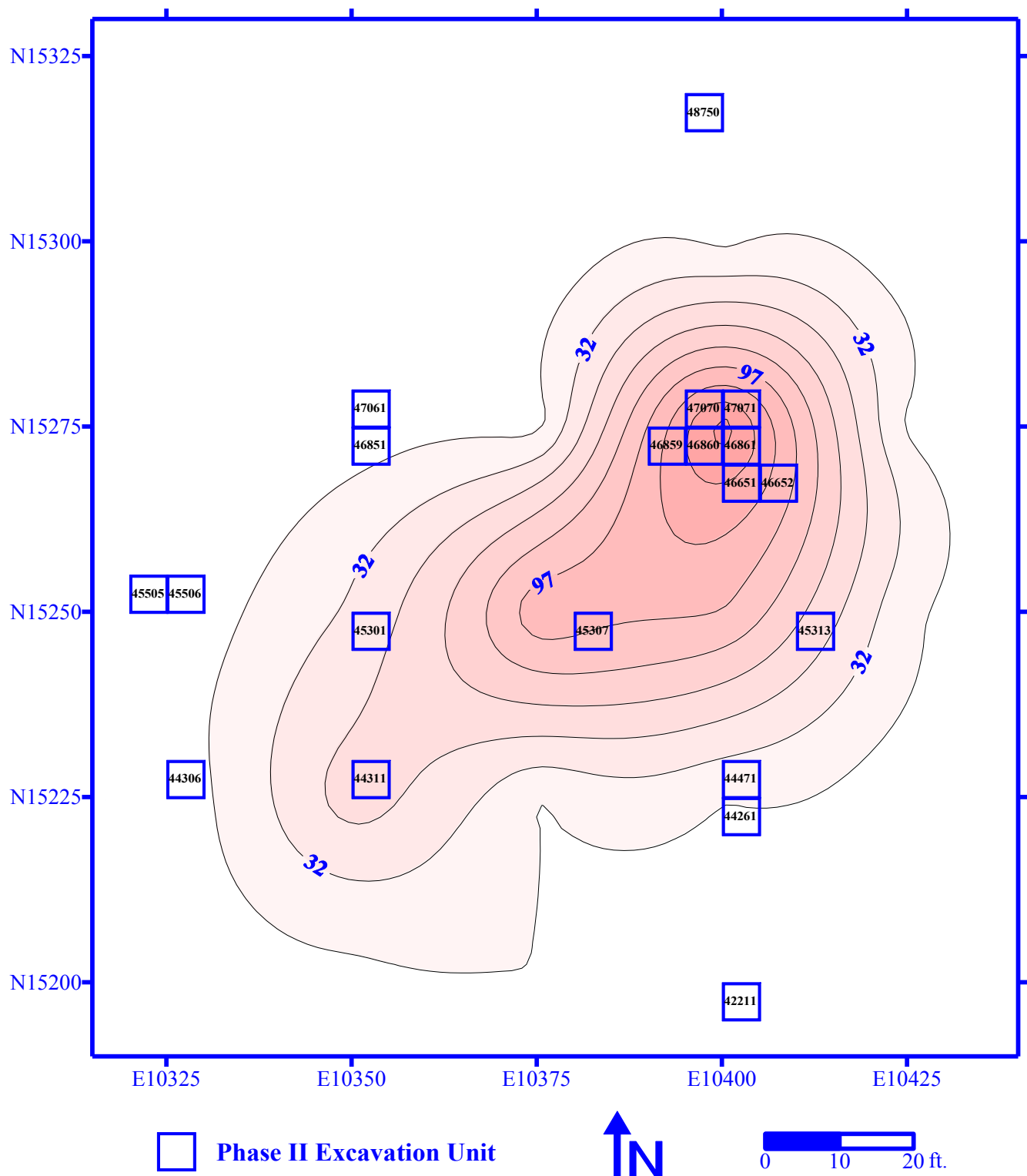


Figure 6. 18ST233 Phase II site core, showing Phase I brick contour and location of Phase II excavation units. Contour interval based on $\frac{1}{2}$ standard deviation.

Likewise, units were placed adjacent to possible features identified during the 1996 shovel test survey (Galke and Loney 2000).

Secondly, test units were placed along the periphery of the artifact clusters identified during previous investigations. These test units were placed to better define the boundaries of the site. Finally, test units were randomly placed in the interior of the site. These units were placed to provide a random sample against which the results of the other units could be objectively compared. This three-tiered approach was developed to assess the significance of the site, re-evaluate site boundaries, and to provide data for meaningful analysis.

5.1.4 Plowzone excavation and recording

One corner of each test unit was designated the datum point for that unit. An elevation, above current sea level, was taken for each datum point. A true elevation was known for a point at the northern end of the Webster Field Runway. Test unit elevations were tied into this point. This datum would be used throughout the excavation of the test unit to determine the elevations of strata and features within the unit. In general, the northeast corner was chosen as the datum corner. However, in areas of slope, the datum corner was shifted as necessary to facilitate calculations and to avoid confusion.

Each unit was hand excavated using shovels and trowels. Test units were excavated stratigraphically with strata differentiated based on soil color, texture, and/or artifact content. Soil color was determined according to the Munsell Soil Color Charts. The plowzone was removed as one strata; and sifted through ¼" hardware mesh. Once recovered, the artifacts were placed in archivally-stable, plastic bags. Each bag was labeled, in permanent marker, with the site number, unit number and coordinates, layer, excavators, and date information. When appropriate to volume and conservation issues, artifacts were bagged separately in the field according to artifact type and composition.

Standard field forms used by JPPM were completed in the field. These forms were used to record strata, elevations, artifacts, soil color, method of recovery, photographs taken, cultural context, horizontal location, and the presence or absence of sub plowzone features. Features were carefully mapped to scale on a separate sheet of graph paper.

5.1.5 Feature excavation and recording

After the plowzone was removed from a test unit, the features were mapped; one feature in each site was selected for extensive investigation. In each case, these features were subjected to block excavation to fully delineate its boundaries. The features chosen for block excavations were those associated with structures.

5.1.5.1 18ST233

At 18ST233, Feature 47071, originally thought to be a cellar, was chosen for excavation. The feature was excavated by hand stratigraphically, with trowels or smaller tools as necessary. If no change in soil type was noted within 0.4 foot, the level was arbitrarily closed and a new begun. Levels were lettered sequentially, starting with the next letter available in the square for which the feature was numbered. In other words, the first level of the feature was 47071B, 47071A having already been used to denote the plowzone layer of T.U. 47071. Each level, arbitrary or natural, received a unique letter and provenience card.

Soils recovered from the feature were dry screened through ¼” wire mesh. The residue was water screened through fine, window mesh. A soil flotation sample was retained for each level. Soil samples were taken directly from the feature and were not previously screened.

Artifacts recovered from ¼” mesh were separated by artifact type or by composition. The remaining fractions from wet screened soils were bagged unsorted. The artifacts recovered from the feature were temporarily stored in archivally stable plastic bags for transport to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. These bags were labeled in indelible marker with the appropriate provenience information and recovery method.

5.1.5.2 18ST329

A series of architectural features associated with the brick floor originally exposed during the 1984 Pogue and Leeper investigations were chosen for testing. After the brick floor and the associated features were mapped and photographed, the southern portion was excavated to document the construction sequence and function of this cellar-set building. The letter designation for this feature corresponds to the unit number in which the majority of the portion of the feature was located. Awkwardly enough, this portion predominately fell in T.U. 25324, which was mostly occupied by the 1984 T.U. #1 trench (Pogue and Leeper 1984). This trench had been re-excavated, but the remainder of square 25342 was not excavated.

The soils from this feature were excavated stratigraphically without the use of arbitrary levels within strata. Elevations, soils, artifacts, and all other data were recorded on the standardized forms noted in the above sections. Like the above-mentioned feature, strata were differentiated by a unique letter designation. Again, this letter was assigned sequentially. This was complicated by the fact that Square 25342 had not been excavated and no provenience card(s) were completed. However, a profile was visible from inside Pogue’s re-excavated trench. It was apparent that two distinct strata overlaid the feature fill. Therefore, the first letter designation for this feature was ‘C’.

Once removed, soils were screened through ¼” wire mesh. After recovery, artifacts were temporarily stored in archivally stable plastic bags for transport to the processing lab. Each bag was labeled in permanent marker with the pertinent provenience data. Artifacts were separated by material type and composition. An unscreened soil sample was taken from each level for eventual flotation.

Upon completion of the fieldwork, plastic sheeting was placed at the base of the test units and excavation blocks. Sand, provided by the Division of Natural and Cultural Resources, was used to back-fill most of the excavation units, and the excavation block, in 18ST233. The sand will maintain good drainage above the features and, will act as a marker for future archaeological researchers. In 18ST329, sand was placed above the brick floor for the same purpose. Above the sand, and in the remaining units, the removed top soil and plowzone was redeposited.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

All the artifacts recovered were processed in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). These guidelines are based upon the standards for the curation of federally owned collections in 36 CFR Part 79. Additionally, the laboratory and storage procedures meet the standards of *Technical Update # 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (MHT 1999). Artifacts were processed at St. Mary’s College of Maryland’s Sociology and Anthropology Laboratory and at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab). The

artifacts are presently curated at the MAC Lab. All cultural materials were collected and included in the artifact analysis. Because the purpose of a Phase II Investigation was to test site integrity, and therefore research potential of a site, modern materials were retained. Their presence in the plowzone was expected, and reflected the ongoing use of and impact upon the land.

During the course of the Phase II investigations, 619,049 artifacts were recovered from 18ST233 and 95,385 were found at 18ST329. These artifacts were catalogued using the standard type descriptions employed by archaeologists working in Southern Maryland. Lithic debitage was categorized under a simplified typology previously used by JPPM. Primary debitage included flakes and shatter with cortex over more than 50 percent of its dorsal surface. Secondary debitage had less than 50 percent cortex, while tertiary debitage had no cortex. Angular debris, or shatter, was distinguished from flakes. Utilized debitage showed use wear, but was not deliberately modified. Retouched debitage tools had intentionally modified working edges.

Large amounts of certain artifact categories were recovered. Specifically, 18ST233 yielded quantities of oyster shell and 18ST329 contained vast amount of brick. These items were returned from the field, and processed as all other artifacts. However, because of the cost of storage, it was decided to institute a sampling strategy for the catalog. In proveniences where shell and/or brick occur in abundance (over 1,000 pieces) the entire collection of brick or shell was weighed and a ten percent of the weight was counted. Oyster shell recovered from the plowzone at 18ST233 was discarded after being weighed and counted. All shell recovered from feature strata was retained. This system was designed to maximize processing efficiency while still providing reflective data which could be utilized for meaningful interpretation.

6.0 Results

The results from the Phase II archaeological assessment of 18ST233 and 18ST329 are discussed separately. Within each site, each individual test unit will be addressed. In instances where several test units have been clustered into a block, the block will be discussed as a single entity. Then, the block will be assessed spatially by internal distributions. At the end of this section, the site will be discussed as a whole, drawing interpretations from spatial analysis of the artifact distribution and the feature locations.

6.1 18ST233

6.1.1 Introduction

Historical records refer to the 1637 house and fort at St. Inigoes. Since disappearing from the landscape, there has been considerable speculation as to their location. The recovery of early colonial artifacts during the 1996 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Webster Field Annex focused attention towards the area just to the east of Scholar's Pond and just south of St. Inigoes Creek as the possible location of one or both of these sites.

The Phase II Investigation of 18ST233 was designed to test the light scatter of mid-seventeenth century artifacts recovered during the 1996 Phase I shovel testing in order to determine its significance. If additional artifacts from this time were recovered, the next research goal was to determine the integrity of the site. Integrity would be ascertained through the sampling of an intact cultural feature. Furthermore, it was hoped that the artifacts, especially those recovered from the features, would provide the functional and temporal evidence to assess this site as either the St. Inigoes House, Fort, or both. To achieve these goals, 20 test units were excavated to subsoil (Figure 6) and one feature was sampled. Many of the aims of the Phase II Investigations were realized. Site 18ST233 is a highly significant site, among the earliest colonial sites in Maryland. Although it was not possible to definitively state site function, the project determined that the site possessed a high level of integrity and research potential.

6.1.2 Site Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across 18ST233 was uniform, containing a plowzone over subsoil. The plowzone consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with shell and brick/daub inclusions. Shell was present in all units; the amount of shell varied by unit. When a feature was not encountered, the plowzone terminated in subsoil. The subsoil ranged in color from a brown (10 YR 5/3) to a yellowish brown (10YR5/4); the texture was a clayey silt to a silty clay. The depth of the plowzone varied from .7 to 1.5 feet.

6.1.3 Shell-filled Feature

6.1.3.1 Description

The plowzone of T.U. 44261 contained a disproportionately high amount of oyster shell. At the base of the plowzone, a circular-shaped pit feature appeared in the southwestern quadrant. A linear feature or "channel" protruded west from the pit. Both the pit and channel were shell filled. T.U. 44471 was placed to the north of 44261 to expose a greater portion of the feature. Together, these two units revealed a circular-shaped feature with two exposed channels, one that headed to the west and one that headed to the north (Figure 7). The feature, especially the channels, was similar to a pottery kiln. However, the concentration of shell, especially in the

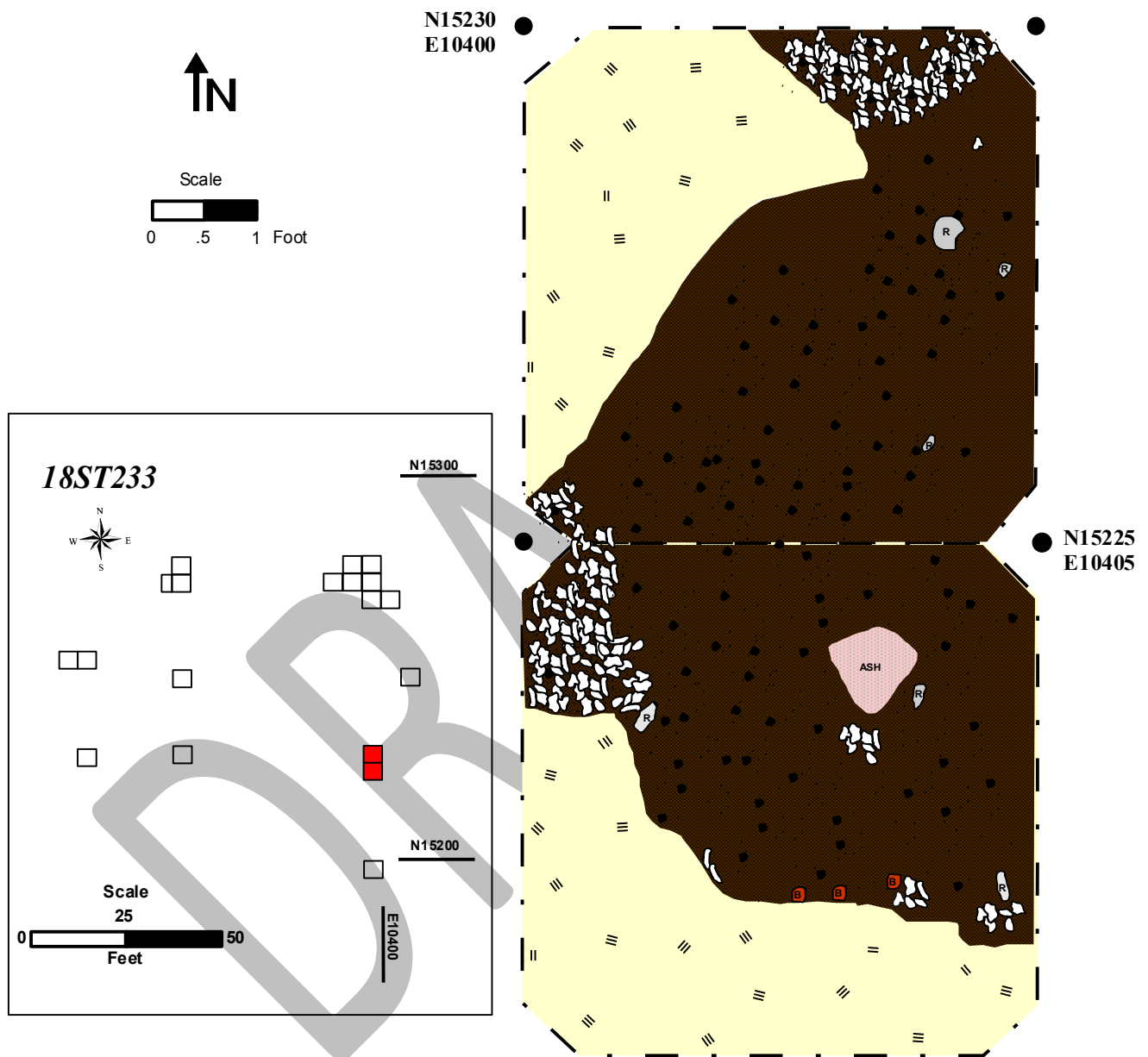


Figure 7. Plan view of T.U.s 44261 and 44471, showing features revealed below plowzone, 18ST233.

channels, suggested that shell may have been rendered for its lime. The channels were likely used as flues or vents and allowed a place to add fuel and shell into the kiln.

Table 1. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the shell-filled feature units, 18ST233.

Test Unit	44261	44471	TOTAL
Prehistoric Pottery			
Accokeek	5	2	7 (2.5%)
Mockley	143	24	167 (5.5%)
Townsend Series	12	6	18 (5.5%)
Potomac Creek	1		1 (<1%)
Yeocomico	2	2	4 (1.2%)
UID Type	81	44	125 (38.9%)
Total Pottery	244	78	322 (60.9%)
Lithics			
Projectile Point		1	1 (0.5%)
Core	1		1 (0.5%)
Tool	4	1	5 (2.4%)
Primary Reduction	10	28	38 (18.4%)
Secondary Reduction	27	58	85 (41.1%)
Tertiary Reduction	36	41	77 (37.2%)
Total Lithic	78	129	207 (39.1%)
TOTAL			529 (100%)

6.1.3.2 Artifacts

The assemblage of prehistoric artifacts from Units 44261 and 44471 consisted of: one quartz Piscataway point, 5 tools, one core, 200 pieces of debitage, and 322 Native American pottery sherds (Table 1). Piscataway points have been recovered in several temporal contexts. Steponaitis (1986:49, 82-83) classified Piscataway points as Late Archaic I (4,000-3,000 B.C.). In Virginia, an Early-to-Middle Woodland range was suggested (McCord and Hranicky 1979:43). At the Accokeek site in Prince George's County, Maryland, Piscataway points were associated with the Potomac

Creek Component of the Late Woodland (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:195-196).

One of the tools found was an undiagnostic, unifacially-retouched quartz chunk; the other four represented possible hammerstones. Quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite, represented all stages of lithic reduction, were present. Secondary debitage was the most frequently recovered, accounting for 42.5 percent of the debitage. Primary reduction accounted for 19 percent and tertiary, 38.5 percent. All of the non-local rhyolite flakes (n=11) recovered from these units reflected tertiary reduction. The debitage, though not temporally diagnostic, suggested that stone tool production from the earliest stages to final tool production was present.

The collection of Native American pottery consisted of several types. Pottery from the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods were present (Table 1). The frequency of Mockley sherds suggested that before contact this portion of the site was most intensively used during the Middle Woodland period. The Accokeek sherds indicate the minimal use of the site, possibly as a resource procurement area during the Early Woodland. Townsend Series ceramics suggest the same occurred during the Late Woodland Period. The Yeocomico and Potomac Creek pottery types date from the end of the Late Woodland period and the Contact period. Some attribute the Potomac Creek type to the Piscataway tribes further north in the Potomac Drainage. It is possible that these sherds reflect trade, or possibly a Native presence at the site during the Contact Period. Anglo-Aboriginal interaction was suggested by the presence of 23 terra cotta tobacco pipe fragments within the collection. Seven of the pipe sherds were decorated, two of which portray

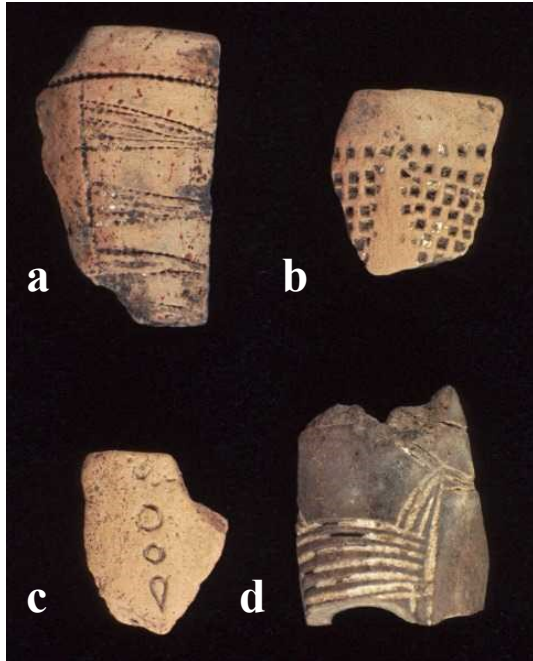


Figure 8. Terra cotta pipes from 18ST233.

from this area was hand wrought, with a square tang. Knives were among the first trade goods used in Maryland.

The historic artifact assemblage consisted of ceramics, glass, brick, daub, and metal artifacts (Table 2). The historic ceramics included two unidentified porcelain sherds, nine stoneware sherds, twenty-one tin-glazed earthenware sherds, five North Devon sherds, and nine unidentified earthenware sherds. Eight of the stoneware sherds were Rhenish, and one was an unidentifiable type. One of the Rhenish body sherds featured a sprig-molded design motif similar to the beards seen on Bellarmine face caricatures. Four of the sixteen of the tin-glazed sherds were lead backed. While lead backing still occurred in the early eighteenth century, it was



Figure 10. Iron tenterhook from feature 44261, 18ST233.

the “Running Deer” motif (Figure 8d). It is believed that these were produced by Native Americans, and used by the colonists. Terra cotta pipes were common on early colonial sites, and the “Running Deer” pattern may be a regional phenomenon; as they frequently occur on early colonial Potomac sites but were nearly absent from the Jamestown collection (Miller 1983:83).

Other artifacts possibly associated with trade activities include a glass trade bead, a tenterhook, and an iron knife shank with partial blade. The bead was tubular shaped, and possessed a green glass with red and white inlaid glass stripes (Figure 9d). Beads, both glass and copper, were traded for native goods. The tenterhook was an ‘L’ shaped piece of wrought iron (Figure 10). These hooks were used in the English textile industry to frame dry cloth after washing. The Jesuits also used these hooks to dry beaver hides attained through trade with the native population. The

iron knife



Figure 9. Glass beads from 18ST233.

most commonly found in contexts dating prior to c. 1690 (King 1998). Three varieties of North Devon earthenware sherds were encountered, including two fragments of North Devon gravel-free and two North Devon fine gravel tempered sherds. One North Devon type was a spall and could not be further classified. North Devon gravel free has been recovered on several seventeenth-century sites. The fine gravel variety was an early version of North Devon (Straube, personal communication).

Table 2. Historic and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from the shell-filled feature units, 18ST233.

	Test Unit	44261	44471	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS	UID Porcelain	1	1	2
	Rhenish Stoneware	5	4	9
	UID Stoneware	1	0	1
	Tin Glazed Earthenware	10	11	21
	North Devon Fine	2	3	5
	UID Earthenware	4	5	9
	Total Ceramic	23	24	47
TOBACCO PIPES	Decorated Terra Cotta	5	3	8
	Undecorated Terra Cotta	12	3	15
	Agate Pipe	1	1	2
	White Clay Stem 7/64"	1	1	2
	White Clay Stem 8/64"	0	1	1
	White Clay Stem, Unmea.	1	0	1
	White Clay Bowl	1	1	2
	Total Pipes	21	10	31
Glass	Glass Trade Bead	1	0	1
	Bottle Glass	1	0	1
	Window Glass	1	0	1
	Flat Glass	1	0	1
	Total Glass	4	0	4
Metals				
	UID cupric	6	8	14
	Lead Shot	3	4	7
	UID Lead	1	1	2
	Iron Key	1	0	1
	Iron Knife	1	0	1
	Iron Spike	1	0	1
	Iron Fish Hook	1	0	1
	Iron Tenter Hook	0	1	1
	Nails	50	53	103
	UID Ferrous	6	3	9
	Total Metals	70	70	140
Miscellaneous				
	Gun Flint	3	6	9
	Brick	1,350	2,000	3,350
	Daub	93	161	254
	Bone/Scales	348	233	581
	Shell	68,181	49,567	117,748
	Charcoal	42	0	42
	Pit/Nut Shell	3	0	3
	FCR	103	104	207
	Total Misc.	70,123	52,071	122,194

The plowzone above the shell-filled feature contained numerous metal artifacts, most of which were nails (Table 2). Of the 103 nails and nail fragments recovered, 91 (88.3%) were hand wrought, 2 (1.9%) were cut nails, 8 (7.8%) had square shanks but were otherwise unidentifiable. One of the hand wrought nails was clinched. Other metals recovered included an iron key fragment, a hand-wrought iron fish hook fragment, three pieces of iron sheet, six miscellaneous iron fragments, seven pieces of lead shot, one piece of white metal slag, one unidentified lead fragment, and fourteen copper and copper alloy fragments.

Very little glass was recovered from these units. The modest glass collection consisted of one fragment of heavily-patinated bottle glass, one heavily patinated glass of an unidentifiable form, and one piece of green flat glass. Only six pieces of white clay tobacco pipes were recovered from these units. Two of these were bowl fragments, one was a stem fragment with an immeasurable bore, two stem fragments had bore diameters of 7/64," and one had a 8/64" bore diameter. The remaining historic artifacts included 3,350 brick fragments, 254 daub fragments, and nine European gun flint flakes.

Two interesting artifacts recovered from these units were two mendable agate tobacco pipe fragments (Figure 11). The pipe was made of buff and red clays combined into a swirl decoration. In addition, the pipe was rouletted and stamped. The stamps consisted of an eight-petaled flower or "rosette" shape and were irregularly placed along the stem. It is possible that the "rosette" was more than a decorative style and may have temporal, national, religious, regional, or social significance. The rouletting consisted of a double-line common roulette on either side of a patterned roulette. The sharp relief of the rouletting indicated that it was implemented using a metal wheel (Figure 11). The patterned roulette consists of four distinct zones. The first zone consisted of rows of dots or pellets, the second was a "grid", the third a "star-like device" and the fourth was characterized by diagonal lines bisecting each other with half oval-shapes at the base of the four triangles created by the bisection (Figure 11). Pipe fragments identical to this were recovered from the Pope's Fort site (c. 1634-1642) in St. Mary's City, Maryland.

Other artifacts recovered include 581 pieces of faunal bone, three peach pit fragments, 207 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 117,748 oyster shell fragments, and 42 pieces of charcoal. Distinguishing whether these artifacts were associated with the historic or prehistoric occupation of this site is difficult. The sub-plowzone shell-filled feature showed obvious signs of burning,



Figure 11. Close-up of agate pipe stem fragments recovered at 18ST233. These fragments mend.

and was likely the origin of the charcoal and fire-cracked rock associated with this feature, though determining whether the feature was associated with prehistoric or historical activities could not be determined at this level of investigation. The majority of the bone recovered was mammal, and included three cow bones, three pig bone fragments, one rodent, and nine fish bones. While the fish could be before or after European contact, the cow and pig were clearly of non-native origin. They may represent evidence of the domesticated livestock being maintained early in the Jesuit occupation. The faunal record, if contemporaneous, suggested a varied diet, utilizing both domesticated European as well as indigenous food sources.

The prehistoric artifacts were unevenly distributed between the two units. The northern unit contained considerably more primary and secondary lithic debitage. Seventy-four percent of the primary debitage, and sixty-eight percent of the secondary debitage was recovered from that unit. However, the majority of Native American pottery (86%), particularly Mockley, was recovered from the other, southern unit, 44261 (Table 1). A similar pattern was evident in the distribution of tobacco pipes. Of the total collection of tobacco pipes, 68 percent was recovered from the southern unit, as was 74 percent of the terra cotta pipes.

The distribution of the Middle Woodland Mockley wares was possibly disturbed by the early colonial feature, under the plowzone. It is possible that the shell being rendered was transported from a Middle Woodland midden that contained pottery sherds. However, as the shell feature extended equally into both units, it was unlikely that one unit would contain such a disproportionate number of sherds. T.U. 44261 yielded more Mockley sherds than any other unit excavated during this project. Provided these sherds were not transplanted during later activity, this unit represents the epicenter of Middle Woodland activity within the confines of this Phase II investigation. This may represent a single activity area within the larger Middle Woodland component of 18ST233, which lies outside the scope of this excavation. The distribution of tobacco pipes, even the terra cotta pipes likely reflected the early colonial occupational patterns possibly associated with the shell-filled feature.

6.1.4 Grave Area

6.1.4.1 Description

A feature was revealed at the base of the plowzone in T.U. 46851 (Figure 12). The feature soil was characterized by subsoils mixed with topsoil, and oriented on an east-to-west axis. The stain tapered and continued to the west of the excavation unit. The shape of the stain and soil matrix was consistent with that of a grave shaft. A half unit to the west was opened in an effort to expose a larger portion of the feature. The plowzone soils from this half unit were not screened, but were placed to the side for redeposition. Because these soils were vertically disturbed, the removal and replacement of the plowzone should not affect future research. Once exposed, the feature shape and soil composition was consistent with that expected from a grave shaft (Figure 12). A piece of wood, presumably the remnant of a grave marker, was visible at the western end of the feature. An additional test unit, 47061, was excavated to the north of 46851 to search for and document any additional grave shafts. Two more shafts were exposed in this unit (Figure 12).

All the grave shafts were roughly hexagonal in shape, consistent with the hexagonally-shaped coffins that were especially popular during the late-seventeenth century (Timothy Riordan, personal communication). The original test unit was placed to test the northern extent of the concentration of artifacts revealed during 1996 shovel test survey (Galke and Loney 2000), in an effort to define the boundary of historical activity. Because the area was used as a cemetery the artifact counts from these units was low.

The grave shaft features consisted primarily of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy, silty clay redeposited subsoil. This subsoil was mixed with approximately 7 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy, silty loam, and 5 percent light yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy, silty loam. The feature fill contained minor shell flecking and inclusions. A dark brown (10YR3/3) stain was noted along the northern edge of the center grave shaft (Figure 12). The sandy, silty loam pocket appeared to be part of the grave shaft. This discoloration could be the result of decay from an organic material, such as coffin wood or it might represent an area of differential fill.

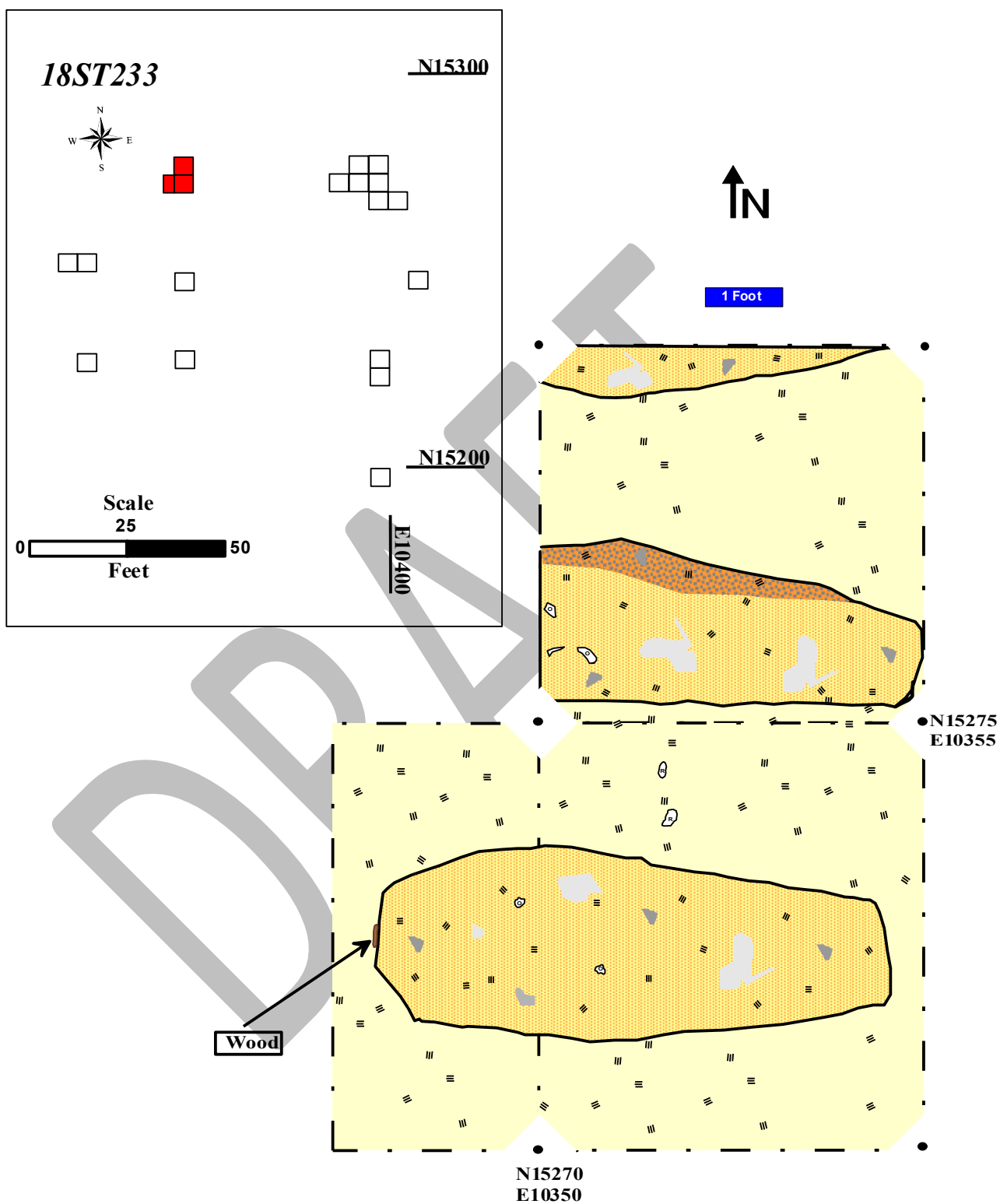


Figure 12. Plan view of T.U.s 46851 and 47061 showing features revealed below plowzone, 18ST233.

Table 3. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from grave area units, 18ST233.	
Pottery	
Accokeek	4
Mockley	3
Pope's Creek	1
Potomac Creek	1
Townsend Series	16
Unidentified	16
TOTAL	41
Lithics	
Point	1
Tools	3
Primary Reduciton	34
Secondary Reduction	45
Tertiary Reduction	105
TOTAL	188
TOTAL	229

6.1.4.2 Artifacts

The prehistoric assemblage from this area consisted of 41 pottery sherds, and 188 lithic artifacts (Table 3). Five pottery types were encountered: Accokeek, Mockley, Pope's Creek, Potomac Creek, and Townsend Series. Sixteen of the sherds were unidentifiable (Table 3). The pottery indicated minor use throughout the Woodland Period, with a possible emphasis during the Late Woodland. One unidentified broken projectile point was recovered. Three tools were recovered, including one bifacially-worked shatter, one possible unifacial scraper, and one possibly-utilized flake. Debitage dominated the lithic assemblage, and raw materials included quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite (Table 3). Interaction between the Jesuits and the Native American population was suggested by the recovery of sixteen terra

cotta tobacco pipe fragments.

In addition, a copper jeton or casting counter was found. Although the jeton is very worn, the design is identifiable. The obverse depicts a bust of Mercury wearing a winged helmet surrounded by the legend "GLICK*KVMPT*VON [*GOT*IST]WA*" (Happiness comes from God, tis true). The reverse shows an imperial orb surmounted by a cross and surrounded by a tressure with three main arches and the mostly illegible legend, "HANS*SCHVLTES*ZV*NVRENB*". The marks indicate manufacture between 1608 and 1612 by Hans Schultz in Nuremburg, Germany (Mitchiner1988;411-414).

Used as an arithmetical tool, jetons were first introduced in the late 12th century in France and Italy. The pieces were used as numeric markers on a lined board or cloth. The word "jeton" derives from the French verb 'jeter' (to push) such as would be done atop a calculating board or cloth. The introduction of new mathematical methods curtailed use and production of the counters in Italy during the 14th century. Therefore, France and the Low Countries (Belgium and Holland) became the centers of 15th century jeton manufacture.

The use of jetons lasted longer in Germany than other European countries, and was mentioned in accounts of Frankfurt in 1399. By the sixteenth century, Nuremberg became one of Europe's largest jeton-producing cities. Most Nuremberg jetons were imitations of French and Dutch coins. In order to discourage counterfeiters, makers of these counters were required to strike their name and the word "rechenpfennig" on their product (Van Beek 1986). Use of Arabic numbers made counters unnecessary for mathematical applications, but jetons were still useful for colonists. They could be used to do math in the absence of writing supplies, they doubled as gaming and commemorative pieces, and they were made of copper and therefore valuable for trade with local American Indians.

Twenty-two historic ceramics were recovered from the grave units and included porcelain, Rhenish Stoneware, an unidentified stoneware sherd, tin-glazed earthenware, and

unidentified earthenware sherds (Table 4). Eighteen white clay tobacco pipes were recovered (Table 4). Several metal items were recovered including 82 hand wrought nails, nine unidentified square nails, 10 pieces of miscellaneous iron, two pieces of lead shot, three miscellaneous lead pieces, one brass tack, and two miscellaneous copper/copper alloy fragments. One of the lead fragments appeared to have been part of a thick lead disc that was intentionally quartered. The quarter was too thick to be part of a bale seal and was unmarked. It was possible that this lead quarter was portioned out to be later melted into another form, possibly as shot.

Other artifacts recovered from the graves units included 12 pieces of European flint, two turtle bones, 72 mammal bones, 85 unidentified bones, 58 fire-cracked rocks, 924 brick fragments, 19 pieces of daub, three clam shells, three periwinkle shells, and 78,980 oyster shell fragments. The brick and daub may represent scatter from a brick-based daub chimney fall. The faunal bone and oyster shell may represent discard from either prehistoric or historical consumption. Likewise, the fire-cracked rock could have derived from either prehistoric or historical labor activities.

6.1.5 Multiple Unit Excavation Block

T.U. 46860, located in the north eastern corner of the site, revealed three features. To better determine the nature and significance of these features, additional units were excavated surrounding this discovery. In all, seven units (46651, 46652, 46859, 46860, 46861, 47070, and 47071) were placed in an excavation block. After removal of the plowzone, an additional seven features were identified (Figure 13). The seven units that make up this excavation block will be discussed together.

Table 4. Historic artifacts recovered from grave area units, 18ST233.

Ceramics	
Porcelain	1
Rhenish Stoneware	1
Unidentified Stoneware	1
Tin-Glazed	8
Unidentified Wares	11
TOTAL	22
Tobacco Pipes	
Undecorated Terra Cotta	16
White Clay 8/64" Dia.	6
White Clay 9/64" Dia.	3
White Clay Unmeas. Dia.	2
White Clay Bowl	7
TOTAL	34
Metal	
Nails	91
Misc. Iron	17
Lead Shot	2
Misc. Lead	3
Copper Jeton	1
Copper Tack	1
Misc. Copper-Alloy	2
TOTAL	117
TOTAL	173

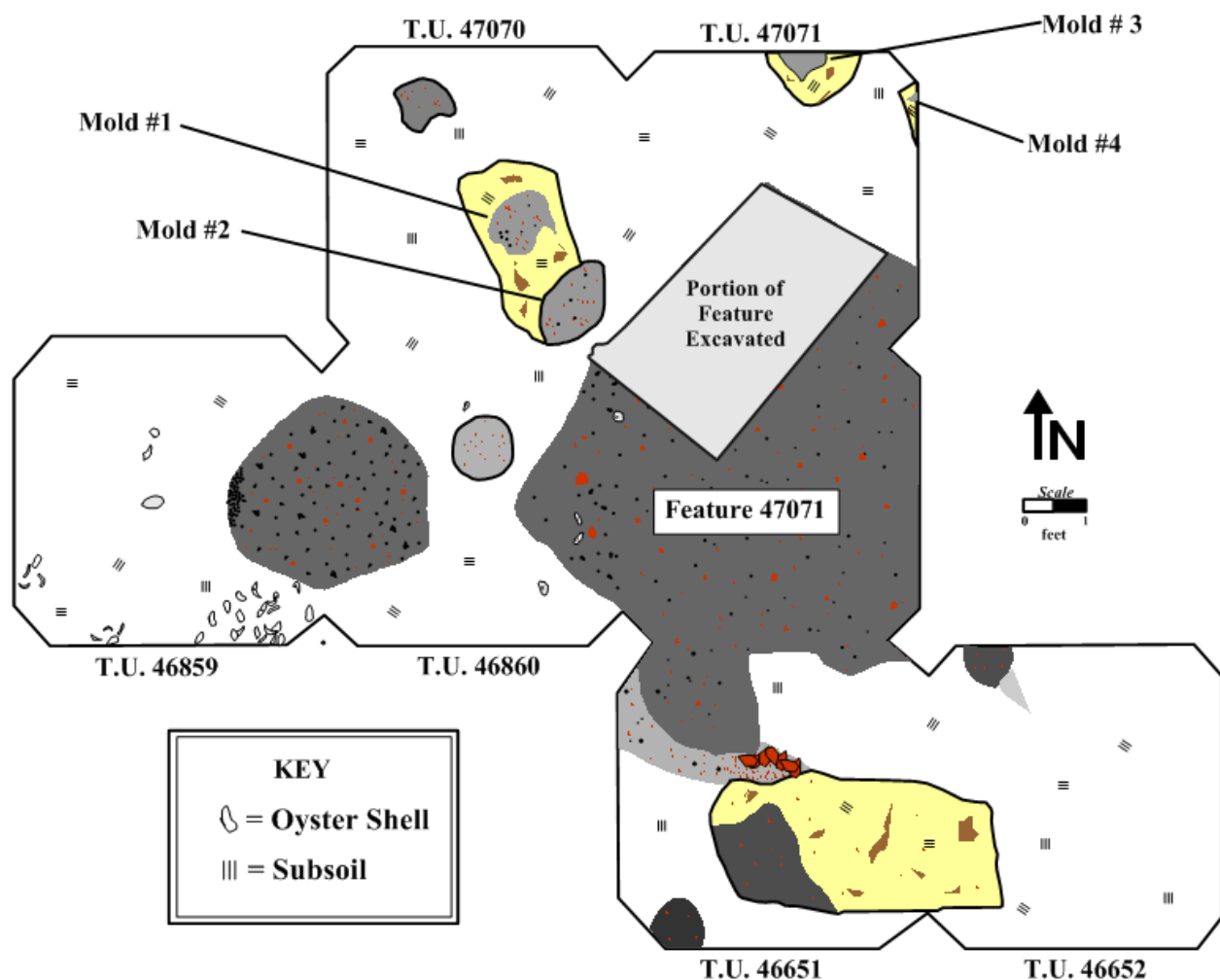


Figure 13. Plan view of excavation block showing features revealed below plowzone, 18ST233.

6.1.5.1 Posts

Three postholes were identified within the excavation block. The first (Mold #3, Figure 13) was located in T.U. 47071, and contained a clearly defined posthole and molds. The posthole consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay mixed with 30 percent very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay. The northern mold (Mold # 1) consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silt loam mottled with 10 percent dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam, and 10 percent yellowish brown clay (10YR5/4) clay. The soil matrix of this mold contained brick flecks and occasional shell and charcoal flecking. This mold measured approximately 1.1-1.15 foot in diameter and was surrounded by the hole.

The second possible mold within this posthole (Mold # 2, Figure 13) consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with 30 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay, and 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay. This mold contained brick inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks, and very occasional shell flecks. This stain was slightly larger than the other, and measured 1.5 foot along its oblong axis. This hole had a lower occurrence of brick fleck inclusions. The lower occurrence of brick, the increased proportion of topsoil to subsoil within

the stain, and the stain's location, relative to the grid, suggested that it could be shovel test N15275/E10400 from the 1996 survey.

The second and third posts were located in T.U. 47071 (Figure 13). One hole was found along the northern wall, while the other was along the eastern wall. The two posts were separated by less than one foot. Both post holes consisted of an equal mix of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam, dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam, and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay. Each posthole had an associated mold that consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam. Both posts were partially exposed and therefore the size of the molds could not be determined. Another posthole was encountered during the excavation of Feature 47071. It will be discussed later.

6.1.5.2 Circular Stains

Five circular stains, without associated postholes, were discovered within the Excavation Block. The largest stain was located in Units 46859 and 46860 (Figure 13). The stain measured nearly three feet in diameter and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam matrix. The fill contained moderate brick and shell flecking and concentrations of charcoal. The shape of the feature was similar to that of a cask or hogshead. This feature has been interpreted as a partially interred vat, possibly for rainwater collection or storage.

A smaller circular stain occurred one foot to the northeast of the larger circular stain, and was 1.1-foot in diameter (Figure 13). The stain consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with moderate brick flecking. Because of its shape and location, relative to the survey grid, this feature was originally thought to be the 1996 shovel test N15275/E10400. However, the stain did not contain the traces of subsoil that would have been present in a shovel test. Also, it was noted that the feature fill had a higher occurrence of brick than the plowzone above. The feature was similar to a post mold, yet no posthole was evident (Figure 13).

Another stain was located in the northwestern corner of T.U. 47070 (Figure 13). This stain was approximately 1.0 foot in diameter, but was not circular. The stain consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, mottled with 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay. The feature soils contained occasional flecks of brick and charcoal. While the shape of the stain resembled a post mold there is no associated posthole. The presence of subsoil within this stain may indicate that it was both a posthole and mold for a very small, non-structural post.

The next anomalous circular stain was located in the southwestern corner of T.U. 46651 (Figure 13). The feature fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay with few brick or charcoal flecks. Though similar in shape to a large post mold, there was no obvious post mold. The stain did not correspond to the location of any 1996 shovel test.

The last circular stain was located in the northwestern corner of T.U. 46652. The feature matrix consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam with moderate brick flecking. It appeared to measure approximately 0.8 foot in diameter. However, the full proportions could not be determined, as the unit to the north was not excavated. This feature may be the southeastern extent of the large pit feature centered in T.U. 46861 to the northwest and described below.

6.1.5.3 Artifacts

A number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone of the excavation block. 187 pieces of Native American pottery was recovered (Table 5). The most frequently encountered pottery type was Townsend Series, followed by Mockley, Accokeek, Potomac

Creek, Yeocomico, and Camden (Table 5). Forty-eight of the sherds were unidentifiable (Table 5). The prehistoric pottery suggested the densest Woodland occupation occurred during the Late Woodland period. However, evidence for Middle and Early Woodland occupations was also present. Potomac Creek and Yeocomico date from the contact period and could represent either material exchange or a native presence during the early historic occupation of the site. The pottery was evenly distributed across the block; each unit yielded between 20 and 31 sherds. Specific types did not cluster significantly within the excavation block.

Only one diagnostic lithic artifact was recovered: a Late Archaic Vernon point. Other lithics recovered from the excavation block included cores, tools (unifaces and hammers/ground stones), bifaces, and debitage (Table 5). All stages of lithic reduction were represented in the lithic assemblage recovered in the excavation block area (Table 5). Furthermore, a faint pattern of debitage deposition was preserved within the block. The number of lithic artifacts recovered per unit ranged from 44, in T.U. 46859, to 90, in T.U. 47070. If the outliers are discarded, an average of 59.6 pieces of debitage was found per unit. The proportion of primary, secondary, and tertiary reduction waste was anomalous within T.U. 47070 as well. The block, as a whole, contains approximately 22 percent primary reduction, 38 percent secondary reduction, and 40 percent tertiary reduction waste. By comparison, T.U. 47070 contains 38 percent, 35 percent, and 28 percent, respectively. This pattern suggested a possible lithic reduction area located within T.U. 47070.

Several types of historic ceramics were recovered from the plowzone of the excavation block (Table 5). The collection of historic ceramics indicated an early colonial occupation, dominated by tin-glazed earthenwares. Several of the tin glazed earthenwares were lead-backed, a characteristic seldom seen on post 1690 sites. While the coarse gravel tempered North Devon ware appeared in the mid-to-late seventeenth century, the fine gravel tempered variety was an earlier variety (Straube-personal communication).

The majority of the tobacco pipe fragments recovered was made of terra cotta, and was of native manufacture (Table 5). Only 53 of the 205 tobacco pipes (approximately 26%) were white clay. Three of the pipe fragments were composed of a mixture of buff and red clays. Thirty-three of the 151 terra cotta pipes were decorated. Dentate impressions were the most popular decorative style however, examples of punctate and incised decorations were also found. The prominence of the native clay pipes reflected the Anglo-Indian trade of the early colonial period and has been observed on other early-to-mid seventeenth century sites such as the Pope's Fort site in St. Mary's City (Miller 1986:57).

Glass was encountered with far less frequency than ceramics (Table 5). The majority of the glass recovered was bottle glass, some of which was case bottle. Nine pieces of flat glass were recovered, some of these may be window glass. Three glass trade beads were found, two of which were drawn, composite green tubular beads with red and white inlaid stripes. The other was a simple drawn spherical, blue bead. The blue bead was similar to those recovered in Jamestown, perhaps made by Venetian glass blowers. Blue beads were especially prized by the Powhatan Indians at Jamestown. John Smith reported that,

“...for a pound or two of blew beades, he brought over my king for 2. or 300 Bushels of corne; yet parted good friends” (Barbour 1986:156).

Table 5: Artifacts recovered from excavation block plowzone, 18ST233.

Test Unit	46651	46652	46859	46860	46861	47070	47071	TOTAL
Prehistoric Pottery								
Accokeek	6	5	6	5	0	2	2	26
Mockley	7	5	2	5	6	0	2	27
Townsend Series	7	12	9	6	6	16	7	63
Potomac Creek	0	9	5	1	1	1	0	17
Yeocomico	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Camden Ware	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
UID Type	5	0	7	10	10	7	9	48
Total Pottery	25	31	30	30	24	27	20	187
Lithics								
Projectile Point	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Core	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Tool	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	6
Biface	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Primary Reduction	8	6	15	9	14	33	6	91
Secondary Reduction	18	31	14	19	35	31	8	156
Tertiary Reduction	23	17	12	24	36	25	31	168
Total Lithic	53	59	44	54	85	90	47	432
Historic Ceramics								
Kraak Porcelain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UID Porcelain	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Rhenish Stoneware	11	2	5	7	5	0	2	32
Martincamp Stoneware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tin Glazed Earthenware	22	35	18	18	19	15	14	141
North Italian Slipware	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
Border Ware	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
London Post-Medieval	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Essex Post-Medieval	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Jamestown Potter	1	0	6	13	1	0	2	23
North Devon Fine	4	3	3	6	1	0	0	17
UID Earthenware	6	36	12	20	12	23	7	116
Total Ceramic	48	79	45	69	39	42	25	347
Tobacco Pipes								
Decorated Terra Cotta	7	4	8	2	4	5	3	33
Undecorated Terra Cotta	22	15	13	16	28	10	14	118
Agate Pipe	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
White Clay Stem 7/64"	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
White Clay Stem 8/64"	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	7
White Clay Stem 9/64"	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
White Clay Stem, Unmea.	4	1	1	5	3	3	1	18
White Clay Bowl	2	4	2	3	2	7	0	20
Total Pipes	35	24	26	30	41	31	18	205

Table 5 (Cont.).

Test Unit	46651	46652	46859	46860	46861	47070	47071	TOTAL
Glass								
Glass Trade Bead	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Bottle Glass	9	33	1	7	9	5	4	68
Flat Glass	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	9
UID Glass	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	6
Total Glass	9	38	3	10	15	7	4	86
Metals								
Cupric Candlesticks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cupric Hook/Eye	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cupric Tack	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
UID cupric	4	5	5	1	1	9	1	26
Lead Bale Seal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lead Shot	3	3	4	3	6	7	0	26
UID Lead	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6
Iron Jaw Harp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iron Knife	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Iron Scissors	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Iron Hook	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Iron Hinge	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nails	117	117	87	107	147	112	112	799
UID Ferrous	12	15	9	17	8	15	9	85
Total Metals	140	144	110	130	164	144	123	955
Miscellaneous								
Gun Flint	5	9	5	8	14	8	12	61
Brick	4,250	5,130	2,300	4,107	5,040	2,465	4,050	27,342
Daub	53	48	207	55	59	105	21	548
Mortar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bone/Scales	280	428	208	254	339	121	140	1,770
Shell	24,781	9,021	20,762	23,290	8,921	8,963	20,200	115,938
Charcoal	27	36	34	90	30	10	32	259
Pit/Nut Shell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FCR	19	14	37	41	55	28	16	210
Modern	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total Misc.	29,420	14,686	23,554	27,845	14,458	11,701	24,471	146,135
TOTAL	29,730	15,061	23,812	28,168	14,826	12,042	24,708	148,347

Nails were the most frequently recovered metal items from the excavation block (Table 5). Other metals recovered included a copper alloy candle stick fragment, a copper alloy hook and eye fragment, copper alloy tacks, a lead bale seal, and lead shot (Table 5). Iron objects included a jaw harp, a knife fragment, scissors fragments, hooks, and a hinge (Table 5). One copper alloy fragment, six lead/white metal fragments, and 85 iron fragments were of unidentifiable form. The metals recovered indicated a structure near or within the excavation block. Additionally, jaw harps and knives were items commonly used in trade with Native Americans.

Other artifacts recovered from the excavation block plowzone included: European gun flint, numerous brick fragments, hundreds of daub fragments, some mortar, faunal bone, over

100,000 oyster shell fragments, charcoal, fire-cracked rock fragments, and modern plastic (Table 5).

Some patterning of historic artifacts occurred within the excavation block. Ceramics, glass, and bone were recovered with the greatest frequency in T.U. 46652, in the southeastern corner of the block. T.U. 46861 also had the lowest occurrence of oyster shell, and the highest occurrence of bricks, nails, tobacco pipes, and gunflint. This unit also had a relatively low occurrence of glass and ceramics. A considerably lower number of brick fragments were found in T.U. 46859 and 47070 and suggested that the structure once existed to the south east of the block.

6.1.6 Pit Feature 47071

6.1.6.1 Description

The eastern feature identified in T.U. 46860 appeared to make a right-angled turn similar to a cellar hole. To better identify and delineate this feature, T.U. 46861 and 47071 were excavated (Figure 13). T.U. 46861 was completely covered by pit feature 47071 at the base of the plowzone. T.U. 47071 contained an edge of the feature, demonstrating that it was squared (Figure 13). The block was then expanded to the southeast, with the excavation of T.U. 46652, where it was projected that a third corner would be located. However, the corner was not found, though it was speculated that the circular stain in the northwest corner of T.U. 46652 (mentioned earlier) was similar in composition and might represent the southeast corner of the feature. T.U. 46651 was placed to the west to define the feature boundary. However, no corner was identified. Instead, the southern boundary was irregular and suggested that the feature was not a cellar (Figure 13).

A portion of this feature was excavated (Figure 13) in order to determine the function of the feature by analyzing its shape, soil composition, and artifact content. Determining the function of this feature could aid in determining the function of the seventeenth-century structure located in this vicinity. It was hoped that the feature might yield clues to indicate whether the site represented the St. Inigoes house or fort. It was also anticipated that the materials recovered would provide an occupation range for the site, through the recovery of diagnostic artifacts from this undisturbed context. The northwestern corner of the feature was tested in a two-and-one-half by five-foot section, and followed the angle of the western edge (Figure 13).

6.1.6.2 Stratigraphy

Feature 47071 was actually composed of two cultural features. The first feature was a large pit that was excavated, then refilled in several stages (Figure 14). Sometime after the pit was filled, a posthole was excavated into it and a post was inserted (Layer 2, Figure 16). This post was later removed and the hole quickly filled (Figure 14). Subsequent internal bioturbation within the pit, and immediately below the post, complicated excavation. However, the profile was adequately intact to provide a sequence of deposition, even if an exact function was unclear. The surface of the feature consisted of a loosely consolidated, yielding pocket that a formed slight depression in the southern section of the tested area (Layer 1, Figure 15). This depression was composed of the very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy, silty plowzone loam. The depression was shallow, 0.63 foot, and yielded few artifacts. One piece of secondary quartz debitage was recovered. Historic artifacts included one hand wrought nail, two unidentified

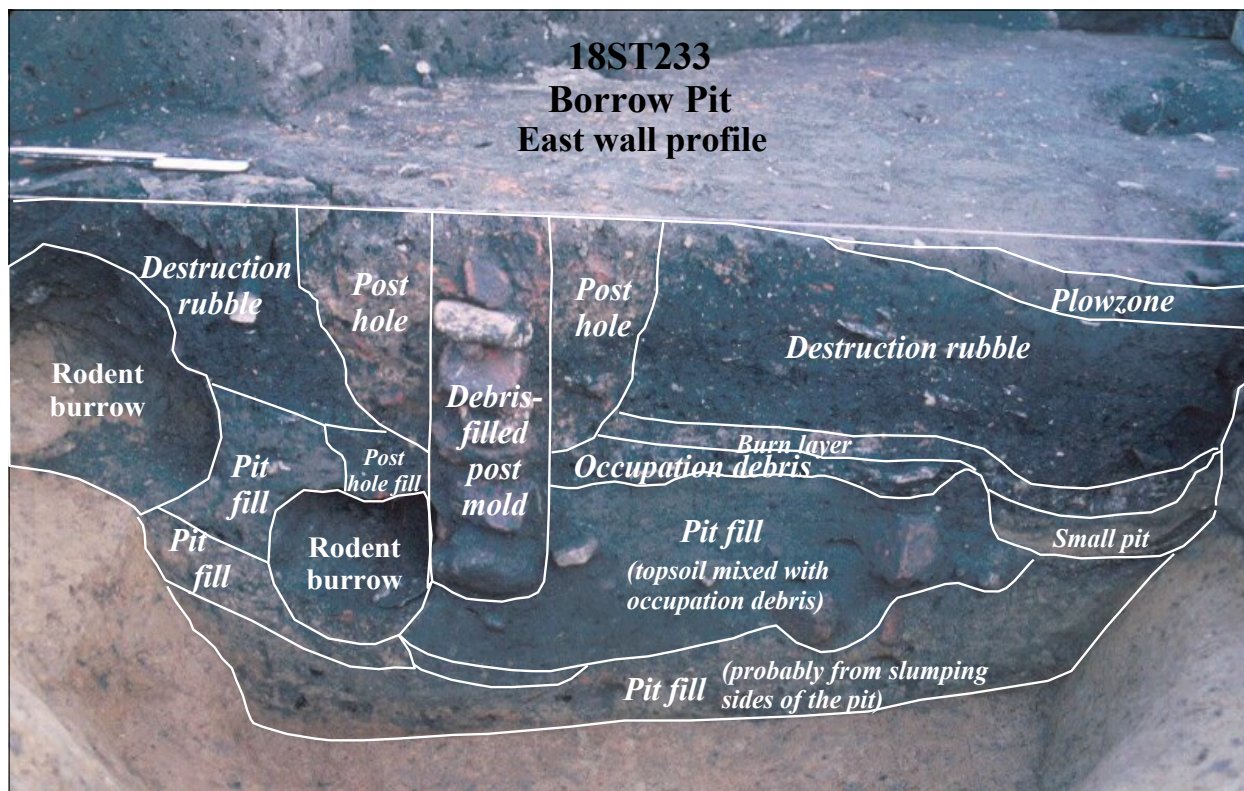


Figure 14. Photograph of the east wall stratigraphy of Feature 47071, with major cultural episodes labeled, 18ST233.

ferrous fragments, a lead strip (possibly a gun flint holder), 40 pieces of brick, and eight pieces of daub. Two charcoal fragments and 83 oyster shell fragments were also recovered.

After excavating less than half an inch from the next stratum, a stain appeared along the eastern line of excavation (Layer 3, Figure 15). The stain formed a rough circle, bisected by the excavation. The stain consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam, mixed with 30 percent with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey loam, 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay, and 10 percent very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy silt loam. The matrix of this internal feature contained light-to-moderate charcoal and brick flecking, and occasional oyster shell and pebbles. The color and texture of the fill elements indicated that it was likely brought from elsewhere. Excavation of this stain revealed vertically stacked brick bats in its center. Though not separated during excavation, it was noted in profile that the color of the soils between the bats was slightly different from the surrounding soil matrix. The soil between the bats consisted of a homogeneous dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy silty loam with light charcoal, brick flecks, and occasional pebbles.

This feature, interior to the pit, was a posthole and mold (Figure 15, layers 3 and 2, respectively). The post was removed and the hole rapidly filled with brick bats (Figure 14 and 15). Both yellow and red brick were present within the mold. Yellow brick was commonly associated with hearth areas and fireboxes. The vertical orientation of this feature within the larger pit indicated that the post was placed after the pit was completely filled. This chronology may suggest that the larger feature was a borrow pit for daub and/or brick clay while the post was a later addition, and possibly not related to the mid-seventeenth century occupation.

T.U. 47071 East Wall Profile

string line elevation = 15.19 ft. ASL

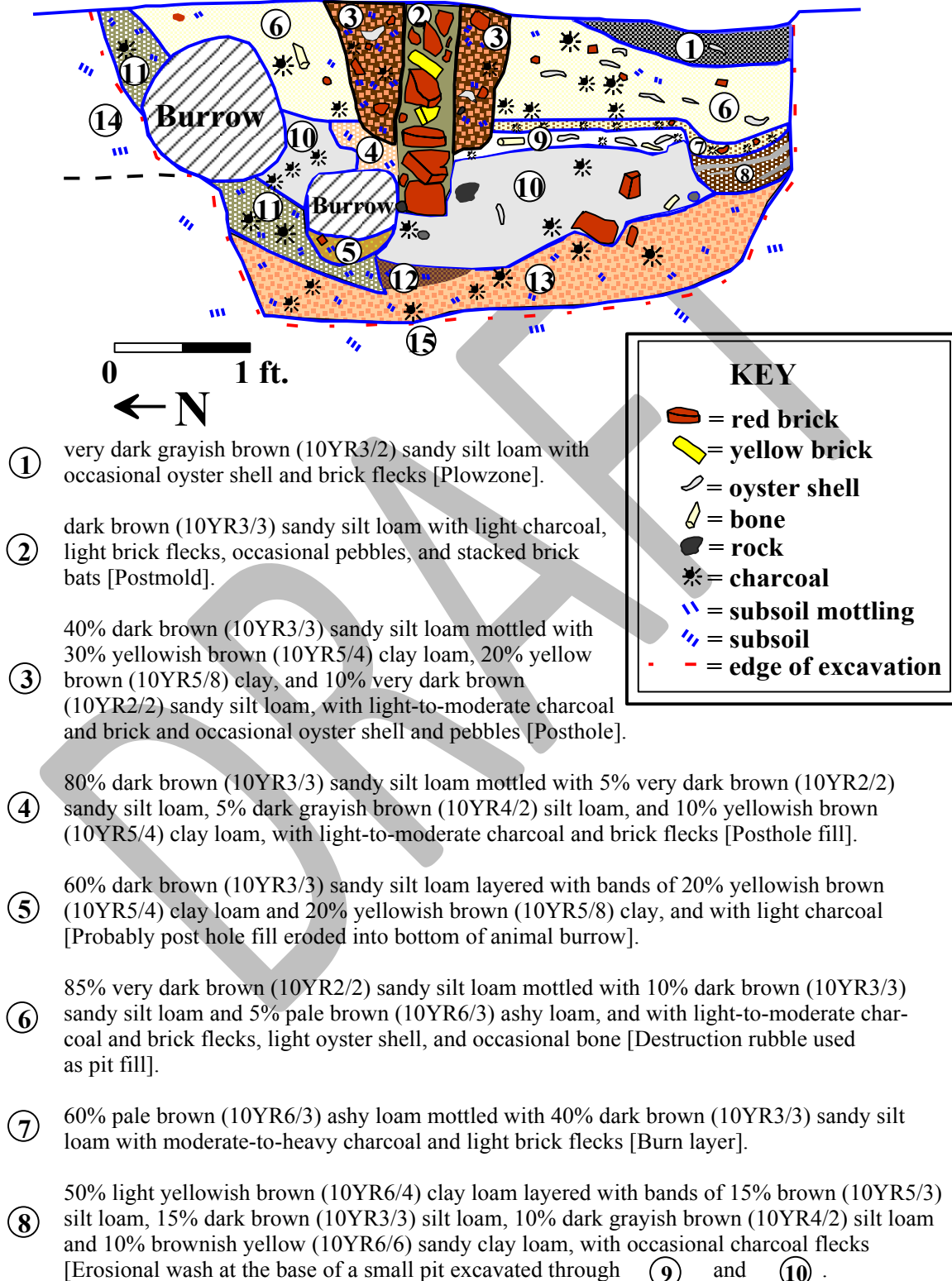


Figure 15. Profile of the east wall stratigraphy of Feature 47071, 18ST233 (continued next page).

- ⑨ dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with moderate bone, oyster shell, and charcoal, and occasional brick or daub flecks [Occupation debris layer?].
- ⑩ 95% dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam mottled with 5% light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam, and with light charcoal and occasional brick, oyster shell, bone, and cobbles and pebbles [Pit fill layer - eroded topsoil mixed with some occupation debris?].
- ⑪ 70% dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam mottled with 20% light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam and 10% brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam, with light charcoal and occasional brick flecks [Pit fill - probably from topsoil and subsoil slumping in from the sides of the pit].
- ⑫ 90% dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam mottled with 10% light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam, and occasional charcoal and brick or daub flecks [Pit fill from slumping sides].
- ⑬ 50% light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam mottled with 30% brown (10YR5/3) silt loam and 20% brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam, with light charcoal and occasional brick and/or daub [Pit fill - probably from slumping sides of the pit].
- ⑭ light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam (not excavated) [Subsoil].
- ⑮ brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam (not excavated) [Subsoil].

Figure 15. Profile of the east wall stratigraphy of Feature 47071, 18ST233 (continued from previous page).

The post was surrounded by a very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy silt loam with 10 percent dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy silt loam and 5 percent pale brown (10YR6/3) ashy loam mottling (Figure 15, Layer 6). This stratum contained light-to-moderate charcoal and brick flecks, light oyster shell inclusions, and occasional bone. This soil appeared to represent destruction rubble used as pit fill. The destruction event depicted by this layer may have been a catalyst for the abandonment of the site.

Below this stratum, and south of the post, a thin layer of pale brown (10YR6/3) ashy loam with 40 percent dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy silt loam with moderate-to-heavy charcoal and light brick flecking was encountered (Figure 15, layer 7). The ashy content suggested that the deposition could be the result of burning in or near the feature. Excavation of this layer revealed a small pit.

The pit, located in the far southeastern corner of the excavated area, seemed as though it was intentionally excavated and then left exposed for some time (Figure 14). The silting process that filled the pit occurred in numerous thin bands, suggestive of extended natural erosion. The pit fill consisted of 50 percent light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam layered with bands of 15 percent brown (10YR5/3) silt loam, 15 percent dark brown (10YR3/3), 10 percent dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam, and 10 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam (Figure 15, layer 8). The soil matrix contained occasional charcoal flecks.

Between the post and the small pit, overlain by the burned layer, was a thin stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam (Figure 15, layer 9). This stratum contained moderate bone,

shell, and charcoal fragments, as well as occasional brick and/or daub flecking. The bone and shell might indicate that this deposition was the result of domestic occupational refuse.

Immediately north of the post, there was a small pocket of disturbed soils. This dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy silty loam with 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey loam, 5 percent very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy silty loam, and 5 percent dark brown (10YR4/2) silty loam appeared to have slumped (Figure 15, layer 4). This may be the result of 1) the removal of the post, 2) the inability of the underlying soils to sustain the weight of the post, or 3) bioturbation that occurred north of the post.

The post was partially surrounded by a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with 5 percent light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey loam (Figure 15, layer 10). Light charcoal, brick, oyster shell, bone, and cobble inclusions were present throughout this layer. This feature fill represented a mixture of eroded topsoil with some domestic occupational debris.

Two slumping episodes were noted in the northern portion of the profile. The larger of these episodes consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam mottled with 20 percent light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam, and 10 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam (Figure 15, layer 11). The smaller episode, immediately adjacent to the south, had a similar soil composition. Dark grayish brown soils comprised 90 percent of this stratum, while light yellowish brown soil formed the remaining 10 percent of the matrix (Figure 15, layer 12). These deposits occurred while the pit was open, and were probably a mixture of top soil and subsoil slumping from the northern wall.

The deepest deposition consisted of a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam mottled with brown (10YR5/3) silt loam and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam (Figure 15, layer 13). This layer had light charcoal and occasional brick and daub flecking. This stratum was likely the result from the slumping walls of the open pit. The only artifacts recovered from this stratum were one possible Accokeek pottery sherd, two unidentifiable nails, 24 brick fragments, 60 oyster shell fragments, one piece of charcoal, three fish scales, and three bone fragments. The small number of diagnostic historic artifacts may indicate that this layer was deposited and capped early in the development of this site.

The stratigraphic sequence indicated that a complicated series of events was responsible for this feature (Figure 14). First, a hole was excavated. Because the hole possessed tapering (not straight) walls, and because no intact architectural features were noted during excavation, this pit was interpreted as a clay borrow pit. Over time, the exposed walls of the hole began to slump, uniformly at first (Figure 15, layer 13), then with greater deposition along the northern wall (layers 11 and 12). Then, the pit was partially back filled with topsoil and some occupational debris (layer 10). A lens of occupational debris was then deposited (layer 9). A small pit was excavated into this layer. A slow process of natural erosion filled the pit (Layer 8), and was capped by a thin layer of occupational refuse (Layer 7). The high charcoal content indicated that the pit was filled with destruction material (layer 6), likely the result of a house or chimney fire. A posthole was then excavated into the upper fill layers, a post erected, and dirt thrown back into the posthole (layer 3). Later, the post was pulled and the resulting hole filled with brick bats and topsoil (layer 2). Animal bioturbation caused the northern portion of the posthole to slump down and away from the posthole feature (layer 4). The burrowing animal mixed several soils, which were deposited at the base of the burrow (layer 5). The surface of the feature was uneven, possibly due to the settling of underlying strata.

6.1.6.3 Artifacts

A total of 18,468 artifacts was recovered from the pit feature (Table 6). There were 43 Native American artifacts, which included pottery, lithics, and tobacco pipes. These artifacts were likely the result of Native American habitation of the site prior to the colonial period. Native American artifacts that may date from the Jesuit occupation of the site include the terra cotta tobacco pipes and the single sherd of Potomac Creek pottery (Table 6).

There were few historic ceramics present, and many of those that were included varieties commonly seen on seventeenth and early eighteenth century sites such as Rhenish stonewares and tin-glazed earthenwares (Table 6). Less common types encountered included the London Post-medieval, Essex Post-medieval, and Jamestown potter sherds (Table 6). These ceramic types have been identified in Jamestown, but at few other Chesapeake sites. This probably reflected an end of production or shift in popularity during the third and fourth quarter of the seventeenth century, when they were replaced by North Devon and, later, Buckley wares. The majority of the ceramics recovered from the feature were utilitarian forms, suggesting industrial/agricultural activities on site.

Most of the glass fragments recovered from the pit feature represented bottle glass, and many of these were likely case bottle (Table 6). One glass fragment was a free-blown, royal blue, decorative glass element. While flat glass was also found, it was not possible to definitely determine whether much of the recovered fragments represented window glass or case bottle glass. Two positively identified window glass fragments were recovered.

Nails were the most frequently encountered metal artifact, constituting 242 (87%) of 278 total metal items collected (Table 6). Many of the nails were hand-wrought, but several represented heavily corroded 'unidentified' or 'unidentified, square' nails. No machine-cut or wire nails were found. Other metals recovered include one lead shot, one lead clump, and numerous ferrous fragments. Additionally, cast copper alloy fragments were recovered and their shape was similar to candlestick holders recovered from Jamestown.

Oyster shell, brick, and charcoal were the most numerous artifacts found in the pit feature (Table 6). Gun flint flakes, daub, mortar, a possible bone comb fragment, faunal bone, and fire-cracked rock fragments were recovered (Table 6). The faunal assemblage consisted of fish bone, fish scales, young cow bone, and pig bone. This faunal record indicated that imported, domesticated livestock as well as indigenous dietary resources were being exploited. Additionally, one cow bone was identified as a juvenile, its epiphyses were not fused. This pattern suggested that ample resources were available to the occupants to allow a young animal to be consumed rather than used as a draft or working animal prior to slaughter.

6.1.7 Unidentified Pit

6.1.7.1 Description

Excavation of T.U. 45506 exposed a semicircular stain at the base of the plowzone. Adjacent T.U. 45505 was excavated to better expose the feature. The stratigraphic sequence of T.U. 45506 was consistent with that for the site as a whole, the subsoil and feature plane were overlain by a dark brown sandy silty loam measuring approximately one foot in depth. A transitional layer of mixed plowzone and subsoil was present in T.U. 45505. The transitional layer was identical to the plowzone except that it contained mottles of 5 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) loamy silt, and 2-5 percent strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clayey silt.

At the base of the plowzone, an irregular, semi-circular stain was revealed. The stain measured approximately 6.8 feet along its east-west axis, and extended approximately 4.5 feet

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from feature 47071, 18ST233.

Stratum	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	TOTAL
Pre-historic Pottery														
Accokeek													1	1
Mockley					1				2		2			5
Townsend Series						1		1						2
Potomac Creek						1								1
UID Type			1		1	1					2			5
Total Pottery	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	14
Lithics														
Hammerstone											1			1
Primary Reduction						1		2						3
Secondary Reduction	1					3		3						7
Tertiary Reduction						1								1
Total Lithic	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	12
Historic Ceramics														
Rhenish Stoneware						1								1
Tin Glazed Earthenware						1		1	2					4
London Post-Medieval						4								4
Essex Post-Medieval									3					3
Jamestown Potter						1				2				3
North Devon Fine						2								2
UID Earthenware						1				1				2
Total Ceramic	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	19
Tobacco Pipes														
Decorated Terra Cotta						1								1
Undecorated Terra Cotta					1	9		4		2				16
White Clay Bowl						2								2
Total Pipes	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	19

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from feature 47071, 18ST233.

	Stratum	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	TOTAL
Glass															
Table Glass												1			1
Bottle Glass						3	7		3	2	7				22
Window Glass						2	2			2	3				9
UID Glass							1		6						7
Total Glass		-	-	-	-	5	10	-	9	4	10	1	-	-	39
Metals															
Cupric Candlesticks											3				3
Lead Shot						1									1
UID Lead		1													1
Nails		1		2		12	111		51	36	18	7	2	2	242
UID Ferrous		1					13			17					31
Total Metals		3	-	2	-	13	124	-	51	53	21	7	2	2	278
Miscellaneous															
Gun Flint							4		2	3	1				10
Brick		40		171		704	3,902		60	806	129	51	28	24	5,915
Daub		8		1			85		308		61	75			538
Mortar										5					5
Worked Bone							1								1
Bone/Scales				9		30	302		111	91	73	14	10	6	646
Shell		83		94		484	2,938		1,105	2,210	607	60	57	60	7,698
Charcoal		2		31		143	1,444		488	875	246	28	9	1	3,267
FCR							2		3	1			1		7
Total Misc.		133	-	306	-	1,361	8,678	-	2,077	3,991	1,117	228	105	91	18,087
TOTAL		137	-	309	-	1,382	8,842	-	2,148	4,055	1,153	241	107	94	18,468

north from the southern wall. The southern extent was indeterminate. The fill consisted of a very dark grayish brown silty clayey loam with 25 percent brownish yellow silty clay. The northeastern portion of the feature was interrupted by a semi-circular patch of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with 10 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty clay with brick, shell, and charcoal inclusions.

A trench-like anomaly appeared to intrude into the stain at its eastern point. The trench was approximately 1.5-feet wide and consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/2) sandy silty loam with 5 percent brownish yellow silty clay inclusions. To the north and south of the trench, a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam dominated, possibly the remnant of an occupational layer. This soil gradually dissipated into a yellow (10YR7/6) silty clay subsoil to the north. The far west of the stain is characterized by the presence of the possible remnant occupational layer and a small crescent of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey silt in the northwestern corner. This soil may represent a plow scar.

6.1.7.2 Artifacts

Seventy-six Native American pottery sherds were recovered from the plowzone and transitional layer above the unidentified feature. The pottery assemblage consisted of three Accokeek wares, two Mockley sherds, one Pope's Creek ware, 36 Townsend Series wares, one Potomac Creek sherds, and 33 unidentified wares. The collection of prehistoric pottery suggested that the densest pre-colonial occupation occurred during the Late Woodland period. The record also indicated some activity during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The presence of both Mockley and Pope's Creek wares may indicate two unique occupations during the Middle Woodland, possibly by culturally independent groups.

Lithic artifacts consisted of one possible Madison rhyolite projectile point, two cores, three tools, two bifaces, 33 pieces of primary debitage, 65 pieces of secondary debitage, and 109 pieces of tertiary debitage. The three tools recovered included two possibly retouched flakes, and one hammerstone. All stages of lithic reduction were present, and included 17 percent primary reduction, 33 percent secondary debris, and 50 percent tertiary reduction. The lithic collection demonstrated that stone tool production, refinement, and use occurred on site.

Historic ceramics recovered from the plowzone indicated an early colonial occupation. Popular sixteenth and seventeenth century wares such as Rhenish Stoneware (n=6) and tin glazed earthenware (n=11) were found. Exclusively seventeenth century wares, such as North Italian Slipware (n=1), Borderware (n=1), Essex Post-Medieval Earthenware (n=2), and North Devon Fine Gravel Tempered Earthenware (n=2) were also recovered. Twenty-two unidentifiable coarse earthenware sherds completed the historic ceramic collection.

Seventy-six tobacco pipe fragments were recovered during excavation of units 45505 and 45506. Fifty-one (67.1%) were terra cotta; ten of these were decorated with dentate impressions. Of the remaining pipe fragments, one had a 7/64" bore diameter, two had an 8/64" bore diameter, one had a 9/64" bore diameter, 5 had unmeasurable bore diameters, and seven were bowl fragments.

The most abundant metal artifact encountered were nails; of which 150 were recovered. Other metal artifacts found included three lead shot, two iron hook-and-eye fragments, and one iron fishing hook with bur. Many of the metallic artifacts found were of an unidentifiable form and included four copper alloy fragments, two white metal objects, and three ferrous objects. One small copper-alloy strip was recovered that was rectangular and tapered at one end, such as

that used to insert into a buckle. There were holes centered on the strip, and it may represent a book strap or an armor attachment.

Only six glass artifacts were recovered and included two trade beads, two bottle glass fragments, and two fragments of an unidentifiable form. Other artifacts recovered included 15 pieces of European gun flint, 3,016 brick fragments, 135 pieces of daub, 417 fish and animal remains, 12,174 oyster shell fragments, 12 charcoal fragments, and 62 pieces of fire-cracked rock.

The artifacts from these continuous units were unevenly distributed. Greater concentrations occur in the western unit, 45505. For example, the two levels above the feature, in T.U. 45505 account for 83 percent of the shell, 70 percent of the daub, 76 percent of the brick, 80 percent of the gun flint, and 72 percent of the total tobacco pipes. The collection of historic ceramics across the two units is nearly equal, as was the distribution of bone and fish scales. It was possible that the discrepancy between the units is indicative of a structure residing to the west of these units. It was also possible that the intermediary stratum identified in 45505, and not in 45506, represents the remnant of an occupational deposit, which would account for the depositional anomaly.

The sub-surface cultural feature was not identified. It was semi-circular, with an irregular diameter. The feature matrix consisted of deeply deposited subsoils, mixed with top soil, and contained few visible artifacts. The soils within the feature were consistent with the excavation of a deep, large hole followed by rapid back filling. Few activities would create this type of feature. Postholes were similar in appearance, but this feature was too large to be a post. The shape was similar to a borrow pit, but since borrow pits were used to extract clay, these clays should not be present in the back-fill, as was this case here. The irregular shape of the pit and the absence of brick and daub within the fill, suggested that the feature is unrelated to architectural activities. While historic-era graves have similar fill, the shape was not consistent with those found elsewhere on the site. This feature may represent a prehistoric grave, possibly a small ossuary.

6.1.8 Isolated Post- Unit 44311

6.1.8.1 Description

T.U. 44311 was located toward the western portion of the area tested during this investigation (Figure 6). Unit stratigraphy conformed to the site standard, with a plowzone that measured approximately 1.2 feet in depth. Below the plowzone, a posthole feature was encountered along the western wall of the unit (Figure 16).

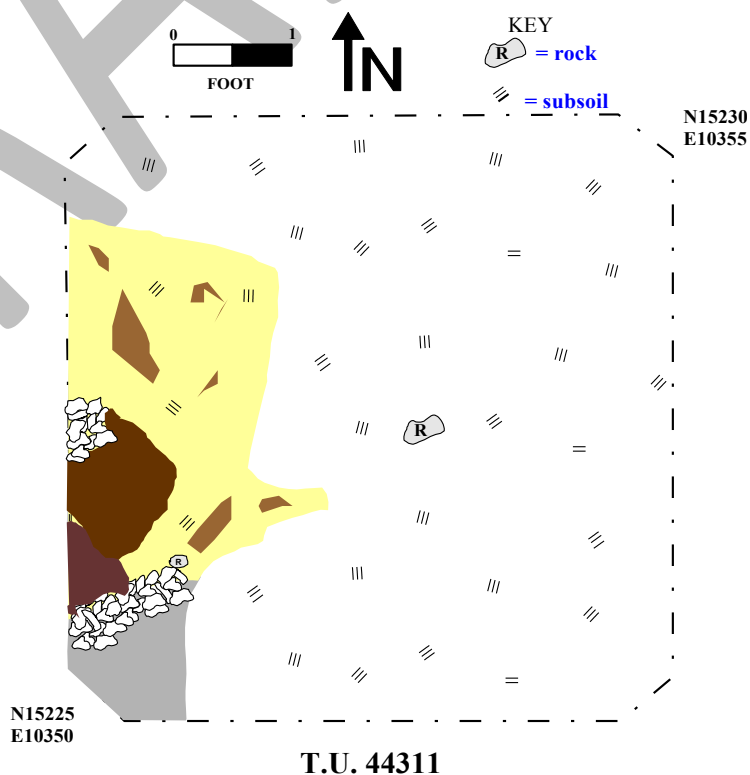


Figure 16. Base of plowzone in T.U. 44311, showing features encountered, 18ST233.

The posthole consisted of highly mixed soils with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay mixed with 40 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clayey loam inclusions. The mixture was predominately formed of deep subsoil mixed with higher subsoil and some topsoil.

Two darker stains were nearly bisected by the western wall, and were roughly circular (Figure 16). The northern stain consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey loam with inclusions of 5-10 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) soil, and measured approximately one foot in diameter. The smaller stain bordered the first and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam. These stains may be post molds. The presence of two stains within the hole may indicate post replacement, and therefore a long-term use of the area. The two stains were surrounded by oyster shell, possibly used to shore the sides of the post (Figure 16). Because they were not excavated and since no artifacts were visible on the surface of these features, the cultural affiliations of these posts could not be determined.

6.1.8.2 Artifacts

Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this unit. Forty-seven prehistoric pottery sherds were found (Table 7). The prehistoric pottery sherds found represented all sub phases of the Woodland period (Table 7). In general, the pottery recovered from this unit was consistent with the percentages found elsewhere on the site. However; this unit had more Potomac Creek ceramics than any other single unit. All stages of lithic reduction were present in T.U. 44311, though tertiary debitage dominated the assemblage (Table 7). Two tools, one bifacially-worked quartz shatter and a retouched cobble were found. Neither tool was temporally

Table 7. Prehistoric Artifacts from T.U. 44311, 18ST233.

Test Unit 44311	
Prehistoric Pottery	
Accokeek	4
Pope's Creek	1
Mockley	10
Townsend Series	11
Potomac Creek	8
Sullivan	1
UID Type	12
Total Pottery	47
Lithics	
Tool	2
Primary Reduction	21
Secondary Reduction	29
Tertiary Reduction	73
Total Lithic	125
TOTAL	172

diagnostic. Primary reduction accounted for 17.1 percent of the debitage assemblage, while secondary reduction was 23.6 percent, and tertiary reduction 59.3 percent. The lithic collection documented both the use and production of stone tools near this unit.

Historic ceramics excavated from this unit consisted of Rhenish stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, Essex Fine Redware, Jamestown potter, North Devon Fine, and unidentifiable earthenware sherds (Table 8). One sherd of particular interest was a hand-painted blue-and-brown polychrome tin-glazed earthenware sherd with a checkerboard pattern. Possibly of Dutch origin, this geometric motif was popular during the late sixteenth century, and sherds with similar decorations have been recovered from other early-seventeenth century New World colonial sites (Wilcoxon 1987:Plate 6). The ceramics recovered indicated an early

colonial, seventeenth-century deposition. However, the numbers of ceramics were similar to the average yield for the site overall. Therefore, specific activity was difficult to determine.

The tobacco pipe assemblage was dominated by examples made from terra cotta clay (Table 8). Five of these pipes were decorated. White clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls were also recovered, and formed 36.0 percent of the tobacco pipe collection.

The glass assemblage was minor, and consisted of one glass trade bead and a few colonial bottle glass fragments (Table 8). The bead was barrel shaped and composed of blue glass with layered white stripes (Figure 9b). The bottle glass was undiagnostic with regard to manufacturing technique.

Although 98 metal artifacts were recovered, there was little diversity within the metals recovered, and nails dominated the collection (Table 8). Apart from one possible lead bale seal, the remaining metals were all unidentifiable ferrous fragments. Other artifact recovered from T.U. 44311 included gun flint fragments, brick, daub, faunal bone, fish scales, oyster shell, fire-cracked rock fragments, and a modern rubber ring (Table 8).

The collection of artifacts from this unit was generally less abundant than that which characterized other units. However, with regard to the quantity of nails, T.U. 44311 ranked slightly above the site average. This could indicate the presence of an outbuilding in this area. The less-than-average number of brick and daub fragments suggested an unheated wooden structure, such as a shed. The domestic material assemblage suggested that it represented a peripheral sheet midden rather than localized domestic activities.

6.1.9 Southern Unit – 42211

6.1.9.1 Description

Unit 42211 was placed to test the southeastern extent of the historic artifact scatter (Figure 6). At the base of the plowzone, a complex set of cultural features was revealed. The center of the unit contained brown (10YR5/3) loamy silt with 20 percent dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) mottling. This soil represented upper subsoil and contained some shell flecking, the result of plowing activities at the interface. On the eastern side of the unit was an amorphous very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam with heavy shell flecking. Identical fill was noted in the northeast corner, and in a small circular patch slightly to the east of this stain. Along the western wall was the edge of yet another amorphous

Table 8. Historic and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from T.U. 44311, 18ST233.

Test Unit 44311	
Historic Ceramics	
Rhenish Stoneware	1
Tin Glazed Earthenware	13
Essex Fine Redware	4
Jamestown Potter	1
North Devon Fine	4
UID Earthenware	6
Total Ceramic	29
Tobacco Pipes	
Decorated Terra Cotta	5
Undecorated Terra Cotta	11
White Clay Stem 7/64"	2
White Clay Stem 8/64"	1
White Clay Stem, Unmea.	3
White Clay Bowl	3
Total Pipes	25
Glass	
Glass Trade Bead	1
Bottle Glass	5
Total Glass	6
Metals	
Lead Bale Seal	1
Nails	90
UID Ferrous	7
Total Metals	98
Miscellaneous	
Gun Flint	10
Brick	2,110
Daub	224
Bone/Scales	268
Shell	16,570
FCR	41
Modern	1
Total Misc.	19,224
TOTAL	19,382

Table 9. Artifacts from T.U. 42211, 18ST233.

Test Unit 42211A	
Prehistoric Pottery	
Accokeek	3
Mockley	20
Townsend Series	9
UID Type	67
Total Pottery	99
Lithics	
Core	2
Tool	2
Primary Reduction	27
Secondary Reduction	25
Tertiary Reduction	23
Total Lithic	79
Historic Ceramics	
Swatow Porcelain	1
Martincamp Stoneware	2
Tin Glazed Earthenware	6
Whiteware	1
UID Earthenware	3
Total Ceramic	13
Tobacco Pipes	
Decorated Terra Cotta	4
Undecorated Terra Cotta	5
White Clay Stem, Unmea.	1
Total Pipes	10
Glass	
Window Glass	10
UID Glass	1
Total Glass	11
Metals	
Lead Shot	1
Iron Hook	1
Nails	22
UID Ferrous	7
Total Metals	31
Miscellaneous	
Gun Flint	3
Brick	316
Daub	38
Bone/Scales	167
Shell	66,366
FCR	91
Total Misc.	66,981
TOTAL	67,224

feature that contained soils of the same color as the features described above. However, this feature contained a high number of large, whole oyster shells. It was likely that this was the remnant of an oyster shell midden. The midden was intruded in the northwest corner by a patch of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay with mottles of 5 percent brown (10YR5/3) silty loam. The color and texture of this matrix suggested a deep, quickly filled feature characteristic of a posthole. At the interface of these anomalies was another circular feature that contained very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with 5 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty sandy clay, and 5 percent brown (10YR5/3) loamy silt mottling. The location and shape of this feature relative to the 1996 survey grid, in addition to the lack of cultural materials within the matrix suggested that this stain was shovel test pit N15200/E10400.

6.1.9.2 Artifacts

T.U. 42211 contained a higher number of Native American pottery fragments than that which typified the remainder of the site (Table 9). The majority of the sherds were unidentifiable (Table 9). Middle Woodland Mockley was the most frequently identified type, followed by Late Woodland Townsend wares and Early Woodland Accokeek wares (Table 9).

Debitage dominated the lithic assemblage, and indicated that core reduction, stone tool manufacture and maintenance all occurred at the site (Table 9). Two stone tools, a hammerstone and a utilized flake, were also recovered (Table 9) and support the idea that all stages of Native American tool creation and maintenance occurred here.

The quantity of historic artifacts was low (Table 9). Thirteen historic ceramics were recovered from this unit (Table 9). The diminutive size of the ceramic assemblage

suggested that this unit was south of the actual domestic center of the site, and these artifacts represent periphery sheet scatter. Ten tobacco pipes were found. Only one of the ten fragments was made of European white clay, and consisted of an unmeasurable stem fragment (Table 9). The remaining fragments were made of local red clay of which four were decorated.

Other artifacts recovered included window glass, lead shot, an iron hook, nails, unidentified ferrous pieces, gun flint flakes, brick fragments, daub fragments, bone fragments, fish scale, oyster shell, and fire-cracked rock (Table 9). The window glass recovered was of a nineteenth or twentieth century variety. Together with the whiteware sherd, these artifacts suggested a minor post-colonial component or period field dumping.

6.1.10 Artifact Concentration – Unit 45307

6.1.10.1 Description

T.U. 45307 was placed to fill a void southwest of the excavation block and northwest of the shell-filled feature (Figure 6). The unit was stratigraphically similar to the typical site profile. A modern plowzone consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with heavy shell and moderate brick inclusions was noted (Stratum A). This layer measured approximately 0.85 foot in depth and overlaid a possible historic plowzone (Stratum B). The buried plowzone consisted of the same soil matrix, but contained higher and larger concentrations of shell and brick. No sub plowzone features were present, however, this unit yielded a disproportionately high number of artifacts (Tables 10 and 11).

6.1.10.2 Artifacts

A large collection of historic and prehistoric artifacts was recovered from this unit. The assemblage of prehistoric ceramics contained Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramic types, as well as a number of unidentified wares (Table 10). A sum of 160 sherds was recovered (Table 10). The most commonly encountered type was Middle Woodland Mockley (Table 10). The

Table 10. Prehistoric artifacts from T.U. 45307, 18ST233.

Test Unit	45307A	45307B	TOTAL
Pre-historic Pottery			
Accokeek	2	9	11
Mockley	25	23	48
Townsend Series	9	3	12
UID Type	51	38	89
Total Pottery	87	73	160
Lithics			
Core	1		1
Tool	3		3
Biface	2		2
Primary Reduction	14	3	17
Secondary Reduction	26	9	35
Tertiary Reduction	75	31	106
Total Lithic	121	43	164
TOTAL	208	116	324

presence of Accokeek sherds indicated an Early Woodland occupation and Late Woodland Townsend series sherds were also recovered. Over half of the pottery fragments were unidentifiable (Table 10). The collection of Native American pottery indicated the densest Woodland Period occupation occurred during the Middle Woodland period (1,800 – 900 B.P.). However the high percentage of unidentified pottery may be representative of other Woodland Periods.

Although no points were recovered, one core, three tools, and two bifaces were present in the lithic collection, as were all stages of lithic reduction (Table 10). Tertiary debitage was particularly high, accounting for 67.1 percent of the lithic debris found in this unit (Table 10). The lithic artifacts indicated that, while all stages of stone tool production and use were present, stone tool maintenance and the final stages of manufacture occurred with greater frequency than the initial stages of stone tool production.

A variety of historic ceramics were recovered from this unit, and included English, German, Italian, Chinese, and domestic wares (Table 11). Both coarse utilitarian and fine tablewares, were represented. Tablewares recovered from T.U. 45307 include Swatow porcelain, unidentified porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, and North Italian Slipware (Table 11). Utilitarian ceramic types found included Essex Post-Medieval redware, North Devon fine gravel-tempered earthenware, and Jamestown potter sherds

Table 11. Historic and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from T.U. 45307, 18ST233.

	Test Unit	45307A	45307B	TOTAL
Historic Ceramics				
Swatow Porcelain	1	0	1	
UID Porcelain	1	0	1	
Rhenish Stoneware	17	8	25	
Tin Glazed Earthenware	43	14	57	
North Italian Slipware	0	1	1	
Essex Post-Medieval	3	0	3	
North Devon Fine	9	2	11	
Jamestown Potter	2	6	8	
UID Earthenware	28	3	31	
Total Ceramic	104	34	138	
Tobacco Pipes				
Decorated Terra Cotta	6	0	6	
Undecorated Terra Cotta	17	3	20	
White Clay Stem 7/64"	1	0	1	
White Clay Stem 8/64"	5	0	5	
White Clay Stem, Unmea.	6	0	6	
White Clay Bowl	8	0	8	
Total Pipes	43	3	46	
Glass				
Glass Trade Bead	1	0	1	
Bottle Glass	7	4	11	
UID Glass	3	0	3	
Total Glass	11	4	15	
Metals				
Cupric Tack	1	1	2	
UID cupric	11	0	11	
Lead Shot	9	3	12	
UID Lead	3	4	7	
Iron Tack	0	1	1	
Iron Hook	0	1	1	
Nails	149	59	208	
UID Ferrous	4	1	5	
Total Metals	177	70	247	
Miscellaneous				
Gun Flint	3	1	4	
Brick	6,030	1,990	8,020	
Daub	203	100	303	
Bone/Scales	299	383	682	
Shell	47,868	18,385	66,253	
Burned Pit/Nut	4	0	4	
Charcoal	0	21	21	
FCR	48	9	57	
Total Misc.	54,455	20,889	75,344	
TOTAL	54,790	21,000	75,790	

(Table 11). Rhenish stoneware sherds were recovered. Thirty-one unidentified coarse earthenware fragments were found (Table 11).

6.1.11 Non-Feature Bearing Units: 44306, 45301, 45313, 48750

Four of the units excavated contained no evidence of seventeenth-century historic, or prehistoric, features. These units, designated 44306, 45301, 45313, and 48750, were located throughout the site (Figure 6). In each of these units, the plowzone was excavated to subsoil, where excavation terminated.

6.1.11.1 Description, Unit 44306

Unit 44306 was placed in the southwestern portion of the historic component in order to test the area for features, activity areas, or concentrations of artifacts, in an effort to better delimit the historic component boundary (Figure 6). At the base of plowzone, a series of three linear, parallel features, consistent with twentieth-century plow scars, were documented. No other prehistoric or historical cultural features were encountered.

Table 12. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from non-feature test units, 18ST233.

	Test Unit 44306A	45301 A	45313A	48750A	TOTAL
Prehistoric Pottery					
Accokeek	3	3	15	1	22
Mockley	6	1	11	1	19
Potomac	1	4	1	0	6
Townsend Series	4	8	5	3	20
Camden	0	0	1	0	1
Yeocomico	0	0	2	0	2
UID Type	15	18	32	2	67
Total Pottery	29	34	67	7	137
Lithics					
Core	0	0	1	3	4
Tool	1	2	2	3	8
Biface	2	3	3	4	12
Primary Reduction	14	13	15	13	55
Secondary Reduction	36	31	32	12	111
Tertiary Reduction	43	37	28	2	110
Total Lithic	96	86	81	37	300
TOTAL	125	120	148	44	437

6.1.11.2 Artifacts

The counts of prehistoric ceramic types from T.U. 44306 were well below the respective means for the site (Table 12). Examples from the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods were recovered, but no types restricted to the Contact period were found. The amount of primary, secondary, and tertiary reduction, reflecting the location of prehistoric stone tool manufacture, exceeded the mean for the site overall, though the counts were within the standard deviation for

the site overall. The site mean for primary lithic reduction was 15.7 (SD6.6), for secondary lithic reduction was 27.7 (SD11.3), and for tertiary reduction 31.1 (SD16.4). While primary debitage was present in T.U. 44306, the amount of secondary and tertiary debitage suggested that the reduction of lithic preforms, and the maintenance of existing tools, was especially important. Raw materials used included in the manufacture of stone tools included locally-available quartz (n=55), chert (n=22) and quartzite (n=6), but a small quantity of imported rhyolite (n=10) was also found. This unit was located in closer proximity to the core of the prehistoric occupation of the site, located to the west of the historic component (Figure 6, Galke and Loney 2000: Figure 20), and this may account for the elevated debitage counts in this area.

The only formal tool recovered from the unit consisted of an unidentified quartz projectile point tip. The two bifaces found were made of quartz and quartzite, respectively (Table 12). The quartz biface was well made, whereas the quartzite specimen was expediently created with hard percussion techniques.

While a number of units contained more terra cotta pipe fragments overall, T.U. 44306 contained more *decorated* terra cotta pipe fragments than any other unit within the site (Table 13). One bowl fragment depicted the “running deer” motif, while other bowl and stem fragments were characterized by geometric dentate designs. Such terra cotta pipes were made and used by both Native peoples and Europeans.

The amount of historical ceramics within T.U. 44306 was small in terms of quantity and variety (Table 13). Tablewares and utilitarian forms were equally represented in this unit, and consisted of tin-glazed earthenware spalls, Rhenish brown stoneware, Essex Post Medieval, North Italian Slipware, North Devon earthenware, and unidentified coarse earthenware sherds.

Terra cotta tobacco pipes dominated the tobacco pipe assemblage at 63 percent (Table 13). The majority of these were decorated with unidentifiable, geometric dentate designs. Of the 15 white clay pipe fragments found, only one had a measurable, 7/64th-inch bore diameter (Table 13).

The only glass encountered consisted of a single glass bead and a fragment of bottle glass (Table 13). The bead was a faceted, barrel-shaped chevron bead, drawn, and made up of four layers: a dark blue, transparent outer layer, and within, white, red, and white opaque layers. The single fragment of bottle glass discovered was highly patinated, and likely represented a fragment of wine bottle.

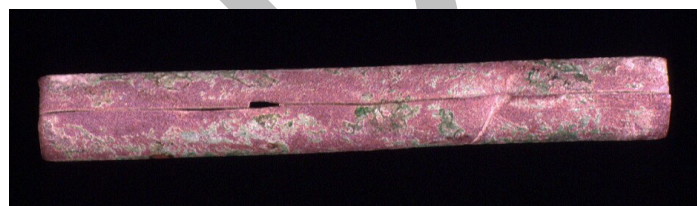


Figure 17. Copper alloy bead from T.U. 44306, 18ST233. Specimen measured 2.6” by 0.3.”

Most of the metal within the unit consisted of wrought iron nails (Table 13). An iron tenterhook was also recovered. Examples of lead shot, and a possible copper alloy bead (Figure 17) were also discovered. The copper alloy tube appeared to be hand made, and Figure 17 clearly shows how the seam met (without overlapping) on the reverse side of the tube/bead.

Other, miscellaneous artifacts recovered from T.U. 44306 included a large number of gunflint and oyster shell, brick fragments, daub, faunal bone, fire-cracked rock, and a minor

Table 13. Historic and miscellaneous artifacts from non-feature test units, 18ST233.

Test Unit	44306A	45301A	45313A	48750A	TOTAL
Historic Ceramics					
Kraak Porcelain	0	1	0	0	1
UID Porcelain	0	0	1	0	1
Rhenish Stoneware	2	4	19	0	25
Tin Glazed (Lead backed)	-	2	2	0	4
Tin Glazed Earthenware	3	12	27	1	43
North Italian Slipware	1	1	7	0	9
Essex Post-Medieval	2	2	1	0	5
North Devon	1	0	0	0	1
North Devon Fine	0	3	8	0	11
Jamestown Potter	0	0	0	0	-
UID Earthenware	4	8	19	0	31
Total Ceramic	13	33	84	1	131
Tobacco Pipes					
Decorated Terra Cotta	15	5	3	1	24
Undecorated Terra Cotta	11	7	14	1	33
White Clay Stem 6/64"	0	1	0	0	1
White Clay Stem 7/64"	1	0	0	0	1
White Clay Stem 8/64"	0	1	0	0	1
White Clay Stem 9/64"	0	0	1	0	1
White Clay Stem, Unmea.	4	3	2	0	9
White Clay Bowl	10	6	0	1	17
Total Pipes	41	23	20	3	87
Glass					
Glass Trade Bead	1	0	0	0	1
Bottle Glass	1	0	2	0	3
Total Glass	2	0	2	0	4
Metals					
Copper Alloy Tack	0	0	1	0	1
Copper Alloy Coin Weight	0	0	1	0	1
Copper Alloy Bead	1	0	0	0	1
Lead Shot	3	1	0	1	5
Iron Hook	1	0	0	0	1
Iron Tenterhook	1	0	0	0	1
Iron Hinge	0	1	0	0	1
Nails	44	78	68	10	200
Total Metals	50	80	70	11	211
Miscellaneous					
Gun Flint	17	9	5	1	32
Brick	655	1,456	3,000	124	5,235
Daub	39	381	64	8	492
Bone/Scales	274	131	151	5	561
Shell	24,150	15,360	21,540	911	61,961
Charcoal	4	0	4	0	8
FCR	23	31	44	18	116
Total Misc.	25,162	17,368	24,808	1,067	68,405
TOTAL					68,838

amount of charcoal (Table 13). While the domestic and architectural material assemblages from this unit are small, the amount of gunflint and tobacco pipes (both red and white) exceeded the site average. This will be discussed in detail in the following, summary and interpretations chapter.

6.1.11.3 Description, Unit 45301

Unit 45301 was placed in the southwestern, central portion of the historic component in order to test the area for features, activity areas, or concentrations of artifacts (Figure 6). The first layer consisted of the plowzone. At the base of the plowzone, no features or artifact concentrations were revealed. However, a heavy concentration of oyster shell fragments was noted along the eastern wall of the unit. The amount of shell found and its shallow depth below surface indicated that it was not a part of a formal midden feature.

6.1.11.4 Artifacts

The counts of prehistoric ceramic types from T.U. 45301 were below typical average counts for the site, especially with respect to the amount of Middle Woodland period Mockley ceramics (Table 12). These ceramics span the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods, though the Middle Woodland period was poorly represented. While the amount of primary debitage fell slightly below the site average, the number of secondary and tertiary debitage slightly exceeded the site average (Table 12). Locally-available quartz (n=58), quartzite (n=13), and chert (n=3) characterized the debitage assemblage, however a small quantity of imported rhyolite (n=7) was also recovered. This suggested that the reduction of lithic preforms, and the maintenance of stone tools, occurred in this portion of the site.

An unidentified quartz projectile point, with a broken shoulder, was recovered. In addition, a broken quartz projectile point or preform was found. It, too, was unidentifiable. Two bifacially retouched flakes were discovered, one made from chert and one of quartzite. Both were created using hard percussion techniques.

The tool assemblage for this unit also included a complete quartzite hammerstone or anvil. It was round, and measured 10.1 cm. Wide by 11.0 cm long. The center of both sides of this hammerstone/anvil contained a 1.5-to-2.0 cm diameter heavily pecked area. The remainder of the surface of either side consisted of smooth, heat-altered cortex. Unfortunately, none of the tools from T.U. 45301 possessed diagnostic features that permitted a temporal designation. However, the presence of these tools suggested that this area was the location of a number of prehistoric resource processing activities.

Twelve fragments of terra cotta tobacco pipes were unearthed in T.U. 45301 (Table 13). This formed just over half of the tobacco pipe assemblage from this unit. Five of these were decorated with unidentified, geometric dentate designs and some specimens retained portions of the white infill. Among the 11 white clay pipe fragments recovered, 2 had measurable bore diameters, measuring 6/64th- and 8/64th-inch, respectively. Pipes of this size were common in the period from 1620-1710, but inferring a date range for activities in this unit from only two specimens would be imprudent.

The amount of historical ceramics within T.U. 45301 was relatively small and dominated by more refined tablewares (Table 13). The rarest example included a fragment of Kraak porcelain. It was produced in China for export in massive quantities between the years c. 1585-1640 (Rinaldi 1989:60-62). Other tablewares included Rhenish brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware spalls (some lead-backed), Rhenish brown stoneware, and North Italian slipware.

Utilitarian earthenwares, such as Essex Post Medieval, North Devon fine tempered earthenware, and unidentified coarse earthenware sherds completed the historic ceramic assemblage. These ceramics reflected food preparation, storage, and service activities.

No glass of any kind was recovered from T.U. 45301. Wrought iron nails overwhelmingly dominated the metal subassemblage (Table 13), and may indicate a wooden structure in the vicinity. A small iron hinge and a single lead shot (0.45 in.) were also discovered.

Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from T.U. 45301 included a number of gunflint fragments, in addition to significant amounts of oyster shell and brick fragments (Table 13). The amount of daub within this unit exceeded any other unit tested during the Phase II investigations. The high count of daub fragments suggested the presence of a structure with a daub chimney. Faunal bone counts were relatively high, but fire-cracked rock was found in modest amounts (Table 13). The broader site wide trends of artifact distribution will be discussed and interpreted in more detail within the summary and interpretation chapter.

6.1.11.5 Description, Unit 45313

Unit 45313 was placed in the eastern, central portion of the historic component in order to test the area for features, activity areas, or concentrations of artifacts (Figure 6). The only layer excavated within this unit was the plowzone, characterized as a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam. No features or concentrations of artifacts were encountered at the base of the plowzone layer.

6.1.11.6 Artifacts

Early and Middle Woodland pottery, dominated by sherds of Accokeek and Mockley, were included the prehistoric ceramic types discovered within T.U. 45313 (Table 12). Much small quantities of Potomac Creek, Camden, and Yeocomico were also unearthed (Table 12). While these ceramic types span the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods, the Early and Middle Woodland periods (3,000 – 900 years BP) were especially well represented. In addition, a significant number of unidentified sherds were found. Together, these pottery sherds indicated a noteworthy Woodland exploitation of the area.

Primary, secondary, and tertiary stages of lithic reduction activities were present in quantities that typified the average found within units throughout the site (Table 12). Raw materials used in the manufacture of stone tools and cores included locally-available quartz (n=25), chert (n=21), and quartzite (n=16), but a small quantity of imported rhyolite (n=10) was also recovered. In addition to the typical quartz debitage, one quartz tertiary flake was possibly utilized, and represented an expedient tool. The majority of rhyolite flakes (n=8) consisted of late stage, tertiary debitage and suggested that this material was brought to the site as preforms or as finished tools, and maintenance, not creation, of these artifacts took place here.

The tool assemblage for T.U. 45313 included a quartz biface that may represent a Late Woodland triangular point fragment (Table 12). A quartzite biface fragment was also found. In addition, a bifacially retouched quartz chuck was recovered. A quartz core that consisted of 60 percent cortex, was recovered, as was a quartzite hammerstone. Finally, a fragment of flat, dressed sandstone was recovered. It possessed a possible drilled hole along one end of the specimen, and perhaps indicated where the object had broken during manufacture. The function of this item was unidentified. Unfortunately, none of the tools from T.U. 45313 possessed diagnostic features that permitted a temporal designation, but their presence nonetheless indicated the location of a variety of prehistoric activities in the area.

The vast majority of tobacco pipe fragments from this unit were made from local clays, as 17 of 20 fragments were terra cotta (Table 13). Only three of the fragments were decorated, possessing unidentified, geometric dentate, and a combination of dentated and punctated, designs. Only three fragments of white clay pipe were found, and though all three were stems, only one was measurable (Table 13). It suggested an early seventeenth century manufacturing date.

T.U. 45313 contained a large amount of seventeenth-century historic ceramics, compared with other unit totals from the site (Table 13). The majority of ceramics were tablewares, and included tin-glazed earthenware, Rhenish brown stoneware, North Italian slipware, lead-backed tin-glazed earthenware, and an unidentified, hand-painted porcelain body sherd. Nineteen of the tin glazed earthenware sherds were burned. Tablewares such as these were used for simple display and for the presentation of meals. A fragment of Essex Post Medieval earthenware, sherds of North Devon fine earthenware, and a number of unidentified coarse earthenwares formed the utilitarian ware portion of the historic ceramic assemblage. Ceramics such as these were used for food preparation and storage during the early-to-mid seventeenth century.

Only two fragments of light olive green bottle glass were recovered from T.U. 45313. One fragment consisted of a portion of a thin, patinated bottleneck and flared lip, consistent with medicine vials of the time. The other patinated fragment was a thin bottle glass body fragment, a may be a fragment from the same vessel as the bottleneck mentioned above.

Wrought iron nails overwhelmingly dominated the metal subassemblage (Table 13). A small, copper-alloy lozenge-shaped tack was found. It was not decorated. A copper alloy coin weight was discovered (Figure 18). This coin weight probably represented a James I 30 shilling "Rose Ryal," minted sometime between 1619-1625 (Houben 1978:11, 13). It featured a large quartered shield with Tudor arms on a double rose. Figure 18 shows the coin weight larger than its actual size of 13/16 inches square. English coin weights were originally round in shape but, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, they were required to be square. After 1632, it was decreed that they should be round in form once again (Houben 1978:12).

Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from T.U. 45313 included a small number of gunflint fragments as well as a modest amount of daub (Table 13). Significant amounts of oyster shell and brick fragments were found here (Table 13). Faunal bone counts were relatively high, and the quantity of fire-cracked rock was typical as compared to other Phase II units (Table 13). The broader, site-wide trends of artifact distribution will be discussed and interpreted in more detail within the summary and interpretation chapter.



Figure 18. Copper alloy coin weight from T.U. 45313, 12.2 g, 188.27 grains.

6.1.11.7 Description, Unit 48750

Located in the northeastern portion of 18ST233, T.U. 48750 was placed to determine the northern extent of the historic component (Figure 6). This unit tested the area for features,

activity areas, or concentrations of artifacts. Because no evidence for any of these cultural deposits was encountered, and since the quantity artifacts dropped significantly, it seemed that it was successful in delimiting a portion of the northern boundary of 18ST233 (Figure 6). The only layer excavated within this unit was the plowzone, a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty loam. At the base of the plowzone, four linear, parallel features that represented plowscars were discovered. No other features or artifact concentrations were revealed.

6.1.11.8 Artifacts

The counts of prehistoric ceramic types from T.U. 48750 were well below the typical average counts for the site (Table 12). While the pottery present spanned the entire Woodland period, only five sherds could be dated (Table 12). The quantity of stone debitage and tools was somewhat interesting (Table 12). While the amount of primary debitage within this unit was about average for the site, the secondary and tertiary debitage fell well below the site average (Table 12). Raw materials used for lithic manufacturing (counting cores) included locally-available quartzite (n=14), quartz (n=13), and chert (n=3). No rhyolite was found. Three core fragments, two made from quartz and one from quartzite, were also found. In addition, a rather high quantity and variety of tools were found in the area, which suggested that it used not for refuse disposal, but perhaps for habitation or stone tool storage. However, no evidence for post molds or prehistoric features were encountered, but any such features may have been obscured by the plowzone and/or plowscars.

Formal stone tools included a whole, chert drill or Piscataway projectile point. Piscataway points ranged in date from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland. An unidentified projectile point, made of quartz and possibly reworked, was also recovered. The formal tools category also included a quartzite hammerstone, weighing 118.0 grams.

A number of bifaces were found that represented utilized debitage. This group included a quartz bifacially worked secondary flake and a quartzite bifacially worked and utilized primary flake. A quartzite tertiary shatter fragment, with a bifacial, utilized edge, was also unearthed. Also found was a chert tertiary flake that had possibly been bifacially retouched.

With the exception of the Piscataway projectile point, the tools from this unit lacked the diagnostic features that would have permitted a temporal designation. However, the presence of these tools suggested that this area was the location of a number of prehistoric resource processing activities. The small amount of debitage that was found within this T.U. could indicate that this area was kept clean of this high hindrance material (Hayden and Cannon 1983).

Only three fragments of tobacco pipes that were discovered within T.U. 48750, two of these were terra cotta (Table 13). One terra cotta pipe bowl fragment had an unidentified dentate decoration around the rim. The other terra cotta fragment consisted of an undecorated stem fragment. The final piece of tobacco pipe unearthed was a white clay bulbous bowl fragment with rouletting around the rim.

T.U. 48750 contained no glass fragments (Table 13). A fragment of tin-glazed earthenware, was found, and was a body spall with no glaze remaining (Table 13). In addition, a London post-medieval redware handle sherd was recovered. It had a mottled brown lead glaze with a dark orange paste.

Few metal items were recovered from this unit. Wrought iron nails and a piece of lead shot, 0.34 inches in diameter, were found (Table 13). With such a minor amount of historic metal and ceramics, it seemed clear that this area was on the periphery of domestic historic activities.

While some miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from T.U. 48750, they were comparatively small in number (Table 13). Oyster shell dominated this category, with over 900 fragments. Some brick was recovered, and very minor amounts of daub, faunal bone were present (Table 13). The small amount of miscellaneous artifacts in this unit confirmed the theory that this area represented the immediate periphery of historical activities during the seventeenth century. It seemed that this locale was not the site of major activities during the subsequent centuries. The current use of the property for farming may reflect a long agricultural use of this landscape perhaps dating from the end of the seventeenth century.

6.2 18ST329

6.2.1 Introduction

There were three main goals for the Phase II Investigation of 18ST329. The first goal was to more fully expose two features located by Dennis Pogue and Karlene Leeper's 1984 Old Chapel Field Survey, in order to better assess functionality. Secondly, to test anomalous artifact concentrations and stratigraphy identified during the 1996 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Webster Field Annex, in the Old Chapel Field area (Galke and Loney 2000). Lastly, to archaeologically test the date ranges previously assigned to the site by examining of artifacts recovered from the plowzone contexts of 19 test units (Figure 19). All of these goals were achieved with some level of success.

6.2.2 The Brick Floor

6.2.2.1 Introduction

The brick floor was originally located by Dennis Pogue and Karlene Leeper during their 1984 project in the Old Chapel Field (Pogue and Leeper 1984). Originally revealed in a shovel test; a trench measuring five-feet-by-fifteen-feet was subsequently excavated in the area perpendicular to Villa Road over the brickwork. The floor measured approximately eight feet, north to south. The floor covered the five foot, east to west, axis of his trench. Additional probing suggested the dimensions of the floor to be ten feet square (Pogue and Leeper 1984). The size of the floor was consistent with that of an outbuilding, such as a diary or smokehouse. Pogue noted disturbance along the south end of the floor (Pogue & Leeper 1984: 24-31).

In order to determine the actual size of the floor, the function of the associated structure, and to assess the disturbance documented in 1984, a number of test units were excavated over this feature during the Phase II investigation (Figure 20). These units were placed in order to expose the extent of the floor and to identify any features in the immediate vicinity of the floor. By exposing the entire floor, it was hoped that a better understanding about the type and function of the structure would be attained. Seven units were excavated over the brick floor: 25533, 25534, 25742, 25743, 25744, 25953, and 25954 (Figure 21). Although T.U. 25342 was also part of this block, it was never excavated. However, its number was assigned to the feature because the majority of the excavated portion of the feature fell into that unit.

6.2.2.2 Description

The brick floor measured approximately ten feet square (Figure 21). The western and southern edges have been disturbed, likely the result of a combination of plowing and the breakdown of under-fired brick. The condition of the brick in the south and west could also be the result of activity upon the floor when it was in use. The disturbance along the southern edge was neither the result of Villa Road construction nor the installation of utility lines parallel to Villa Road.

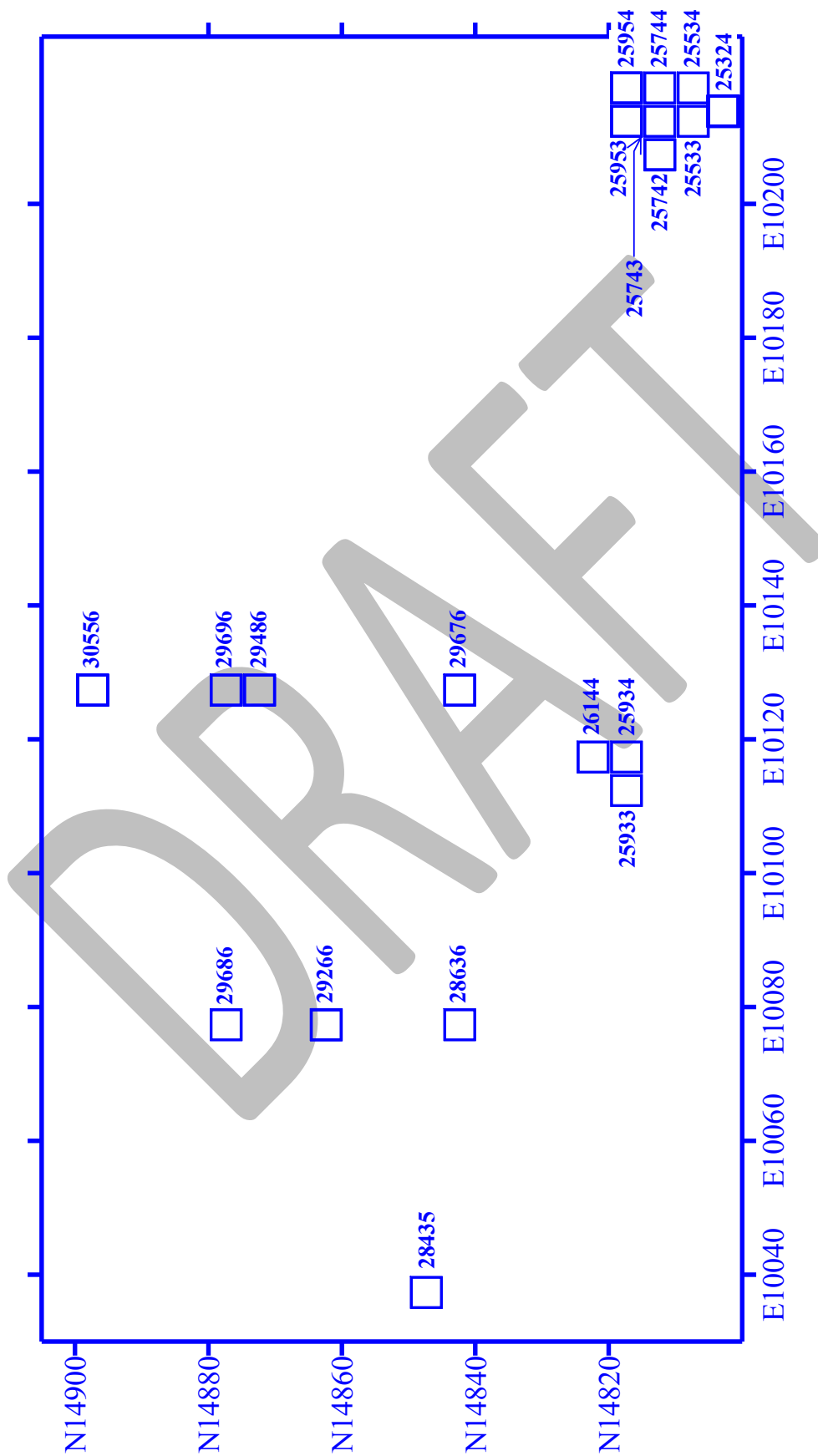


Figure 19. Plan view of 18ST329, showing location of excavation units.

With greater exposure, it was possible to see that the line of “disturbance” noted by Pogue and Leeper’s investigations (1984:29-30) paralleled the brickwork rather than the road as a utility line would. What Pogue and Leeper saw during his fieldwork was a cultural feature, pre-dating, yet associated with, the brick floor.

The floor was generally laid in an alternating pattern of headers and stretchers. However, many courses consisted of brick bats rather than full bricks. It appeared that in places, bats have been roughly shaped to fit. The pattern changed in the corners, where it appeared that the brick was laid to border or butt up against pre-existing wooden corner posts (Figure 21). Much of the brick was under-fired and was now in poor condition. The ‘sharpest’ portion of the brickwork existed along the eastern edge, and suggested that the bricklayer started in the east and worked westward.



Figure 20. Excavation of the brick floor, 18ST329.

6.2.2.3 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across this excavation block was fairly uniform, and consisted of one distinct plowzone above the surface of the brick floor. The plowzone was a brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam with brick and oyster shell inclusions. The plowzone was of a generally uniform depth and was 0.5 to 0.75 foot thick. Subsoil occurred in areas where the brick floor was not encountered at the base of the plowzone. The subsoil consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay. Exceptions to this profile occurred in the northern and western portions of the block, outside the brick floor, where a transitional soil zone was noted. This soil was a mixture of plowzone mottled with subsoil. This layer was thin, normally 0.2 foot or less. In the southern two test units (25533 and 25534), a thin lens of gravel was noted. Re-excavation of the 1984 test trench revealed that this gravel was related to road construction, possibly for Villa Road or its predecessor. This layer occurred above the brick floor and, therefore, post-dates the floor. It was combined with the plowzone when excavated.

6.2.2.4 Artifacts

A total of 18,606 artifacts was recovered from the plowzone above the brick floor of the cellar-set building. Of this number, 10,345 were brick and daub fragments and 4,401 were oyster shells, accounting for nearly 80 percent of all artifacts recovered from the cellar-set building area. The remaining 3,860 artifacts consist of both historic and prehistoric artifacts (Table 14). Many of these artifacts were temporally diagnostic and indicative of the types of activities that occurred in the area.

Accokeek dominated the prehistoric pottery assemblage, and constituted 74 percent of the category. This indicated the densest Woodland occupation occurred during the Early stage (3,000 B.P. - 1,800 B.P.). The remaining prehistoric ceramics consisted of Mockley, Moyaone, and Townsend sherds, which reflected a continuous, albeit diminutive presence, throughout the Woodland period.

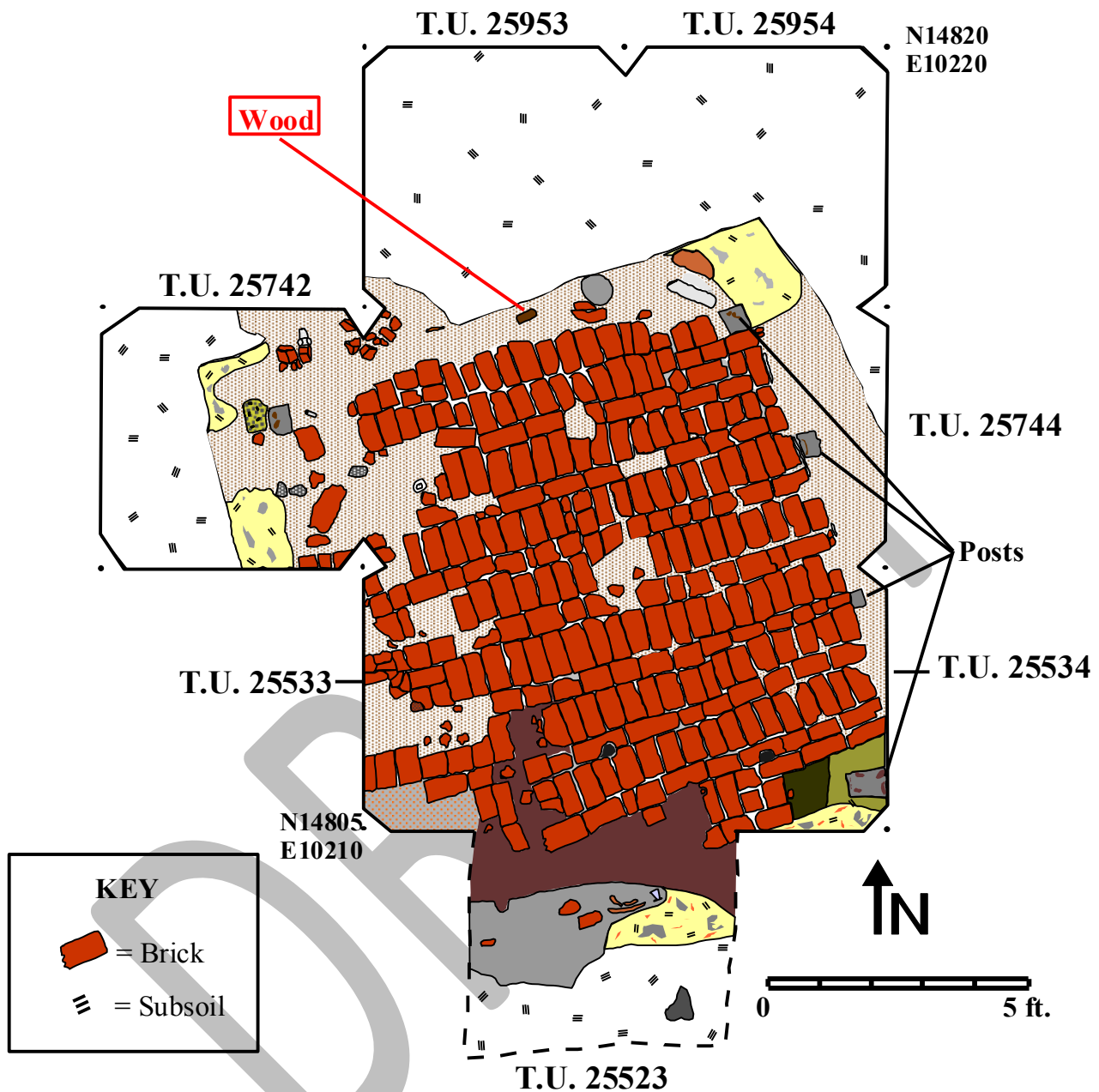


Figure 21. Plan view of cellar-set building excavation block, 18ST329.

Two diagnostic projectile points were recovered from this excavation block. One was a Late Woodland triangular point and the other a Middle Archaic Guilford Lanceolate. The Guilford indicated the earliest proven land use of the area. The triangular point further supported a Late Woodland occupation. The presence of this point and the relative lack of Late Woodland ceramics may indicate that the area was used primarily for resource procurement during this period rather than as a seasonal or base camp. Debitage recovered from the block included primary (16 %), secondary (40 %), and tertiary (44 %) lithic reduction stages.

The historic component was considerably richer, and constituted nearly 85 percent of the plowzone assemblage from the cellar-set building units (excluding brick, oyster shell, bone, charcoal, coal, fire-cracked rock, slag, and modern materials). Several of these artifacts were

Table 14. Historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered from cellar-set building plowzone (excludes brick and shell).

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Pottery	69
Terra Cotta Tobacco Pipes	37
Points	2
Tools/Bifaces	6
Debitage	256
TOTAL	370
Historic Artifacts	
Ceramics	475
White Clay Tobacco Pipes	590
Nails	535
Other Metals	159
Glass	204
European Flint	52
Plaster/Mortar	49
TOTAL	2,064
Miscellaneous	
FCR	135
Charcoal/Coal	8
Bone	1,174
Modern	77
Slag	2
Wood	30
TOTAL	1,426
TOTAL	3,860

temporally and functionally diagnostic. The historic component was composed of 2,064 artifacts. Ceramics constituted approximately 23 percent, white clay tobacco pipes 29 percent, nails 26 percent, other metals 8 percent, glass 10 percent; flint and plaster/mortar each comprised about 2 percent of the historic material recovered (Table 14).

There were several distinctive ceramic types. Coarse earthenwares dominated the collection accounting for 305 (64.2%) of the 475 ceramics recovered from the cellar-set building block. Nearly one half of these (n=157) were unidentifiable, while the rest consisted of Buckley and Buckley-like Earthenwares (n=103), North Devon Gravel-Tempered Earthenwares (n=32), and Manganese Mottled Earthenwares (n=13). The mean

ceramic date suggested an occupational range from 1701 to 1773.

A great diversity of refined wares was recovered. In all, 170 fragments of refined wares were found. Four dated to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and consisted of American Stoneware, Ironstone, Whiteware, and Yellowware. These few sherds indicated a minor use of the area at that time. The remaining refined ceramics included Rhenish stonewares (n=24), English stonewares (n=19), White salt-glazed stonewares (n=1), unidentified stonewares (n=6), lead-backed tin-glazed earthenwares (n=2), tin-glazed earthenwares (n=63), Staffordshire and Staffordshire-like wares (n=23), Jackfield and Jackfield-like refined redwares (n=2), and unidentified buff-bodied wares (n=26). Rhenish stonewares had a long period of production, which skewed the mean ceramic range calculation. Like the coarse earthenwares, the refined wares were consistent with an early-to-mid eighteenth-century occupation. Lead-backed tin-glazed earthenwares were generally not recovered outside of early-to-mid seventeenth century context. The occurrence of these wares, while diminutive, suggested possible domestic activity within or near the area of the cellar-set building.

Most of the 509 white clay tobacco pipes recovered had unmeasurable bore diameters. However, 176 stems with measurable bores were recovered (Table 15, Figure 22). The bore diameter of English white clay tobacco pipes is diagnostic. As pipe stems were elongated during the eighteenth century, the bore diameter had to be reduced. Two methods were employed to date the assemblage of white clay pipes. The Harrington Method takes the mean date for the

earliest and latest approximated dates of use for each bore diameter, then averages them. The result from the plowzone of the cellar-set building indicated an occupation from circa 1682 to 1717 (Table 15). Lewis Binford later developed a method to date pipe stems by estimating the date when bores would theoretically disappear. The Binford formula resulted in a single mean date for the cellar-set building of 1704 (Table 15). Both methods suggested a core occupation from about 1680 until 1720. However, there are enough large-bore and terra cotta pipes within the cellar-set building to suggest an earlier occupation, possibly associated with activities at 18ST233.

6.2.3 Cellar Feature - 25342

6.2.3.1 Description

After completely exposing the brick floor, a band of darker soil was noticed surrounding the brickwork. This feature contained visible cultural material. Probing into gaps within the brickwork revealed approximately two to two-and-one-half feet of cultural fill below the floor. This indicated that the brick floor was an addition to a pre-existing architectural feature. Large corner posts were visible at three corners of the floor (Figure 21). Mixed soils were present in the fourth corner, the northwest, suggesting later replacement. Presumably, these posts supported the structure.

Ceramic data from the plowzone provided a c.1700-1750 date of occupation. However, several of the artifacts recovered during this, and previous projects, dated from the late-seventeenth century. It was possible that materials from an earlier architectural feature were not within the plowzone, having been capped by the construction of the brick floor. Additionally, the

Table 15. White clay pipes from the plowzone of the cellar-set building units.

Dia	n=	Early	Late
4/64"	14	1750	1800
5/64"	47	1710	1750
6/64"	66	1680	1710
7/64"	36	1650	1680
8/64"	10	1620	1650
9/64"	3	1590	1620
176			
Binford Mean		1703.61	

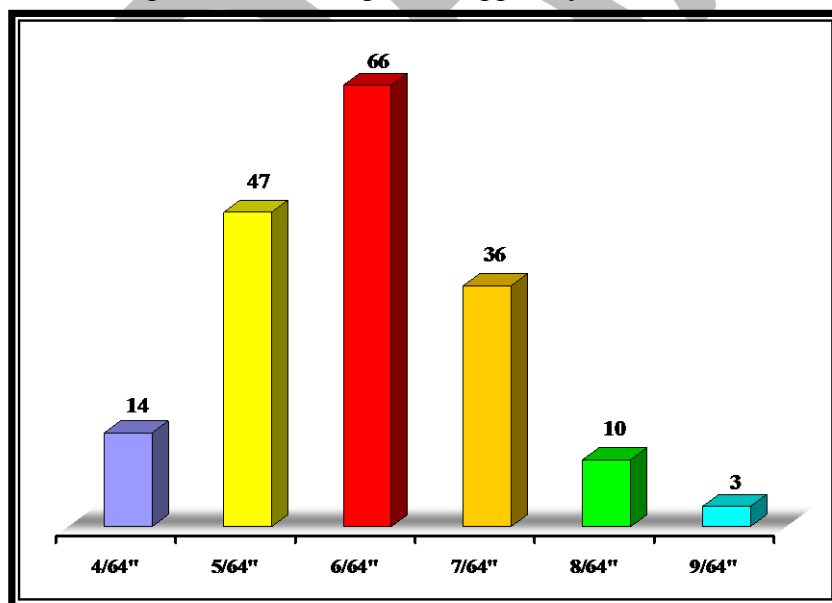


Figure 22: Bar chart of tobacco pipe bore diameters recovered from the cellar-set building excavation block, 18ST329.

newly-identified complexity of the brick floor area challenged pre-conceptions of the function of the structure. Architecturally, the brick floor represented a phase of occupation and use, rather than an original design. A small portion of the underlying fill was tested in order to: 1) ascertain definitive dates for the original building, 2) determine the function(s) of the structure, and 3) to document the original and subsequent architectural style(s) and phases of the use-life of the feature(s).

The band feature was best defined along the southern edge of the brick floor. In this section, the dark feature, which by this time was assumed to be a cellar, was clearly visible, as was a surrounding trench (Figure 21). The surrounding trench consisted primarily of deep subsoils, mixed with a small amount of topsoil. A distinct interface was visible between the dark, artifact-bearing soils of the cellar fill and those soils of the largely sterile surrounding feature. The cellar fill was removed from the southern portion of the brick floor area. Then, a small widow was excavated into the surrounding trench.

6.2.3.2 Stratigraphy-Inner Fill

Several distinct strata were encountered during the excavation of the cellar fill. First was a small lens of medium to large gravel (Stratum B). This was apparently road fill from the construction of Villa Road, or an earlier road that was similar in orientation. The second layer (Stratum C) consisted of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) loamy sand evenly mixed with a brown (10RY5/3) loam sand. This layer appeared to be the result of erosion, possibly from the road.

The next two strata encountered represent *in situ* destruction layers, possibly the cause of the abandonment of the cellar. The first of these two layers (Stratum F) consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) mixed with 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clayey sandy silt with heavy inclusions of brick, daub, mortar, charcoal, and plaster. Light amounts of oyster shell were also present (Figure 23b). This stratum contained a high number of plaster, mortar, daub, and brick inclusions. The underlying stratum (Stratum G) was similar in color and composition, but the proportions of the two soils were reversed. Stratum G contained brick and daub in significantly higher proportions than any previous layer. This stratum may contain the destruction debris used to partially fill the cellar hole. It would then follow that the debris at the surface grade was pushed into the cellar, appearing as the first of the two soils described above.

Stratum H was next, and consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) loamy sand with plaster inclusions throughout (Figure 23b). The sand was banded with slightly darker and lighter soils and suggested an extended period of natural erosion. This deposit, deepest in the southwestern corner of the excavated area, became thinner towards the northeast, and indicated a period of erosion that slowly filled the cellar floor.

Several unusual architectural elements were encountered at the base of Stratum H. First, toward the north, four *in situ* cut limestone blocks became visible (Figure 24). Immediately to the south and at a slightly lower elevation than the blocks, wood fragments were uncovered. This wood was oriented parallel to the limestone blocks, the brick floor, and the surrounding trench. This wood appeared to be part of a sill or floor sleeper. Wood also appeared in the south wall of the cellar, at the interface with the exterior trench (Figure 23a). These wood fragments were vertical, suggesting that they were wall studs. These wall studs were approximately the same elevation as the wood on the floor. However, it did not appear that the studs rested upon the floor wood. This suggested that the floor wood was a sleeper for floor joists, rather than a sill for studs and posts. The studs were small and very closely placed.

The wood and the limestone blocks rested upon a thin layer of mottled soils (Stratum K). This stratum consisted of a mixture of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt with 10 percent light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clayey silt and 5 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clayey silt. The mottled, rather than banded, nature of this soil suggested quick deposition, rather than natural accumulation through erosion. Therefore, it was possible that this was soil from the original excavation of the cellar pit. It was quickly redeposited, possibly to act as grading.

a. SOUTH WALL PROFILE



b. NORTH WALL PROFILE

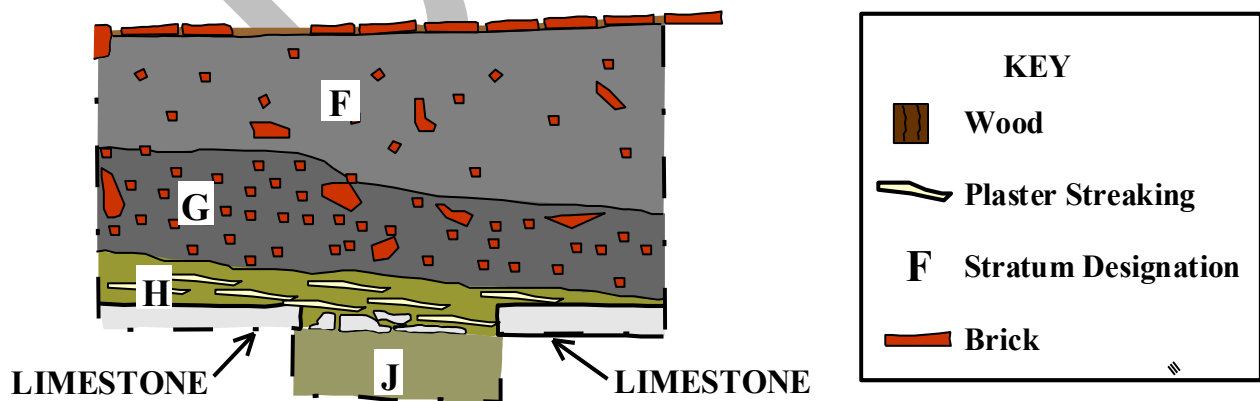


Figure 23. Profiles from the cellar-set building excavation block, 18ST329.

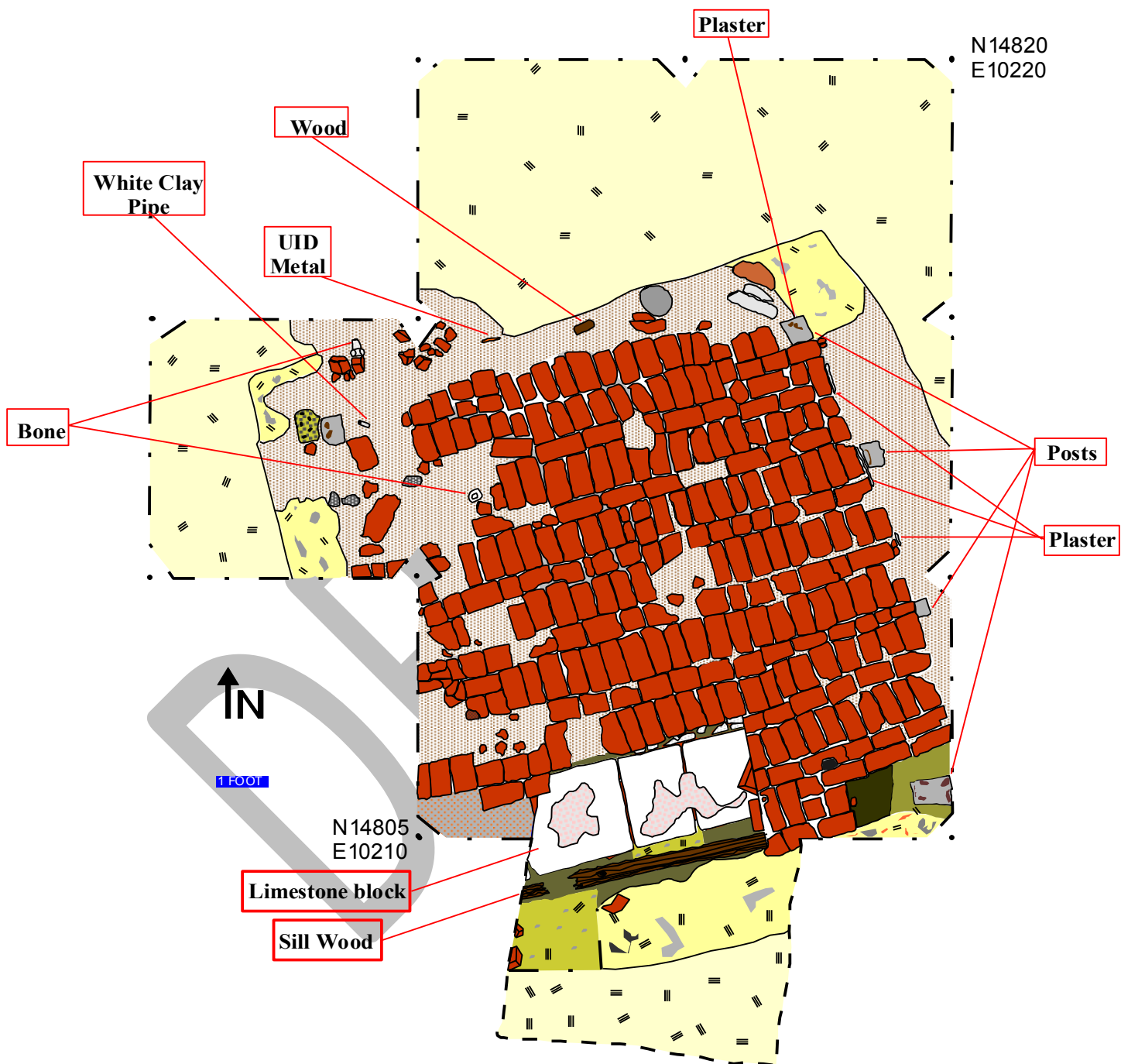


Figure 24. Plan view of cellar-set building excavation block, showing limestone blocks revealed at the base of Stratum H.

6.2.3.3 Stratigraphy - Outer Trench

The first layer of the outer trench consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam mixed with 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay (Stratum D). This layer contained moderate-to-high levels of brick and oyster shell. This layer appeared to be the final filling episode for the outer trench. During excavation of this stratum, a small pocket of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay with plaster and heavily desiccated brick fragments was observed. This lens was removed separately as Stratum E. Excavation revealed that the soil color was merely a less-mixed version of the surrounding matrix: it represented an episode of differential filling within the main layer, Stratum D.

Unlike the interior cellar fill, the outer trench fill consisted of a highly mottled soil layer, Stratum J. This trench fill was comprised of a mixture of brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) with 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6), 10 percent light olive brown (2.5Y5/6), and 10 percent very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) clayey sand. The composition of this soil indicated that it was a mixture of subsoil and some topsoil. The lack of cultural material in the outer trench suggested that the trench was excavated, possibly as part of the cellar construction, then quickly back filled while the cellar remained in use. This may indicate that the outer trench, the cellar, and the associated structure were early elements in the development of this site.

6.2.3.4 Sequential Inferences Based on Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence and the architectural elements identified through excavation of the feature offer a more complete understanding of the history of the cellar-set building area. The following provides one possible chronology of construction:

1. a square cellar hole was excavated,
2. large wooden posts were placed at each corner,
3. smaller studs were closely placed between the posts, and wattle probably was woven through the studs, giving the cellar a wooden lining,
4. a portion of the cellar was back filled, possibly to grade the area,
5. the area between the wooden lining and the edge of the excavated cellar hole was back filled,
6. a sleeper, possibly attached to the corner posts, was employed; and perhaps served to support a floor or to brace the studs,
7. plaster was placed over the studs and wattle across the interior of the cellar,
8. limestone blocks were placed near the sleeper,
9. soils began eroding from the outer cellar wall, partially covering the limestone, and deteriorating the interior plaster,
10. a portion of the south wall collapsed, and a fireplace apparently fell into the cellar,
11. the cellar hole was filled in, in part using debris from the building collapse,
12. the brick floor was laid on top of the filled cellar.

The chronology of the events described is somewhat tentative. However, the stratigraphic evidence clearly suggested that a paved, or partially paved, sub-grade floor was in use for some time before the destruction event.

6.2.3.5 Artifacts

Few prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the cellar feature. These consisted of five sherds of Native American pottery, including three Early Woodland Accokeek sherds, one Late Woodland Townsend series fragment, and one unidentifiable ware. One biface and twenty pieces of debitage were also recovered. These artifacts reflected prehistoric activities that were historically disturbed from their original context and redeposited within the cellar fill (Table 16).

Table 16. Artifacts from below the plowzone of the cellar-set building excavation block, 18ST329.

Group	type	count	percent of total
Historic Ceramics	Rhenish Stoneware	4	0.01
	Tin Glazed Earthenware	6	0.01
	Staffordshire Slipware	1	0.00
	Buckley Type	5	0.01
	North Devon Gravel	2	0.00
	Coarse Earthenware	69	0.17
	Total	87	0.21
White Clay Tobacco Pipes	5/64" Bore Diameter	10	0.02
	6/64" Bore Diameter	7	0.02
	7/64" Bore Diameter	3	0.01
	8/64" Bore Diameter	2	0.00
	Unmeasurable Diam.	5	0.01
	Decorated Bowl	1	0.00
	Undecorated Bowl	22	0.05
	Total	50	0.12
Glass	Bottle Glass	45	0.11
	Table/Lamp Glass	46	0.11
	Flat Glass	36	0.09
	Unidentifiable	1	0.00
	Total	128	0.31
Metals	Nails	483	1.16
	Misc. Iron	87	0.21
	Lead Shot	2	0.00
	Lead Window Came	2	0.00
	Total	574	1.38
Miscellaneous	Flint	4	0.01
	Bone	618	1.48
	Wood	81	0.19
	Nut Shell	3	0.01
	Brick/Daub	27,089	64.96
	Architectural Stone	22	0.05
	Plaster	7,933	19.02
	Mortar	22	0.05
	Oyster Shell	3,808	9.13
	Charcoal	1,284	3.08
	Total	40,864	97.99
TOTAL		41,703	100.00

Within the feature, brick and daub were encountered with the greatest frequency (Table 16). Also recovered were nails, lead window comes, lead shot, tobacco pipe fragments, glass fragments, historic ceramics, bone, flint, oyster shell, mortar, plaster, wood, nut shells, and charcoal (Table 16). Although the assemblage of artifacts recovered from within the cellar feature was temporally similar to that recovered from the plowzone, the proportions of certain artifacts differed. This may reflect the activities of the area both before and after the construction of the brick floor.

The majority of the ceramics recovered from the cellar feature were unidentified coarse earthenwares. Of the 69 sherds in this category, 60 were recovered from Stratum D and represented two vessels, both utilitarian bowl forms. Several of these pieces refit, and completed approximately 30 percent of each vessel. Other ceramics encountered were tin-glazed earthenwares (n=6), Staffordshire slipwares (n=1), Buckley coarse earthenwares (n=5), and sherds of North Devon gravel tempered earthenwares (n=2) (Table 16). The diagnostic ceramics were temporally consistent with those recovered from the plowzone, and indicated early-eighteenth century deposition. There was a greater proportion of utilitarian wares recovered from the feature than from the surrounding plowzone. However, the sampling size from the feature was significantly smaller than that of the neighboring plowzone. Furthermore, only the southern extreme of the feature was tested, which possibly affected the results.

Of the 50 white clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered, 22 were undecorated bowl fragments, five were stems with unmeasurable bore diameters, one was a decorated bowl fragment, and 22 were stem fragments with measurable bores. Analysis of the pipe stems indicated a date range from 1689 to 1723, using the Harrington method and a Binford mean date of 1707. Despite the small sampling size, these dates were consistent with those from the remainder of the site.

Nails constituted a significant portion of the artifacts recovered from the feature (Table 16). All of the identifiable nails were hand wrought (n=249). One hundred and sixty nails had square shanks but were otherwise unidentifiable, and 74 nails were heavily corroded and unidentifiable for their method of manufacture. Other metal recovered included two lead shot, two lead window comes, two unidentifiable lead pieces, and 86 fragments of miscellaneous iron.

A substantial amount of glass was recovered from the cellar feature (Figure 25b). The glass was grouped into four general categories: bottle glass, flat glass, table or lamp glass, and glass of unidentifiable form (Figure 25). Of the 128 glass fragments recovered, 45 were bottle glass, 36 were flat glass, 46 were table or lamp glass, and one was of an unidentifiable form (Table 16). The presence of flat glass in such high proportions suggested that the structure may have possessed windows before the brick floor occupation phase. However, since much of the glass was recovered from the destruction layers, it was possible that this glass came from a neighboring building.

Several other artifacts were recovered and included daub, brick, and plaster (Table 16). Daub was encountered with a much higher frequency within the cellar. The same layers that contained high concentrations of daub also contained large amounts of brick. Because these strata were deposited before the brick floor was laid, it was not possible that they were discarded from that process. This suggested that the original structure either had a daub chimney, perhaps with a brick firebox or foundation, or that these remains belonged to another, structure that burned down, or experienced a chimney fall.

Plaster was recovered from the feature (Figure 23a, b), and its absence from the plowzone indicated that while the cellar was plastered, the aboveground portion of the structure was not.

Two types of plaster were found. The first was the base or bottom coat. This coat was very thick, coarse, and contained inclusions of small pieces of oyster shell. It ranged in color from nearly white to a salmon color and was used to coat the lathed surface to a uniform flatness. Several examples possessed lathe impressions.

Fragments of the finish, or top, coat were also recovered. This coat was considerably thinner, was finely made, and white in color. Stratum J contained the highest concentrations of plaster. It consisted of several wash episodes, the result of erosion into the cellar. Because the plaster appeared banded within this layer, it was possible that the erosion forced the plaster from the laths.

6.2.3.6 Summary, cellar-set building

The diminutive amount of mid-to-late seventeenth-century ceramics recovered from the plowzone strata of the cellar-set building could indicate that the activities that characterized the earliest occupation of 18ST329 were not domestic. Conversely, it was possible that the mid-to-late seventeenth century inhabitants were of a modest station and used wooden trenchers and metal containers. Either scenario would result in little material evidence, and suggested that historic activity may be much earlier than the early-to-mid eighteenth century occupation previously estimated (Galke and Loney 2000:117, Pogue and Leeper ;1984:31, 35).

In 1984, the discovery of an Elizabethan coin at nearby 18ST330 was considered surprising (Pogue and Leeper 1984:35). However, given the terra cotta pipes and large-bore white clay pipe stem data recovered from the plowzone during the 2000 Phase II investigations at 18ST329, it seemed that seventeenth-century activities may have occurred here. Pogue and Leeper (1984:38) recovered a number of 6/64th- and 7/64th-bore pipes from their test units at 18ST329, and derived a mean date of 1712, a date earlier than they had expected (Pogue and Leeper 1984:35).

It was clear that ceramics comprised a large portion of the eighteenth century activities at 18ST329. However, the clustering of terra cotta pipes and large-bore white clay pipes within the cellar-set building suggested a seventeenth-century component for 18ST329. The nature of the seventeenth-century activity in this area was not clear. The activities that occurred at this time may not have been domestic, and thus ceramics were not widely used. However, if the domestic occupation of the area was characterized by residents of modest means, who used wooden

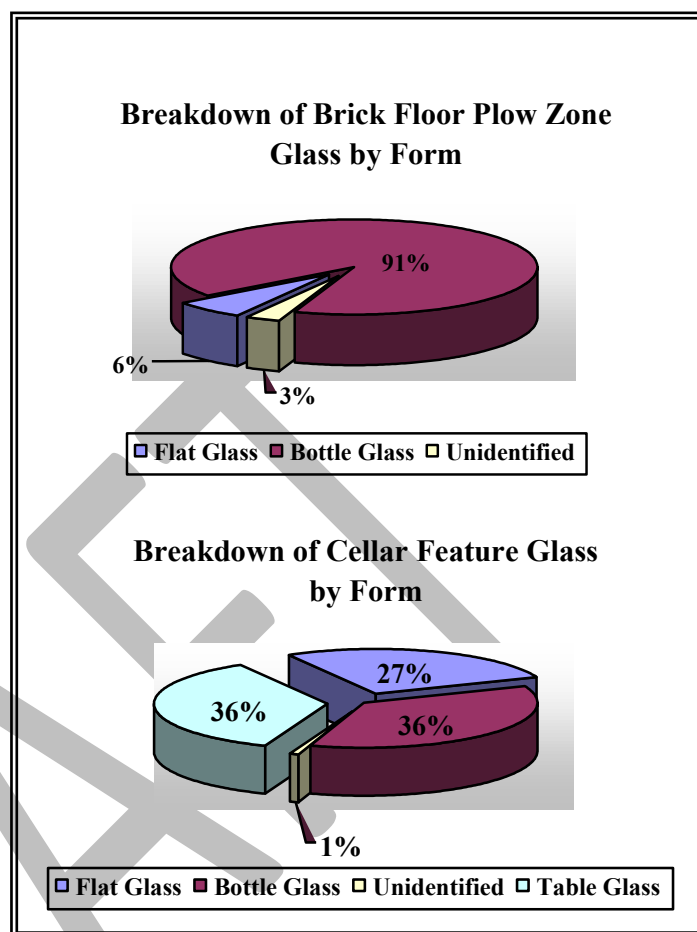


Figure 25. Pie charts showing glass form analysis within the plowzone (a), and from the cellar (b), of 18ST329.

vessels that would decay, or metal vessels that could be recycled, little evidence of their habitation would remain. The evidence for seventeenth century use of the area was unequivocal.

6.2.4 “Rubble Filled Feature”- Units 25933, 25934, 26144

6.2.4.1 Description

During the 1984 fieldwork, a feature was discovered in T.U. #2, located approximately 100 feet west of the cellar-set building (Pogue and Leeper 1984). Pogue and Leeper noted:

T.U. #2 revealed a portion of a rubble-filled feature below plowzone occupying more than half of the bottom of the 5x5-foot unit. In addition to structural remains such as brick and mortar rubble, domestic refuse such as bone, oyster shell, and ceramics and glass fragments were observed in the pit surface. The feature itself was not excavated, but it gave every indication of having significant depth and could be a filled structural feature such as a cellar (Pogue and Leeper 1984:31).

The location of this feature was derived from the 1984 field maps, and a block of four units was placed to relocate this feature. Three of the units, 25933, 25934, and 26144 were eventually excavated and the fourth one was not necessary to fully delineate the feature (Figure 19).

6.2.4.2 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy was uniform across these three units. It consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam plowzone with light-to-moderate shell and brick inclusions above the feature. Where the feature was not encountered, the plowzone terminated in a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) subsoil.

6.2.4.3 Artifacts

A total of 13,308 artifacts was recovered from these units. The majority was historic. Prehistoric artifacts included five pottery sherds, one unclassifiable projectile point tip, 77 pieces of debitage, one decorated terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl, and 52 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Three of the five pottery sherds were Late Woodland Townsend series, while the other two were Early Woodland Accokeek. All stages of lithic reduction were present, though the debitage collection was somewhat small. Primary reduction accounted for 13 percent of the debitage, secondary reduction accounted for 52 percent, and tertiary reduction 35 percent.

Brick was the most frequently encountered historic artifact, and accounted for over 60 percent of the historic assemblage (Table 17). Among the other artifacts recovered were several glass fragments (n=259), white clay tobacco pipe (n=127), and ceramic sherds (n=147), as well as nails and other metals (n=405) (Table 17).

Table 17. Selected Artifacts from units 25933, 25934, and 36144, 18ST329.

Group	type	count	percent of total
Historic Ceramics	Rhenish Stoneware	5	0.04
	English Brown Stoneware	17	0.13
	American Stoneware	1	0.01
	Whiteware	1	0.01
	Tin Glazed Earthenware	8	0.06
	Staffordshire Slipware	26	0.20
	Buckley Type	46	0.35
	North Devon Gravel	1	0.01
	Jackfield	1	0.01
	Manganese Mottled	11	0.08
	Buff-Bodied Wares	3	0.02
	Coarse Earthenware	27	0.20
	Total	147	
White Clay Tobacco Pipes	4/64" Bore Diameter	6	0.05
	5/64" Bore Diameter	26	0.20
	6/64" Bore Diameter	16	0.12
	7/64" Bore Diameter	12	0.09
	8/64" Bore Diameter	4	0.03
	9/64" Bore Diameter	2	0.02
	Unmeasurable Dia.	14	0.11
	Decorated Bowl	2	0.02
	Undecorated Bowl	41	0.31
	Total	123	
Glass	Bottle Glass	178	1.35
	Flat Glass	79	0.60
	Unidentifiable	2	0.02
	Total	259	
Metals	Nails	349	2.65
	Iron Hinge	1	0.01
	Iron Pintal	1	0.01
	Misc. Iron	51	0.39
	Misc. Lead	2	0.02
	Copper-Alloy Tack	1	0.01
	Total	405	
Miscellaneous	Flint	12	0.09
	Bone	98	0.74
	Brick/Daub	7,965	60.47
	Plaster	312	2.37
	Mortar	95	0.72
	Shell	3,699	28.08
	Charcoal	37	0.28
	Coal	2	0.02
	Asphalt	18	0.14
	Total	12,238	
TOTAL		13,172	100

Several types of historic ceramics were recovered from this small excavation block. Buckley-types (n=46) were the most often encountered type, and suggested that food storage or food preparation occurred in this area. The presence of other coarse earthenwares, such as manganese mottled, North Devon gravel tempered, and unidentified coarse earthenwares supported this interpretation. However a number of more refined, table, ceramic were also recovered, and included Rhenish stoneware, English brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenwares, Staffordshire slipwares, Jackfield-type, and unidentified buff bodied wares (Table 17). The combination of table and functional ceramics may indicate that this block was located in an area used for food storage and/or preparation, perhaps in association with a domestic structure. The presence of whiteware and American Stoneware sherds were likely the result of incidental field dumping in the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Bottle glass formed the majority (69%) of the glass recovered from these units (Table 17). Nearly thirty-one percent of the glass was flat glass and less than one percent was unidentifiable (Table 17). The bottle glass indicated domestic activity in the vicinity. The presence of flat or window glass suggested proximity to a domestic structure. The underlying feature contained window glass and a high amount of brick fragments, which may actually reflect the composition of the feature fill, rather than the presence of a domestic structure.

Several white clay tobacco pipes were also recovered (Table 18). Sixty-six diagnostic stems were recovered (Table 18). Both pipe stem-dating methods were applied and resulted in a Binford mean date of 1708 and a Harrington range of 1690 to 1724.

The vast majority of metal artifacts recovered were nails (Table 17). However, one copper-alloy furniture tack, one hinge, and one wrought iron pintal were also located. A pintal is an 'L' shaped iron object often used to secure cabinetry doors. These metals, like the ceramics, reflected the activity in the area from which the feature fill was taken, rather than the activity at the test unit location.

Table 18. White clay tobacco stems recovered from units 25933, 25934, and 26144, 18ST329

Dia	n=	Early	Late
4/64"	6	1750	1800
5/64"	26	1720	1750
6/64"	16	1680	1720
7/64"	12	1650	1680
8/64"	4	1620	1650
9/64"	2	1590	1620
Binford Mean		1708.40	

6.2.4.4 Feature 29533

While this feature was not tested, it was possible to expand upon the interpretations originally offered in 1984 (Pogue and Leeper 1984). First, it was not a cellar feature. When this feature was better exposed, it was irregularly shaped. Furthermore, the feature measured only five-feet on its east-west axis, while the north-south dimension remained unknown.

Five distinct soils were revealed below the plowzone. The feature fill was a dark brown (10YR2/3) sandy loam with heavy brick and mortar inclusions. Window glass and charcoal occurred as well with less frequency. South of this feature was a mottled area where the feature fill was mixed with 15 percent light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) clay and 5 percent olive yellow (2.5Y6/8) clay. This feature probably represented kick-out from the original feature. In the northeastern section of the excavated area, there was a posthole and mold. The posthole consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam mixed with 20 percent light olive yellow clay. The post was dark brown (10YR3/3) with 10 percent olive yellow clay. The mold contained large brick bats, while the hole contained brick and charcoal flecking. The remaining soil present

was a light olive yellow (2.5Y5/4) silty clay subsoil. This feature may represent a destruction debris-filled borrow or trash pit. is a borrow or trash pit, filled with destruction debris. However, the northern boundary was not fully exposed, so this interpretation was tentative. The presence of a post may indicate that the feature was a trench associated with a structure.

6.2.5 Other Units

To discuss the remaining units, the site was divided into quads. Units 29486, 29696, and 30556 were located in the northeast quad; 29266 and 29686 in the northwest; and 28435 and 28636 in the southwest (Figure 19). Other than the cellar-set building units, only 29676 was excavated in the southeast.

6.2.5.1 Northeast

6.2.5.1.1 Description – Units 29486 and 29696:

During the 1996 shovel test survey of Webster field, STP N14875/E10125 revealed several cultural layers and recovered a disproportionate number of artifacts (Galke and Loney 2000). The layers recorded extended well past the depth expected for plowzone. T.U. 29486 and T.U. 26696 were placed continuously, to test this area for the presence of a feature.

Both units contained a plowzone that consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam. The plowzone ranged in depth from approximately 0.5 to 0.7 foot, and became slightly deeper to the north. Below this, a transitional layer was encountered and was composed of a mix of plowzone soil, with a brownish yellow (10YR6/6-6/8) silty clay. Additionally, a small trench was noted in the southern portion of T.U. 29486. The trench ran east to west, and was likely created with a mechanical ditch witch, as it was less than one foot wide. Below the transitional soil, several soil stains were noted. Many were linear, along a north-south axis, and likely represented plow scars.

6.2.5.1.2 Description - T.U. 30556

This unit was located immediately south of the tree line that led to the edge of the ravine. T.U. 30556 was the northern-most unit excavated within 18ST329 (Figure 19). The unit was placed to test the area around 1996 Webster Field Survey Shovel Test N14900/E10125 (Figure 19). This shovel test contained cultural deposits that extended 3.5 feet below the surface, though the yield of artifacts was not large despite its depth.

The first layer encountered was a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam topsoil. Immediately below the sod layer, mottling was encountered. The topsoil was mixed with 25 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay and 5 percent light brownish gray (10YR6/2) slightly gravelly clay. This layer was probably construction overburden from the Navy-era water line construction that was installed a few feet south of this unit. The next stratum consisted of a soil identical in color and texture to the topsoil. This was the original plowzone. This level was terminated after less than one foot as the artifacts became less plow impacted, despite the absence of a soil change. This stratum was not excavated.

6.2.5.2 North West

6.2.5.2.1 Description - T.U. 29266

This unit contained a plowzone and transitional soil above the subsoil. The plowzone consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam. The transitional soil contained a mixture of plowzone soil with 20 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sandy loam. This layer

terminated at a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clayey silt subsoil. The plowzone measured approximately 1.0-1.2 feet in depth, while the transitional soil was approximately .25 foot thick in the south. The transitional soil sloped considerably towards the north, particularly the northeast, where the stratum was 0.7-foot thick. This trend suggested that in the past the ravine extended further south than was true at the time of these investigations. The greater depths encountered in this unit, as well as in T.U. 30556, may have resulted from erosion, possibly due to extensive plowing over the past 350 years.

6.2.5.2.2 Description - T.U. 29686

Only one layer of this unit was excavated before subsoil was reached. This stratum was a plowzone composed of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. The plowzone in this unit was considerably deeper than in other units and ranged from 1.57 to 1.76 foot in depth. It sloped to the west.

5.2.5.3 South East

6.2.5.3.1 Description - T.U. 29676

This was the only excavation unit in the southeastern quadrant that was not associated with an excavation block (Figure 19). T.U. 29676 was excavated in two levels. First, a plowzone was encountered that consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy silty loam with occasional brick and shell inclusions. The plowzone was uniform in depth and measured between 1.0-to-1.1 feet. Below this, generally isolated in the northwestern corner, was a concentration of oyster shell within a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silt loam. This pocket of oyster shell was likely the remnant of a small shell midden or pit. The cluster was only loosely articulated and was 0.35-foot thick. This suggested that the feature had been impacted by repetitive plowing. This level contained both historic and prehistoric materials, and suggested some disturbance.

6.2.5.4 South West

6.2.5.4.1 Description - T.U. 28435

T.U. 28435 was the western-most unit excavated within 18ST329 (Figure 19). Subsoil was encountered at the base of the plowzone. The plowzone consisted of a brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy silty loam with minor brick and shell flecking. This layer extended for approximately 0.8-to-0.9 foot, at which point a circular feature of mixed plowzone and subsoil was found near the center of the unit. The location and size of this stain, as well as the lack of cultural material visible within it, indicated that it was a shovel test, possibly from the 1984 survey (Pogue and Leeper 1984).

6.2.5.4.2 Description - T.U. 28636

This unit contained only one level, a plowzone above subsoil. The plowzone consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt. At a depth ranging from 0.65 to 0.75 foot, subsoil was noted. At the base of the plowzone, features consistent with plow scars or perhaps bioturbation were revealed.

7.0 Summary and Interpretation

7.1 18ST233

Phase II investigations at 18ST233 were conducted to assess the archaeological integrity of the seventeenth-century remains, and the potential they may offer for future investigations. Precise identification of the spatial boundaries and chronological range of 18ST233 were primary goals of this investigation. The assessment focused in the area where the 1996 Phase I survey discovered seventeenth-century artifacts and a discrete concentration of brick (Figure 6; Galke and Loney 2000). The 1996 Phase I survey indicated that historic early seventeenth-century activity aboard Webster Field Annex was limited to this site (Galke and Loney 2000:204). Twenty five-by-five-foot test units were excavated to subsoil. These units revealed an internal site composition that included the remains of an early-to-mid seventeenth-century domestic structure, a mid-to-late seventeenth century cemetery, and an unidentified oyster-shell processing feature that may date from the early-to-mid seventeenth century.

The presence of intact features and discrete activity areas dating from this period was itself a significant discovery. Archaeological sites dating from the seventeenth century are important due to their scarcity, and because the documentary record that does exist for this period is limited. The current excavations focused on the colonial occupation and were not designed to assess the prehistoric, Middle Archaic to Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camp documented during the 1996 Phase I survey (Galke and Loney 2000:103-110).

Excavations revealed that 18ST233 preserved the remains of the Jesuits St. Inigoes Manor House or, less likely, the remains of a fort then known to have stood on the St. Inigoes Manor property, with an occupation spanning the second and third quarter of the seventeenth century (c.1636-1660). The richness and diversity of the artifacts suggested that the site was occupied by the relatively well-off Jesuit missionaries who had come to Maryland as one of the colony's investors. Documents indicated that the first historical use of Webster Field began as early as 1637, when the Jesuits acquired the parcel that came to be known as St. Inigoes Manor. It was designed to serve as a working farm. It is not known whether previous owner Richard Gerard had developed or used the property. There was no documentary evidence that indicated the Jesuits conducted missionary activity with the Native American population at St. Inigoes. Historic correspondence suggested that Jesuits, and the community of indentured servants, laborers, and (by the end of the seventeenth century) enslaved workers began farming at St. Inigoes as early as 1638.

Phase I testing recovered few domestic artifacts at 18ST233 and they could not be dated precisely (Galke and Loney 2000:192). While a description of the first Jesuit Manor house constructed in 1638 at St. Inigoes has not survived, a substantial building was believed to have existed there (Galke and Loney 2000:23-24). It was speculated that the structure might have been made of brick, as Andrew White advocated brick construction not only for its durability but also for its perceived benefits to general health (MHS 1889:207). Phase II test units were placed in the area where the 1996 Phase I shovel test survey indicated the greatest concentration of brick (Figure 6), in an effort to determine if the remains represented St. Inigoes Manor.

Distribution maps of selected artifact categories were created using the Surfer software program. These distribution maps used plowzone data only for the following selected artifact categories: nails, white clay pipes, red clay pipes, bottle glass, gunflint, lead shot, tin-glazed earthenware, unidentified coarse earthenware, North Devon, Rhenish brown, Rhenish blue and

gray, Rhenish gray, Porcelain, Jamestown potter, and North Italian slipware. Contour maps were created using one-half standard deviation for the contour interval. This produced a map similar to a topographic map, with isobars that represented artifact counts or, in certain cases, weight. The program extrapolated between data points and produced continuous distribution lines where testing has yet to produce data. The distributions should therefore be understood with these limitations in mind. The following interpretations that are based upon these distributions should be considered tentative, and are presented to make the best of the limited information available from Phase II testing, and are offered as a means to guide future investigations.

The distribution of brick by count and by weight illustrated what appeared to be a bimodal distribution (Appendix II). In the absence of continuous data, it would be ill advised to make definitive interpretations. However, such a pattern could indicate a single structure with a brick chimney on either end. It is also feasible that the structure may have had brick gable ends with a brick chimney along the southwestern wall. However, the same distribution could result from two separate, contemporaneous structures, each with their own chimney. It was clear that a seventeenth-century structure or structures made from brick existed in this area. Additional phase III archaeological investigations, producing contiguous data block excavations, would be needed to better define this pattern.

Since early colonial Chesapeake architecture usually consisted of timber construction (Morrison 1985:120-121, 132-133), the distribution of wrought nails was used to identify potential structure locations (Appendix II). This distribution map illustrated the amount of wrought nails within the unit as a percentage of that unit's assemblage for selected artifact categories. Several units contained 50 percent or more wrought nails, and the greatest concentration was focused in the area of Feature 47071 (Appendix II). This area also contained high amounts of brick, and the existence of a sizable, seventeenth-century building here seemed unequivocal. The lack of contiguous data prevented the identification of discrete clusters of nails. However, the distribution of nails suggested that more than one structure was present within the 2001 test area (Appendix II).

Oyster shell occurred in high numbers throughout the site, but was highly clustered near the shell-filled feature units 44261 and 44471, located in the south eastern portion of the 2001 test area (Appendix II). This area may have been used as a lime kiln, a premise that may be supported by the distribution of fire-cracked rock, an incidental by product of rendering lime from oyster shell (Appendix II). The highest oyster shell counts occurred within unit 42211 (Appendix II). This unit contained a complex set of cultural features at the base of plowzone, and included what appeared to be the remains of an oyster shell midden. Terra cotta tobacco pipes also occurred with great frequency in test unit 42211 (Appendix II). The notion that the oyster shell midden encountered here may have derived from Native American activities can not be discounted at this level of investigation.

Terra cotta tobacco pipes occurred with greater frequency along the western and southern boundaries of the 2001 test area, and suggested a separation of activities based temporally or socially (Appendix II). The distribution of terra cotta pipes by count also illustrated a concentration along the western edge of the site, and may reflect the pre-colonial Native American occupation of the area (Appendix II). Temporally, the terra cotta pipes may have been used more by the Native Americans who occupied the property before the Jesuit enterprise. However, research has suggested that the colonial European preference for white clay or red clay pipes was a factor of social status (Neiman and King 1999). Specifically, research at St. John's (St. Mary's City), The Clifts plantation (Westmoreland County, Virginia), Patuxent Point

(Calvert County), and Compton (Calvert County) indicated that red clay tobacco pipes occurred more frequently around outbuildings and by implication, were more often used by servants (Neiman and King 1999). Because the data recovered during the 2001 investigations were non-contiguous, and since there was a significant prehistoric use of the area, it was not possible to conclusively identify areas where terra cotta pipes concentrated as outbuildings.

Plowzone distributions of high count prehistoric categories such as Mockley ceramics (n=296), Townsend Series ceramics (n=185), quartz primary debitage (n=194), quartz secondary debitage (n=341), and quartz tertiary debitage (n=414) were compared against the distribution of terra cotta pipes in an effort to determine if they derived from Native American or colonial activities. In general, these prehistoric artifact categories tended to concentrate toward the southern and western edges of the Phase II test area (Appendix II). However, the lack of contiguous data prevented a decisive conclusion. It would seem that the distribution of terra cotta pipes tended to occur in areas dominated by clusters of prehistoric artifact categories, but was not restricted to those areas. With such a limited view of the colonial historic component of this site, and lacking a least phase II testing of the prehistoric component, relevant comparisons and definitive conclusions were simply not possible.

The distribution of white clay tobacco pipes was somewhat different than that of terra cotta pipes (Appendix II). Fewer white clay tobacco pipes were found (n=154) as compared to terra cotta pipe fragments (n=350). Of the white clay pipes, only 44 measurable pipe stems were recovered, and the majority of these (n=24) consisted of 8/64th-inch bore diameters, most popular between 1620 and 1650. T.U. 44306, located in the southwestern portion of the site, had significant proportions of both white and red clay pipes, and suggested an area of disposal. Such areas were commonly located near the doorways of structures.

The proportion of terra cotta tobacco pipes to white clay tobacco pipes was similar to that encountered at the contemporaneous Pope's Fort site (c. 1645 – c. 1655) in St. Mary's City. Pope's Fort surrounded the home of Governor Leonard Calvert, and therefore this site represented a domestic occupation with a brief military occupation. Pope's Fort provided a good comparison site to 18ST233, and that served the military, domestic, and religious needs of the surrounding community. At 18ST233, 69 percent of the tobacco pipes recovered were made from terra cotta clay, compared to 70 percent of the tobacco pipes from Pope's Fort (Miller 1991:87). Henry Miller has suggested that it was the *availability* of manufactured goods, not their cost, that determined the presence of locally-produced artifacts such as terra cotta tobacco pipes (Miller 1991:87). If true, then the pipe assemblage of 18ST233 indicated that the demand for pipes far outweighed their availability at St. Inigoes.

A number of diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the plowzone at 18ST233 and indicated that the site was occupied during the earliest European settlement, during the second and third quarter of the seventeenth century. Over half of the ceramics recovered consisted of tin-glazed earthenware (35.1%), and coarse lead-glazed earthenware (20.5%). Smaller proportions of Rhenish brown stoneware (10.6%), unidentified buff-pasted earthenwares (9.2%), North Devon fine gravel tempered earthenware (6.7%), and lead-backed tin-glazed earthenware (3.2%) were also recovered. The ceramic assemblage contained both formal tablewares (represented by the tin-glazed earthenwares, Rhenish stonewares, porcelain, and North Italian slipware) as well as utilitarian wares used in food preparation (such as lead-glazed earthenwares, Jamestown potter, and North Devon earthenwares).

The ceramics recovered from the plowzone of 18ST233, were dominated by tin-glazed earthenwares (36.1%), though it was not as large a proportion of the total ceramic assemblage as

was the case at Pope's Fort. Coarse earthenwares (21.1%) were the next most prevalent ceramic type at 18ST233, followed by Rhenish Brown stonewares (10.9%), and unidentified, buff-pasted earthenwares (9.5%). Together these ceramic categories form over 75 percent of the ceramic assemblage. The presence of these ceramic types was similar to those found at Pope's Fort, and their relative proportions to other types were likewise similar. The remainder of the ceramics recovered at 18ST233 included minor amounts of North Devon Fine earthenware (6.9%), Jamestown Potter earthenware (3.4%), North Italian slipware (3.0%), lead-backed tin-glazed earthenware (3.3%), porcelain (1.6%), Rhenish blue and gray (1.3%), Essex Fine (1.1%), Rhenish gray stoneware [hohr] (0.9%), and Essex Black (0.9%).

Only 15 case bottle fragments were recovered from the plowzone of 18ST233. The majority of bottle glass retrieved from the plowzone consisted of round wine bottle glass (n=60), and was concentrated to the southeast of feature 47071 (Appendix II). The distribution of total bottle glass was discrete, and occurred in a different area than ceramic concentrations. This was very different than the pattern noted during 1981 excavations of the Village Center in St. Mary's City, in which bottle glass and ceramics were "...subject(ed) to the same depositional processes" (Miller 1983:112).

By count, more tableware ceramics (n=440) than utilitarian wares (n=318) were recovered from the plowzone of 18ST233. The distributions of utilitarian earthenwares and tablewares differed (Appendix II). While high percentages of both broad categories were recovered within unit 45313, coarse earthenwares also formed discrete and high proportions of units 45506 and 45860 (Appendix II). Given the colonial practice of discarding refuse out of convenient doorways and windows, this pattern provided additional evidence for a number of functionally segregated structures.

Due to the small amount of military items discovered and the lack of definitive military features, it does not seem likely that the current excavations encountered the Fort, known to have existed at St. Inigoes from documentary records. In comparing the overall site assemblage from 18ST233 with that of Pope's Fort (c. 1645 – 1655), several differences arise that suggest that the portion of 18ST233 tested during these Phase II investigations was not a military-focused occupation. The ditch surrounding Pope's Fort contained hundreds of tobacco pipes, case bottle fragments, Rhenish stonewares, notably brown, fragments of iron armor, and ordinance (Miller 1986:57-62). Ceramics found at Pope's Fort indicated that about half of the assemblages consisted of tin-glazed earthenware (Miller 1986:62). Coarse lead-glazed earthenware vessels were also common, followed by Rhenish brown and Rhenish Blue and Gray stonewares (Miller 1986:62-64). The ceramics reflect the fact that the home of Governor Leonard Calvert was located within the palisade walls and the assemblage was therefore not indicative of a strictly military use.

The assemblage of 18ST233 is comparable to that of Pope's Fort, in terms of the types of ceramics found and their relative proportions. This attested to the contemporaneity of these two sites. However, few military objects were recovered from 18ST233, as gunflint formed only 4.6 percent and lead shot only 1.9 percent of the recovered site assemblage. If the distribution of gunflint or lead shot is any indication, any fort that existed here may lie to the west or north of the tested area (Appendix II).

Evidence for the structure revealed within the excavation block at 18ST233 dated from the correct period, but the limited nature of the testing prevented a conclusive determination of the structure's function. Numerous domestic artifacts documented a substantial and lengthy occupation, but whether the structure represented the Manor House or was (less likely) related to

the Fort could not be conclusively determined at this level of investigation. Phase III data recovery excavations, incorporating several continuous excavation units would reveal the nature of the seventeenth century structure(s) present.

The discovery of a previously unknown seventeenth century historic cemetery was significant. The present investigations exposed the grave shafts but did not excavate them. Grave shaft shape and orientation contain a great deal of information, when examined within the context of English Christian traditions (Riordan 1997:29-31). The long but wide shape of the grave shafts revealed at 18ST233 suggest a coffin burial, as opposed to the long and thin burial shafts characteristic of a shrouded body placed directly in the ground (Riordan 1997:34).

Christian tradition holds that the south side of the church is the holiest ground. Prominent members of the community would be interred within the Church itself. Riordan noted that the Jesuit influence on grave orientation at St. Mary's was quite standardized. When the Jesuits were not present at St. Mary's City, between 1645 and circa 1660, burial orientation had the greatest variability (Riordan 1997:34). Therefore, grave orientation at St. Inigoes should be controlled, regimented, and consistent through time. The spatial relationship between the cemetery and the structure investigated during Phase II excavations suggested that the structure did not function in a religious capacity: it is not likely that Jesuits would have interred individuals to the west side of the Church (Riordan 1997:32-33). Since there is no documentary evidence for a church at St. Inigoes during the seventeenth century, these interments may represent those of protestant members of the community: soldiers, tenants, and possibly indentured servants. Two major features were tested as part of the current investigations. Feature 47071 began as a clay borrow pit, and was filled with destruction material. The presence of case bottle glass, and ceramics including Rhenish stonewares, tin-glazed earthenwares, Essex Post-medieval, and Jamestown potter sherds, indicate that this feature was filled during the first half of the seventeenth century. A portion of a large shell-filled feature was tested, and it contained incidental domestic secondary deposits that included tin-glazed earthenware, Rhenish stonewares, and coarse, lead-glazed earthenwares. A number of terra cotta and white clay tobacco pipes were recovered, and suggested that casual, recreational activities such as smoking occurred in this area. The high quantity of brick and oyster shell fragments, in addition to fire-cracked rock, bone, and daub indicated that this area was used sometime during the second quarter of the seventeenth century for industrial activity. The shell was perhaps processed for use in mortar or plaster in the construction of nearby dwellings.

7.2 18ST329

Although 18ST329 has been investigated a number of times, Phase II testing on this site yielded new interpretations and questions for future investigations. In all, 19 units were excavated (Figure 19). Relying on the broad-scale historical background and upon artifact analysis, a late seventeenth through-mid eighteenth century occupational range was assigned to this site.

Previous investigations by Dennis Pogue and Karlene Leeper revealed two features: a brick floor, and an unidentified feature within T.U. #2 (Pogue and Leeper 1984). Phase I shovel testing in 1996 yielded several temporally-diagnostic artifacts including Buckley earthenwares, tin-glazed earthenwares (non-lead backed), and both wrought and cut nails. A silver cross was also recovered (Galke and Loney 2000:115). Together, these surveys suggested a substantial early eighteenth-century presence in the area. The recovery of a number of terra cotta and large

bore tobacco pipes from the cellar-set building suggested late seventeenth century activity as well.

Four criteria were used to locate test units at 18ST329. The primary purpose of these units was to more fully expose two features located during the 1984 Old Chapel Field Survey (Pogue and Leeper 1984). In addition, units were placed adjacent to potential features identified during the 1996 shovel test survey (Galke and Loney 2000). Thirdly, test units were placed along the periphery of the artifact clusters identified during previous investigations to better define the boundaries of the site. Finally, test units were randomly placed in the interior of the site. This approach was designed to assess the significance of the site, re-evaluate site boundaries, and to provide data for meaningful comparative analysis between units within the site boundaries. The additional material recovered also helped to better date the site, and to identify activities that occurred there.

Phase II investigations at 18ST329 suggested that the site was possibly occupied as early as the mid 17th century, perhaps by c.1650. The most intensive site use seemed to occur from c. 1680 – 1720s. One of the most interesting discoveries at this site was a cellar-set outbuilding that may have been used as a diary, or perhaps for cold storage. Excavations revealed remains of the original wooden studs and sills. The structure had unusual architecture, and evidence for repair and reuse of the structure was clear (Section 6.2.3.4). Its exact function may never be fully understood.

Native American artifacts were recovered and indicated the use of the site for resource procurement and perhaps for seasonal occupation. Components that dated from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland period (8,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.) were discovered. No prehistoric features were identified during the Phase II archaeological investigations of 18ST329. The historic occupation of the site may have adversely impacted the prehistoric component of the site. However, because the research questions of this study focused on the historic, Jesuit occupation, Phase II test units were placed in areas where previous archaeology indicated the greatest historic activity rather than prehistoric use.

The colonial site inhabitants apparently used terra cotta pipes. They seemed to occur in association with the cellar-set outbuilding where the majority of fragments were recovered (Appendix III). The distribution of pipes in relation to this structure suggested the locations of windows or doorways to the structure. While T.U. 29486, located in the central portion of the tested area, had the greatest proportion of terra cotta tobacco pipes, only two fragments were recovered there (Appendix III). These pipes were possibly manufactured by Native Americans for colonial consumption. Some of the terra cotta pipes may reflect Late Woodland period use of the area. However, their association with the cellar-set building suggested colonial era use.

The diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site indicated intensive colonial domestic activity from c.1700 to 1720s. White clay tobacco pipes provided one means of dating the site. The Harrington tobacco pipe date range was 1686 – 1721, and the Binford tobacco pipe date was 1704.

There were more 6/64th-inch bore tobacco pipes present than any other size. This size commonly occurred from 1680-1710 (Noel-Hume 1970:298). These pipes also formed the greatest proportion of individual unit assemblages than any other size found, and formed over 2 percent of a number of unit assemblage within the cellar-set building (Appendix III). The counts for this artifact type were also high within the cellar-set building (Appendix III), and suggested an intensive use of the structure at this time.

Significant percentages of 7/64th-inch bore diameter pipes (c. 1650-1680) were recovered. These also appeared to cluster within the cellar-set building units (Appendix III), and indicated that this structure could have been used as early as the mid-to-late seventeenth century. The individual unit counts for these pipes were high and demonstrated a definitive mid-to-late seventeenth century presence.

A few 9/64-inch bore diameter white clay tobacco pipes (c. 1620 – 1650) were found, and they also tended to occur in association with the cellar-set outbuilding (Appendix III). Many of the artifact distributions in the cellar-set outbuilding area appeared to center in the northeastern unit (T.U. 25954) and/or the southwestern unit (T.U. 25533). This suggested that during the early colonial period, windows or doorways existed in these areas. This pattern was also present in the distribution of terra cotta pipes, 8/64-inch, and 7/64-inch white pipe stems (Appendix III).

This pattern changed around the early eighteenth century, when, by count, concentrations of 6-64th-inch and 5/65-inch white clay pipes clustered on the western and northwestern portion of the cellar-set outbuilding (Appendix III). Could the major reconstruction episode that occurred when the cellar hole was filled and the brick floor constructed date to the early eighteenth century, a time when the distribution of refuse around the building appeared to alter?

Conclusive interpretations were not possible due to the limited nature of the Phase II testing. Additional Phase II testing, placing excavation units within the yard area of the cellar-set building would provide data that might better define activities and chronology. These investigations should employ identical recovery methods, using same-sized excavation units, hardware cloth size, plowzone excavation, and retention of all artifacts, to allow valid comparisons. A full, Phase III data recovery excavation would provide the most intensive and complete data possible.

Ceramics found may date from as early as the fourth quarter of the seventeenth century. This assemblage was dominated by utilitarian earthenwares and reflected the domestic, food processing use of the brick-floored outbuilding exposed during the present investigations. Of the ceramics recovered from the plowzone (n=908), coarse lead-glazed earthenwares (n=240, 26.4%), Buckley and Buckley-type wares (n=207, 22.8%), and tin-glazed earthenwares (n=168, 18.5%) comprised the major ceramic types present.

The few white salt-glazed stoneware (c. 1720-1770, n=3), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (c. 1650-1750, n=22), Staffordshire slipware (c. 1680-1770, n=53), and North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware (c. 1650-1775, n=38) present within the plowzone suggested that the area was used less intensively after the 1720s. These wares were especially popular during the early eighteenth century, and their relative absence at 18ST329 related not only to the occupation range, but also to the nature of the occupation. The domestic food processing activities that occurred within the cellar-set building did not utilize the fashionable tablewares such as Rhenish blue and gray stonewares and white salt-glazed stonewares. The absence of popular mid-to-late 18th century ceramics such as Fulham, Nottingham, Creamware, and Pearlware suggested that the area was no longer used for domestic occupation nor food preparation and consumption by the mid 1700s.

The large number of historic artifacts discovered reflected extensive colonial activity on the site. The volume and kind of domestic artifacts found in the northern portion of the site indicated food preparation and consumption took place there. In addition, a number of personal items such as tobacco pipes, lead bale seals, and a copper-alloy thimble demonstrated the diverse activities that occurred within this area, and suggested domestic activities and perhaps

occupation. It was surmised that 18ST329 represented the center of activity for the early eighteenth century Jesuit plantation, and served in some support capacity during the mid-to-late seventeenth century. The seventeenth-century activity was perhaps associated with 18ST233.

DRAFT

8.0 Management Recommendations

The Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted in partial fulfillment of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). This act encouraged Federal agencies to establish programs to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties under the agency's ownership or control, that may qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Sites eligible for the National Register are provided some protection from disturbance as the result of any activities that use federal funds, or require federal licenses or permits. The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16U.S.C. 470aa-407II) protects archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and fosters cooperation between governmental authorities and the professional archaeological community. The Southern Maryland Regional Center has concentrated on bringing federal properties into compliance with these federal regulations.

This report presented the results of Phase II archaeological investigations undertaken at two colonial sites, 18ST233 and 18ST329, located aboard NAS WFA, at St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Maryland. The project was undertaken by the Southern Maryland Regional Center at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, in cooperation with the Cultural and Natural Resources Branch of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the Naval Air Station Patuxent River. Funding for this project was provided by a grant from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management Program. The artifacts recovered, and copies of records relating to these investigations are curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

The Phase II fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 5-ft² test units designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits at each of these sites. Twenty test units were excavated at 18ST233 encompassing 11,875 square feet (0.27 acre), while 18 units were excavated at 18ST329, encompassing 17,575 square feet (0.40 acre).

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the level of integrity and the research potential of these two sites. At 18ST233, investigations concentrated on the core area of the seventeenth-century component, in an effort to evaluate the archaeological resources present and to define the limits of the component. At 18ST329, excavation units were placed to identify the core area of the Jesuit occupation as well as to test the brick floor originally uncovered during earlier investigations conducted by Pogue and Leeper (1984). The goal was to determine whether the sites were eligible for the National Register.

The eligibility of archaeological sites is established in part by the integrity of its archaeological deposits. Integrity is an assessment of natural or mechanical disturbances to the archaeological remains on a site. The presence of stratified deposits, intact features, and temporally diagnostic artifacts or other datable material contributes to the potential significance of an archaeological site.

The potential of an archaeological site to contribute important information yielding a better understanding of history or prehistory is another important criteria for consideration in determining National Register significance. Association with important historical events or persons, or embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction for historic period resources are also considered, and help to qualify resources for the National Register.

Phase II investigations at 18ST233 and 18ST329 documented rich, intact archaeological features below the plowzone. Distribution maps created from the plowzone data indicated that

varying amounts of temporally diagnostic artifacts were differentially distributed across the site. These deposits corresponded to the locations of seventeenth-century activities, and lead to the definition of the seventeenth-century site core and a number of sub-plowzone features. Together, these sites illustrate the pattern of land use and development pursued by the Jesuit missionaries during their first century in Colonial Maryland.

The earliest plantation endeavors of the Jesuits was preserved at 18ST233, which typified the early-to-mid seventeenth century incipient settlement patterns: located near fresh water springs for consumption, near rivers necessary for transportation and trade, and upon good agricultural land for raising crops. Numerous intact sub-plowzone features were encountered at 18ST233 and included a previously unknown cemetery, a large refuse-filled borrow pit, structural postholes, and a shell-filled feature, all dating from the first half of the seventeenth century.

Site 18ST329 provided insight into the early-eighteenth century Jesuit activity at St. Inigoes, as they successfully expanded their diverse agricultural enterprise. The brick-floored outbuilding preserved the method and materials of outbuilding manufacture, as well as a complex yet brief history of rebuilding and reuse. The size and construction materials used in the structure, as well as the prevalence of utilitarian earthenwares, suggested that the building may have been used as a dairy.

The presence of multiple, rich, and intact archeological deposits, and the association of these sites with broad historical events such as the colonization of Maryland and the development of the plantation economy, indicated that each site was potentially eligible for the National Register. Together, they illustrate complimentary occupations and document the evolution and development of this successful plantation. On this basis, 18ST233 and 18ST329 are considered significant, and are recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Although this report has presented the results of the current investigation, the research value of their associated artifacts and records is far from exhausted.

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, federal agencies must consider the effect that their actions will have on cultural resources, including archaeological sites. Depending on the scope and type of any work proposed or planned, sections of the National Environmental Protection Act may also require the consideration of the effect such activities would have on archaeological deposits. Because 18ST233 and 18ST329 are recommended eligible for the National Register, any disturbance to the archaeological deposit will have an adverse impact. Therefore, it is recommended that the site area be left undisturbed by any future construction or other activities that will affect the ground surface or underlying soils. Section 110 states that each federal agency shall insure that any property that might qualify for the National Register is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to *deteriorate* significantly. The present agricultural used of the property is not adversely affecting the site, as these areas have been plowed for generations, although deep plowing that could disturb buried features should be discouraged. However, the current practice of sludging the fields does have an adverse impact on the archaeological remains by changing the soil chemistry of the site. Soil chemistry has been shown to be a useful tool for identifying past activity areas. Bacteria, heavy metals, or other toxins in the sludge could also affect the health of archaeologists conducting future excavations on the site. For these reasons, depositing sludge over 18ST233 should be discontinued, if possible. Another impact to the site that should be prevented is relic collecting a federal offense on government property. This is known to have occurred on the sites in the past, but whether it is a current problem is unknown. If construction

activities become necessary, or if impact to the site through erosion, relic collecting, or detrimental agricultural activities is unavoidable, a full, Phase III level of excavation is recommended. These actions should be performed and reviewed well in advance of the initiation of planned improvements, demolition, and construction.

It should be noted that the present investigations at 18ST233 focused upon the seventeenth century core of the site, and the prehistoric components of the site have yet to be evaluated. A scope of work for any future Phase II or Phase III investigations should be developed following review of information generated during this investigation.

The archaeological record aboard NAS WFA preserves a large portion of the plantation known as St. Inigoes Manor. It also preserves the earliest portions of St. Inigoes Manor, established during the earliest years of colonial settlement in the region. Sites 18ST233 and 18ST329 represent just two sites within a broader, interconnected, working plantation of tenants, enslaved workers, indentured servants, and Jesuits. Today, this community and their activities are preserved in the archaeological sites that were once part of a planned landscape designed to support Catholic interests in Maryland.

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DRAFT

**Appendix I:
Artifact Catalog**

18ST233

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
340	N15225-15230 E10350-10355 Stratum A	10 unidentified shell temper prehistoric ceramic sherds, unidentified surface treatment 1 unidentified shell temper prehistoric ceramic rim sherd, unidentified surface treatment 1 unidentified sand/grit temper prehistoric ceramic sherd, unidentified surface treatment 1 Accokeek grit tempered ceramic sherd, unidentified surface treatment 1 Accokeek sand/grit tempered ceramic sherd, unidentified surface treatment 2 Accokeek sand tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 6 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 1 Mockley shell temper, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Mockley shell temper, plain ceramic sherd 2 Mockley shell temper ceramic sherds, unidentified surface treatment 1 Pope's Creek quartz tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherd 8 possible Potomac Creek sand temper ceramic sherds, sooted interior, smooth exterior 1 possible Sullivanware sand/grit tempered ceramic, unidentified surface treatment 1 Townsend Series shell temper, fabric-impressed ceramic sherd 6 Townsend Series shell temper, plain ceramic sherd 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, dentate decoration 4 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, dentate decoration 4 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 7 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 quartz bifacially worked tool 1 possible retouched quartz cobble 3 quartz primary flakes 1 quartzite primary flake 5 chert secondary flakes 7 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes 2 chert tertiary flakes 51 quartz tertiary flakes 5 quartzite tertiary flakes 9 rhyolite tertiary flakes 15 quartz primary shatter 2 quartzite primary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 13 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 4 quartz tertiary shatter 2 quartzite tertiary shatter 11 chert fire-cracked rocks, 17.5 grams 1 quartz fire-cracked rock, 50.0 grams 26 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1245.0 grams 2 sandstone fire-cracked rocks, 35.0 grams 1 Rhenish gray stoneware spall 4 salmon Tin-glaze body sherds, 1 unglazed 1 lead-back polychrome Tin-glaze body sherd, checkered pattern, red and green 1 lead-back Tin-glaze spall 1 blue and white hand-painted salmon Tin-glaze rim sherd 1 blue and white hand-painted Tin-glaze spall 2 Tin-glaze body spalls, one with glaze/wash residue 1 possible Jamestown Potter rim sherd 1 Essex Fine redware body sherd, one side brown lead glaze, one side red wash 1 Essex Fine redware spall 2 Early North Devon Fine Gravel spalls, dark brown lead glaze 1 Early North Devon Fine Gravel spall, yellow-brown lead glaze

18ST233

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
340 (Cont.)		<p>1 Early North Devon Fine Gravel body sherd, yellow lead glaze 1 possible Essex Post-Medieval Blackware body sherd 1 possible Essex Post-Medieval Blackware spall, burned 1 unidentified light orange pasted earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 1 unidentified light orange pasted earthenware spall, clear wash 1 unidentified light orange pasted earthenware rim sherd, clear lead glaze 1 unidentified buff pasted earthenware spall, yellow lead glaze 1 unidentified red pasted earthenware body sherd, one side yellow glaze, one side clear wash 1 unidentified red pasted earthenware spall, brown lead glaze, burned 1 Dutch molded white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64 inch 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 1- 7/64, 2- 8/64 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 3 bottle glass fragments, 100% patination 2 colorless bottle glass fragments 1 drawn, composite, barrel shaped glass bead, dark blue with inlayed white stripes, opaque, 0.29x 0.27 inches, 0.10 inch perforation diameter, similar to Kidd and Kidd Ivb35 10 European flint flakes 1 black rubber ring, 0.5 inch diameter 1 chert rock with metal corrosion 3 ferrous object fragments 2 wrought nails with wrought heads, spatulated tips: 3.7 inches, 2.5 inches 32 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-0.7, 1-0.9, 3-1.1, 1-1.2, 1-1.4, 4-1.5, 3-1.7, 1-1.8, 4-1.9, 4-2.0, 1-2.1, 3-2.2, 2-2.5, 1-2.7, 1-3.0, 1-4.0 inches 5 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 2 wrought clinched nails: 2.3 inches, 2.0 inches 1 wrought nail with T-head: 1.5 inches 5 headless wrought nails: 1-0.8, 1-1.5, 3-1.7 inches 8 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.7, 1.9 inches 13 wrought nail shaft fragments, 3 with spatulated tips 8 cut nails: 2-1.0, 1-1.1, 1-1.2, 2-1.6, 1-1.5, 1-2.1 inches 2 cut nail shaft fragments 5 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 5 unidentified square nail shaft fragments 2 unidentified nail fragments 2 iron wire nail fragments 1 lead fragment, possible bale weight/seal 2110 (estimated) red brick fragments, 1780.0 grams 217 daub fragments, 225 grams 7 daub/mortar fragments, 5.0 grams 16,570 (estimated) oyster shell fragments, 12,730.0 grams 1 fish scale, <1.0 grams 261 mammal bone fragments, 132.0 grams</p>
341	N15220-15225 E10400-10405 Stratum A	<p>3 Accokeek sand tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 2 Accokeek sand tempered, plain ceramic sherd 12 Mockley shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 41 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 21 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 22 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 47 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic spalls 5 Townsend Series, shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic rim sherd 6 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds</p>

18ST233

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
341 (Cont.)		<p>1 Potomac Creek crushed quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd, sooted interior</p> <p>79 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds</p> <p>2 possible Yeocomico finely crushed shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd, sooted interior</p> <p>2 unidentified sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds</p> <p>7 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments</p> <p>2 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe rim fragments, mend</p> <p>2 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, running deer dentated pattern</p> <p>1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, 3 dentated lines</p> <p>5 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>1 quartz core fragment</p> <p>4 quartzite hammerstones</p> <p>1 quartz primary flake</p> <p>2 quartzite primary flakes</p> <p>8 quartz secondary flakes</p> <p>2 quartzite secondary flakes</p> <p>1 chert secondary flake</p> <p>1 rhyolite secondary flake</p> <p>2 chert tertiary flakes</p> <p>2 jasper tertiary flakes</p> <p>19 quartz tertiary flakes</p> <p>1 quartzite tertiary flake</p> <p>8 rhyolite tertiary flakes</p> <p>1 chert primary shatter</p> <p>6 quartz primary shatter</p> <p>15 quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>4 quartz tertiary shatter</p> <p>57 chert fire-cracked rocks, 335.4 grams</p> <p>9 quartz fire-cracked rocks, 238.0 grams</p> <p>34 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1301. 3 grams</p> <p>2 fossil rocks, 51.0 grams</p> <p>1 porcelain rim sherd, thin body, 2 blue lines</p> <p>2 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown molded stoneware jar body sherd</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherd salt glaze interior/exterior</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spall</p> <p>1 unidentified stoneware body sherd, light gray paste, burned salt glaze</p> <p>1 Tin-glaze rim spall, burned glaze on both sides</p> <p>1 Blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spall, burned glaze</p> <p>1 Blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 gray pasted Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 Tin-glaze spall, pinkish glaze</p> <p>1 salmon Tin-glaze body sherd-blue and white exterior</p> <p>1 Tin-glaze spall, lead glaze on exterior</p> <p>1 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 unglazed Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 salmon blue and white hand painted , stripe pattern, Tin-glaze base sherd, possible galley pot</p> <p>1 Tin-glaze coarse earthenware base sherd, pink paste; white glaze interior, blue bands on exterior; probable galley pot</p> <p>1 unidentified chalky orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, brown lead glazed interior, ochre inclusions in paste</p> <p>1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherds, clear lead glaze with dark inclusions on both sides</p> <p>1 unidentified dark orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze</p> <p>1 chalky light orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze</p> <p>2 North Devon gravel free spalls, gray-orange paste, apple green lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd, burned</p>

18ST233

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
341 (Cont.)		<p> 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 buff and red agatized clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, stamped rosette pattern, 10/64 inch, 3 closely spaced rouletted lines 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64 inch 1 heavily patinated glass fragment; small 1 colorless flat glass fragment, patinated 1 drawn, composite, tubular glass bead, white translucent core, green translucent outer layer, red on white inlaid composite stripes, 0.6x 0.2 inches 3 lead shot, 9.0 grams 1 iron key fragment 1 iron fish hook fragment 2 brown European flint flakes 1 brown European flint core 1 unidentified iron object, possible spike head 1 knife handle and tang fragment 1 copper sheeting fragment 1 cupric sheeting fragment 2 unidentified cupric fragments 1 brass/copper sheeting fragment 3 unidentified iron flat thin fragment 3 glass slag fragments 1 lead waster, 10.0 grams 1 wrought nail with rose head, 2.4 inches 3 wrought nails with common heads: 1.6, 2.0, 2.2 inches 1 wrought nail with square head, 2.2 inches 1 wrought nail with rectangular head, 2.1 inches 2 wrought nail with unidentified head, 2-1.8 inches 2 headless wrought nails: 2.1, 2.6 inches 2 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 12 wrought nail fragments with common heads 6 wrought nail fragments with rectangular heads 4 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 14 wrought nail shaft fragments, one with spatulated tip 2 unidentified nail fragments 1 unidentified iron fragment with iron imprint 1350 handmade red brick fragments, 1448.0 grams 47 burned daub fragments, 26.0 grams 1 slag fragment, 4.0 grams 1 green window glass 42 charcoal fragments, 16.0 grams 3 burned peach pit fragments, <1.0 grams 66,920 oyster shell fragments 3864.0 grams 4 fish bone fragments, <1.0 gram 1 fish scale <1.0 grams 3 vertebra fragments, 3.0 grams 14 calcified bone fragments, 9.4 grams 65 burned bone fragments, 37.5 grams 250 bone fragments, 110.0 grams 231 mammal bone fragments, 126.0 grams 3 cow teeth, 8.0 grams 3 pig teeth, 3.0 grams 5 mammal teeth fragments, 6.4 grams 1 lime stone fragment, <1.0 grams 1 clamshell with hole drilled into it, 45.0 grams 57 clamshell fragments, 24.8 grams 1201 periwinkle fragments, 55.3 grams 2 iridescent shell fragments, <1.0 gram </p>

18ST233

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
342	N15225-15230 E10325-10330 Stratum A	<p>1 Accokeek grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd</p> <p>2 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd</p> <p>2 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd</p> <p>1 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic rim sherd</p> <p>2 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds</p> <p>1 Mockley shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd</p> <p>1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked sherd</p> <p>1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd</p> <p>2 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd</p> <p>1 Potomac Creek, plain ceramic sherd, sooted interior, smooth exterior</p> <p>2 unidentified sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds</p> <p>13 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds</p> <p>15 Terra-cotta pipe bowl fragment, dentated</p> <p>2 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>9 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments</p> <p>1 quartz projectile point tip</p> <p>1 quartz biface</p> <p>1 quartz biface, heat altered</p> <p>4 quartz primary flake</p> <p>3 chert secondary flakes</p> <p>11 quartz secondary flakes</p> <p>12 quartzite secondary flake</p> <p>1 rhyolite secondary flake</p> <p>3 mottled chert tertiary flakes</p> <p>2 chert tertiary flakes</p> <p>26 quartz tertiary flakes</p> <p>9 dark rhyolite tertiary flakes</p> <p>4 chert primary shatter</p> <p>5 quartz primary shatter</p> <p>9 chert secondary shatter</p> <p>8 quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>2 quartzite secondary shatter</p> <p>3 quartzite tertiary shatter</p> <p>1 chert cobble</p> <p>3 chert fire-cracked rocks, 23.0 grams</p> <p>19 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 627.0 grams</p> <p>1 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 2.0 grams</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware sherd</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown and gray medallion stamped sherd</p> <p>1 Tin-glazed body sherd, one side unglazed</p> <p>1 Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 unglazed Tin-glaze spall</p> <p>1 possible North Devon unglazed spall, gray pasted</p> <p>1 North Italian slipware spall, white and red-brown</p> <p>1 possible Essex Post-Medieval Blackware sherd</p> <p>1 possible Essex Fine Redware sherd, 1 side brown lead glaze, 1 side red wash</p> <p>1 unidentified soft orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, yellow-brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified hard red pasted coarse earthenware sherd, 1 side yellow-brown lead glaze, 1 side tan wash</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead wash</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-orange pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, mottled brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 Chevron glass bead, 0.3x 0.3 inches, 0.1 inch perforation diameter</p> <p>2 rouletted white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>8 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64 inch</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
342 (Cont.)		3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 bottle glass fragment, 100% patination 5 brown European flint flakes 12 gray European flint flakes 3 lead shot: 1 @ 0.29 inches, 2.0 grams, 2 @ 0.23 inches, 1.2 grams 1 copper tube fragment, 2.6 inches, 0.3 inch diameter 1 iron bent wire hook 1 iron tinder hook 1 iron blade tool, possible pocket knife fragment 1 green plastic label strip, "CHANE CON..." 6 flat iron fragments 1 unidentified iron object 13 wrought nails with wrought heads, 2-0.7, 1-1.0, 2-1.2, 2-1.5, 1-1.7, 2-1.8, 1-2.0, 1-2.2, 1-2.7 inches 9 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 2 wrought nail fragments with T-heads 2 headless wrought nails, 2.0, 2.2 inches 2 headless wrought nail fragments 1 wrought nail with unidentified head, 1.9 inches 15 wrought nail shaft fragments, 2 with spatulated tips 1 cut nail, 1.6 inches 2 cut nail fragments with wrought heads, 2.7, 1.3 inches 1 cut nail fragment with L-head 2 unidentified square nail fragments, one with unidentified head 655 red brick fragments, 375.0 grams 39 daub fragments, 29.0 grams 1 aqua window glass fragment 4 charcoal fragments, 2.0 grams 24,150 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 9795.0 grams 2 fish scales, <1.0 grams 8 mammal teeth fragments, 2.0 grams 261 mammal bone fragments, 89.0 grams 2 calcified unidentified mammal bone fragments, <1.0 grams 1 burned unidentified mammal bone fragment, <1.0 gram 8 clam shell fragments, 13.0 grams
343	N15195-15200 E10400-10405 Stratum A	3 Accokeek grit tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 8 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 8 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 4 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 4 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked rim sherd 4 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 67 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds and spalls 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, 2 parallel dentated lines 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment, 2 dentated lines 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment with "Running Deer" pattern 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe fragment, cord-marked, chevrons 4 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 quartz core fragments 1 quartz hammerstone 7 quartz primary flakes 2 quartzite primary flake 13 quartz secondary flake, utilized 6 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartzite secondary flakes 3 chert tertiary flake 6 quartz tertiary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
343 (Cont.)		5 quartzite tertiary flakes 2 rhyolite tertiary flakes 18 quartz primary shatter 5 chert secondary shatter, heat altered 2 quartzite secondary shatter 7 quartz tertiary shatter 33 chert fire-cracked rocks, 98.2 grams 57 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 2503.3 grams 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 56.0 grams 1 porcelain body sherd, unidentified blue design, possible Swatow ware 1 hand painted blue and white Tin-glaze body sherd, 1 side white glaze, 1 side blue painted glaze 2 salmon Tin-glaze spalls 3 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls 1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spalls, unglazed 1 unidentified burned coarse earthenware spall, quartz inclusions, green lead glaze 2 Martincamp stoneware body sherds, dark red paste with dark gray lens 1 unidentified pink pasted coarse earthenware, clear lead glaze with small dark inclusions, 2 parallel grooves on one side 1 Whiteware rim fragment, blue and white transfer print on interior, geometric pattern 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 1 colorless flat glass fragment, slight patination 1 brown European flint flake 2 gray European flint flakes 1 lead shot, 0.24 inches, 1.0 grams 4 unidentified iron sheet fragments, one is ¼ a circle 3 metal slag fragments, 85.0 grams 1 small iron , L-shaped object 1 wrought nail with rose head, 3.0 inches 2 wrought nails with common head, 1.9, 2.6 inches 1 wrought nail with unidentified head, 1.9 inches 1 clinched wrought nail with rose head 2 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 6 wrought nail fragments with common heads 1 wrought nail fragment with square head 6 wrought nail shaft fragments 1 unidentified iron nail head 1 unidentified square nail fragment with common head 316 handmade red brick fragments, 248.0 grams 38 daub fragments, 17.0 grams 10 pale green window glass fragments, 19/20 th century 66,350 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 35,730.0 grams 135 mammal bone fragments, 70.9 grams 11 burned bone fragments, 3.0 grams 9 calcified bone fragments, 4.0 grams 2 cow teeth fragments, 4.0 grams 1 burned tooth fragment, <1.0 grams 1 mammal tooth fragment, <1.0 grams 8 fish scale fragments, 0.1 grams 16 snail shells, 4.2 grams
344	N15225-15230 E10400-10405 Stratum A	1 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 2 Accokeek grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 2 unidentified quartz/grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 6 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 6 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 12 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
344 (Cont.)		<p> 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic rim sherd 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series shell/grit tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series sand/shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 2 Yeocomico shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 43 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 3 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments with punctuated decoration 3 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 quartz projectile point, Piscataway (Late Archaic, 4000-3000B.C) 1 quartz chunk, unifacially retouched 2 chert primary flakes 5 chert secondary flakes 15 quartz secondary flakes 4 quartzite secondary flakes 7 chert tertiary flakes 1 jasper tertiary flake 22 quartz tertiary flakes 3 quartzite tertiary flakes 10 chert primary shatter 12 quartz primary shatter 2 quartzite primary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 30 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartzite secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 2 quartzite tertiary shatter 59 chert fire-cracked rocks, 123.4 grams 1 quartz fire-cracked rock, 48.0 grams 41 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1137.2 grams 3 sandstone fire-cracked rocks, 110.0 grams 1 white porcelain rim spall 1 Rhenish gray stoneware handle sherd 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spall 1 Rhenish gray stoneware spall 1 Tin-glaze rim sherd, burned 2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze earthenware body sherds 1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze earthenware spall 4 lead-back, black and white hand painted, Tin-glaze earthenware spall 1 salmon Tin-glaze earthenware sherd, possible lead-back 1 salmon, blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze earthenware rim sherd 1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side yellow lead glaze, 1 side clear wash 1 North Devon fine gravel temper, gray pasted spall, green lead glaze 1 North Devon fine gravel temper, gray pasted sherd, 1 side green lead glaze, 1 side clear lead glaze 1 North Devon, gray pasted, unglazed spall 1 unidentified chalky orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, mottled brown lead glaze 1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side light brown lead glaze, 1 side dark brown lead glaze 1 unidentified soft orange pasted earthenware sherd, light brown lead glaze 1 unidentified soft red pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64, 8/64 inch 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 buff and red clay agatized tobacco pipe stem fragment, stamped rosette pattern, 10/64 inch bore, mends with pipe stem fragment in unit 44261A 5 gray European flint flakes </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
344 (Cont.)		1 brown European flint flake 4 lead shots, 1: 0.5 inch, 11.0 grams, 2: 0.3 inches, 2.0 grams, 3: 0.32 inches, 3.1 grams, 4: 0.35 inches, 4.1 grams 1 unidentified cupric object 5 unidentified flat cupric objects 1 possible iron tinder hook fragment 16 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-0.6, 2-1.0, 3-1.5, 1-1.6, 4-1.7, 1-1.8, 1-2.1, 1-2.2, 1-2.3, 1-2.5 inches 4 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 4 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 wrought nail with L-head, 1.3 inches 2 headless wrought nails, 1.7, 2.0 inches 11 wrought nail shaft fragments, one with spatulated tip 1 clinched wrought nail without a head 2 cut nail fragments 8 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 2000 (est.) red brick fragments, 1100.0 grams 161 daub fragments, 119.0 grams 1 white metal slag, 48.0 grams 49,530 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 32,960.0 grams 4 fish scale fragments, <1.0 grams 224 mammal bone fragments, 104.9 grams 1 mammal tooth fragment, 0.3 grams 7 clam shell fragments, 4.6 grams 30 periwinkle snail shell fragments, 12.7
345	N15245-15250 E10350-10355 Stratum A	2 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, plain ceramic sherd 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment sherds 4 Potomac Creek, sand tempered ceramic sherds, sooted interior 1 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 13 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic spalls 1 unidentified sand/shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic spall 4 unidentified grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic spalls 1 Terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment with dentate geometric design, trace of white infill 3 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments with dentated decoration, white infill 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment with incised and dentate decoration 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment 4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, mica inclusions 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe neck fragment, ochre and quartz inclusions 1 quartz projectile point 1 quartz projectile point/tool pre-form fragment 1 chert bifacially retouched flake 1 quartzite bifacially retouched flake 1 quartzite anvil/possible ground-stone, heat altered 5 quartz primary flakes 3 quartzite primary flakes 1 chert secondary flakes 12 quartz secondary flakes 8 quartzite secondary flakes 28 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
345 (Cont.)		<p>7 rhyolite tertiary flakes 1 chert primary shatter 2 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 10 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 14 chert fire-cracked rocks, 28.0 grams 1 quartz fire-cracked rock, 20.0 grams 16 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 645.0 grams 1 Kraak porcelain body sherd, hand painted blue on white, tableware 1 Rhenish brown and gray molded stoneware body sherd 2 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spalls, brown salt-glaze 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spall, clear wash 1 possible Martincamp stoneware body sherd 1 North Devon fine gravel temper body sherd, green lead glaze 2 North Devon fine gravel temper spalls, green lead glaze 1 buff Buckley body sherd, light brown lead glaze interior, clear wash exterior 1 Buckley body spall, clear wash interior 2 Essex Fine Redware body sherds, brown lead glaze interior, clear wash exterior 5 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds 2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds, burned 1 Tin-glaze spall, burned, possible manganese decoration 1 salmon, lead-back, blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherd 1 North Italian slipware spall, red and white 4 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, brown lead glaze interior 1 unidentified unglazed, buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, mica inclusions 1 unidentified red-orange pasted coarse earthenware rim spall, green lead glaze exterior, mica and ochre inclusions 1 unidentified, unglazed, red-brown pasted coarse earthenware spall, mica inclusions, possible Camdenware 1 unidentified unglazed, buff-orange coarse earthenware spall 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64 inch and 8/64 inch 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 4 rouletted white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 red plastic shotgun shell 6 blue-gray European flint flakes 3 honey European flint flake 1 lead shot, 0.45 inches, 7.0 grams 1 lead fragment, 0.8 grams 2 cupric fragments, thin 1 flat iron fragment 1 iron clasp, hook clasp or drawer hinge 2 wrought nails with wrought heads and spatulated tips: 2.1, 2.8 inches 20 wrought nails with wrought heads: 0.9, 1.2, 1.3, 5-1.4, 2-1.5, 2-1.6, 1.8, 2-1.9, 2.1, 2-2.2 inches 1 headless wrought nail, 2.6 inches 1 wrought nail fragment with T-head 33 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 21 wrought nail shaft fragments 5 unidentified metal pieces 1456 red brick fragments, 1010.0 grams 381 daub fragments, 285.0 grams 1 black slate fragment, < 0.1 grams oyster shell fragments grams 2 fish scales, <1.0 grams 2 mammal teeth fragments, 0.6 grams 2 possible bird bone fragments, 0.6 grams</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
345 (Cont.)		102 mammal bone fragments, 52.1 grams 13 calcified mammal bone fragments, 6.0 grams 10 burned mammal bone fragments, 5.0 grams 2 clam shell fragments, 10.8 grams
346	N15245-15250 E10380-10385 Stratum A	1 Mockley shell tempered, plain ceramic rim sherd 1 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 23 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 2 Accokeek sand tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 unidentified sand/grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherd 35 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds and spalls 1 prehistoric clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment, cord-marked, buff paste, sand tempered, possible Potomac Creek 1 quartz core 1 possible quartzite hammerstone 1 quartz bifacially worked flake 1 quartzite bifacially worked flake 1 quartz secondary retouched flake 1 quartzite secondary retouched flake 2 quartz primary flakes 4 chert secondary flakes 3 quartz secondary flakes 5 quartzite secondary flakes 9 chert tertiary flakes 7 jasper tertiary flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes 5 quartzite tertiary flakes 40 rhyolite tertiary flakes 1 chert primary shatter 10 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 12 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 3 chert tertiary shatter 5 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartzite tertiary shatter 21 chert fire-cracked rocks, 28.5 grams 25 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1080.0 grams 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 33.0 grams 1 porcelain body sherd, blue floral hand painted pattern on light blue interior, unidentified pattern exterior 1 porcelain spall, light blue with unidentified design, possible Swatow 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd, medallion stamped 12 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware handle spall 3 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spalls 2 burned Tin-glaze rim sherds, possible lead-back 1 burned Tin-glaze body sherd, possible lead-back 7 burned Tin-glaze body sherds 3 burned blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds 8 burned Tin-glaze spalls 2 burned, unglazed Tin-glaze spalls 6 Tin-glaze spalls

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
346 (Cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Tin-glaze spall, light lavender glaze on one side4 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spalls,8 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls1 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spall2 possible North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherds, light orange paste, green lead glaze, burned3 possible North Devon fine gravel tempered spalls, light orange paste, green lead glaze1 possible North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherd, gray-pink paste, green lead glaze3 possible North Devon fine gravel tempered spalls, gray-pink paste, green lead glaze2 possible Jamestown Potter body sherds9 unidentified chalky, buff pasted coarse earthenware spalls, light brown lead glaze1 Essex Post-Medieval Blackware body sherd1 Essex Fine Redware body sherd, brownish lead glaze interior, red wash exterior1 possible Essex Fine Redware spall, brownish lead glaze1 unidentified sandy, orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, ochre inclusions, green lead glaze2 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware rim sherds, ochre, mica, and quartz inclusions, clear lead glaze1 unidentified sandy, orange pasted coarse earthenware sherd, clear lead glaze on interior1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, mottled brown lead glaze1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, mottled brown lead glaze1 unidentified chalky, light orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, green lead glaze1 unidentified chalky, light orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, green lead glaze on interior2 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spalls, mica and ochre inclusions, unglazed1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, mica and ochre inclusions, dark brown glaze1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze1 unidentified chalky, light orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze1 unidentified gray-buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, brownish lead glaze1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, ochre inclusions, unglazed1 unidentified chalky, light orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, yellow clay inclusions, unglazed2 unidentified chalky, buff pasted coarse earthenware spalls, burned12 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, incised design, white infill5 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, incised line2 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentate design5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments1 white clay tobacco pipe rim fragment1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and heel fragment1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and heel fragment, possible Hume type 86 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64, 8/64 inch6 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments1 heavily patinated unidentified glass fragment4 olive green bottle glass body fragments, heavy patination

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
346 (Cont.)		<p>1 olive green bottle glass body fragment, thin, heavy patination 1 deteriorated dark glass fragment 2 light olive green bottle glass body fragments, thin, heavy patination 1 colorless, curved, thin glass fragment 1 drawn, composite, tubular, opaque, green, glass bead, 2 layers of glass with inlayed red stripes. 0.75 x 0.16 inches, 0.03 perforation diameter 3 gray European flint flakes 1 flat lead sheet fragment 5 flat brass sheet fragments 6 heat altered brass fragments 1 small, rounded iron fragment 1 unidentified iron nipple with hole in center 3 unidentified iron flat fragments 1 brass tack 2 melted lead fragment 9 lead shot, 1: flattened, 3.0 grams, 2: 0.26 inches, 1.8 grams, 3: 0.28 inches, 1.9 grams, 4: 0.27 inches, 1.9 grams, 5: 0.29 inches, 2.4 grams, 6: 0.31 inches, 2.6 grams, 7: 0.33 inches, 3.0 grams, 8: 0.34 inches, 3.5 grams, 9: 0.26 inches, 1.7 grams 1 lead shot with mold extension, 1.5 grams 1 unidentified iron strap fragment, thin 1 unidentified iron fragment, corroded 4 wrought nails with rose heads: 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 inches 13 wrought nails with common heads: 1.2, 2-1.4, 2-1.7, 3-1.8, 2-1.9, 2-2.0, 2.1 inches 2 wrought nails with square heads: 1.8, 2.0 inches 2 wrought nails with rectangular heads: 1.8, 2.6 inches 6 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 1.8, 2-1.9 inches 3 clinched wrought nails with rose heads 1 clinched wrought nail with common head 1 clinched wrought nail with unidentified head 6 headless wrought nails: 1.2, 4-2.0, 2.4 inches 6 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 6 wrought nail fragments with rectangle heads 3 wrought nail fragments with square heads 26 wrought nail fragments with common heads 9 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 3 wrought nail shafts with spatulated tips 38 wrought nail shaft fragments 4 headless nail fragments 5 wrought tacks with square heads: 0.7, 0.9, 3-1.0 inches 1 wrought tack with common head, 0.9 inches 1 wrought nail head 1 unidentified square nail with wrought head, 2.4 inches 4 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 4 unidentified nail fragments with common heads 6030 (est.) handmade red brick fragments, 3230.0 grams 203 daub fragments, 233.9 grams 1 burned peach pit fragment, <1.0 grams 98 clam shell fragment, 28.4 grams 47,760 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 20,005.0 grams 10 periwinkle shell fragments, 4.1 grams 9 burned mammal bone fragments, 4.0 grams 1 fish bone fragment, <1.0 grams 1 bird bone fragment, <1.0 gram 18 calcified mammal bone fragments, 5.3 grams 264 mammal bone fragments, 92.9 grams 1 fossil rock, 4.0 grams</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
347	N15245-15250 E10380-10385 Stratum B	8 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, plain ceramic sherds 4 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 1 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic rim sherd 11 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 2 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic rim sherds 5 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 2 unidentified sand/shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 2 unidentified sand/grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 34 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 2 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment 3 chert secondary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes 5 chert tertiary flakes 8 jasper tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flakes 17 rhyolite tertiary flakes 1 quartz primary shatter 2 quartzite primary shatter 2 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartzite secondary shatter 1 chert fire-cracked rock, 0.2 gram 8 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 276.0 grams 3 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds 4 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spalls 1 Rhenish blue and gray, molded, stoneware spall 1 red and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherd 1 salmon Tin-glaze body sherd 1 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spall 1 unglazed Tin-glaze body sherd 4 Tin-glaze spalls 1 black and white hand painted Tin-glaze spall 1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spall 2 unglazed Tin-glazed spall 1 Tin-glaze glaze fragment 1 North Italian slipware spall, black and white 2 early North Devon fine gravel temper rim spalls, red-gray pasted, 1 spall with green-black lead glaze, 1 spall unglazed 1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware sherd, 1 side yellow-brown lead glaze, 1 side clear wash 2 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, yellow-brown lead glaze 2 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, green-yellow lead glaze 1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 3 bottle glass fragments, 100% patination 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment 1 green-gray gun flint fragment 3 lead shots, 1: 0.3 inches, 2.1 grams, 2: 0.3 inches, 2.5 grams, 3: 0.3 inches, 2.0 grams 2 lead strip fragments 2 unidentified white metal fragments 1 cupric tack

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
347 (Cont.)		1 iron tack, smashed 1 iron hook 1 flat iron fragment 23 wrought nails with wrought heads: 0.7, 2-1.1, 2-1.2, 2-1.3, 2-1.5, 2-1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.1, 6-2.2, 2.3, 2-2.5 inches 7 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 4 headless wrought nails: 2-2.1, 2.3, 2.7 inches 13 wrought nail shaft fragments 1 wrought nail head 8 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 unidentified square nail shaft fragment 1 unidentified nail fragment 1990 (est.) red brick fragments, 915.0 grams 100 daub fragments, 67.0 grams 21 charcoal fragments, 3.4 grams 18,330 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 12,020.0 grams 370 mammal bone fragments, 157.0 grams 2 mammal teeth fragments, 1.0 grams 6 fish bone fragments, 1.0 grams 5 turtle shell fragments, 1.0 grams 6 snail shell fragments, 4.0 grams 49 clam shell fragments, 14.0 grams
348	N15250-15255 E10320-10325 Stratum A	1 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic rim sherd 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, plain ceramic sherd 3 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 12 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 13 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 1 unidentified grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherd 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, diagonal dentated decoration 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentated decoration 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, incised and dentated decoration 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment 16 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 5 terra-cotta pipe bowl fragments 2 quartz bifacially retouched flakes 1 quartz secondary flake, possible retouched 2 quartz chunks/cores 3 quartz primary flakes 12 quartz secondary flakes 5 quartzite secondary flakes 2 chert secondary flakes 21 quartz tertiary flakes 9 quartzite tertiary flakes 3 chert tertiary flake 4 quartz primary shatter 2 quartzite primary shatter 2 chert primary shatter 9 quartz secondary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 7 quartz tertiary shatter 2 quartzite tertiary shatter 6 chert fire-cracked rocks, 71.5 grams 13 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 538.0 grams 8 sandstone fire-cracked rocks, 264.0 grams

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
348 (Cont.)		<p> 4 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds 1 possible white Borderware body sherd, buff paste, clear lead glaze 1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherd 1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherd, 1 side unglazed 2 salmon Tin-glaze body sherds, 1 side unglazed 2 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls 1 Essex Post-Medieval Blackware body sherd 1 North Devon fine gravel tempered spall 1 unidentified soft, light orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, 1 side clear/brown lead glaze 2 unidentified soft, light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, unglazed 3 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherds, clear/brown lead glaze 1 unidentified dark red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, micaceous, brown lead glaze 2 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, unglazed 1 unidentified orange-red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, mottled brown lead glaze 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64 inches 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 drawn, complex, green, tubular glass bead, red on white composite inlaid stripes 1 light green bottle glass fragment 1 aqua curved glass, thin, possible lamp glass 3 gray-brown European gun flint flakes 8 gray European gun flint flakes 1 gray European gun flint nodule 1 unidentified cupric fragment 1 cupric sheet fragment 1 cupric slag, 1.0 grams 1 lead shot, 0.28 inches, 4.0 grams 2 lead shots, compressed, 8.0 grams 2 wrought nails with wrought head, clinched, 1.5, 1.75 inches 3 wrought nails with wrought heads, 2.0 inches 1 wrought nail with L-head, spatulated tip, 2.0 inches 1 wrought nail with wrought common head, spatulated tip, 2.0 inches 13 wrought nails with common heads: 0.75, 2-1.0, 2-1.25, 3-1.75, 4-2.0, 2.5 inches 25 wrought nail fragments 2 wrought nail fragments with L-heads 3 headless wrought nails, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 inches 12 wrought nail shaft fragments 2 wrought nail heads 1 wrought iron, possible nail blank/rod, 2.28 x 0.28 x 0.24 inches 1 unidentified iron fragment 832 handmade red brick fragments, 519.0 grams 78 daub fragments, 61.0 grams 12 charcoal fragments, 1.0 grams 1 fish scale, <1.0 gram 1 rodent right mandible, <1.0 grams 1 burned mammal bone, 1.0 gram, possible butcher marks 4 burned mammal bones, 2.0 grams 9 burned, calcified mammal bones, 2.7 grams 114 mammal bones, 54.0 grams </p>
349	N15250-15255 E10320-10325 Stratum B	<p> 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd 6 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 2 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, "running deer" pattern, white infill, mend </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
349 (Cont.)		4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 8 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 rhyolite projectile with pressure flaking 1 possible quartzite utilized/retouched flake 1 chert primary flake 1 quartz primary flake 2 chert secondary flakes 3 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartzite secondary flakes 1 rhyolite secondary flake 3 chert tertiary flakes 6 quartz tertiary flakes 3 quartzite tertiary flakes 3 quartz primary shatter 1 quartz secondary shatter 8 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1265.0 grams 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 1306 grams 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherd 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 1 glass fragment, 100% patination 1 unidentified white metal ring fragment 1 unidentified white metal fragment, rounded 1 cupric strip fragment, thin 1 drawn, simple, spherical, robin's egg blue glass bead, translucent, 0.2x 0.2 inches 0.07 inch perforation diameter 5 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.1 inches 1 wrought nail with wrought head and spatulated tip, 2.3 inches 2 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 wrought nail fragments with unidentified head 7 wrought nail shaft fragments 7 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 unidentified square nail shaft fragment 1 unidentified iron conglomerate 1460 (est.) red brick fragments, 560.0grmas 17 daub fragments, 20.1 grams 19 charcoal fragments, 3.9 grams oyster shell fragments, grams 71 mammal bone fragments, 45.7 grams 1 mammal tooth fragment, 0.8 grams 1 fish scale, <1.0 gram 1 bog iron chunk with fossils, 46.1 grams
350	N15270-15275 E 10350-10355 Stratum A	1 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherd 1 Mockley shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherd 3 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Potomac Creek sand tempered ceramic sherd, sooted interior, smooth exterior 1 unidentified sand/shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherd 9 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 5 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 bifacial quartz secondary shatter, possibly utilized 1 chert primary flake 2 quartz primary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
350 (Cont.)		3 chert secondary flakes 6 quartz secondary flakes 5 quartzite secondary flakes 7 chert tertiary flakes 25 quartz tertiary flakes 3 quartzite tertiary flakes 3 rhyolite tertiary flakes 4 chert primary shatter 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 3 chert secondary shatter 1 chert tertiary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 possible chert core 7 chert fire-cracked rocks, 88.0 grams 13 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1206.5 grams 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware sherds 2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spalls 2 Tin-glaze sherds, 1 side unglazed 1 unglazed Tin-glaze body sherd 2 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls 1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side clear wash, 1 side unglazed 1 unidentified buff-orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown wash 1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, black lead glaze 1 unidentified soft, red pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 1 unidentified soft, red pasted coarse earthenware spall, green lead glaze 1 unidentified soft, red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, mottled brown lead glaze 3 gray European flint flakes 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem/heel fragment, 8/64 6 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments: 4-8/64, 2-9/64 inches 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 copper Jeton/ casting counter, Nuremberg 1 lead chunk, pie shaped, 6.7 grams 1 brass tack 1 cupric fragment 19 wrought nails with wrought heads: 0.7, 0.9, 1.0, 3-1.1, 1.2, 3-1.3, 2-1.4, 1.5, 1.8, 3-2.0, 2-2.4 inches 1 wrought nail with T-head, 1.9 inches 7 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 0.8, 2-1.0, 1.2, 2-1.5, 2.0 inches 6 wrought nail fragments, 5 with wrought heads, 1 with T-head 10 wrought nail shaft fragments 4 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 5 unidentified square nail shaft fragments 3 unidentified metal fragments 490 red brick fragments, 367.3 grams 19 daub fragments, 14.5 grams 41,130 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 21,965.0 grams 3 periwinkle shells, 3.3 grams 84 mammal bone fragments, 37.2 grams 1 mammal tooth fragment, 0.2 grams
351	N15270-15275 E10400-10405 Stratum A	4 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 2 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherd 3 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic rim sherd

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
351 (Cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Potomac Creek sand tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd, sooted interior1 possible Yeocomico shell tempered, plain ceramic sherd2 unidentified sand/shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds8 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments with dentated decoration7 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments21 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments2 chert primary flakes2 quartz primary flakes2 quartzite primary flakes4 chert secondary flakes14 quartz secondary flakes5 quartzite secondary flakes6 chert tertiary flakes1 jasper tertiary flake17 quartz tertiary flakes2 quartzite tertiary flakes5 rhyolite tertiary flakes1 chert primary shatter5 quartz primary shatter2 quartzite primary shatter4 chert secondary shatter8 quartz secondary shatter1 chert tertiary shatter4 quartz tertiary shatter12 chert fire-cracked rocks, 129.1 grams1 quartz fire-cracked rock, 41.0 grams41 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1370.0 grams1 sandstone fire-cracked rock, 130.2 grams2 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds3 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body spalls1 lead-back, blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze rim sherd4 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds, stripe design1 burned Tin-glaze body sherd4 Tin-glaze body sherds, 1 side unglazed2 Tin-glaze spalls3 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls2 salmon Tin-glaze body sherds, 1 side unglazed1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, yellow lead glaze1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze2 North Devon fine gravel spalls, red-gray paste, yellow-orange lead glaze1 unidentified buff-orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, orange lead glaze1 possible Jamestown Potter rim sherd, orange paste, yellow lead glaze1 possible Jamestown Potter body sherd, orange paste, 1 side yellow lead glaze1 unidentified light orange pasted earthenware spall, yellow lead glaze1 North Italian slipware rim sherd, red and yellow1 unidentified soft orange pasted earthenware spall, brown lead glaze1 unidentified red pasted coarse earthenware base sherd, burned lead glaze interior, blackened exterior4 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, red wash exterior, 2 mend2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, 1 with rouletting3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments: 7/64, 2-9/64 inches3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments1 red and buff agatized clay tobacco pipe stem fragment1 case bottle base fragment, 100% patination

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
351 (Cont.)		<p>1 case bottle rim fragment, 100% patination 4 case bottle body fragments, 100% patination 2 unidentified glass fragments, possible case bottle seals, 100% patination 2 thin bottle glass fragments, 90% patination 2 flat glass fragments, 1 burned, possible window glass, 90% patination 2 unidentified melted glass fragments, 1 is patinated 1 drawn, composite, tubular, green, glass bead, 2 layers, red and white inlaid stripes, translucent, 0.5 x 0.2 inches 1 drawn, simple, spherical, robin's egg blue, glass bead, translucent, 0.2 x 0.2 inches, 0.1 inch perforation diameter 4 brown European flint flakes 10 gray European flint flakes 6 lead shots, 1: 0.33 inch, 3.6 grams, 2: 0.42 inch, 6.7 grams, 3: 0.36 inch, 4.2 grams, 4: 0.30 inch, 2.6 grams, 5: 0.34 inch, 3.9 grams, 6: 0.34 inch, 3.3 grams 5 flat iron fragments 2 cupric flat fragments, 1 with circular design 2 white metal slag fragments, 55.3 grams 1 iron strip with molded pits/holes 38 wrought nails with wrought heads: 0.6, 0.9, 0.8, 2-1.1, 1.2, 3-1.3, 2-1.4, 5-1.5, 1.6, 4-1.8, 3-1.9, 4-2.0, 5-2.2, 2-2.3, 3.3 inches 18 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 clinched wrought nail with wrought head 14 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 2-0.6, 2-0.8, 2-1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7, 2-2.0, 2.5 inches 1 wrought nail with unidentified head, bent into large hook, 3.8 inches 1 wrought nail fragment with T-head 2 headless wrought nail fragments 40 wrought nail shaft fragments 12 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 unidentified square nail shaft fragments 15 unidentified nail fragments 1 unidentified iron fragment 5040 (est.) red brick fragments, 3915.0 grams 59 daub fragments, 37.0 grams 30 charcoal fragments, 3.0 grams 8920 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 9201.0 grams 11 fish bone fragments, 4 scales, 1 vertebra, 0.5 grams 324 mammal bone fragments, 172.1 grams 5 mammal teeth fragments, 4.5 grams</p>
352	N15250-15255 E10330-10335 Stratum A	<p>1 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 Pope's Creek, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 Potomac Creek sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 8 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 13 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, dentated design 3 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment 1 possible quartzite ground stone, 126.0 grams 3 quartz primary flakes 1 quartzite primary flakes 1 chert primary flakes 1 unidentified material primary flake 14 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartzite secondary flakes</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
352 (Cont.)		<p>5 chert secondary flakes 26 quartz tertiary flakes 3 quartzite tertiary flakes 6 chert tertiary flakes 6 rhyolite tertiary flakes 3 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 3 chert primary shatter 4 rhyolite primary shatter 4 chert secondary shatter 4 quartz tertiary shatter 2 quartz fire-cracked rocks, 10.0 grams 8 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 839.0 grams 9 sandstone fire-cracked rocks, 973.0 grams 7 chert fire-cracked rocks, 97.0 grams 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherd 2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds 1 salmon Tin-glaze body sherd 1 unglazed Tin-glaze spall 1 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spall 1 North Italian slipware spall, orange and white 1 North Devon fine gravel tempered earthenware spall 1 Essex Post-Medieval Blackware body sherd 1 unidentified red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side brown lead glaze, 1 side unglazed 1 unidentified red pasted coarse earthenware spall, red-brown lead glaze 2 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, brown lead glaze 1 unidentified soft, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, red wash 5 unidentified soft, orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, unglazed 1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, unglazed 2 unidentified soft, buff pasted coarse earthenware spalls, unglazed 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 2-8/64, 9/64 inches 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 gray European flint flakes 1 gray European flint chunk 1 colorless flat glass fragment, smoked appearance 1 cupric strap with holes 2 ferrous hook and eye fragment 28 wrought nails with wrought heads: 2-0.75, 1.0, 3-1.25, 10-1.5, 5-1.75, 2-2.0, 2.25, 2-2.5, 3.0 inches 3 headless wrought nails: 1.25, 1.5, 2.5 inches 1 wrought tack with common head, 0.5 inches 20 wrought nail fragments with common heads 2 wrought nail fragments with L-head 1 wrought nail fragment with T-head 6 wrought nail shaft fragments 1 wrought iron fish hook fragment with burr 724 handmade red brick fragments, 617.0 grams 40 daub fragments, 43.0 grams 2110 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 6035.0 grams 1 drum fish jaw bone, 2.0 grams 2 fish vertebrae, 0.8 grams 2 fish long bone, 0.9 grams 3 pig teeth fragments, 1.2 grams 5 possible cow long bones 4 calcified burned bone fragments, <1.0 grams 4 burned bone fragments, <1.0 grams 191 mammal bone fragments, 113.0 grams</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
353	N15270-15275 E10390-10395 Stratum A	4 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 2 Accokeek quartz tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic rim sherd 1 Mockley shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 5 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 4 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 possible Potomac Creek quartz tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 1 possible Potomac Creek quartz tempered, smoothed surface ceramic sherd 2 unidentified shell tempered, smoothed surface prehistoric ceramic sherds 1 possible Camdenware, smoothed surfaces, ochre and mica inclusions 5 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 2 unidentified grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic spalls 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentated decoration, white infill 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentated horizontal line, mica and ochre inclusions 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, 4 dentated lines, mica and ochre inclusions 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, 8 dentated lines, ochre inclusions 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentate design at rim 4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, ochre inclusions 9 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, mica and ochre inclusions 1 chert biface tip, worked edges on all sides 1 quartzite secondary flake, bifacially retouched 1 sandstone groundstone or tool, cylindrical with round edges 1 quartzite core fragment 4 quartz primary flakes 1 quartzite primary flake 1 chert primary flake 8 quartz secondary flakes 3 quartzite secondary flakes 1 jasper secondary flake 6 quartz tertiary flakes 2 rhyolite tertiary flakes 5 quartz primary shatter 3 quartzite primary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 2 quartzite tertiary shatter 1 quartz fire-cracked rocks, 28.0 grams 3 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 176.0 grams 18 chert fire-cracked rocks, 40.0 grams 2 sandstone fire-cracked rocks, 145.0 grams 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherd, medallion stamped 3 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds 1 North Italian slipware body sherds, burned 1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze rim sherd, hollowware 2 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spalls, hollowware 1 Tin-glaze spall, gray glaze, hollowware 1 burned Tin-glaze foot-ring sherd 2 lead-back, salmon Tin-glaze body sherds 1 Tin-glaze body sherd 2 Tin-glaze spalls 1 gray Tin-glaze body sherd, gray glaze, burned 1 gray Tin-glaze spall, gray glaze, burned, hollowware 2 burned, unglazed, gray Tin-glaze spall

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
353 (Cont.)		<p>1 burned, unglazed, gray Tin-glaze rim spall, hollowware</p> <p>2 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls</p> <p>1 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spall, mica and ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherd, salmon paste, dark green lead glaze interior</p> <p>1 North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherd, gray-salmon paste, apple green lead glaze</p> <p>1 North Devon fin gravel tempered body sherd, gray paste, dark apple green lead glaze</p> <p>2 possible Jamestown Potter body sherds, mica and ochre inclusions, brown lead glaze interior, colorless wash exterior, hollowware</p> <p>1 possible Jamestown Potter rim sherd, mica and ochre inclusions, brown lead glaze interior, colorless wash exterior</p> <p>3 possible Jamestown Potter spalls, mica and ochre inclusions, brown lead glaze interior</p> <p>1 unidentified pink-buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, mica and ochre inclusions, red wash</p> <p>2 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherds, mottled brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, mottled brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified dark buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, mottled brown lead glaze, burned</p> <p>1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side brown lead glaze, 1 side red wash</p> <p>1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware rim spall, mottled brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, light brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified red-orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, tan lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified red-orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, mica inclusions, dark brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 9/64 inch</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64 inch</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>1 burned glass fragment</p> <p>1 curved bottle glass fragment, possible rim, heavy patination</p> <p>2 blue European flint flakes, retouched</p> <p>2 honey European flint flakes, retouched</p> <p>1 gray European flint flake, retouched</p> <p>1 scissors fragment, blade and handle</p> <p>4 lead shot, 1: 0.37 inch, 5.0 grams, 2: 0.33 inch, 3.0 grams, 3: 0.28 inch, 2.0 grams, 4: 0.33 inch, 3.0 grams</p> <p>1 lead bale seal fragment, 2.0 grams</p> <p>1 unidentified white metal fragment, burned, 6.0 grams</p> <p>3 unidentified cupric fragments, thin, curved</p> <p>3 unidentified flat iron fragments, thin</p> <p>1 unidentified flat iron fragment, thin, hole</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail with wrought head and spatulated tip, 2.1 inches</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail shaft fragment with spatulated tip</p> <p>1 headless wrought nail, 1.9 inches</p> <p>1 headless wrought nail fragment</p> <p>2 wrought nails with rose heads, 1.5, 2.2 inches</p> <p>1 wrought nail with L-head, 2.2 inches</p> <p>8 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.8, 2-1.9, 2.1, 2.2 inches</p> <p>3 wrought nail fragments with T-heads</p> <p>2 clinched wrought nails, with out heads</p> <p>39 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>19 wrought nail shaft fragments</p> <p>7 unidentified square nail shaft fragments</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
353 (Cont.)		2 unidentified metal fragments 1 unidentified flat metal fragment 2299 handmade red brick fragments, 1634.0 grams 207 daub fragments, 119.0 grams 1 metal hook, headless, 2.1 inches 1 metal hinge, 1.1 inches 1 L-shaped metal object, 1.7 x 0.5 inches 34 charcoal fragments, 5.0 grams 20,760 oyster shell fragments, 15,800.0 grams 7 unidentified fish scales, 0.2 grams 3 unidentified fish long bones, 2.0 grams 2 unidentified mammal teeth, 0.9 grams 1 unidentified small rodent lower mandible fragment with front tooth, 0.2 grams 2 unidentified small mammal vertebrae fragments, 0.4 grams 1 unidentified mammal vertebra fragment, 0.6 gram 13 unidentified bone fragments, burned, calcified, 5.7 grams 20 unidentified bone fragments, burned, 7.2 grams 159 unidentified bone fragments, 57.7 grams 1 unidentified nut/pit fragment, 0.2 gram 2 periwinkle shell fragments, 0.7 gram
354	N15265-15270 E10400-10405 Stratum A	2 Accokeek quartz tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 3 Accokeek quartz tempered, plain ceramic sherds 1 Accokeek quartz tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 5 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 2 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd 3 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 3 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 3 unidentified grit/sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 2 unidentified grit/sand tempered, plain prehistoric ceramic sherds 9 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 7 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, dentated decoration 6 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 16 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 quartz core, 48.0 grams 1 quartzite core, 147.3 grams 1 quartz chunk, bifacially retouched 2 quartzite secondary flakes, bifacially retouched 2 chert secondary flakes 10 quartz secondary flakes 3 chert tertiary flakes 8 quartz tertiary flakes 4 quartzite tertiary flakes 5 rhyolite tertiary flakes 3 chert primary shatter 5 quartz primary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 5 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartzite tertiary shatter 3 chert fire-cracked rocks, 0.9 grams 16 quartzite fire-cracked rocks, 1583.9 grams 1 Kraak porcelain sherd 1 Rhenish brown and gray medallion stamped stoneware sherd 4 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware body sherds 1 Rhenish blue and gray molded stoneware spall 2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
354 (cont.)		<p>3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware spalls</p> <p>4 blue and white handpainted Tin-glaze body sherds, stripe pattern</p> <p>2 blue and gray hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds, stripe pattern, 1 side unglazed</p> <p>1 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherd, 1 side unglazed</p> <p>2 Tin-glaze body sherds, 1 side unglazed</p> <p>2 Tin-glaze spalls</p> <p>9 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls</p> <p>2 lead-back Tin-glaze spalls, burned</p> <p>1 North Devon fine gravel tempered rim sherd, yellow lead glaze</p> <p>2 North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherds, yellow lead glaze</p> <p>1 North Devon fine gravel tempered spall, yellow lead glaze</p> <p>1 unglazed Jamestown Potter rim sherd</p> <p>1 London Post Medieval redware body sherd, clear wash interior, mottled brown lead glazed exterior</p> <p>3 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, brown lead glaze interior</p> <p>2 possible North Italian slipware spalls, burned</p> <p>1 unidentified orange-brown pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed</p> <p>2 unidentified gray-black pasted coarse earthenware body sherds, unglazed, over-fired, thin</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe heels</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments</p> <p>1 bottle glass fragment, patinated</p> <p>2 case bottle base fragments, 100% patination, mend</p> <p>5 case bottle fragments, 100% patination</p> <p>1 colorless bottle glass fragment</p> <p>5 gray European flint flakes</p> <p>1 iron scissors fragment</p> <p>1 Jews harp, iron</p> <p>1 lead bar fragment, 0.6 x 0.28 inches, 7.9 grams</p> <p>3 lead shots: 1: 0.27 inches, 1.9 grams, 2: 0.24 inches, 1.1 grams, 3: 0.24 inches, 1.3 grams</p> <p>1 iron wire hook</p> <p>7 iron sheet fragments</p> <p>4 cupric sheet fragments</p> <p>38 wrought nails with wrought heads: 0.7, 0.8, 1.0, 4-1.1, 2-1.2, 3-1.3, 2-1.4, 4-1.5, 5-1.6, 4-1.7, 5-1.9, 2-2.0, 2-2.2, 2.3, 3.0 inches</p> <p>21 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>1 wrought nail with possible T-head, 3.1 inches</p> <p>3 headless wrought nails, 0.9, 1.1, 2.5 inches</p> <p>9 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 3-1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7, 2-2.0, 2.2 inches</p> <p>9 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads</p> <p>27 wrought nail shaft fragments</p> <p>5 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads</p> <p>4 unidentified square nail shaft fragments</p> <p>5 unidentified iron fragments</p> <p>4250 (est.) red brick fragments, 3365.0 grams</p> <p>53 daub fragments, 51.4 grams</p> <p>27 charcoal fragments, 1.5 grams</p> <p>1 blue plastic fragment, 0.8 grams</p> <p>3 mortar fragments, 3.0 grams</p> <p>1 green plastic twisty-tie fragment, <1.0gram</p> <p>24,780 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 8760.0 grams</p> <p>267 mammal bone fragments, 156.9 grams</p> <p>9 mammal teeth fragments, 6.6 grams</p> <p>4 fish scales, <1.0 gram</p> <p>1 periwinkle shell, 2.1 gram</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
355	N15265-15270 E10405-10410 Stratum A	2 Accokeek grit tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds 3 Accokeek grit tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 2 Mockley shell tempered, net-impressed ceramic sherds 3 Mockley shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherds 1 Townsend Series shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment ceramic sherd 2 Townsend Series shell tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds 10 Townsend Series shell tempered, plain ceramic sherds 1 unidentified sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherd 2 unidentified shell tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherd 4 unidentified grit/sand tempered, unidentified surface treatment prehistoric ceramic sherds 2 possible Camden ware prehistoric ceramic sherds 1 quartz uniface 1 possible quartz hammerstone 1 bifacially worked quartzite stone 1 quartz projectile point, Vernon type (late archaic, 3000-2200 BC) 1 quartz biface 2 quartz primary flakes 7 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartzite secondary flakes 5 chert secondary flakes 2 rhyolite secondary flakes 7 quartz tertiary flakes 4 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 chert tertiary flake 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 2 chert primary shatter 9 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 5 chert secondary shatter 4 quartz tertiary shatter 3 quartz fire-cracked rocks, 28.0 grams 8 chert fire-cracked rocks, 27.3 grams 13 quartzite fir-cracked rocks, 377.0 grams 1 fossil rock fragment, 12.0 grams 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment, dentated lines, white infill 1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment, incised line 2 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, incised design 3 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl rim fragments 6 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 possible terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment 5 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 Chinese porcelain body sherd, blue on light blue design, thin 1 Rhenish gray stoneware spall 1 Rhenish brown and gray stoneware spall 1 Martincamp stoneware rim sherd, unglazed 1 North Devon fine gravel tempered body sherd, green lead glaze, dark inclusions 2 North Devon fine gravel tempered spalls, gray paste, green lead glaze 2 lead-back, blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds, 5 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds, stripe design exterior 3 burned Tin-glaze body sherds 2 salmon, blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze body sherds 5 blue and white hand painted Tin-glaze spalls 2 Tin-glaze spalls

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
355 (Cont.)		<p>1 salmon Tin-glaze body sherd 2 unglazed salmon Tin-glaze spalls 13 unglazed Tin-glaze spalls 1 North Italian Metropolitan coarse earthenware body sherd, orange, chalky paste, brown and white agate glaze 1 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware base spall, ochre inclusions, clear lead glazed interior 12 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, ochre inclusions, clear lead glaze 3 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, ochre inclusions, dark wash exterior 3 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, ochre inclusions, light wash exterior 5 unidentified light orange pasted coarse earthenware spalls, ochre inclusions, unglazed 2 unidentified chalky, buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherds, 1 side gold lead glaze, 1 side unglazed, groove across glaze 1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, manganese mottled lead glaze 1 unidentified chalky, light orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, worn black lead glaze 1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, green lead glaze interior, wash on exterior 1 unidentified chalky, orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, light brown manganese lead glaze, pock marks over glaze 1 unidentified buff-pink pasted coarse earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 1 unidentified red pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, clear lead glaze interior 1 unidentified gray pasted coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze 1 unidentified buff-pink pasted coarse earthenware spall, unglazed 1 unidentified orange pasted coarse earthenware spall, unglazed, burned 1 unidentified buff pasted coarse earthenware spall, remnant of glaze 28 heavily patinated bottle glass body fragments, thin, 2 mend 1 heavily patinated bottle glass body fragment, thick 4 light olive green bottle glass body fragments, thin, slightly patinated 3 colorless flat glass fragments, thin, bloom beginning 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 8 gray European flint flakes 1 gray European flint core 1 brass clothing eye 1 lead glob, 1.1 grams 3 lead shots: 1: 0.25 inches, 1.4 grams, 2: 2.4 grams, 3: 4.4 grams 5 brass sheet fragments 1 brass curved fragment, half of a collar, candlestick 1 wrought brass tack, flat head 15 wrought nails with common heads: 2-2.6, 2.4, 3-2.2, 4-2.0, 1.8, 2-1.7, 1.4, 1.3 inches 1 wrought nail with rectangle head, 2.0 inches 1 wrought nail with T-head, 1.8 inches 6 wrought nails with unidentified heads: 3.1, 3-2.0, 2.2, 1.9 inches 3 wrought nail fragments with rose head 1 wrought nail fragment with T-head 1 wrought nail fragment with rectangular head 4 wrought nail fragments with square heads 22 wrought nail fragments with common heads 9 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 5 wrought tacks with common heads: 0.9, 0.8, 3-0.5 inches 3 headless wrought nails: 2.3, 2.1, 1.8 inches</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
355 (Cont.)		2 headless wrought nail fragments 42 wrought nail shaft fragments 1 clinched wrought nail with common head 6 iron fragments, possible nails 9 unidentified iron fragments 48 burned daub fragments, 34.0 grams 5130 (est.) handmade red brick fragments, 3485.0 grams 2 colorless window glass fragments 36 charcoal fragments, 1.3 grams 9020 (est.) oyster shell fragments, 6770.0 grams 2 fish scales, <1.0 gram 2 fish vertebrae, <1.0 gram 2 drum fish jaw bone fragments, <1.0 grams 10 mammal teeth fragments, 7.0 grams 3 metatarsal fragments, 15.0 grams 23 calcified bone fragments, 8.0 grams 34 burned bone fragments, 14.2 grams 352 bone fragments, 172.0 grams 1 periwinkle snail shell fragment, 0.3 grams
356	N15275-15280 E1035010355 Stratum A	1 Accokeek cord-marked sherd 1 Accokeek UID surface treatment sherd 1 Mockley net-impressed sherd 1 Rappahonock cord-marked , incised rim sherd 3 Townsend series cord-marked sherd 1 Townsend series fabric-impressed sherd 1 Townsend series plain or possible Yeocomico plain sherd 1 Townsend series UID surface treatment sherd 1 Pope's Creek ner-impressed sherd 1 UID grit and sand tempered, UID surface treatment spall 1 UID sand and shell tempered, UID surface treatment spall 4 UID shell tempered UID surface treatment sherds 5 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, mixed clay 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, undecorated 1 Chert projectile point tip, UID type 1 Quartz chunk, unifacially worked, possible scraper 1 Quartzite secondary flake, possibly utilized 2 Chert primary flakes 2 Quartz primary flakes 9 Chert secondary flakes 13 Quartzite secondary flakes 10 Chert tertiary flakes 34 Quartz tertiary flakes 15 Quartzite tertiary flakes 5 Rhyolite tertiary flakes 7 Chert primary shatter 11 Quartz primary shatter 2 Quartzite primary shatter 2 Chert secondary shatter 1 Quartzite secondary shatter 3 Quartz secondary shatter 1 Quartz tertiary shatter 15 Chert FCR, 143.1 grams 23 Quartzite FCR, 1745.0 grams 1 Chinese export porcelain rim sherd, hand-painted blue on white 1 UID stoneware spall 1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall 1 UID buff to orange pasted earthenware rim sherd, light yellow lead glaze 1 UID buff to orange pasted earthenware sherd, 1 side brown lead glaze, one

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
356 (Cont.)		side unglazed 1 UID red pasted earthenware sherd, unglazed one side, one side brown wash 1 UID orange pasted earthenware spall, burnt yellow glaze 1 UID black pasted, over-fired, earthenware sherd, unglazed 3 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 White clay tobacco bowl fragments, 1-8/64, 1-9/64 1 Brown European gun flint flake 8 Gray European gun flint flakes 2 Lead shot: 1-.23 inch diameter, 1.4 grams, 1-.29 inch diameter, 2.4 grams 2 Lead chunks, 31.0 grams 1 Cupric flat strip fragment 2 Flat iron fragments 15 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-.8 inch, 1-.9 inch, 1-1.2 inch, 1-1.3 inch, 1-1.4 inch, 2-1.5 inch, 1-1.6 inch, 4-1.7 inch, 1-2.0 inch, 1-2.2 inch, 1-2.3 inch 11 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 Iron headless hand wrought nail, 1.5 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with UID head, 1.8 inch 11 Iron hand-wrought nail shaft fragments 5 UID iron fragments 434 Red brick fragments, 291.5 grams 37850 Oyster shell fragments (estimated); 20705 grams (DISCARDED) 3 Clam shell fragments, 0.9grams 71 Mammal bone fragments, 25.5 grams 1 Burned, calcified bone fragment, <1.0 gram 2 Turtle shell fragments, 0.3 grams 1 Black plastic fragment, <1.0 gram
357	N15725-15780 E10395-10400 Stratum A	1 Possible Potomac Creek spall, red paste, sand and grit temper, UID surface treatment 1 Possible Accokeek vertically cord-marked sherd, large gravel temper, heavy ochre inclusion, soft orange paste 1 Possible Accokeek sherd, gravel-tempered, brown sandy paste, UID surface treatment 1 Townsend plain sherd 15 Townsend series UID surface treatment 1 Possible Camden sherd, no temper, light brown to salmon paste 7 UID shell-tempered sherds, UID surface treatment 4 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, dentate-impressed 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, stamped and/or punctate 2 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment, undecorated 2 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, both with sandy paste, one with red ochre inclusions 7 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated 1 Quartzite secondary flake, bifacially retouched 5 Quartz primary flakes 2 Quartzite primary flakes 4 Chert primary flakes 13 Quartz secondary flakes 3 Quartzite secondary flakes 1 Jasper secondary biface thinning flake 2 Chert secondary flakes 1 Rhyolite secondary flake 1 Sandstone secondary flake 16 Quartz tertiary flakes 4 Quartzite secondary flakes 2 Rhyolite tertiary flakes 9 Quartz primary shatter 1 Quartzite primary shatter

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
357 (Cont.)		<p> 2 Chert primary shatter 8 Quartz secondary shatter 1 Quartzite secondary shatter 1 Chert secondary shatter 2 Quartz tertiary shatter 10 Quartzite FCR, 231.7 grams 15 Chert FCR, 9 are pot lids, 26.5 grams 3 Sandstone FCR, 184.0 grams 1 Chinese export porcelain sherd, hand painted interior blue on white 2 Rhenish brown stoneware sherds 1 North Italian slipware sherd 4 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, hand-painted blue on white 4 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, white glaze 6 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, glaze missing 1 Possible Border ware, buff-bodied earthenware rim sherd, occasional yellow lead glaze, estimated 4.5 inch diameter vessel 1 Possible Border ware, buff-bodied earthenware sherd, greenish-yellow grazed on one side 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherd, reddish brown lead glaze 2 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherds, light brown lead glazed on one side 3 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherds, no glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, North Devon-like glaze on one side 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste with brown mottled lead glaze, glaze similar to London Post-Medieval 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, reddish wash 1 UID coarse earthenware handle sherd, no glaze, bright red paste 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, no glaze, bright red paste 1 UID coarse earthenware flatware sherd, rim has brown lead glaze, base has red wash 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste, slightly sandy 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, orange paste, yellow/brown lead glaze, burned 4 UID coarse earthenware sherds, UID glaze, burned 3 UID coarse earthenware sherds, no glaze, burned 1 Mixed Red and buff clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, rouletted and stamped, Early Colonial, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 Mixed Red and buff clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, molded in Vine and Flower motif, dutch, Early Colonial, 8/64 inch bore diameter 3 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 1-8/64, 2-9/64 inch bore diameter 3 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 White clay tobacco pipe heel fragment, round shaped heel 2 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, rouletted 4 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated 2 Colorless glass, UID form, fine 5 UID colorless bottle glass, heavy patina 1 Cupric and ferrous 'tack', possibly for leather or upholstery, diamond shaped cupric face with ferrous back 1 Cupric and ferrous spur fragment 7 Lead shot: 2-0.4 inch diameter, 1-.34 inch diameter, 2-.295 inch diameter, 2-deformed 1 Cupric sheet/plate, thick, 2.3 x 1.4 x .135 inch, 22.0 grams 4 Cupric sheet fragments, thin 1 Cupric slag or waster, possible sprue hole marks 3 Non-ferrous, likely brass/cupric tack heads, possibly for furniture 34 Iron hand-wrought nails: 1-2.75 inch, 4-2.25 inch, 5-2.0 inch 10-1.75 inch, 7-1.5 inch, 6-1.25 inch, 1-1.0 inch 41 Iron hand-wrought nail heads with partial shafts 6 Iron hand-wrought headless nails: 1-2.75 inch, 1-2.5 inch, 1-2.25 inch, 1-2.0 </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
357 (Cont.)		<p> inch, 1-1.75 inch, 1-1.5 inch 2 Iron hand-wrought nail shafts with 'L' heads 1 Iron hand-wrought nail shafts with 'T' head 2 Iron hand-wrought nail shafts, headless 1 Iron hand-wrought nail shaft, spatulated tip 19 Iron hand-wrought nail shafts 2 UID square nail shafts with UID heads 1 UID nail shaft 1 Iron hand-wrought tang, possibly for a knife 1 Iron hand-wrought object with squar shank, flattened at one end, does not flare out 3 Ferrous sheet fragments, thin 12 UID ferrous fragments, 11.0 grams 5 Gray European gun flint flakes 3 Brown European gun flint flakes 1 Plastic cigarette filter 10 Charcoal, <1.0 gram 1 Fish scale, <1.0 gram 1 Pig tooth, possible pre-molar, <1.0 gram 1 Tooth, possibly deer, <1.0 gram 4 UID teeth, 0.4 gram 1 Bird bone, <1.0 gram 1 Fish vertebra, <1.0 gram 79 UID bone, 37.0 grams 20 UID bone, burned, 6.9 grams 9 UID bone, burned, calcified, 3.9 grams 1 UID bone, burned, calcified, blue/green residue, 1.0 grams 2465 Red brick fragments, 1682.0 grams 105 Daub fragments, 71.0 grams 8960 Oyster shell fragments (estimated), 9235.0 grams (DISCARDED) 1 Clam shell fragment, 0.3 gram 2 Periwinkle shell fragments, 2.6 grams </p>
358	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Stratum A	<p> 2 Accokeek cord-marked sherds 1 Mockley sand and shell-tempered, cord-marked sherds 1 Mockley sherd, UID surface treatment 1 Townsend series fabric-impressed sherd 1 Townsend series plain rim sherd 3 Townsend series plain body sherds 2 Townsend series sherds, UID surface treatment 5 UID sand and grit temper sherds, , UID surface treatment 4 UID shell-tempered sherds, UID surface treatment 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment punctate decorated 2 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, punctate decorated 9 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated 5 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated 2 Quartz flakes, unifacially retouched 1 Quartzite flake, unifacially retouched 2 Quartz primary flakes 1 Quartzite primary flake 1 Chert secondary flake 3 Quartz secondary flakes 3 Chert tertiary flakes 2 Jasper tertiary flakes 16 Quartz tertiary flakes 5 Quartzite tertiary flakes 2 Rhyolite tertiary flakes 3 Quartz primary shatter 2 Quartz secondary shatter 2 Quartzite secondary shatter </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
358 (Cont.)		3 Quartz tertiary shatter 12 Chert FCR, 232.5 grams 1 Quartz FCR, 10.3 grams 21 Quartzite FCR, 1130.0 grams 1 Sandstone FCR, 5.4 grams 1 Rhenish brown stoneware sherd 1 Rhenish brown stone spall 2 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, hand-painted blue stripe on white 3 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, hand-painted blue stripe on white 2 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, lead-backed, hand-painted blue on white 2 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, lead-backed 5 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, glaze missing 2 Possible Jamestown potter spalls, buff-orange paste, clear lead glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, orange paste, yellow lead glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, red paste, one side yellow lead glaze, one side unglazed 3 UID coarse earthenware sherds, black paste, unglazed, one specimen sooted 1 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable 3 UID color bottle glass fragments, 100% patina 1 Yellow/Green bottle glass fragment 12 Gray European gun flint flakes 1 Lead clump, 9.0 grams 1 Cupric fragment 1 Iron rectangular bar/strip, possible handle 2 Iron strip fragments 1 Iron square with depression and hole 21 Iron tube fragment 26 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-.07 inch, 1-1.0 inch, 8-1.2 inch, 1-1.3 inch, 1-1.4 inch, 4-1.5 inch, 3-1.7 inch, 4-1.8 inch, 1-2.3 inch, 1-2.5 inch, 1-3.5 inch 2 Iron hand-wrought nails, headless, 1-2.0 inch, 1-1.5 inch 6 Iron hand wrought nails, UID head, 1-1.0 inch, 1-1.2 inch, 1-1.4 inch, 2-1.8 inch, 1-2.0 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought clinched nail 24 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments, with wrought heads 41 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 5 Iron UID square nail fragments with UID heads 7 Iron UID square nail shafts 4 UID iron fragments 4050 Red brick fragments (estimated), 2675.0 grams 21 Daub fragments, 18.6 grams 32 Charcoal fragments, 4.3 grams 20200 Oyster shell fragments, 6055.0 grams (DISCARDED) 2 Fish scales, <1.0 gram 3 Mammal teeth fragments, 2.3 grams 135 Mammal bone fragments, 51.0 grams
359	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum B	1 Quartz secondary flake 1 Lead fragment folded, originally diamond shaped, possible flint holder. 0.3 gram 2 UID ferrous fragments, 0.8 gram 1 Iron hand-wrought nail shft 40 Red brick, hand-made, 32.0 grams 8 Daub, 4.0 grams 2 Charcoal fragments, 0.2 grams 83 Oyster shell fragments, 43.0 grams
360	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum C	1 Townsend series sherd, UID surface treatment 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, large bore 1 Quartz primary flake 2 Quartz secondary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
360 (Cont.)		4 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated 2 Terra cotta tobacco bowl stem fragments, undecorated 2 London Post-Medieval coarse earthenware sherds-mend 1 Jamestown Potter coarse earthenware spall 1 Possible North Devon coarse earthenware sherd, pinkish-orange paste with reduced dark gray core, yellowish brown lead glaze interior, mica and ochre inclusions 1 UID coarse earthenware, brown paste, clear lead glaze, ochre inclusions 1 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 2 Light green tinted flat glass fragments, moderate patina 6 Green tinted bottle glass fragments, heavy patina 1 UID color, UID form glass fragment, heavy patina 1 Blue European gun flint, worked 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought rose head, annealed, 2.0 inches 8 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.4 inch, 1-1.6 inch, 1-1.7 inch, 1-1.9 inch, 1-2.2 inch, 1-2.3 inch, 1-2.7 inch, 1-2.8 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought head, spatulated tip, tip broken 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with spatulated tip, head missing 24 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 15 Iron hand-wrought nails fragments 1 UID square nail fragment with UID head 4 UID square nail fragments 7 UID ferrous fragments, 3.0 grams 887 Red handmade brick fragments, 1195.0 grams 9 Pinkish yellow handmade brick fragments, 9.0 grams 85 Daub fragments, 121.0 grams 185 Charcoal fragments, 19.0 grams 1 Clam shell fragment, 8.0 grams 1 Possible bone comb tooth, polished surface, comes to smooth curving point, 0.2 gram 1 Fish scale, <1.0 gram 3 Fish long bones, 3.0 grams 60 UID bone fragments, 24.0 grams 18 UID bone fragments, burned, 10.0 grams 12 UID bone fragments, burned, calcified, 5.0 grams 1033 Oyster shell fragments, 1315.0 grams
361	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum D	1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment 46 Red hand-made brick fragments, 497.0 grams 1 Daub fragment, 4.0 grams 4 UID bone fragments, 11.0 grams 2 UID bone fragments, burned, <1.0 grams 3 UID bone fragments, burned, calcified, <1.0 grams 42 Oyster shell fragments, 108.0 grams
362	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum E	ENTIRE STRATUM RETAINED AS SOIL SAMPLE
363	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum F	5 UID shell-tempered pottery spalls 1 Quartz secondary flake 1 Quartz tertiary flake 1 Quartz FCR, 17.0 grams 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, ash coated exterior, interior trace 1 Rhenish brown stoneware spall 2 London Post-Medieval redware sherds, multiple stacked incised lines 1 Tin-glazed earthenware, buff, soft paste 1 Brown European gun flint flake 1 Brown European gun flint secondary flake 1 Gray European gun flint secondary shatter 3 Iron hand-wrought nails with rose heads: 1-3.0 inch, 1-2.4 inch, 1-1.8 inch

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
363 (Cont.)		(fire hardened) 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with rectangular head, 2.5 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with square head 3 Iron handwrought nail fragments with rectangular heads 3 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with UID heads 7 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with common heads 2 Iron hand-wrought headless nail fragments 24 Iron hand-wrought nail shafts 6 UID ferrous fragments 66 Red handmade brick fragments, 1162.0 grams 342 charcoal fragments, 46.0 grams 1 Pig jaw bone with teeth, 24.0 grams 3 Teeth, <1.0 gram 1 Fish vertebra, <1.0 gram 2 Fish scales, <1.0 grams 1 UID vertebrae, 34.0 grams 1 UID rib, 13.0 grams 90 bone fragments, 108.0 grams 10 UID bone, burned, 3.0 grams 5 UID bone, burned, calcified, 1.0 gram 1086 Oyster shell fragments, 1820.0 grams
364	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum G	2 Potomac Creek sherds, sooted interior, smoothed exterior 1 Terra cotta tobacco pie stem fragment, undecorated 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentate impressed decoration 1 Quartz secondary shatter 1 Quartzite FCR, 106.8 grams 1 Possible North Devon slipware rim sherd 1 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 Pale green bottle glass, 20% patinated. 7 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.3 inch, 3-1.7 inch, 1-1.8 inch, 1-2.3 inch, 1-2.5 inch 4 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 8 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 3 UID square nail fragments 2940 (estimated) Red hand-made brick fragments, 1305.0 grams 916 Charcoal fragments, 113.1 grams 1 Charcoal carbon sample, 15.0 grams (in foil) 818 Oyster shell fragments 1010.0 grams 2 Drum fish bone fragments, 4.6 grams 5 Fish scales, 0.1 grams 1 Fist bone fragment, <0.1 grams 3 Mammal teeth fragments, 1.5 grams 73 Mamal bone fragments, 138.7 grams
365	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum H	1 UID shell-tempered pottery spall, buff to gray paste, UID surface treatment 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with common head, 1.7 inch 125 Red handmade brick fragments, 468.0 grams 31 Charcoal fragments, 1.0 gram 52 Oyster shell fragments, 86.0 grams 3 UID bone fragments, <1.0 gram 1 UID rib bone, 20.0 grams 1 Fish scale, <1.0 grams
366	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum I	1 Mockley rim sherd 1 UID pottery sherd, no temper, thin body, brownish gray paste with occasional ochre inclusions, possibly Camden 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe fragment 2 Colorless window glass, apparently cut on has slit other beveled 1 UID color bottle glass, heavy patina 1 Lead shot, 0.338 inch diameter, 3.0 grams

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
366 (Cont.)		1 Iron hand-wrought nail with rose head, clinched 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with common head, spatulated tip, fire hardened, 2.2 inches 2 Iron hand-wrought nails with common heads, spatulated tips, 1-4.0 inch, 1-2.4 inch 2 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments, rectangular heads 2 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments, common heads 5 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 685 Red hand-made brick fragments, 1667.0 grams 133 Charcoal fragments, 17.0 grams 427 Oyster shell fragments, 762.0 grams 7 UID bone, burned 1 UID bone, burned, calcified, <1.0 gram 4 Fish bones (including one rib), <1.0 gram 1 Fish scale, <1.0 gram 16 UID bone fragments, 31.0 grams 1 Fossil rock, <1.0 gram
367	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum J	ENTIRE STRATUM KEPT AS SOIL SAMPLE
368	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum K	2 Mockley sherds, UID surface treatment 1 Quartz FCR, 53.0 grams 1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, hand-painted, blue stripe on white, approximately 4.5 inch diameter vessel 1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall, hand-painted, blue leaves on white 1 Essex Fine redware base sherd, clear lead glaze 1 Essex Fine redware body sherd, clear lead glaze 1 Possible Essex Fine redware sherd, one side clear lead glaze, other side unglazed 2 UID color case bottle glass fragments, 100% patina 2 Pale green flat glass fragments, burned crazed, mend 1 Brown European gun flint fragment 2 Gray European gun flint fragments 6 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.2 inch, 1-1.5 inch, 1-1.7 inch, 2-1.8 inch, 1-2.2 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought clinched nail with wrought head 2 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 Iron hand-wrought headless nail, 2.3 inches 5 Iron hand-wrought nails with UID heads: 1-0.8 inch, 1-1.3 inch, 1-2.5 inch, 2-2.7 inch 12 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 7 UID square nail fragments with UID heads 4 UID square nail shaft fragments 2 UID nails with UID heads: 1-2.0 inch, 1-1.2 inch 4 UID nail fragments 2 UID iron objects 5 UID iron strip fragments 10 UID iron fragments 1 Red hand-made brick bat 3.5 x 2.5 inches 805 Red hand-made brick fragments, 1052.0 grams 5 Mortar fragments, 15.6 grams 875 Charcoal fragments 2210 (estimated) Oyster shell fragments, 2520.0 grams 4 Fish scale <0.1 grams 5 Fish bone fragments, 0.8 grams 1 Mammal tooth fragment, 0.1 grams 81 Mammal bone fragments, 57.0 grams

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
369	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum L	ENTIRE STRATUM KEPT AS SOIL SAMPLE
370	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum M	1 Possible Townsend series sherd, shell-tempered, UID surface treatment 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment 3 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 1 Quartz primary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 Quartz primary shatter 1 Quartz secondary shatter 2 Quartzite FCR, 79.0 grams 1 Chert FCR, 83.0 grams 1 Tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd, burned 1 UID color bottle glass, heavy patina 4 Probable light green curved glass fragments, heavy patina 2 UID color case bottle glass, heavy patina 2 UID color curved glass, heavy patina 2 Gray European gun flint flakes, worked 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought rose head, 2.1 inches 5 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought head, 1-1.3 inch, 2-2.0 inch, 1-2.4 inch, 1-3.2 inch 4 Iron hand-wrought tacks with wrought heads, 1-0.8 inch, 1-0.9 inch, 2-1.2 inch 1 Iron hand wrought nail with spatulated tip, head missing 17 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 14 Iron hand-wrought fragments 2 UID square nail fragments with UID square heads 7 UID square nail fragments 60 Red hand-made brick fragments, 168.0 grams 308 Daub fragments, 636.0 grams 488 Charcoal fragments, 168.0 grams 1105 Oyster shell fragments, 1940.0 grams 33 Fish scales, 2.0 grams 7 Fish bones, 2.0 grams 1 UID mammal carpal or tarsal bone, 0.2 grams 1 UID young mammal bone, epiphysis, probably end of long bone, 2.0 grams 1 UID mammal femur fragment, proximal end, 8.0 grams 1 UID bone fragment, calcified, 0.2 gram 2 UID burned bone fragments, 0.4 gram 64 UID bone fragments, 55.0 grams
371	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum N	ENTIRE STRATUM KEPT AS SOIL SAMPLE
372	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum P	ENTIRE STRATUM KEPT AS SOIL SAMPLE
373	N15245-15250 E10410-10415 Stratum A	14 Accokeek cord-marked pottery sherds 1 Accokeek pottery sherd, UID surface treatment 2 Mockley net-impressed pottery rim sherds, slight flare, mend 5 Mockley net-impressed pottery sherds 4 Mockley pottery sherds, UID surface treatment 1 Townsend series cord-marked pottery sherd 1 Townsend series plain pottery sherd 3 Townsend series pottery sherds, UID surface treatment 1 Potomac Creek plain pottery sherd 2 Possible Yeocomico plain pottery sherds 1 UID pottery sherd, very little sand temper, burned, possible Camden

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
373 (Cont.)		<p>1 UID pottery sherd, grit-tempered, brown paste</p> <p>1 UID pottery spall, grit-tempered, black paste</p> <p>30 UID pottery sherds, shell-tempered, buff to brown to black paste, UID surface treatment</p> <p>1 Quartz biface, possibly triangular point fragment</p> <p>1 Quartzite biface fragment</p> <p>1 Quartz chunk, bifacially retouched</p> <p>1 Quartz tertiary flake, possibly utilized</p> <p>1 Quartz core, 60% cortex</p> <p>1 Quartz hammerstone</p> <p>1 Flat, dressed stone, possible drilled hole on broken end</p> <p>1 Quartzite primary flake</p> <p>3 Chert primary flake</p> <p>1 Rhyolite primary flake</p> <p>4 Quartz secondary flakes</p> <p>4 Quartzite secondary flakes</p> <p>4 Chert secondary flakes</p> <p>1 Rhyolite secondary flake</p> <p>10 Quartz tertiary flakes</p> <p>3 Quartzite tertiary flakes</p> <p>8 Rhyolite tertiary flakes</p> <p>5 Quartz primary shatter</p> <p>1 Quartzite primary shatter</p> <p>4 Chert primary shatter</p> <p>8 Quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>3 Quartzite secondary shatter</p> <p>8 Chert secondary shatter</p> <p>1 Quartz tertiary shatter</p> <p>4 Quartzite tertiary shatter</p> <p>2 Chert tertiary shatter</p> <p>3 Quartz FCR, 37.0 grams</p> <p>22 Quartzite FCR, 422.0 grams</p> <p>12 Chert FCR, 37.0 grams</p> <p>7 Sandstone FCR, 244.0 grams</p> <p>9 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, sooted interior, undecorated, all mend</p> <p>1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl, punctate and dentate decorated, white residue in impressions.</p> <p>2 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl rim fragments, one has incised line parallel to rim, other has dentate design</p> <p>5 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated</p> <p>1 Chinese export porcelain, hand-painted exterior blue stars or birds on thin white paste, interior blue line, possible Wan Li</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown stoneware basal sherd, 2.5 inch diameter, base glazed and flared</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown stoneware rim sherd black interior, small opening, 1.5-2.0 inches</p> <p>6 Rhenish brown stoneware sherds</p> <p>9 Rhenish brown stoneware spalls</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown stoneware sherd, cordoned exterior, throw marks visible interior, UID form, possible tankard</p> <p>1 Rhenish brown stoneware sherd, interior combed</p> <p>2 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, hand-painted blue on white</p> <p>1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, hand-painted blue on white</p> <p>1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall, hand-painted blue on white</p> <p>4 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls</p> <p>19 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, burned</p> <p>10 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, glaze missing</p> <p>3 North Italian slipware sherds</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
373 (Cont.)		<p> 2 North Italian slipware rim sherds 2 North Italian slipware spalls 4 North Devon Fine Gravel-Tempered coarse earthenware sherds, greenish glaze on one side 4 North Devon Fine Gravel-Tempered coarse earthenware spalls 1 with green glaze, two appear to have burned glaze, 1 no glaze 1 Essex Fine redware sherd, brown lead glaze interior, dark red exterior wash 1 London Post-Medieval black ware sherd 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd chalky orange paste, manganese mottled glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds over-fired, black paste, no glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, buff chalky paste gold glaze interior 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, (same as above) 3 UID coarse earthenware spalls, buff and pink paste, medium wash on back with dots or remnant of glaze 4 UID coarse earthenware spalls, slightly chalky paste with pink wash on back 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, chalky orange paste, very occasional white inclusions 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, light pink paste with red ochre inclusions 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, hard red paste, greenish brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, darkd gray sandy paste, dark green/brown lead glaze. 1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, same as above 1 UID coarse earthenware body spall, clear lead glaze, light gray paste 1 White clay tobacco pipe, 9/64 inch diameter 2 White clay tobacco pipes, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 Light olive green free-blown bottle glass neck and lip fragment, thin body flared lip, possible medicine vial or wine, patinated 1 Light olive green bottle glass fragment, possible neck, patinated 1 Brass lozenge shaped tack, convex, undecorated 1 Button, large, white metal composite iron shank, 1.2 inch diameter 1 Brass coin weight, possibly from James I (1603-1625) or Charles I (1625-1649), 12.2 grams, 188.27 grains 1 Brown European flint chunk, large with cortex 2 Brown European gun flint flakes 2 Gray European gun flint flakes 3 Iron sheet fragments, ment to one sheet with hole 1 Iron rod fragment, 2.8 inches long, .242 inches diameter 1 UID copper fragment 1 Lead clump, 1.9 grams 1 Iron hand-wrought clinched nail with rose head 4 Iron hand-wrought nails with rose heads: 1-2.4 inch, 1-1.7 inch, 2-2.0 inches 5 Iron hand-wrought nails with common heads: 3-1.9 inch, 1-1.6 inch, 1-1.3 inch 4 Iron hand-wrought nails with rectangular heads: 1-2.7 inch, 1-2.1 inch, 1-2.0 inch, 1-1.3 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with square head, 1.3 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with UID head, approximately 1.4 inch 1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with square head 1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with rectangular head 1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with 'T' head 18 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with common heads 9 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with UID heads 17 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 3 Iron hand-wrought headless nail fragments 3 Iron hand-wrought tacks with common heads: 2-0.7 inch, 1-0.6 inch 3000 (estimated) Red hand-made brick fragments, 1910.0 grams 64 Daub fragments, 61.0 grams 4 Charcoal fragments, 1.0 gram 21540 (estimated) Oyster shell fragments, 1165.0 grams (DISCARDED) </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
373 (Cont.)		1 Snail shell, <1.0 gram 11 UID bone, burned, calcified, 0.9 gram 8 UID bone, burned, 0.4 gram 130 UID bone, 57.5 grams 2 UID teeth fragments, 4.0 grams
374	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum R	1 UID buff-pasted earthenware spall, unglazed 4 UID color bottle glass, possibly case bottle, heavy patina 3 UID color flat glass, heavy patina 3 Cupric items, rounded, likely cast, possible candle stick holder 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought head, 2.8 inches 6 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 1 UID iron nail with UID head 1 Red hand-made brick bat, 4.2 x 2.3 inches, 650.0 grams 1 Red hand-made brick bat, 4.0 x 2.2 inches, 1430.0 grams 70 Red hand-made brick fragments, 186.6 grams 200 Charcoal fragments, 19.7 grams 206 Oyster shell fragments, 356.4 grams 26 Fish scales, 1.0 gram 32 Mammal bone fragments, 39.7 grams
375	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum S	ENTIRE STRATUM KEPT AS SOIL SAMPLE
376	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum T	2 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 2 Jamestown potter-like spalls, buff-bodied, mica and ochre inclusions 3 UID color case bottle glass, heavy patina 1 Gray European gun flint secondary flake, utilized 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought head and spatulated tip, 2.1 inches 2 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads, 1-2.0 inches, 1-2.6 inches 4 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 3 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 57 Red hand-made brick fragments, 46.0 grams 61 Daub fragments, 210.0 grams 46 Charcoal fragments, 5.0 grams 401 Oyster shell fragments, 454.0 grams 1 Fish long bone fragment, 0.4 gram 1 Fish vertebra, 0.5 gram 1 Fish scale, <0.1 gram 1 Cow vertebra, juvenile, epiphyses have not fused, 22.0 grams 11 UID bone fragments, 10.0 grams
377	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum W	2 UID color glass, possibly case bottle, heavy patina 1 Iron hand-wrought headless nail, 2.2 inches 1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with wrought head 19 Red hand-made brick fragments, 38.1 grams 10 Charcoal fragments, 0.3 gram 57 Oyster shell fragments, 78.6 grams 1 Mammal bone fragment, 0.4 gram
378	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum Y	1 Mockley net-impressed body sherd 1 Mockley sherd, UID surface treatment 1 UID pottery sherd, shell-tempered, UID surface treatment 1 UID pottery sherd, sand-tempered, UID surface treatment 1 Quartzite possible hammerstone, 329.0 grams 1 Royal blue free-blown table glass decoration element 3 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 4 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 51 Red hand-made brick fragments, 666.0 grams 75 Daub fragments, 142.0 grams 28 Charcoal fragments, 2.0 grams 60 Oyster shell fragments, 131.0 grams

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
378 (Cont.)		3 UID bone fragments, burned, calcified, 2.0 grams 11 UID bone fragments, 5.0 grams
379	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum Z	1 Quartzite FCR, 420.0 grams 2 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 1 Iron UID square nail with UID head, 2.8 inches 28 Red hand-made brick fragments, 62.5 grams 9 Charcoal fragments, 1.6 gram 57 Oyster shell fragments, 240.4 grams 3 Fish scales, 0.2 gram 7 Mammal bone fragments, 9.3 grams
380	N15275-15280 E10400-10405 Fea. 47071 Stratum AA	1 Possible Accokeek net-impressed potter sherd, grit-tempered 2 Iron UID nail fragments with UID heads 24 Red hand-made brick fragments, 95.1 grams 60 Oyster shell fragments, 75.2 grams 1 Charcoal fragments, 0.1 gram 3 Fish scales, 0.1 gram 3 Mammal bone fragments, 0.6 gram
381	N15270-15275 E10395-10400 Stratum A	1 Accokeek cord-marked sherd 2 Accokeek sherd, UID surface treatment 2 UID cord-marked pottery sherds, large grit/quartz temper, possibly Accokeek or Prince George 3 Mockley cord-marked pottery sherds 1 Mockley net-impressed pottery sherds 1 Mockley pottery sherd, UID surface treatment 1 Townsend series cord-marked pottery sherd 1 Townsend series fabric-impressed pottery sherd 2 Townsend series plain pottery sherds 2 Townsend series pottery sherds, UID surface treatment 1 Potomac Creek pottery sherd, smoothed exterior, sooted interior 1 Yeocomico Plain pottery rim sherd 2 Yeocomico Plain pottery sherds 2 UID pottery sherds, sand/grit temper, UID surface treatment 7 UID pottery sherds, shell-tempered, UID surface treatment 1 UID pottery sherd shell/sand temper, UID surface treatment 3 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, dentate impressed 1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, undecorated 15 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated 1 Quartz core, 122.9 grams 1 Quartzite chunk, bifacially retouched 5 Quartz primary flakes 2 Chert secondary flakes 10 Quartz secondary flakes 1 Rhyolite secondary flakes 2 Chert tertiary flakes 7 Quartz tertiary flakes 6 Quartzite tertiary flakes 5 Rhyolite tertiary flakes 4 Quartz primary shatter 6 Quartz secondary shatter 4 Quartz tertiary shatter 19 Chert FCR, 33.2 grams 2 Quartz FCR, 9.0 grams 18 Quartzite FCR, 703.0 grams 2 Sandstone FCR, 3.4 grams 1 Porcelain sherd, hand-painted, blue on white, Kraak 1 Porcelain, rim sherd, scalloped or Rococo, hand-painted blue on white, possible Wan Li 4 Rhenish brown stoneware sherds 1 Rhenish brown stoneware spall

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
381 (Cont.)		<p> 1 Rhenish blue stoneware spall 1 Tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd, hand-painted blue on white 2 Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, hand-painted blue on white 1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, hand-painted blue on white 1 Tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd, one side unglazed 1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, salmon paste 1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall, lead-backed 3 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls 1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, burned 1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall, burned 5 Tin-glazed earthenware spalls, glass missing 4 North Italian slipware sherd 1 North Italian slipware sherd, one side unglazed 1 North Italian slipware sherd, burned 1 Essex Post-Medieval blackware sherd 1 Essex Post-Medieval Fine redware sherd 1 London Post-Medieval redware sherd 3 Possible Jamestown potter spalls, clear lead glaze 3 Possible Jamestown potter spalls, brownish wash 7 Possible Jamestown potter spalls, unglazed 5 North Devon Fine slipware sherds, possible jar or pipkin, approximately 4.5 inch diameter, mend 3 North Devon Fine slipware spalls 2 Possible North Devon Fine spalls, unglazed 1 Possible North Devon Fine sherds, one side yellow glaze, other side unglazed 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherd, one side clear lead glaze, one side unglazed 3 UID buff-bodied earthenware spalls, unglazed 6 UID buff to orange-bodied earthenware spalls, orange/brown mottled lead glaze 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware spall, one side with brown wash 4 UID buff to orange-bodied earthenware spalls 2 UID buff pasted earthenware spalls with brown wash 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste, one side clear lead glazed, other side red wash 1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, red pasted, clear lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red paste, burned green glaze one side, other side unglazed 1 UID coarse earthenware, gray pasted, over-fired, sooted or burned glaze 4 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragments: 1-7/64, 3-8/64 4 White clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 1 White clay tobacco pipe heel fragment 1 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, rouletted 2 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 1 Glass trade bead, drawn composite, tubular, white and red on green 1 Glass trade bead, simple, spherical, robin's egg blue 7 UID color glass, possibly case bottle, heavy patina 1 Colorless flat glass fragment 1 Very pale green flat glass fragment 8 Gray European gun flint flakes 4 Lead shot: 1-0.26 inch diameter, 2.3 grams; 1-0.27 inch diameter, 2.7 grams, 1-1.27 inch diameter, 2.0 grams, 1-0.32 inch diameter, 2.9 grams 1 Cupric object, flat 1 Cupric clasp, etched with 'willow-like design' trees with ball leaves, possible sword belt clasp 1 Iron hand-wrought knife fragment, complete square tang, partial blade 1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought head and spatulated tip, 2.5 inches 27 Iron hand-wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-0.9 inch, 2-1.0 inch, 1-1.2 inch, 1-1.3 inch, 3-1.4 inch, 3-1.5 inch, 4-1.7 inch, 5-1.8 inch, 2-2.0 inches, 1- </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
381 (Cont.)		<p>2.1 inches, 2-2.4 inches, 1-2.6 inches, 1-2.7 inches</p> <p>20 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments, with wrought heads</p> <p>6 Iron hand-wrought headless nails: 1-1.2 inch, 1-1.5 inch, 1-1.7 inch 2-1.9 inch, 1-2.0 inches, 1-2.5 inches</p> <p>8 Iron hand-wrought nails with UID heads: 1-0.8 inch, 1-1.1 inch, 1-1.5 inch, 2-1.7 inch, 2-1.8 inch, 1-2.0 inches</p> <p>2 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>27 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments</p> <p>9 Iron UID square nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>4 Iron UID square nail fragments</p> <p>3 Iron UID nail fragments</p> <p>7 Iron UID flat fragments</p> <p>10 Iron UID objects</p> <p>4107 (estimated) Red hand-made brick fragments, 2281.0 grams</p> <p>55 Daub fragments, 28.9 grams</p> <p>90 Charcoal fragments, 12.9 grams</p> <p>4 Fish scales, 0.2 gram</p> <p>4 Fish bone fragments, 0.7 gram</p> <p>2 Drum fish jaw fragments, 2.0 grams</p> <p>23290 (estimated) Oyster shell fragments, 10305.0 grams</p> <p>1 Possible fish tooth, <0.1 gram</p> <p>240 Mammal bone fragments, 111.0 grams</p> <p>3 Mammal teeth fragments, 1.2 gram</p>
382	N15315-15320 E10395-10400 Stratum A	<p>1 Accokeek cord-marked pottery sherd</p> <p>1 Mockley pottery sherd, UID surface treatment</p> <p>3 Townsend plain pottery sherds</p> <p>1 UID pottery sherd, sand and grit temper</p> <p>1 Chert drill or possible Piscataway point</p> <p>1 Quartz projectile point, possibly reworked</p> <p>1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentate impressed</p> <p>1 Terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated</p> <p>1 Quartzite primary flake, bifacially worked, probably utilized</p> <p>1 Quartz secondary flake, bifacially worked</p> <p>1 Quartzite tertiary shatter, bifacial edge, possibly utilized</p> <p>1 Chert tertiary flake, possibly bifacial retouching</p> <p>2 Quartz core fragments</p> <p>1 Quartzite core fragment or tested cobble</p> <p>1 Quartzite hammerstone, 331.0 grams</p> <p>1 Quartz primary flake</p> <p>11 Quartzite primary flakes</p> <p>6 Quartz secondary flakes</p> <p>1 Quartzite secondary flake</p> <p>1 Chert secondary flake</p> <p>2 Chert tertiary flakes</p> <p>3 Quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>1 Quartzite secondary shatter</p> <p>10 Quartzite FCR, 609.0 grams</p> <p>8 Chert FCR, 16.0 grams</p> <p>1 Tin-glazed earthenware spall, no glaze</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware handle sherd, dark orange paste, brown mottled lead glaze, possibly London Post-Medieval redware</p> <p>1 White clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, bulbous bowl, rouletted</p> <p>1 Honey brown European gun flint secondary flake</p> <p>1 Metallic rim sherd, 5.5 inch diameter (estimated), metal folded to form rim, possible bowl or helmet</p> <p>1 Lead shot, 0.34 inch diameter, 2.0 grams</p> <p>3 Iron UID flat objects</p> <p>1 Iron hand-wrought nail with wrought head, 2.3 inch</p> <p>1 Iron hand-wrought nail fragment with wrought rose head</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
382 (Cont.)		4 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments with wrought head 4 Iron hand-wrought nail fragments 2 Ferrous UID objects 124 Red hand-made brick fragments, 183.0 grams 8 Daub fragments, 4.0 grams 5 UID bone fragments, probably mammal, 1.0 gram 911 Oyster shell fragments, 805.0 grams
383	N15271.03 E10403.29 14.95 feet ASL Surface of Fea. 47071 outside excavated area	1 Tin-glazed earthenware sherd, hand painted horizontal and diagonal blue lines on white, grayish glaze interior, possibly burned
384	N15270-15275 E10350-10355 Surface of Grave	1 Wood sample from suspected grave marker, softwood, suggestive of hard pine (i.e. Southern Yellow Pine or Spruce), specimen stored in MAC-LAB conservation refrigerator in 10% PEG solution

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
143	N14805-10210 E10210-10215 Stratum A	1 bifacially retouched quartz chunk 1 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment 2 terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments 3 quartz secondary flakes 1 chert secondary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert tertiary flake, heat treated 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 278.0 grams 2 English brown stoneware body sherds, molded (engine- turned) 2 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherds, undecorated 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware basal sherd, thick bodied 1 English brown stoneware body sherd; drab paste and clay 1 English brown stoneware rim sherd, undecorated; possible bowl form 2 North Devon slipware rim sherds, hollowware; exterior glaze; refit 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd, red paste, dark brown lead glaze 1 Jackfield-type body sherd 2 tin-glazed earthenware body sherds, undecorated 3 Buckley-like body sherds with brown mottled lead glaze 1 Buckley-like body sherd, glaze missing 3 Staffordshire-like buff body sherds, 1 basal sherd; dark brown lead glaze (no slip) 2 manganese-mottled coarse earthenware body sherds 1 unidentified buff body sherd, thick; red slip with clear (brown) lead glaze 1 unidentified buff bodied rim sherd in bowl form; clear (yellow) lead glaze; possible burned Staffordshire sherd 2 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherds; red paste, brown lead glaze (1 chalky, 1 sandy) 4 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherds; orange-red paste, clear (light brown) lead glaze 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd; red paste, exterior brown lead glaze; possibly burned 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; rouletted or incised below rim 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, heel break, broad heel; 6/64" bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; heel break, broad heel, unmeasurable bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; heel fracture, no heel; 6/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; heel fracture, no heel; 7/64" bore

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
143 (Cont.)		<p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; heel fracture UNIDENTIFIED heel type; unmeasurable bore</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 5/64" bore</p> <p>5 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 6/64" bore</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 7/64" bore</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem; 8/64" bore</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe stems, unmeasurable bore</p> <p>9 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated</p> <p>1 brown bottle glass, blown-in-mold or machine, late 19th or 20th century</p> <p>3 dark green bottle glass, free blown colonial, patinated</p> <p>1 light green glass, non-flat; very fine, possible vial; Colonial</p> <p>1 aqua-tinted glass, non-flat; very fine, possible lamp globe, unidentified manufacture</p> <p>1 aqua-tinted flat glass; possible window glass, unidentified manufacture</p> <p>2 colorless, non-flat glass; unidentified manufacture</p> <p>1 colorless, non-flat glass; unidentified manufacture, possibly burned</p> <p>1 colorless glass, light patina; unidentified manufacture</p> <p>2 brown European tertiary flint flakes</p> <p>1 cupric thimble</p> <p>1 ferrous can base</p> <p>1 ferrous can top with triangular opening</p> <p>28 unidentified ferrous sheet metal fragments, possibly from above can fragments</p> <p>1 iron fence staple</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail with hand wrought rosehead; 1 3/4"</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail with hand wrought likely rosehead, spatulated tip; 1 3/4"</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail with hand wrought possible rosehead; 2"</p> <p>2 hand wrought nails with hand wrought unidentified heads; each 1"</p> <p>1 hand wrought nail with hand wrought unidentified head; possible furniture tack; 3/4"</p> <p>4 hand wrought nail fragments with likely hand wrought roseheads</p> <p>3 hand wrought nail fragments with hand wrought unidentified heads</p> <p>1 unidentified nail head, hand-headed</p> <p>1 unidentified nail head, unidentified head</p> <p>4 hand wrought nail shaft fragments with missing heads</p> <p>6 unidentified square nails</p> <p>2 unidentified nail fragments</p> <p>1 unidentified ferrous metal object – 2 joined balls</p> <p>13 unidentified ferrous metal fragments</p> <p>764 handmade red brick fragments; 805.0 grams</p> <p>9 glazed handmade red brick fragments; 39.0 grams</p> <p>17 daub fragments; 12.0 grams</p> <p>19 road asphalt fragments; 29.0 grams</p> <p>226 oyster shell fragments; 267.0 grams</p> <p>2 teeth, incisors, possibly pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>); < 1 grams</p> <p>1 tooth, pointy, likely pig pre-molar; < 1 grams</p> <p>3 unidentified tooth fragments; 1 grams</p> <p>3 unidentified tooth enamel fragments; <1 grams</p> <p>26 unidentified bone fragments, probably mammal; 10.0 grams</p> <p>2 unidentified bone fragments, likely burned – calcified; 2 grams</p>
144	N14805-14810 E10215-10220 Stratum A	<p>2 possible Townsend series plain prehistoric ceramic</p> <p>1 unidentified prehistoric ceramic</p> <p>1 quartz secondary flake</p> <p>1 quartzite secondary flake</p> <p>3 quartz tertiary flakes</p> <p>2 chert primary shatter</p> <p>2 quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>1 quartz tertiary shatter</p> <p>5 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock</p> <p>1 sandstone fire-cracked rock</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
144 (Cont.)		<p> 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock with nail corroded to it 3 Rhenish blue and gray molded stoneware body sherds 2 English brown stoneware body sherds, engine turned 1 Rhenish blue and gray base sherd, tan to pink interior wash; thick bodied 1 tin-glaze earthenware body sherd; blue hand painted decoration, white glaze on buff paste 1 tin-glaze earthenware spall; white glaze on buff paste 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds, yellow lead glaze 1 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware rim sherd, brown lead glaze 2 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware body sherds, brown lead glaze; Staffordshire-type paste 2 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware body sherds, light brown lead glaze interior 1 unidentified red-pasted, chalky body earthenware body sherd with interior brown lead glaze 2 unidentified red pasted chalky body earthenware body spalls with interior brown lead glaze 1 Buckley-like rim sherd with dull wash 2 unidentified greenish-brown lead glazed earthenware body spalls 2 unidentified body spalls, soft chalky orange pasted earthenware 1 unidentified red pasted body spall with interior brown lead glaze 2 unidentified red pasted, lead glazed interior and exterior body sherds 1 unidentified orange-bodied chalky pasted body sherd with interior brown wash and clear lead glaze; no exterior glaze 1 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware sherd with opaque brown interior lead glaze; base sherd 1 unidentified red pasted earthenware spall with brown lead glaze 1 unidentified orange pasted earthenware sherd with brown lead glaze interior and exterior 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem; 4/64" bore 3 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 5/64" bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 6/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem; 7/64" bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments 13 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragments with dentate decoration 3 aqua bottle glass body fragments 1 green bottle glass body fragment 1 green tinted bottle glass body fragment 6 light olive bottle glass body fragments 2 olive bottle glass body fragments 1 greenish bottle glass body fragment; crizzled surface, fracture towards base, bluish tint in it 1 green body glass body fragment with 10% patination 2 green bottle glass body fragments with 95% patination 2 bottle glass fragments with 100% patination; unidentified color 1 amber bottle glass body fragment 1 colorless glass body fragment 1 colorless glass rim fragment with possible applied crenulated rim treatment; tableware 1 European flint fragment 1 fire-cracked marble stone; 3 grams 1 UNIDENTIFIED ferrous corrosion blossom 3 UNIDENTIFIED flat iron fragments 30 wood fragments; 5 grams 591 handmade red brick fragments; 1570 grams 17 plaster fragments; 14 grams 1 daub fragment; <1 grams 1 glass slag; 1 grams 1 concrete and gravel chunk; 2 grams </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		23 asphalt fragments; 22 grams 165 oyster shell fragments; 165 grams 46 possible mammal bones; 32 grams 9 probable mammal tooth fragments; 6 grams
145	N14810-14815 E10205- 10210 Stratum A	1 unidentified grit tempered prehistoric ceramic; no surface treatment; pinkish-brown pasted body sherd 1 unidentified shell tempered prehistoric ceramic; no surface treatment; brown pasted body sherd 1 terra cotta pipe bowl rim fragment with dentate design 3 terra cotta pipe bowl fragments, plain 1 terra cotta pipe stem fragment, plain 1 possible terra cotta pipe stem fragment, plain 1 quartz tertiary spokeshave fragment, unifacially retouched 1 quartzite heat-affected hammerstone fragment 1 quartzite primary flake 1 chert primary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 4 chert secondary flakes 1 rhyolite secondary flake 4 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 4 chert tertiary flakes 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 quartz primary shatter 4 quartzite primary shatter 6 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 4 chert secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 2 chert tertiary shatter 2 quartz fire-cracked rocks; 3 grams 7 quartzite fire-cracked rocks; 244.8 grams 3 chert fire-cracked rocks; 10 grams 2 Rhenish blue and gray incised body sherds 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware molded body sherd 1 Rhenish gray stoneware molded body sherd with manganese accent glaze 1 English brown stoneware base sherd 1 19 th century gray stoneware bottle neck sherd, brown wash interior, clear salt glaze exterior 2 unidentified stoneware base sherds 1 red-pasted North Devon gravel-free slipware spall 1 North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware rim sherd 3 North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body sherds 8 North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body spalls 1 burned lead-glazed body spall, possible North Devon gravel-free slipware 3 Buckley-type body sherds with black lead glaze interior and exterior 4 Buckley-type body sherds with black lead glaze interior and no exterior glaze 2 Buckley-type body sherds with clear lead glaze interior and no exterior glaze 3 Buckley-type body spalls with black lead glaze interior 1 Buckley-type body spall 2 tin-glazed earthenware body spalls 1 tin-glazed earthenware body spall, no glaze left 1 buff-pasted earthenware body sherd, manganese mottled interior 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with combed design 3 Staffordshire slipware body sherds 1 Staffordshire slipware rim sherd 1 Jackfield footring sherd 1 yellowware body sherd 1 ironstone body sherd

145 (Cont.)

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
145 (Cont.)		<p>1 lead glazed, buff-pasted earthenware handle sherd with Staffordshire-type paste</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd with lead glaze accent on one surface</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware rim sherd with brown wash on one surface</p> <p>1 unidentified soft, chalky orange-pasted earthenware body sherd with lead-glazed interior</p> <p>1 unidentified soft, chalky red-pasted lead glazed interior earthenware body spall; thick bodied</p> <p>1 unidentified soft, chalky orange-pasted lead glazed interior earthenware body spall, thick bodied</p> <p>3 unidentified red-pasted, dark brown lead glazed earthenware body sherds; thin body</p> <p>6 unidentified orange-pasted, clear lead glazed earthenware body spalls</p> <p>4 unidentified orange-pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body spalls</p> <p>1 unidentified orange-pasted body spall, no surface preserved</p> <p>2 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware, molded body sherds with interior and exterior brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 unidentified clear lead glazed, orange-pasted earthenware sherd, possible handle fragment</p> <p>2 unidentified orange-pasted clear lead glazed earthenware body spall</p> <p>1 unidentified burned pink-pasted thin bodied earthenware sherd</p> <p>2 unidentified gray-pasted earthenware spalls, no glaze</p> <p>11 unidentified red-pasted earthenware body spalls, hard paste, no glaze</p> <p>6 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments with roulette design</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments with simple, single incised line around rim</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, mold made, with 2 simple roulette designs</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, molded manufacture, no decoration</p> <p>55 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, no decoration, probably mold manufacture</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, heeled; 4/64" bore</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, heeled; 6/64" bore</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, heeled, unmeasurable, no marks</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 4/64" bore</p> <p>13 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 5/64" bore</p> <p>13 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 6/64" bore</p> <p>5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 7/64" bore</p> <p>29 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undecorated, unmeasurable</p> <p>5 heavily patinated dark olive green bottle glass fragments, heat affected</p> <p>1 heavily patinated light green bottle glass fragment, heat affected</p> <p>5 dark olive green bottle glass fragments, heat affected</p> <p>2 heavily patinated thin curved glass fragments, unidentified color, possible bottle</p> <p>1 light green flat glass fragment; not modern</p> <p>9 dark olive green flat glass fragments; heat affected</p> <p>1 manganese/blue curved thin glass, possible bottle glass</p> <p>2 colorless curved thin glass body fragments; possible bottle</p> <p>5 colorless curved bottled glass body fragments</p> <p>1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; heat affected</p> <p>1 English flint secondary flake</p> <p>4 English flint tertiary flakes</p> <p>1 English flint tertiary flake with retouching</p> <p>1 lead bale seal with "XXX" (?) across front</p> <p>1 cupric button; 1 piece; no decoration</p> <p>1 cupric scrap metal, folded</p> <p>1 ferrous buckle</p> <p>19 whole wrought nails with wrought roseheads; 1 @ .8"; 10 @ 1.2"; 4 bent @ 1.5"; 3 @ 1.8"; 1 @ 3.124"</p> <p>5 whole wrought nails with wrought roseheads and spatulated tips; bent – 1.5",</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
145 (Cont.)		1.8", 2.1", 2.3", 3" 1 wrought nail shaft with spatulated tip and wrought unidentified head; 1.6" 1 whole wrought nail with wrought T-head and spatulated tip; 2.2" 1 whole wrought nail with wrought unidentified head; 2" 1 wrought nail shaft with spatulated tip 4 wrought nail shafts with pointed tips 22 wrought nail shafts with wrought roseheads 2 cut nails with cut head fragments 3 cut nails with no heads; unmeasurable 1 cut nail shaft, no head, annealed 19 unidentified square nail shafts with unidentified heads 5 unidentified square nail shafts with pointed tips 2 unidentified square nail shafts with spatulated tips 1 unidentified square nail shaft with no head 1 wire nail with round head 3 unidentified nail shafts with unidentified heads 18 unidentified nail shafts with no heads 3 unidentified flat iron fragments 18 unidentified ferrous nodules 2484 handmade red brick fragments; 2682 grams 3 plaster fragments with brick inclusions; .6 grams 3 plaster fragments; .3 grams 1 mortar fragment; .1 grams 50 daub fragments; 28 grams 1 unidentified burned white metal, possible utensil handle 1165 oyster shell fragments; 1050 grams 9 burned unidentified mammal long bone fragments; 2 grams 13 burned unidentified mammal bone fragments; 4.5 grams 110 unidentified mammal long bone fragments; 40 grams 2 unidentified mammal metatarsals; .7 grams 7 unidentified mammal cranial fragments; 3.1 grams 6 unidentified mammal epiphyses; 7 grams 36 unidentified mammal teeth; 21 grams 115 unidentified probable mammal bone fragments; unidentified bones; 22 grams
146	N14810-14815 E10210-10215 Stratum A	1 grit tempered prehistoric ceramic; possible Accokeek 1 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic rim sherd; quartz tempered, brown paste, possible cord marked 1 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic spall; grit tempered, brown pasted 1 possible Mayaone prehistoric ceramic; fine micaceous sand tempered 1 quartz bifacial scraper tool 3 terra cotta pipe bowl fragments with dentate designs 2 terra cotta pipe stem fragments 1 quartzite primary flake 2 chert secondary flakes 10 quartz tertiary flakes 3 chert tertiary flakes 2 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 chert tertiary shatter 1 possible quartz tested cobble 6 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 52 grams 2 molded English brown tableware body sherds 1 Rhenish gray stoneware handle sherd 2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds 1 blue and white hand painted tin-glaze body sherd 1 blue and white hand painted tin-glazed body spall 4 tin-glaze earthenware body sherds; 1 side white glaze 7 tin-glaze earthenware spalls; 1 has white glaze 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
146 (Cont.)		<p> 2 Staffordshire slipware spalls; 1 side unglazed 2 buff-pasted manganese mottled earthenware body sherds 1 tan-pasted gravel tempered North Devon body sherds; unglazed 1 Buckley body sherd 1 Buckley rim sherd; thin 5 Buckley body sherds; black lead glaze 1 side, red wash on other 4 Buckley spalls, 1 side black lead glaze 3 Buckley body spalls; 1 side red wash 1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd; clear lead glaze interior, red wash exterior 1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd; clear lead glaze interior 2 unidentified chalky orange-pasted, green lead glazed earthenware rim sherd; molded 1 unidentified chalky orange-pasted, yellow-lead glazed earthenware spall 1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware body sherd; light brown lead glaze interior, red wash exterior 2 unidentified orange-pasted earthenware body sherds; 1 side light brown lead glaze, 1 side unglazed 2 soft, chalky, red-pasted brown lead glazed earthenware spalls 1 unidentified red-pasted, brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd 1 chalky orange-pasted earthenware body sherd 1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware spall; 1 side brown lead glaze, 1 side unglazed 1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware spall; clear wash 1 unidentified red pasted earthenware spall; brown wash 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; 4/64" bore 10 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 5/64" bore 10 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 6/64" bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 7/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; 8/64" 21 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; unmeasurable bores 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem/bowl fragment; 6/64" bore 5 rouletted white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 35 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 7 bottle glass fragments; unidentified color; 100% patination 1 bottle glass body fragments; unidentified color; 70% patination 3 light olive bottle glass body fragments 2 thin, pale green bottle glass body fragments 1 manganese tinted bottle glass body fragments 3 aqua bottle glass body fragments; 1 burned 1 aqua bottle glass body fragment; patina is dark and cloudy 1 colorless glass fragments; possible table glass 1 colorless table glass rolled base edge fragment; patina is cloudy 1 brown bottle glass body fragment; patina is cloudy 5 dark gray European flint flakes 3 light gray European flint flakes 2 gold metallic plastic fragments, 1 with guarantee seal 1 cupric metal piece, bent 4 flat iron fragments 1 cupric leather tack 3 unidentified ferrous objects 5 wrought nails with wrought heads: 2 @ 1.1", 1 @ 1.7", 1 @ 2.2", 1 @ 2.7" 17 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads and broken shanks 1 wrought nail fragment with wrought T-head and broken shank 2 wrought nails with unidentified wrought heads: 1.2", 1.3" 5 wrought nail fragments with unidentified wrought heads 29 wrought nail shaft fragments 4 cut nail fragments, 2 with round heads, 2 with square heads; both with broken shanks </p>

LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		4 cut nail shaft fragments 4 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads and broken shanks 9 unidentified square nail shaft fragments 1 unidentified nail shaft fragment 2610 (estimated) handmade red brick fragments; 2265 grams 16 daub fragments; 9 grams 22 asphalt fragments; 13 grams 6 charcoal fragments; <1.0grams 9 mortar fragments; 3 grams 1230 (estimated) oyster shell fragments; 730 grams 163 possible mammal unidentified bone fragments; 73 grams 18 unidentified mammal tooth fragments; 8 grams
147	N14810-14815 E10215-10220 Stratum A	2 prehistoric pottery sherds, red to gray bodied, sand/crushed quartz temper, undecorated; Accokeek plain 1 prehistoric pottery sherd, buff to gray paste, sand/small gravel temper, undecorated; Accokeek plain 2 unidentified prehistoric pottery sherds, buff colored, crushed quartz temper, undecorated 2 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments 4 quartz secondary flakes 2 chert secondary flakes 2 quartz tertiary flakes, likely biface thinning flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 2 chert primary shatter 3 quartz secondary shatter 2 chert secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz secondary core fragments 1 primary quartzite core fragments 7 quartzite fire-cracked rock 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware basal sherd; molded 1 unidentified stoneware handle base sherd, buff to gray pasted, brown saltglazed, thin; possible English brown 2 unidentified stoneware base sherds, buff to gray bodied, brown saltglazed, thin; possible English brown, possible same vessel as above 1 Staffordshire combed slipware body sherd; lead glaze interior and exterior 1 Staffordshire ware, no visible slip; glaze on one side only 1 buff-bodied tin-glazed earthenware, blue on white decoration, likely hand painted 1 tin-glazed earthenware spall; white glaze on buff body 1 tin-glazed earthenware spall; white glaze on buff to reddish body 2 buff-bodied spall; tin-glaze with glaze missing 1 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd, green glaze; possible bottle neck 2 Buckley body sherds, dark brown/black glaze interior, brown wash exterior 1 Buckley-like body sherd with manganese-mottled glaze 1 Buckley-like spall with brown wash on one surface 1 Buckley-like spall with black lead glaze on one surface 1 unidentified orange-pasted coarse earthenware with brown tinted lead glaze; bottle rim sherd 1 unidentified red-pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze interior and exterior 1 unidentified orange-pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd with interior brown lead glaze, possible remnant exterior wash; pan or bowl form 2 unidentified orange-pasted coarse earthenware spalls with light brown lead glaze 1 unidentified orange-pasted body spall with ochre, quartz inclusions; no surfaces 1 unidentified soft chalky orange pasted coarse earthenware body spall; base or rim fragment
147 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
147 (Cont.)		<p> 1 unidentified orange-pasted coarse earthenware spall with brown wash 2 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherds; dark brown lead glaze interior and exterior 2 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherds; light brown lead glaze interior 2 unidentified coarse earthenware spalls; greenish/brown lead glaze 1 unidentified coarse earthenware rim sherd; clear lead glaze 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd; dark red paste, clear lead glaze 1 unidentified coarse earthenware sherd; unidentified glaze; burned 1 unidentified buff-bodied coarse earthenware rim sherd; possible exterior wash, possible interior glaze; very gritty, possibly burned 1 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware sherd with red ochre inclusions; clear lead glaze on surface; no glaze on opposite surface 1 unidentified gray pasted earthenware spall; no surfaces left 2 white clay tobacco pipes; joint fracture, no obvious heel; 6/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe; joint fracture, no obvious heel; 8/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 4/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 5/64" bore 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 6/64" bore 5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 7/64" bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 8/64" bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; rouletted 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; simple incised line 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; rouletted; large, straight bowl 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment; undecorated 19 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 10 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; unmeasurable bore 1 dark green, non-flat glass, likely bottle; unidentified manufacture 2 light green, non-flat glass, slight crizzling, likely bottle; unidentified manufacture 2 light green, non-flat glass, thin; possible small bottle or vial, slight crizzling; unidentified manufacture 3 light green flat glass, thin; possibly same vessel as above; slight crizzling; unidentified manufacture 1 light green, flat glass, medium thickness; weathering on 1 side; unidentified manufacture 1 colorless flat glass, slightly 'smoked' appearance, possibly modern; unidentified manufacture 2 unidentified color (possible green) non-flat glass; unidentified manufacture; heavy patina 2 dark gray European flint; tertiary shatter 1 light gray tertiary shatter, possible flint 1 copper alloy, brass/bronze, furniture tack, head domed; 3/8" diameter 2 copper alloy, brass/bronze furniture tacks, flat heads: 5/16" diameter; square shanks broken near head; shanks off-center; likely hand made 5 hand wrought nails with hand wrought heads; 2 @ 1 5/8", 3 @ 2" 1 hand wrought nail with hand wrought unidentified head; 1 5/8" 1 likely hand wrought nail with hand wrought unidentified head; 2 3/8" 1 hand wrought nail fragment with hand wrought T-head and broken shank 1 hand wrought nail fragment with possible L-head 9 hand wrought nails with hand wrought heads and broken shanks 2 hand wrought nails with hand wrought unidentified heads and broken shanks 2 hand wrought nail shank fragments with spatulated tips 9 hand wrought nail shank fragments 1 unidentified square nail, heavy corrosion; possible spatulated tip 7 unidentified square nail shaft fragments 6 unidentified nail shaft fragments 1 unidentified iron plate, roughly square; 1" x 1" x 1/32" 1 unidentified iron plate, roughly rectangle; 3/4" x 3/8" x 1/32" 2 handmade brick fragments, over-fired, glaze present; 1 is possible waster; 10 grams </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		2 handmade red brick fragments, possible glazing; 1 gram 1671 (estimated) handmade red brick fragments; 2050 grams 6 daub fragments; 2 grams 1 very sandy mortar; 1 gram 1 mortar, high lime content; possible shell based 2 road asphalt fragments; 3 grams 2 63 oyster shell fragments; 313 grams 1 coal fragment; 1 gram 6 tooth fragments, likely molar, possible deer; 2 grams 1 tooth fragment, possible pre-molar, possible deer; < 1 gram 1 tooth fragment, enamel only, possible incisor; < 1 gram 1 tooth fragment, enamel only, unidentified type; < 1 gram 5 unidentified bone fragments, calcified; < 1 gram 1 unidentified bone, burned, not calcified; < 1 gram 43 unidentified bone fragments; 13 grams
148	Pogue and Leeper's Trench Re-excavated	1 blue and white hand painted lead-backed tin-glaze body sherd 1 buff pasted Buckley body sherd, over fired; dark brown lead glaze 1 Buckley earthenware body sherd 1 Buckley earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze interior, red wash exterior 1 white clay pipe stem fragment; 5/64" bore 1 white clay pipe stem fragment; 6/64" bore 1 white clay pipe stem fragment with unmeasurable bore 1 wrought nail with wrought head and spatulated tip; 2.4" 2 wrought nails with wrought head; 1.8", 1.9" 1 wrought nail shaft fragment 1 possible iron spike; 3"
149	N14815-14820 E10210-10215 Stratum A	1 prehistoric ceramic sherd; crushed quartz temper; red ochre inclusions; cord marked; Accokeek 1 unidentified sand tempered prehistoric ceramic body sherd; cord marked 4 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 chert secondary flake 1 rhyolite secondary flake 13 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert tertiary flake 3 quartz primary shatter 1 chert primary shatter 7 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 2 chert secondary shatter 3 quartz tertiary shatter 3 quartzite tertiary shatter 5 terra cotta pipe stem fragments 1 terra cotta pipe bowl fragment with dentate decoration 1 quartz fire-cracked rock; 25 grams 33 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1650 grams 1 chert fire-cracked rock; 29 grams 5 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds 1 English brown stoneware body sherd 1 English brown stoneware spall 1 hand painted tin glaze earthenware rim sherd 6 tin glaze earthenware body spalls; two with glaze on one side 2 salmon pasted tin-glaze earthenware spalls; 1 hand painted 2 salmon pasted tin-glaze earthenware body sherds 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds 1 Staffordshire slipware rim spall 4 dark brown lead glazed buff-pasted earthenware body sherds; yellow striations, Buckley-type paste

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
149 (Cont.)		<p>2 dark brown lead glazed buff-pasted earthenware spalls; yellow striations, Buckley-type paste</p> <p>1 manganese mottled buff-pasted earthenware rim sherd</p> <p>4 manganese mottled buff-pasted earthenware body sherds</p> <p>2 unidentified brown lead-glazed buff-pasted earthenware body sherds; molded; Staffordshire-type paste; manganese mottled?</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd; one side lead glazed</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd; one side lead glazed, one side with brown-red wash</p> <p>1 unidentified buff-pasted earthenware body sherd; orange wash both sides</p> <p>1 North Devon slip spall; gray paste; yellow lead glaze</p> <p>1 North Devon slip spall; red-brown paste; yellow lead glaze</p> <p>2 North Devon slipware spall wit gray paste; no glaze</p> <p>2 unidentified orange chalky paste spalls; green lead glaze</p> <p>1 North Devon gravel-tempered body sherd</p> <p>1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware spall; green lead glaze; red ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 thin bodied Buckley sherd; burned</p> <p>2 Buckley rim sherds</p> <p>1 Buckley body sherd</p> <p>5 Buckley body spalls</p> <p>2 Buckley body spalls; wash on one side</p> <p>2 Buckley-type rim sherds; clear and black lead glaze; milk pan form</p> <p>2 Buckley-type body sherds</p> <p>2 Buckley-type body spalls</p> <p>2 unidentified red-pasted, green-brown lead glazed earthenware spalls</p> <p>1 unidentified red-pasted, black lead glaze earthenware spall</p> <p>2 unidentified red-pasted, black lead glazed earthenware body sherds</p> <p>1 unidentified red-pasted, green-brown lead glazed earthenware body sherds with wash on opposite side</p> <p>3 unidentified red-pasted earthenware spalls with brown wash</p> <p>1 unidentified orange-pasted unglazed earthenware rim sherd; ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 unidentified orange-pasted unglazed earthenware body sherd with wash</p> <p>1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware body sherd with wash on both sides</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem with molded marking: "I F", possibly initials?; possible James Fox pipe, 1680-1710 (Kelso, 1966 <u>Quarterly Bulletin, Archaeology Society VA</u>; vol. 20, no. 4, pp 103-114; <u>History and Archaeology</u>, Vol. IIC, 1977, p. 1438); 5/64" bore</p> <p>1 decorated white clay tobacco pipe stem with "IX" mark</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 4/64" bore</p> <p>11 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 5/64" bore</p> <p>14 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 6/64" bore</p> <p>10 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 7/64" bore</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 8/64" bore</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stems; 9/64" bore</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments with unmeasurable bore</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment; 4/64" bore</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments; 6/64" bore</p> <p>58 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; undecorated</p> <p>5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments with rouletting around rim</p> <p>7 bottle glass body fragments with 100% patination; unidentified color</p> <p>3 olive colored bottle glass body fragments with 95% patination</p> <p>3 olive colored bottle glass body fragments with 10% patination</p> <p>7 light green bottle glass body fragments with 50% patination</p> <p>5 olive colored bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>6 light olive colored bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>1 aqua colored flat glass fragment</p> <p>7 green colored flat glass fragments</p> <p>1 dark aqua colored bottle glass body fragment</p> <p>14 European flint flakes</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
149 (Cont.)		<p> 1 two-piece copper or brass button; flower design 1 lead scrap strip 1 lead fragment, possible bale seal 3 iron flat fragments; 2 are large and square 1 lead bar; possible utensil handle 10 wrought nails with wrought heads; 1 @ 1.2", 1 @ 1.4", 1 @ 1.5", 3 @ 2.0", 2 @ 2.2", 1 @ 2.3", 1 @ 2.5" 30 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 11 wrought nail fragments with T-heads 2 wrought nails with unidentified heads; 1.7", 2.0" 5 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 wrought nail fragment with possible L-head 33 wrought nail shaft fragments 1 possible cut nail; 2.0" 1 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified head 2 unidentified nails fragments with unidentified heads 1 unidentified nail shaft fragment 1 piece iron wire 1 iron plate fragment; bent with wire 3 ferrous object chunks 580 handmade red brick fragments; 2745.0 grams 2 aqua window glass fragments 11 daub fragments; 7 grams 1 slag fragment; 2 grams 1 asphalt fragment; <1 grams 290 oyster shell fragments; 800 grams 182 unidentified possible mammal bone fragments; 42 unidentified possible mammal tooth fragments; </p>
150	N14815-14820 E10210-10215 Stratum B	<p> 16 Accokeek cord-marked body sherds 11 Accokeek plain body sherds 1 unidentified thick shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic body sherd; possible Mockley 2 shell-tempered body sherds; Townsend series 1 terra-cotta pipe bowl fragment with dentate decoration, running deer motif 1 terra-cotta pipe bowl fragment, plain 1 terra-cotta pipe stem fragment 1 quartz primary flake 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 chert secondary flake, heat treated 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite secondary shatter 2 chert secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 10 sandstone fire-cracked rocks; 264 grams 1 Rhenish blue and gray body sherd 1 English brown rim sherd with molded horizontal lines 3 Buckley-type earthenware body sherds with 15% thin yellow stripes within an orange-paste, clear lead glazed interior and brown wash exterior 1 Buckley-type earthenware body sherd with 50% thin yellow stripes within an orange paste and black lead glaze interior and exterior 1 Buckley-type earthenware body sherd with 5% thin yellow stripes within an orange paste and black lead glaze interior and exterior 2 Buckley-type earthenware body spalls 1 North Devon gravel-tempered body sherd, reduced core; greenish-brown interior lead glaze and no exterior glaze 1 North Devon slipware spall 1 unidentified red-pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd, interior and exterior glazed </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
150 (Cont.)		<p>1 tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, interior and exterior opaque white glaze; buff paste</p> <p>2 tin-glazed earthenware body spalls, buff-pasted; opaque white glaze on one side</p> <p>1 tin-glazed earthenware body spall; red-pasted, opaque white glaze on one side</p> <p>1 unidentified red-pasted earthenware with interior and exterior opaque brown lead glaze</p> <p>6 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; plain</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, mend; 5/64" bore</p> <p>1 thick, brown-tinted bottle glass body fragment</p> <p>1 olive green thin curved glass body fragment</p> <p>3 olive green thin flat glass body fragments; heavily patinated</p> <p>1 wrought nail with wrought rose head; 2.2"</p> <p>2 wrought nail fragments with wrought rose heads</p> <p>2 unidentified square nails with unidentified heads; 1.7"</p> <p>2 unidentified square nail shafts</p> <p>3 unidentified ferrous objects</p> <p>264 handmade red brick fragments; 325 grams</p> <p>30 daub fragments; 21 grams</p> <p>1 olive green flat glass fragment, possible window glass</p> <p>1 brown European flint with 40% cortex</p> <p>1 dark gray European flint with 15% cortex</p> <p>204 oyster shell fragments; 220 grams</p> <p>1 burned oyster shell fragment; 0.2 grams</p> <p>1 mammal rib; 0.4 grams</p> <p>27 unidentified mammal longbone fragments; 10 grams</p> <p>1 unidentified burned mammal long bone fragment; 0.4 grams</p> <p>13 unidentified mammal bone fragments; 10 grams</p>
151	N14815-14820 E10215-10220 Stratum A	<p>4 Accokeek cord-marked prehistoric ceramic body sherds; reddish-brown paste, quartz tempered, ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 Accokeek cord-marked prehistoric ceramic body sherd; brown paste, sand and gravel tempered</p> <p>2 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic body sherds; brown paste, quartz tempered; plain</p> <p>3 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic body sherds; orange paste, sand tempered; plain</p> <p>1 prehistoric ceramic body sherd; brown paste, sand tempered, red ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 chert Potomac or Madison point; 0.9" long, 0.6" wide at base; Late Woodland, 1250-1600 AD (Sullivan Cove phase) (Steponaitis 1980: 107-110)</p> <p>1 quartz biface, possible Guilford Lanceolate point; 2.4" long, 1.2" wide at widest point; Middle Archaic III, 4200-4000 BC (Steponaitis 1980: 49)</p> <p>2 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments with press design</p> <p>4 terra-cotta tobacco pipe stem fragments</p> <p>1 terra-cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment</p> <p>1 terra-cotta pipe bowl fragment; heeled, molded</p> <p>1 quartz primary flake</p> <p>2 quartzite primary flakes</p> <p>4 chert primary flakes</p> <p>4 quartz secondary flakes</p> <p>1 quartzite secondary flake</p> <p>6 chert secondary flakes</p> <p>12 quartz tertiary flakes</p> <p>4 quartzite tertiary flakes</p> <p>9 chert tertiary flakes</p> <p>5 quartz primary shatter</p> <p>2 quartzite primary shatter</p> <p>4 chert primary shatter</p> <p>11 quartz secondary shatter</p> <p>1 quartzite secondary shatter</p> <p>5 chert secondary shatter</p> <p>3 quartz tertiary shatter</p> <p>1 quartzite tertiary shatter</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
151 (Cont.)		<p> 1 quartz fire-cracked rock; 274 grams 33 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 2550 grams 3 sandstone fire-cracked rock; 30 grams 2 possible Rhenish Brown stoneware sherds, 1 shows evidence of handle attachment 3 English brown stoneware sherds 1 molded English brown stoneware sherd 1 unidentified stoneware base sherd, light gray to buff paste 1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd 2 blue and white hand painted tin-glaze earthenware body spalls 1 blue and white hand painted tin-glaze earthenware body sherd, stripe design 1 blue and white hand painted tin-glaze earthenware body spall, stripe design 7 unglazed tin-glaze body spalls 1 salmon paste tin-glaze earthenware body sherd 2 salmon paste tin-glaze earthenware body spalls 1 salmon paste lead-backed tin-glaze body sherd 1 whiteware body sherd 1 manganese mottled, buff pasted earthenware body sherd 1 manganese mottled, buff pasted, molded earthenware body sherd 1 buff Buckley-type pasted, dark brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd with red ochre inclusions 1 buff pasted earthenware sherd with brown wash on both sides 2 Staffordshire slipware handle sherds, mend 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds 1 Staffordshire combed slipware body sherd 2 North Devon slipware handle sherds, mend, yellow lead glaze, red paste 1 North Devon slipware spall, red paste, unglazed 1 North Devon slipware spall, gray paste, whitewash on one side 1 Buckley rim sherd 9 Buckley body sherds 2 Buckley body sherds, black lead glaze on one side, wash on the other 2 Buckley body sherds, dark brown paste on one side, brown wash on other 6 Buckley body spalls, black glaze on one side 2 Buckley unglazed body spalls with brown wash 3 unidentified light orange pasted earthenware body spalls, yellow lead glaze, red ochre inclusion in paste 3 unidentified orange pasted earthenware body sherds 1 side green lead glaze, other brown wash 3 unidentified orange pasted earthenware body spalls, 1 side green lead glaze 1 light orange pasted earthenware body sherd, clear lead glaze, red ochre in paste 2 unidentified soft chalky orange pasted earthenware spalls, light brown glaze on one side 2 unidentified chalky orange pasted earthenware spalls, brown lead glaze one side, 1 spall with iron residue 2 unidentified red pasted earthenware body sherds, brown wash on one side 1 unidentified red pasted, brown glazed earthenware sherd 7 unidentified red pasted, earthenware spalls, dark brown lead glaze on one side 1 unidentified red pasted burned earthenware spall, dark brown lead glaze on one side 3 red pasted earthenware spalls, light brown lead glaze 1 unidentified red pasted earthenware body sherd, worn brown lead glaze one side, brown wash on other 1 unidentified soft red pasted earthenware spall, brown lead glaze 1 unidentified red pasted burned earthenware sherd, black lead glaze one side, brown lead glaze on other 1 unidentified burned earthenware, lead glaze on one side, wash on the other 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body spall; sandy hard red paste; clear lead glaze 2 unidentified coarse earthenware body spalls; buff chalky paste with red clay striations; possible Buckley variant; mend </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
151 (Cont.)		<p>1 unidentified coarse earthenware possible base spall; dark wash on one side; hard buff paste with red clay striations</p> <p>1 molded tobacco pipe bowl, possible coat of arms decoration</p> <p>7 rouletted white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>43 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe heel fragments</p> <p>31 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments – 3@4/64", 6@ 5/64", 9@ 6/64", 10@ 7/64", 2@ 8/64", 1@ 9/64"</p> <p>19 white clay tobacco pipe fragments</p> <p>10 bottle glass body fragments, 100% patination</p> <p>1 olive bottle glass body fragment, 90% patination</p> <p>4 pale green bottle glass body fragments, 70% patination</p> <p>1 olive bottle glass body fragment, 10% patination</p> <p>12 olive bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>9 light olive bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>5 green colored bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>6 light green colored bottle glass body fragments, all but one are flat glass</p> <p>2 aqua colored bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>1 blue colored bottle or table glass fragment</p> <p>2 gun flint cortex flakes</p> <p>2 gray gun flint flakes</p> <p>4 brown gun flint flakes, 2 with cortex</p> <p>1 copper alloy flat fragment</p> <p>1 copper alloy tac head</p> <p>1 lead fragment, possible bale weight</p> <p>3 iron flat fragments</p> <p>9 wrought nails with wrought heads – 2 @1.5", 2 @ 1.6", 1@ 1.9", 1@ 2.0", 1@ 2.2", 1@ 2.5", 1@ 2.8"</p> <p>14 wrought nail fragments with wrought head</p> <p>2 wrought nails with T-heads – 1@ 2.2", 1@ 3.1"</p> <p>7 wrought nail fragments with T-heads</p> <p>1 possible wrought nail fragment with L-head</p> <p>1 wrought nail with unidentified head, 2.2"</p> <p>7 wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads</p> <p>22 wrought nail shaft fragments</p> <p>2 possible cut nails – 1@ 3.0", 1@ 2.3"</p> <p>9 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads</p> <p>2 clinched square nails, likely wrought – 1@ 2.6", 1@ 2.5"</p> <p>1 iron wire nail, 2.1"</p> <p>7 unidentified nail shaft fragments</p> <p>14 unidentified ferrous fragments</p> <p>9 rust fragments</p> <p>790 red brick fragments; 1830.0 grams</p> <p>50 daub fragments; 40.0 grams</p> <p>4 mortar fragments; 12.0 grams</p> <p>1 concrete and gravel fragment; 12.0 grams</p> <p>6 asphalt fragments; 2.8 grams</p> <p>270 shell fragments; 470.0 grams</p> <p>162 mammal bone fragments; 53.0 grams</p> <p>34 mammal teeth fragments; 15.0 grams</p>
152	N14815-14820 E10215-10220 Stratum B	<p>3 unidentified shell tempered prehistoric sherds; light brown to gray paste</p> <p>1 unidentified grit tempered prehistoric sherd; brown to dark brown</p> <p>1 crushed quartz tempered, light brown pasted, cord marked prehistoric pottery body sherd; Accokeek type</p> <p>1 crushed quartz tempered, salmon colored paste, prehistoric pottery body sherd, Accokeek type; undecorated</p> <p>1 crushed quartz tempered prehistoric pottery body sherd; undecorated; black interior; salmon colored exterior - Accokeek type, undecorated</p> <p>1 shell tempered; brown pasted prehistoric body sherd ; Townsend series,</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
152 (Cont.)		undecorated 1 terra cotta pipe bowl fragment; undecorated 1 heat altered stone; a pestal/mond tool; signs of wear on sides near pestal end 1 quartz tertiary flake, unifacially reworked 3 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz secondary flake, black 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 quartz secondary shatter 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd; soft buff paste; clear lead glaze on interior 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd; orange paste with quartz inclusions; lead glaze on both sides with pock marks, dirt adhering to glaze 1 Buckley coarse earthenware rim sherd, milk pan; dark purple paste with yellow clay striations; black lead glaze interior 1 unidentified coarse earthenware rim sherd; hard yellow paste with small dark inclusions; thin bodied, black lead glaze on interior; throw marks on exterior 1 manganese mottled body sherd; thin body glazed on both sides; light gray paste appears burned on one edge 1 unidentified coarse earthenware spall; no glaze, chalky orange paste 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment; rouletted rim 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with single line around rim 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 6 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments – unmeasurable 3 white clay tobacco pipe stems – 5/64” bore 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem – 6/64” bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe stems – 7/64” bore* 1 is portion flaring out to bowl 1 olive green; very slightly curved glass fragment 1 light olive green; thin, flat glass fragment; pocked 1 colorless curved glass fragment; thin 2 gray flint fragments 2 light brown flint fragments 1 wrought nail with square head – 2.1” 1 small wrought nail with possible rose head – 1.3” 1 small wrought nail; unidentified head – 0.8” 1 wrought nail fragment; common head 1 wrought nail fragment; T-head 2 wrought nail fragments 1 wrought nail fragment – rose head 4 unidentified square nail fragments; unidentified heads 1 wire fragment; thin 5 unidentified iron fragments 279 red brick fragments – 412.0 grams 51 daub fragments – 41.0 grams 10 plaster fragments - <1.0 gram 86 oyster shell fragments – 121.0 grams 10 teeth fragments – 4.0 grams 56 bone fragments – 21.0 grams 2 burned bone fragments - <1.0 gram
153	N14845-14850 E10035-10040 Stratum A	1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, cord-marked, red to dark gray paste, gravel temper, body; Accokeek 1 prehistoric pottery body sherd, possible incised, red to dark gray paste, gravel tempered, Accokeek 2 prehistoric pottery body sherds, 1 cord-marked, 1 undecorated, reddish paste, gravel tempered, Accokeek 1 unidentified prehistoric pottery body spall, dark gray paste, gravel, possible Grog temper 1 possible flake tool, quartz secondary flake, possible bi-facial retouching, .92” long x .76” wide x .22” thick 1 quartz primary flake

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
153 (Cont.)		<p>1 quartzite primary flake 4 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 chert secondary flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 2 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartzite secondary shatter 3 chert secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartz primary core fragment 1 quartzite primary tested cobble 12 quartzite fire-cracked rock, 7 with definite heat exposure – 306.0 grams 1 chert fire-cracked rock – 17.0 grams 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock – 14.0 grams 1 Staffordshire pasted earthenware, likely Staffordshire slipware base sherd with interior/exterior clear lead glaze, unglazed base; possible slip bleeding along edge of interior 1 very dark red to purple bodied earthenware body sherd with black glaze interior and exterior; thin-bodied 1 red-bodied coarse earthenware body sherd with black lead glaze interior and exterior; Buckley-like paste, glaze; very thin bodied 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware spall with brown wash on one side; paste contains yellow striations 1 unidentified red-pasted coarse earthenware base sherd with interior thick black, Buckley-like black glaze and exterior brown wash 1 unidentified orange-pasted coarse earthenware sherd with possible interior yellowish lead glaze, unglazed exterior 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem/bowl fracture with no apparent heel; 6/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; 6/64" bore diameter 2 cut nail shafts with unidentified heads 5 unidentified square nail shafts with unidentified heads 4 unidentified square nail shafts with no head 1 wire nail with round head, corroded; complete – 4.25" 1 wire nail shaft with no head 4 unidentified nails with unidentified heads, unidentified tip 9 unidentified metal fragments, very heavily corroded – 14.0 grams 77 handmade brick fragments, varying color from dark red to orange - 185.0 grams 38 pieces of charcoal – 3.0 grams 1 piece orange flagging tape with "E L 2" written in black marker – 8.7"</p>
154	N14870-14875 E10125-10130 Stratum A	<p>1 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic, brown paste, quartz tempered 1 Accokeek prehistoric ceramic, orange paste, quartz tempered 1 unidentified prehistoric ceramic, brown paste, grit tempered 2 dentated terra cotta pipe bowl fragments 2 chert secondary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes 3 chert tertiary flakes 10 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 3 chert primary shatter 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 4 chert secondary shatter 1 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartzite secondary shatter</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
154 (Cont.)		1 chert tertiary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 chert fire-cracked rock – 37.0 grams 1 quartz fire-cracked rock – 34.0 grams 6 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 233.0 grams 2 sandstone fire-cracked rock – 29.0 grams 2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherds 1 English brown utilitarian stoneware sherd 1 salt glazed stoneware, English brown tableware sherd 1 molded white salt glaze stoneware tableware sherd 2 salmon tin-glaze earthenware body spalls 2 buff pasted manganese mottled earthenware sherds 1 orange to buff pasted manganese mottled-type glazed earthenware sherd 1 unidentified buff body with red and yellow striations lead-glazed interior, no exterior glaze sherd 1 buff Buckley-type earthenware spall, clear lead glaze 1 Buckley earthenware body spall, black lead glaze 2 unidentified orange sandy pasted burned earthenware sherds, 1 side green-yellow glaze, 1 side wash 1 unidentified soft red pasted earthenware sherd, 1 side with dark brown glaze, 1 side with dark brown wash 7 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments – 4@ 5/64", 3@ 6/64" 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment 1 decorated white clay tobacco pipe rim fragment – incised line 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 flat possible manganese tinted glass fragment 1 pale green bottle glass fragment 3 amber bottle glass body fragments 2 colorless bottle glass body fragments 1 European brown gun flint flake 1 possible slate fragment 3 unidentified white metal fragment 3 lead fragments, possible bale weight 1 copper alloy sheet metal with folded ends – 1.2" 1 copper alloy tack 2 wrought nails with wrought heads – 1@ 2.7", 1@ 2.0" 7 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 4 unidentified wrought nail fragments with unidentified heads 3 wrought nail shaft fragments 2 possible cut nail fragments, 1 with head 3 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified heads 1 unidentified square nail shaft fragment 1 unidentified nail fragment with unidentified head 6 unidentified nail shaft fragments 4 ferrous object fragments 270 red brick fragments – 435.0 grams 2 aqua window glass fragments 2 mortar fragments - <1.0 gram 217 shell fragments – 315.0 grams 11 mammal bone fragments – 2.0 grams 6 turtle shell/bone fragments – 2.0 grams 9 mammal teeth fragments – 7.0 grams 3 burned mammal bone fragments – 2.0 grams
155	N14870-14875 E10125-10130 Stratum B	1 prehistoric body sherd, orange to gray paste, quartz temper; Accokeek 3 quartz secondary flakes 2 chert secondary flakes 9 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 quartz primary shatter

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
155 (Cont.)		<p> 2 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 5 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 449.0 grams 1 chert fire-cracked rock – 4.0 grams 1 English brown salt glaze stoneware body sherd molded with parallel lines running horizontal (?) on exterior; cream/drab colored glaze 1 English brown salt glaze stoneware body sherd with no decoration; glaze is cream/drab in color 1 Rhenish salt glaze stoneware body sherd with manganese purple tinted glaze and blue cobalt stamped decoration 1 English brown salt glaze stoneware body sherd 1 Rhenish brown salt glaze stoneware body sherd 3 Buckley body sherds 1 orange pasted coarse earthenware spall with colorless wash on interior; Buckley-like paste 1 North Devon-like body sherd; paste ranges in color from orange to gray and a green wash is present on exterior 1 orange pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze on interior and exterior 1 orange pasted coarse earthenware body spall with brown wash on interior 1 orange pasted coarse earthenware spall 1 burned colonial earthenware spall; paste ranges in color from orange to gray 3 white clay tobacco pipe stems – 5/64" bore diameter 5 white clay tobacco pipe stems – 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem – 7/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; non-measurable bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; very small 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with rouletting along rim 1 aqua tinted flat glass fragment 1 aqua tinted neck/shoulder fragment; lightly patinated 1 wrought nail with rose head and spatulated tip; bent – 2.4" 1 wrought nail with spatulated tip – 1.8" 3 wrought nails – 1 @ 2.6", 1 @ 1.9", 1 @ 1.3" 1 wrought nail shaft with no head 2 wrought nail shafts with rose heads 2 unidentified square nails with unidentified heads – 1 @ 1.9", 1 @ 1.3" 1 unidentified square nail shaft with 2" head 6 unidentified square nail shafts with unidentified heads 5 unidentified metal fragments, very heavily corroded – 4.0 grams 1 unidentified lead strip; possible window caulk? 252 handmade brick fragments; varying color from dark red to orange – 243.0 grams 6 pieces of white plaster – 2.0 grams 1 piece red daub with two parallel lines running on exterior 1 piece daub with color varying from dark orange to dark brown to light orange; one diagonal line runs on base of light orange part – 6.4 grams 389 pieces of oyster shell – 363.0 grams 4 pieces of burned, calcified white bone – 2.0 grams 8 pieces of unidentified mammal teeth – 3.0 grams 21 pieces of unidentified mammal (?) bone – 3.0 grams </p>
156	N14875-14880 E10075-10080 Stratum A	<p> 1 Accokeek pottery sherd, undecorated 1 prehistoric pottery sherd, brown pasted, grit and shell temper, possible Townsend 1 UID pottery sherd, dark gray paste, gravel-tempered 1 possible prehistoric pottery spall, dark gray paste, grit inclusions, possible divots from eroded shell temper 1 flake tool, quartzite, non-cortical, small blade bifacially worked along one edge – 1.32" long x .64" wide and .23" thick at thickest part 2 quartz primary flake </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
156 (Cont.)		<p> 12 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartzite secondary flakes 2 chert secondary flakes 11 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 quartz primary shatter 3 quartz secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 quartzite hammerstone with use wear on opposite longitudinal ends 1 unidentified material (100% cortical) cobble, possible hammerstone with possible use wear on 1 longitudinal end, possibly hand wear/use impressions 1 fine quartzite, depleted core, prepared platform on proximal end, cortical on distal end, longitudinally flaked 1 quartz tested cobble, 50% cortical with thinning flake removed 6 quartzite fire-cracked rock – 337.0 grams 1 porcelain, Chinese export, hand painted blue on white interior 2 Rhenish stoneware, molded, cobalt and manganese decorated 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, fine bodied 1 English brown stoneware body sherd 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd (near rim), buff corded paste exterior, manganese sponge decoration below single horizontal blue line, interior double parallel blue line, interior/exterior glaze has robin egg quality, possible burning interior 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, buff pasted, exterior manganese sponge, interior blue horizontal line on white, white interior has robin's egg quality, likely same vessel as above 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, exterior manganese sponge, interior undecorated with robin's egg quality to glaze, likely same vessel as last 1 tin glazed earthenware body spall, exterior manganese spatter, salmon colored paste 1 tin glazed earthenware basal sherd, buff bodied, white glaze, undecorated, glaze exterior/interior 18 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, buff bodied, white glaze interior/exterior, possible same as above 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd, buff bodied, white glaze, exterior, missing interior, possible handle attachment fracture, possible same vessel as above 1 tin glazed earthenware, hand painted blue on white 1 tin glazed earthenware rim sherd, down curled lip, hollowware 2 tin glazed earthenware handle sherds, mend, possibly same as above 15 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, buff bodied, white glaze on one side only, possible same as above 24 tin glazed earthenware spalls, buff bodied, white glaze on one side, possible same as above 1 tin glazed earthenware spall, hand painted blue on white 4 buff bodied earthenware sherds, no glaze, likely tin glaze with glaze missing 31 buff bodied earthenware spalls, no glaze, likely tin glaze with glaze missing 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, brown slip on exterior 1 Staffordshire combed slipware sherd, interior slip 1 Staffordshire slipware sherd 1 Buckley body sherd at handle attachment, dark thick glaze interior and exterior 1 Buckley coarse earthenware, over-fired 1 Buckley body sherd, thick glaze interior and exterior 1 Buckley spall, thick glaze one side 1 Buckley-like spall one side with wash 1 Buckley-like spall 1 Buckley variant, fine body, purple possible manganese glaze similar to Jackfield, pinkish paste with buff inclusions, hollowware 1 North Devon gavel tempered sherd, green glaze interior 2 North Devon gravel tempered coarse earthenware spalls, dark green glaze </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
156 (Cont.)		<p> 2 North Devon gravel tempered spall, no glaze 1 North Devon gravel tempered earthenware spall, possible green glaze, desiccated or burned 1 North Devon gravel tempered spall, no glaze 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware rim sherd, manganese mottled 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherd, dark brown glaze 1 UID soft buff-bodied earthenware sherd, dark brown glaze, not same as above 1 UID buff-bodied earthenware sherd, gravel inclusion in paste, interior and exterior wash 1 unidentified coarse earthenware body sherd, orange pasted, 1 side brown lead glaze, 1 side remnant brown/red wash 1 unidentified coarse earthenware basal sherd, orange pasted, incised lines near foot rim, possible remnant exterior, red/brown wash 1 UID coarse earthenware, rim sherd, dark glaze over red paste, yellow trail and dot slip decoration 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, brown glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware basal sherd, thick dark interior glaze, exterior wash 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, 1 side dark glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, sandy orange paste with red ochre inclusions interior clear lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware soft orange paste, 1 side clear lead glaze 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem decorated, dot in diamond inside double rouletting bands – 6/64" bore diameter – pulled 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and heel, rouletted, 18th century bowl shape, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem spall, diamond stamped? 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, possible bite marks on end towards bit – 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, approximately ¼ complete, bowl rouletted, large long 18th century bowl shape 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem, fractured at bowl joint, no heel, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, bent, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, fractured at bit 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64" bore diameter 8 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 18 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 20 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bore diameter 17 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, rouletted 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated, burned pinkish/salmon 80 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 colorless glass, molded, crenulated, possible table ware rim 7 colorless glass fragments, molded, curvilinear design, 1 with dimple, bottle or table ware 1 colorless glass, stemware stem at bowl fracture, curvilinear striations at bowl base discontinuous at stem juncture, possibly blown 6 colorless glass fragments, ends folded hot, possible stemware base 11 colorless curved glass 13 colorless curved glass, thin, possible lamp glass 11 aqua tinted curved glass, likely bottle 1 aqua tinted bottle glass, shoulder at neck fracture 2 aqua tinted curved glass, heavy patina 4 light green tinted curved glass, slightly crizzled 1 light blue bottle glass, shoulder fracture 1 opaque to translucent table glass rim 1 light blue curved glass fragment 2 light green curved glass fragment 3 olive green bottle glass </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
156 (Cont.)		<p> 2 dark olive green bottle glass, slightly crizzled, wine bottle 2 dark olive green bottle glass, heavy patina 1 UID color wine bottle glass, basal fragment at push-up, heavy patina 5 UID color curved glass, heavy patina 1 honey brown European gun flint secondary shatter 1 dark gray European gun flint secondary shatter 1 white metal, possibly pewter vessel rim, possibly a bowl 1 lead lump, unformed 1 UID white metal clinker, 0.7 gram 1 cupric strip, possibly cast 2 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 3.5" 3 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 3.0" 3 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 2.75" 4 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 2.5" 1 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 2.25" 2 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 2.0" 1 wrought nails, wrought head, spatulated tip, 1.75" 23 wrought nails fragments with spatulated tip 1 wrought nail, wrought "T" head, clinched, 1.5" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, clinched, 1.75" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, bent, 2.0" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, bent 1.75" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, hooked, 1.0" 6 wrought nails, wrought head, 2.5" 6 wrought nails, wrought head, 2.25" 8 wrought nails, wrought head, 2.0" 4 wrought nails, wrought head, 1.75" 3 wrought nails, wrought head, 1.5" 13 wrought nails, wrought head, 1.25" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, 1.0" 2 wrought nails, wrought head, 0.75" 1 wrought nail, wrought head, shaft bent into 'L', 2.0" 2 wrought nails, wrought head, shaft bent into "L", 1.5" 1 wrought nail fragment, 'L' head 2 wrought nail fragments, 'T' heads 46 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 23 wrought nail fragments 1 wrought nail fragment, shaft bent into 'J' 5 UID square nails, possibly cut, UID head 1 UID square nails, possibly cut 29 UID square nails, UID head 29 UID square nail fragments 17 UID nails 1 UID ferrous sphere, 0.4" diameter, <1.0 gram 8 UID ferrous sheet fragments, 4.0 grams 4 UID ferrous fragments, 11.0 grams 1 glazed red brick fragment with 'swirl' on glazed face, 87.0 grams 1134 red brick fragments, 2726.3 grams 76 daub fragments, 64.8 grams 876 plaster fragments, 206.3 grams 81 charcoal fragments, 13.0 grams 1 coal fragment, 0.3 gram 2244 oyster shell fragments, 2838.2 grams 1 pig molar, large adult, 10.0 grams 1 tooth, possible molar, possible pig, 3.0 grams 2 teeth, incisors, likely deer, 12.0 grams 1 incisor, small, possible deer juvenile/yearling, <1.0 gram 3 tooth, small jagged, possible deer, 2.0 grams 11 UID teeth, 4.0 grams </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		1 long bone, large, with tendon hole, possibly cow, 44.0 grams 1 pig tusk, 4.0" long, 12.0 grams 1 vertebra, large, possibly cow, 22.0 grams 21 vertebrae, small, possibly chicken/bird, 2.0 grams 1 round bone, small, possibly bird, < 1.0 gram 1 UID cranial fragment, <1.0 gram 1 UID vertebra, 1.0 gram 207 UID bone, burned, calcified, 70.6 grams 58 UID bone, burned, 47.7 grams 231 UID bone, 193.7 grams
157	N14875-14880 E 10125-10130 Stratum A	1 UID potter, light brown paste, ochre inclusion, undecorated 1 quartzite possible hammerstone 1 quartzite tested cobble 5 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 4 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartz shatter 4 quartz FCR, 74.0 grams 9 quartzite FCR, 387.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 44.0 grams 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd 3 English brown stoneware body sherds, drab buff color, mold seam on one sherd with mold seam, remnant of UID molded decoration one sherd 1 English brown body sherd, geometric pattern 2 English brown stoneware body sherds 1 Staffordshire combed slipware body sherd 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, possible rim 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, buff pasted with black lead glaze on both sides, Staffordshire-like paste 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, Staffordshire like paste, manganese mottled lead glaze 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, dark brown paste with yellow clay striations, black lead glaze 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, dark red paste with yellow striations, black lead glaze 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with yellow clay inclusions 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd with very occasional yellow inclusions, dark wash on exterior, black lead glaze interior, rough surface 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware rim sherd, orange paste with yellow striations, black lead glaze on interior, very dark wash on rim edge and exterior 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, orange pasted with yellow clay striations, black lead glaze on interior 2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, hard orange paste, black lead glaze on one side 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, slightly chalky, buff/light orange paste with ochre inclusions, no glaze 7 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragments 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 1 colorless bottle glass base, molded, ridged base, 20 th century 1 colorless glass container body fragments 1 colorless glass curved fragment, thin 2 olive green bottle glass body fragment 1 dark aqua bottle glass body fragments
157 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		1 green flat glass fragment 1 dark amber bottle glass fragment 1 brass fragment, thin, rectangular, slightly curved 1 wrought nail with square head, 2.8 " 1 wrought nail, possible rose head, 3.1 " 2 wrought nails with common heads, 1.3", 1.2" 1 wrought nail with 'T' head, 1.3 " 1 wrought nail with UID head, small 1 wrought nail fragment, rose head 6 wrought nail fragments, square head 4 wrought nail fragments, common head 2 wrought nail fragments, rectangular head 1 wrought nail fragment, UID head 12 wrought nail fragments 2 UID iron fragments 255 Red brick fragments, 650.0 grams 1 daub fragment, < 1.0 gram 1 green window glass fragment 102 oyster shell fragments, 336.0 grams 8 bone fragments, 2.0 grams 3 teeth, 1.0 gram 3 asphalt fragments, 9.0 grams 1 paint/caulk fragment, white with green paint
158	N14875-14880 E10125-10130 Stratum A	1 Accokeek cord-marked pottery body sherd 1 terra cotta pipe stem fragment, undecorated 1 quartz secondary flake, possibly bifacially worked along one edge 1 quartzite core with distinct prepared platform and flakes removed along long axis 6 quartz secondary flaked 2 quartzite secondary flakes 9 quartz tertiary flakes 4 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartzite FCR, 84.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 27.0 grams 1 dipped white salt glazed stoneware rim sherd with three molded parallel lines running horizontally across top of exterior 1 English brown stoneware body sherd 1 Buckley-like red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with clear (brown) wash interior 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body spall, orange pasted 1 UID buff bodied earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze and two molded lines exterior 1 UID buff bodied earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze 1 UID orange bodied coarse earthenware body sherd with clear (brown) lead glaze on exterior and red wash on interior 1 UID orange bodied coarse earthenware rim sherd with brown lead glaze interior, red wash exterior, hollowware 1 UID orange bodied coarse earthenware body spall with brown lead glaze one side 1 UID orange bodied coarse earthenware body spall 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with portion of bowl, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, with two incised lines along rim 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment 1 UID color bottle glass, heavy patina 1 colorless thin curved glass, possibly lamp glass 1 aqua tinted flat glass fragment, very fine 1 aqua tinted fine flat glass fragment, light patina, micaceous flaking 2 green curved glass fragments with light patina
158 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		3 light green tinted flat glass fragments with light patina, very thin 1 leather fragment, 2" x 1.2" 1 white metal, possibly lead, disk with hole, grommet like, possible button back, .5" overall diameter, .2" though hole diameter 1 wrought clinched nail with wrought head, 1.8" 1 wrought nail with wrought 'T' head, 2.1" 1 wrought nail fragment with wrought 'T' head 1 wrought nail fragment with wrought 'L' head 3 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 cut nail fragment with head and shank 9 UID square nail fragments with heads and shanks 3 UID square nail fragments 5 UID bulbous ferrous object, 1.0 gram 2 UID flat ferrous objects, 0.9 gram 135 hand-made red to light orange brick fragments, 185.0 grams 170 oyster shell fragments, 321.0 grams 5 mammal tooth fragments, 2.0 grams 14 mammal bone fragments, 3.0 grams 2 bone fragments, burned, calcified, 0.9 gram 1 slag, possibly metal, 41.0 grams
159 159 (Cont.)	N14895-14900 E10125-10130 Stratum A	1 quartzite core fragment 1 quartzite, mono/pecking stone fragments 1 chert primary shatter 3 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 3 FCR, 37.0 grams 12 quartzite FCR, 2520.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 93.0 grams 1 Buckley coarse earthenware sherd, brown lead glaze on one side, brown wash on other 1 UID red pasted coarse earthenware, spall, brown lead-glaze 1 pale green bottle glass body fragment 1 iron flat fragment with curved sides 1 iron hinge fragment 2 flat iron fragments 2 ferrous fragments 1 wrought nail fragment with wrought head 1 wrought nail fragment with UID head 3 UID nail shaft fragments 18 red brick fragments, 1 glazed, 780.0 grams 66 oyster shell fragments, 45.0 grams 1 mammal bone fragment, 1.0 gram
160	N14895-14900 E10125-10130 Stratum B	1 chert primary shatter 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite FCR, 196.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 43.0 grams 1 19 th century stoneware interior Bristol slip, exterior Albany glaze 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, salmon paste, hand painted blue on white 1 buff pasted Buckley sherd with black lead glaze one side, brown wash on other 1 UID buff bodied earthenware sherd, manganese mottled 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, red pasted 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe fragment 1 olive bottle glass body fragment 1 cupric ring .84" diameter 1 flat iron strip, with copper wire attached 1 possible iron buckle fragment 1 UID square nail with round head 1 UID nail fragment with UID head

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		37 red brick fragments, 193.0 grams 3 charcoal fragments, 3.0 grams 23 oyster shell fragments, 25.0 grams 1 plastic green and silver warning tape
161	N14895-14900 E10125-10130 Stratum C	1 Accokeek plain pottery sherd 1 UID pottery sherd, shell temper, no surface treatment, dark brown to gray paste with ochre inclusions 1 UID pottery sherd, quartz and sand inclusions very dark brown to light orange paste UID surface treatment 1 quartz biface tip with 20% cortex 1 quartz secondary flake, unifacially retouched 1 quartz secondary core fragment 1 quartzite possible hammerstone fragment 4 quartz primary flakes 1 quartzite primary flake 1 chert primary flake 21 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartzite secondary flakes 3 chert secondary flakes 34 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 2 quartz primary shatter 10 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartz tertiary shatter 11 quartzite FCR, 667.0 grams 3 chert FCR, 3.0 grams 1 salt glazed stoneware spall, white/gray 1 Buckley-like spall with brown wash on one side 3 UID coarse earthenware body spalls, orange paste and brown lead glaze interior 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze interior 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls with orange paste and brown wash 1 Chinese soft pasted porcelain rims sherd, bowl, hand painted blue on white 1 Rhenish stoneware sherd, cobalt blue decorated 1 English brown stoneware sherd, molded 4 English brown stoneware body sherds 2 English brown stoneware body sherds, drab color 3 English brown stoneware tableware sherds 1 English brown stoneware tableware sherd, brown salt glaze exterior, white salt glaze interior 1 tin glazed earthenware rim sherd, salmon paste 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, salmon paste 4 tin glazed earthenware body spalls, salmon pasted 1 tin glazed earthen ware body spalls, hand painted blue on white 1 tin glazed earthenware spall, glaze missing 1 Staffordshire slipware rim sherd 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds 1 Manganese mottled molded rim sherd, gray to buff paste 2 Manganese mottled body sherds, reddish buff paste 1 Buckley coarse earthenware basal sherds, black lead glaze 2 Buckley coarse earthenware body sherds, black lead glaze 5 Buckley coarse earthenware body sherds, black lead glaze interior, red wash exterior 2 Buckley coarse earthenware spalls, black lead glaze 1 Buckley coarse earthenware spall, dark brown lead glaze 1 Buckley variant sherd, buff pasted, black lead glaze one side, other dark brown lead glaze 1 UID buff pasted earthenware spall, black lead glaze 2 UID orange to buff pasted earthenware sherds, 1 side brown wash, other clear lead glaze
161 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
161 (Cont.)		<p>1 UID chalky orange coarse earthenware sherd, clear lead glaze</p> <p>1 UID chalky orange coarse earthenware sherd, green-brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware spall, red pasted, light brown lead glaze</p> <p>6 white clay tobacco pipe stems, 5/64" bore diameter</p> <p>9 white clay tobacco pipe stems, 6/64" bore diameter</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe stems, 7/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, decorated</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, rouletted</p> <p>15 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasureable</p> <p>1 colorless curved glass fragments with raised dimples running along edges, likely molded</p> <p>6 dark green bottle glass body fragments, free blown</p> <p>1 light olive green bottle glass fragment</p> <p>2 colorless curved glass body fragment, very thin, possible lamp glass</p> <p>2 olive green curved bottle glass fragments, free blown</p> <p>1 royal blue curved glass fragments</p> <p>2 blue tinted bottle glass body fragments</p> <p>1 light blue-green bottle glass body fragment</p> <p>1 light green curved glass fragment</p> <p>6 light green tinted flat glass fragments, light patina</p> <p>7 light aqua tinted flat glass fragments, surface is peeling, little patination</p> <p>2 green flat glass fragments, probably modern</p> <p>4 aqua tinted flat glass fragments, probably modern</p> <p>5 colorless flat glass fragments, medium patination</p> <p>1 colorless burned blob</p> <p>1 large flint cobble or nodule with half removed, appears geode-like with blue gray crystalline interior, 260.0 grams</p> <p>1 European gun flint flake, honey</p> <p>2 European gun flint flakes, blue-gray</p> <p>1 iron buckle fragment</p> <p>1 wrought nail, spatulated tip, UID head, 2.6"</p> <p>2 wrought, nails, spatulated tips, no heads</p> <p>34 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>4 wrought nail fragments</p> <p>1 possible cut nail fragment with cut head</p> <p>24 UID square nail fragments, UID heads</p> <p>5 UID square nail fragments</p> <p>8 UID nails with UID head</p> <p>23 ferrous objects, 45.0 grams</p> <p>1 red hand made brick bat with heavy gravel inclusions, 4.2" x 2.5", 719.0 grams</p> <p>1 red hand made brick bat with smooth molded sided, 4.2" x 2.0", 491.0 grams</p> <p>363 dard red to pink hand made brick fragments, 1880.0 grams</p> <p>80 ferrous rock fragments with gravel and stone inclusions, possibly architectural, 3849.0 grams</p> <p>1 coal fragment, 0.5 gram</p> <p>3 charcoal fragments, 0.3 gram</p> <p>343 oyster shell fragments, 613.0 grams</p> <p>3 mammal tooth fragments, 1.0 gram</p> <p>9 mammal bone fragments, 10.0 grams</p> <p>1 bone fragment, calcified, 0.2 gram</p>
162	N14810-14815 E10205-10210 Stratum B	<p>3 possible Accokeek sherds, possible crushed quartz temper, red to gray paste with red ochre inclusions</p> <p>1 possible Townsend series pottery sherd</p> <p>1 UID pottery sherd, gray to pink paste, possible grog temper</p> <p>1 terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated</p> <p>1 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, undecorated</p> <p>1 quartz secondary flake</p> <p>3 quartz tertiary flake</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
162 (Cont.)		<p> 1 chert tertiary flake 2 quartz secondary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 3 UID FCR, possible sandstone, 357.0 grams 1 Rhenish Westerwald stoneware, likely molded body sherd, near base 1 UID stoneware, possibly Westervald, sherd 1 UID stoneware, unglazed stoneware, unglazed interior, gray paste, burned interior, likely European 1 UID stoneware spall 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, hand painted blue on white, buff bodied 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, white glaze on buff paste 2 tin glazed earthenware sherds, glaze missing, buff pasted 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, glaze missing, slightly pinkish paste 3 Buckley sherds, exterior thick black glaze, interior clear wash 3 Buckley spalls, black exterior glaze 1 Buckley sherd, unglazed, possibly basal 1 Buckley spall, unglazed, possibly basal 2 Buckley spalls, glaze missing 1 possible Border ware, buff bodied, thick, black glaze 1 North Devon slipware spall, possibly gravel tempered, yellow slip 1 North Devon gravel tempered sherd, brownish glaze on side, other unglazed 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, brownish glaze with some dark speckling, possible manganese mottled 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, green lead glaze exterior clear lead glaze interior, possibly molded 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, gravel tempered, possibly North Devon 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, light brown lead glaze interior, unglazed exterior, orange paste 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, light brown lead glaze on reddish paste 1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, clear lead glaze orange paste with red ochre inclusions, likely mug or tankard 2 UID coarse earthenware sherds, clear lead glaze interior, unglazed exterior, orange paste 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, very dark red wash on one side, similar to Buckley 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, clear lead glaze orange pasted 1 UID coarse earthenware spall 1 red clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment, small heel, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 9/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 7 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl, rouletted, 18th century form 7 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment 2 dark green curved bottle glass, light crizzling 1 light green bottle glass 1 aqua tinted flat glass, similar to auto safety glass 2 UID color, possibly amber, glass fragments, heavy patina 1 dark gray European gun flint secondary flake 1 dark honey European gun flint secondary flake 1 dark honey European gun flint tertiary flake 1 dark honey European gun flint tertiary shatter 1 iron, hand wrought knife or tool fragment, square shank, blade fracture 1 cupric, UID curved fragment, possibly sheet metal 1 UID lead strip, possible window came 1 hand wrought rose headed nail, 1.7" 1 hand wrought rose headed nail, 1.3" </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		1 hand wrought nail, small hand head, possibly finishing nail, 1.2" 1 hand wrought hand headed, 1.0" 1 hand wrought hand headed, clinched nail, 1.3" 4 hand wrought hand headed nail fragment 1 hand wrought, UID head 1 cut nail, fragments common head 1 UID square nail fragment, UID head 5 UID square nail fragments 1 UID iron, cured on one side, partial curl on other 6 UID ferrous fragments, 3.0 grams 1 dark red brick very under fired, 10.0 grams 4 red brick fragments, greenish glaze, 25.0 grams 521 red hand made brick fragments, 701.0 grams 41 daub fragments, 43.0 grams 2 mortar, shell, inclusions, 0.9 gram 1 sandy mortar, <1.0 grams 501 oyster shell fragments, 505.0 grams 1 charcoal fragment, <0.1 gram 1 worked bone possibly incised, ferrous oxide residue interior 1 tooth possible pig molar, 1.5 gram 1 UID tooth fragment, 0.2 grams 1 UID tooth fragment, possible pig molar, 1.6 grams 11 UID teeth, 4.0 grams 97 UID bone, 45.0 grams 1 UID bone possible cupric staining, 0.2 gram 1 UID bone burned, calcified, 1.1 gram 1 UID bone, possible mandible or maxilla fragment, 0.7 gram 3 UID bone fragments, 1.0 grams 1 fish scale, < 1.0 gram
163	N14815-14820 E10110-10115 Stratum A	6 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 chert tertiary flake 10 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 quartz primary shatter 1 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartz tertiary shatter 2 chert FCR, 25.0 grams 15 quartzite FCR, 900.0 grams 1 Rhenish brown molded stoneware sherd 1 English brown stoneware, tableware sherd, possibly basal 1 English brown stoneware, tableware sherd, over-fired 2 English brown stoneware, tableware, sherds drab color 2 English brown stoneware sherds, utilitarian form 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, hand painted blue on white 1 Staffordshire slipware sherd 1 manganese mottled sherd, possibly over-fired 3 Buckley coarse earthenware sherds, dark brown lead glaze 3 Buckley coarse earthenware spalls, dark brown lead glaze 1 Buckley coarse earthenware sherd, mottled brown lead glaze 2 Buckley coarse earthenware sherds, black lead glaze 1 Buckley coarse earthenware spall with red wash 1 buff Buckley coarse earthenware spall with black lead glaze 1 UID buff pasted earthenware basal sherd, dark brown lead glaze, Staffordshire-like paste 1 UID buff pasted earthenware, dark brown lead glaze 1 UID red pasted earthenware rim spall, dark brown lead glaze 1 UID orange pasted earthenware sherd, light brown lead glaze

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
163 (Cont.)		1 UID orange pasted earthenware spall, chalky, brown lead glaze 37 UID color bottle glass fragments, heavy patina 7 green bottle glass fragments moderate patina 1 olive green bottle glass body fragment 1 light olive green bottle glass body fragment 6 pale olive green bottle glass fragments, thin 4 green colored bottle glass fragments 5 light green bottle glass fragments 1 light green tinted bottle glass fragment, thin 1 colorless bottle glass fragment 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable 8 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 2 gray European gun flint flakes 1 brown European gun flint flake 2 lead fragments 1 cupric furniture tack 12 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-0.8", 2-1.2", 3-1.5", 2-1.7", 2-2.0", 1-2.5", 1-3. 15 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 2 wrought nail fragments with 'T' heads 1 wrought nail fragment with 'L' head 1 wrought nail with UID head, 2.5" 2 wrought nail fragments with UID heads 17 wrought nail fragments 2 cut nails, 1-1.5", 1-2.0" 6 UID square nail fragments with UID heads 7 UID square nail fragments 1 iron staple 8 UID ferrous fragments 1880 (estimated) red brick fragments, 1955.0 grams 2 aqua tinted window glass fragments 4 daub fragments, 6.0 grams 34 mortar fragments, 23.0 grams 5 charcoal fragments, < 1.0 gram 478 oyster shell fragments, 460.0 grams 10 mammal bone fragments, 4.0 grams 5 mammal tooth fragments, 7.0 grams
164	N14840-14845 E10125-10130 Stratum A	1 Accokeek cord-marked pottery sherd 14 Mockley net-impressed pottery sherds 1 UID pottery sherd, gray paste, cord-marked, shell tempered, possible Sullivan type 11 UID pottery sherds, gray paste, shell temper, possible Townsend series 14 UID pottery spalls, buff to gray paste, shell temper, possible Townsend series 1 UID pottery sherd, plain, light brown paste, crushed quartz temper 1 UID pottery sherd, buff to gray paste, sand tempered 1 quartz projectile point tip 1 quartz core 1 quartz large flake, retouched 1 quartzite stone, possible mono 3 quartz primary flakes 1 chert primary flake 9 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 chert secondary flake 12 quartz tertiary flakes 5 quartzite tertiary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
164 (Cont.)		<p> 4 quartz primary shatter 1 chert primary shatter 12 quartz secondary shatter 6 chert secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 1 chert tertiary shatter 6 quartz FCR, 51.0 grams 13 quartzite FCR, 563.0 gramg 4 sandstone FCR, 164.0 grams 3 chert heat altered stone, 4.0 grams 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd, cobalt band 3 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherds 1 Rhenish brown stoneware rim sherd, multiple horizontal grooves 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, drab buff color 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, multiple incised lines, drab buff color 1 English brown stoneware body and handle sherd, multiple incised lines on body, drab buff color 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, multiple incised squiggly lines, drab buff color 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, brown exterior with UID incised design 2 North Devon gravel tempered body spalls, 1 with green/gold glaze 3 Staffordshire slipware body sherds, undecorated buff to pinkish paste 1 Staffordshire combed slipware body sherd, possibly over-fired 3 Staffordshire slipware body sherds, dark brown or black glaze over thin, buff paste 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, buff paste, black glaze interior 1 Staffordshire slipware rim sherd, buff paste, black glaze 4 tin glazed earthenware spalls, light blue glaze inside, buff to pink paste 1 tin glazed earthenware spall, light blue with dark blue hand painted stripe, pinkish paste 5 tin glazed earthenware spalls, glaze missing, buff to pink paste 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, deep plum paste with yellow clay striations rough black glaze, throw marks 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, deep red/purple paste with yellow clay striations, black glaze, throw marks, wash exterior 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, red paste with yellow clay and red ochre inclusions, nearly black glaze on one side 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, plum to red paste with yellow clay striations, black glaze one side 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, deep plum paste, black glaze 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste, yellow clay and ochre inclusions 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, red paste with small amount of yellow clay, dark glaze 5 Buckley-like coarse earthenware spalls, red clay with yellow striations 2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, red paste, few yellow clay inclusions, light greenish brown glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, orange paste with yellow clay and ochre inclusions, black glaze one side 2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, light orange chalky paste, brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, buff to pink paste, brown glaze interior, greenish glaze with dark inclusions exterior 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, thick buff paste, clear glaze on interior, remnant black glaze interior 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, white paste, brown glaze on exterior over a rush, remnant exterior wash 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, orange very chalky paste, brown lead glaze one side 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste with ochre inclusions, green </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
164 (Cont.)		glaze one side 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, very chalky orange paste, remnant green/brown glaze one side 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, orange paste with ochre inclusions and occasional yellow clay inclusions, evidence of wash on both sides 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, buff paste, light brown mottled glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, 1 with light chalky orange paste, brown glaze one side 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, gray paste, manganese mottled glaze 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 10 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment, small round heel, 'mulberry tree' dots on bowl 5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 1 white clay tobacco pipe rim fragment, rouletted 3 white clay tobacco pipe rim fragments, undecorated 25 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 4 dark green bottle glass body fragments 7 olive green bottle glass body fragments, thin bodied, crizzled surfaces 1 UID color bottle glass, heavy patina 1 olive green flat glass fragment, crizzled surface 1 aqua tinted curved glass fragment 2 light olive green, paper thin flat glass fragments 3 gray European gun flint flakes, one with cortex 1 honey brown European gun flint flake, bulbous point of percussion 1 UID white metal fragment 1 lead twisted strip, possibly window came 1 cupric cufflink 3 wrought nails with rose heads, 1.9" 1 wrought nail with rose head, clinched 9 wrought nails with common heads: 3-2.7", 1-2.5", 2-2.2", 1-2.0"1-1.9", 1-1.8" 1 wrought nail with 'T' head, 1.9" 4 wrought nails with UID heads: 1-1.8", 1-1.7", 1-1.3", 1-1.2" 2 wrought nail fragments with 'T' heads 5 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 19 wrought nail fragments with common heads 6 wrought nail fragments with rectangular heads 14 wrought nail fragments 22 UID square nail fragments, UID heads 5 UID square nail fragments 1 wire nail, common head, 3.2" 1 UID nail fragment, UID head 1 wrought iron spike fragment 1 iron fragment, 0.15" thick x 2.5" long x 3.0" wide 2 iron fragments, thin, flat, rectangular 6 UID iron fragments 6 light aqua colored window glass 1 dark aqua colored flat glass 1113 red brick fragments, 1690.0 grams 1 plaster fragment, < 1.0 gram 10 daub fragments, 17.0 grams 1 ferrous rock, 1855.0 grams 1 concrete fragment 3 clam shell fragments, <1.0 gram 5240 (estimate) oyster shell fragments, 3950.0 grams 79 bone fragments, 25.0 grams 4 burned bone fragments, <1.0 gram

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		11 teeth fragments, 5.0 grams
165	N14840-14845 E10125-10130 Stratum B	1 Townsend series pottery sherd, possibly fabric impressed 2 UID pottery body sherds, sand/ grit temper, brown paste, incised, mend 2 quartzite secondary flakes 2 quartz secondary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 6 quartz tertiary flakes 1 chert tertiary shatter 5 quartzite FCR, 485.0 grams 1 wrought nail fragment 19 red brick fragments, 8.0 grams 5 daub fragments, 1.0 gram 1610 (estimate) oyster shell fragments, 1625.0 grams 3 mammal bone fragments, 1.0 gram
166	N14815-14820 E10115-10120 Stratum A	1 Townsend series plain pottery sherds 2 possible Accokeek cord-marked pottery sherds, grit temper, orange paste 1 black chert projectile point tip, fracture near tip 2 chert secondary flakes 5 quartz secondary flakes 2 quartzite secondary flakes 3 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flakes 2 chert primary shatter 3 quartz primary shatter 1 quartzite primary shatter 5 chert secondary shatter 3 quartz secondary shatter 14 quartzite FCR, 392.0 grams 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, sherd 2 English brown stoneware tableware sherds, molded, drab color 3 English brown stoneware sherds, molded 1 English brown stoneware sherd with handle fragment, white dipped glaze interior 1 English brown stoneware rim sherd 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, utilitarian form 1 English brown stoneware basal sherd, utilitarian form 1 Jackfield earthenware body sherd 4 Staffordshire slipware body sherds 6 reverse Staffordshire slipware body sherds 2 tin glazed earthenware body spalls, salmon paste 1 North Devon gravel tempered earthenware sherd, green lead glaze 1 buff Buckley sherd with dark brown lead glaze, burned 1 Buckley earthenware body sherd 1 Buckley earthenware body sherd with dark brown wash on one side 1 Buckley body sherd with red wash on one side 3 Buckley body sherds, unglazed on one side 6 Buckley earthenware spalls, black lead glaze 1 Buckley earthenware spall with light brown glaze on one side 2 Buckley earthenware spalls with red wash on one side 1 UID earthenware, buff paste, light brown lead glaze 1 UID earthenware, buff paste, over-fired, brown lead glaze 2 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, chalky orange paste, brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd, chalky orange paste, brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, chalky orange paste, brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, orange paste, green lead glaze on one side, red wash on other 2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, orange pasted, green lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware sherd, red chalky paste, brown lead glaze one side, dark brown wash other 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 4/64" bore diameter
166 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
166 (Cont.)		12 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 7 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 9/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment, 6/64" bore diameter 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, rouletted 10 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 73 UID color bottle glass fragments, heavy patina 8 olive green bottle glass body fragments 7 light green bottle glass fragments, thin 3 green bottle glass body fragments 2 aqua curved table glass fragments 1 colorless glass fragment, burned 1 colorless lamp glass fragment 1 colorless bottle glass lip fragment, machine-made likely crown top 5 gray European gun flint flakes 1 flat iron fragment 1 iron tenter hook/pintal 1 ferrous hardware fragment, squared head, possibly a bolt 2 wrought nails with wrought heads and spatulated tips: 1-1.7", 1-2.7" 20 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.0", 1-1.3", 1-1.5", 1-1.6", 1-1.7", 1-1.8", 4-2.0", 4-2.2", 2-2.3", 1-2.4", 1-2.7", 2-2.9" 11 wrought nails fragments with wrought heads 1 wrought nail fragment with 'T' head 5 wrought nails with UID heads: 1-1.3", 2-1.5", 2-2.0" 7 wrought nail fragments with UID heads 1 wrought nail fragment with possible 'L' head 27 wrought nail fragments 11 cut nails: 1-0.9", 1-1.0", 1-1.1", 1-1.3", 1-1.4", 2-1.5", 1-1.9", 1-2.3", 2-2.5" 8 cut nail fragments 14 UID square nail fragments with UID heads 15 UID square nail fragments 1 wire nail fragment with UID head 4 UID nails with UID heads 5 UID nail fragments 20 UID ferrous objects 3550 (estimated) red brick fragments, 3810.0 grams 3 aqua tinted widow glass fragments 5 daub fragments 83 mortar fragments 22 charcoal fragments, 5.0 grams 5 asphalt, fragments, 7.0grams 1820 (estimated) oyster shell fragments, 1590.0 grams 24 mammal bones, 13.0 grams 6 mammal teeth, 19.0 grams
167	N14820-14825 E10115-10120 Stratum A	2 Townsend series plain pottery body sherds 1 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragment, dentate impressed 1 chert spent core, cortex remaining 2 quartz secondary flaked 3 quartzite secondary flakes 1 chert secondary flake 8 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartzite tertiary flakes 1 chert tertiary flake 1 rhyolite tertiary flake 1 quartz primary shatter

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
167 (Cont.)		<p> 6 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 1 chert secondary shatter 4 quartz tertiary shatter 17 quartzite FCR, 1005.0 grams 4 chert FCR, 21.0 grams 1 Rhenish gray stoneware boey sherd shallow, incised wavy lines 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd 1 Rhenish gray stoneware spall 2 English brown stoneware spalls 1 UID stoneware, very dark brown both sides likely salt-glazed, light yellowish gray paste 1 Staffordshire slipware rim sherd, crimped edges, no exterior glaze 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, interior glaze, undecorated 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, brown trailed slip on yellow 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, brown exterior, yellow interior 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd near rim, black interior glaze 3 Staffordshire slipware rim sherds, brown glaze both sides 1 Staffordshire slipware rim sherd, yellow glaze both sides, brown dot on interior 2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds, black glaze 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, dark brown glaze interior, yellow glaze with brown slip interior 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, yellow glazed one side other side no glaze 2 manganese mottled coarse earthenware body sherds, Staffordshire-like paste, light colored mottling one side, dark brown interior 2 manganese mottled coarse earthenware body sherd, Staffordshire-like paste, light colored mottling on one side, white soft paste with red ochre inclusions 1 manganese mottled coarse earthenware, dark mottling on side, Staffordshire-like body 1 manganese mottled coarse earthenware body sherd, light colored mottling both sides 1 manganese mottled coarse earthenware body spall, light colored mottling 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, buff pasted, hand painted blue on white 2 tin glazed earthenware body spalls, blue glaze 1 tin glazed earthenware body spall, pink paste, white glaze 1 Buckley variant coarse earthenware body spall, yellow and gray clays, clear lead glaze, possibly basal 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, rough black lead glaze interior, dark wash on exterior, red paste with yellow striations 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, black glaze on both sides, throw marks on exterior, dark purple paste with yellow striations and inclusions 3 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, over-fired, red to gray paste with yellow clay striations, black lead glaze both sides 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherds, dark greenish brown interior, red paste with yellow clay inclusions 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze interior 2 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherds, dark brown lead glaze, light red paste with yellow striations 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze and throw marks on both sides, dark red paste with yellow striations 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware, black glaze, yellow and pink paste striations 2 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherds, light manganese mottled glaze, pink paste with yellow striations 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, light manganese mottling on exterior, red paste with yellow striations 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze and throw marks, yellow paste with possible pink clay striations 3 Buckley-like coarse earthenware spalls, light red paste with yellow clay striations and inclusions, black lead glaze </p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
167 (Cont.)		<p>1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware spall, red paste with yellow clay striations, remnants of manganese mottled glaze and dark wash</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, green lead glaze, light colored paste with very small inclusions</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, hard, red paste, remnant of brown lead glaze on one side</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, green/brown lead glaze one side, chalky orange paste</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze, chalky orange paste</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze, buff bodied</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, worn lead glazed both sides, chalky orange paste</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body spall, green/brown lead glaze chalky orange paste</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body spall, over-fired dark gray paste, light brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body spall, brown lead glaze, orange chalky paste</p> <p>2 UID coarse earthenware body spalls, chalky orange paste, no glaze</p> <p>2 UID coarse earthenware spalls, remnants of lead glaze, slightly chalky orange paste</p> <p>3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 4/64" bore diameter</p> <p>9 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter</p> <p>7 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter</p> <p>5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 9/64" bore diameter</p> <p>9 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bore diameter</p> <p>1 white ware, refined earthenware rim sherd, undecorated flat rim</p> <p>18 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragments</p> <p>10 UID color bottle glass fragments, heavy patina</p> <p>8 dark olive green bottle glass fragments</p> <p>3 olive green bottle glass fragments, thin, light patina</p> <p>1 dark olive green curved glass fragment, thin</p> <p>1 aqua colored and patinated bottle glass body fragment, thin</p> <p>1 dark aqua colored bottle glass kick-up fragment, very small diameter bottle</p> <p>2 colorless bottle glass body fragments, one thick</p> <p>1 light green bottle glass fragment from Coca-Cola bottle, likely machine made</p> <p>1 slightly solarized curved glass fragment</p> <p>54 UID flat glass fragments, heavy patina</p> <p>7 olive green flat glass fragments, flat</p> <p>5 dark olive green flat glass fragments, flat</p> <p>7 very light olive green, flat glass fragments, very thin</p> <p>6 green to olive green flat glass, probable window glass</p> <p>1 light brown European gun flint secondary flake</p> <p>2 light brown European gun flint tertiary flakes</p> <p>1 gray European gun flint stone cortical</p> <p>1 gray European gun flint stone, some cortex</p> <p>1 gray European gun flint secondary flake</p> <p>4 wrought nails with rose heads: 2-2.2", 1-2.1", 1-1.7"</p> <p>4 wrought nails with square heads: 1-2.3", 2-2.1", 1-1.8"</p> <p>1 wrought nail with rectangular head, 2.5"</p> <p>1 wrought nail with 'T' head, 2.3"</p> <p>1 wrought nail with common head and spatulated tip, 2.1"</p> <p>12 wrought nails with common heads: 3-2.7", 1-2.5", 1-2.4", 1-2.1, 3-2.0", 1-1.7", 1-1.6", 1-1.5"</p> <p>2 wrought tacks, 0.6"</p> <p>4 wrought nail with UID heads: 1-2.1", 2-1.8", 1-1.4"</p> <p>1 wrought nail with thin sheet metal near UID head, 1.2"</p> <p>9 wrought nail fragments with square heads</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		2 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 3 wrought nail fragments with rectangular heads 35 wrought nail fragments with common heads 16 wrought nail fragments with UID heads 7 wrought nail fragments 2 UID square nail fragments, square heads 2 UID square nail fragments with 'T' heads 2 UID square nail fragments with UID heads 7 possible nail fragments 1 possible nail head 1 wrought nail shaped into possible hook 10 iron fragments, sheet 1 iron hinge 2460 (estimate) red brick fragments, 5035.0 grams 195 white mortar/plater fragments, 82.0 grams 64 pink mortar/plaster rough coat fragments, 60.0 grams 31 top coat plaster fragments, 23.0 grams 66 daub, 252.0 grams 10 charcoal, <1.0 gram 2 coal fragments, <1.0 gram 1 clam shell, <1.0 gram 27 burned oyster shell, 8.0 grams 1400 (estimated) oyster shell fragments, 1605.0 grams 1 tooth fragment, <1.0 gram 46 bone fragments, 17.0 grams 3 burned bone fragments, <1.0 gram 3 calcified bone fragments, <1.0 gram 13 asphalt fragments, 14.0 grams
168 168 (Cont.)	N14860-14865 E10075-10080 Stratum B	1 English brown stoneware body sherd, very fine, incised wavy lines, drab buff color 1 English brown stoneware body sherd, drab buff color, incised parallel lines 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd 1 tin glazed earthenware body spall 1 Buckley coarse earthenware body sherd, black lead glaze and throw marks interior, dark wash exterior 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware body sherd, light salmon colored paste with yellow clay striations, remnants of dark wash on exterior, black lead glaze interior 2 UID coarse earthenware body spalls, orange chalky paste 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 8/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 8 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 3 olive green bottle glass fragments, thin, slightly crizzled 3 light green flat glass fragments, thin 1 light olive green flat glass fragment 1 probable nail fragment 1 red brick fragment, <1.0 gram 38 charcoal fragments, 2.0 grams 1 daub fragment, 1.0 grams 10 oyster shell fragments, 35.0 grams 7 bone fragments, 5.0 grams 3 calcified bone fragments, <1.0 gram 2 tooth fragments, 6.0 grams
169	N14860-14865 E10075-10080 Stratum A	1 quartzite worked stone, possibly ground stone 1 quartzite primary flake 8 quartz secondary flakes 2 chert secondary flakes 9 quartz tertiary flakes

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
169 (Cont.)		1 quartzite tertiary flakes 3 quartz primary shatter 2 quartz secondary shatter 3 quartz tertiary shatter 7 quartzite FCR, 191.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 64.0 grams 2 UID heat altered stones, 12.0 grams 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, dark brown glaze 1 Buckley-like coarse earthenware spall 1 white ware body sherd, blue on white transfer 1 UID coarse earthenware, body sherd, chalky orange paste, brown lead glazed interior. 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, thin light red body, black lead glaze 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore diameter 4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl rim fragment with line around rim 1 light green, flat glass very thin, crizzled 1 olive green flat glass fragment 1 colorless modern bottle glass fragment, thick 1 wrought nail with square head and spatulated tip, 2.25" 2 wrought nails with common heads: 1-2.7", 1-2.0" 1 wrought tack fragment with square head 5 wrought nail fragments with common heads 1 wrought nail fragment with 'T' head 4 wrought nail fragments with square heads 5 wrought nail fragments with UID head 2 wrought nail fragments 2 cut nail fragments with square heads 12 UID square nail fragments wit UID heads 16 UID square nail fragments 58 UID ferrous objects 267 red brick fragments, 604.0 grams 1 light green window glass fragment 5 daub fragments, 1.0 gram 3 oyster shell fragments, 1.0 gram 1 bone fragment, <1.0 gram 4 calcified bone fragments, < 1.0 gram 1 sewer pipe fragment 7 asphalt fragments, 8.0 grams 1 mica schist fragment 4 concrete fragments, 210.0 grams
170	N14840-14845 E10075-10080 Stratum A	2 Accokeek plain pottery body sherds 1 Townsend series plain pottery body sherd 1 chert secondary flake 4 quartz secondary flake 1 quartzite secondary flake 2 chert tertiary flakes 5 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 chert secondary shatter 3 quartz secondary shatter 1 quartzite secondary shatter 2 quartz tertiary shatter 4 chert FCR, 22.0 grams 14 quartzite FCR, 775.0 grams 1 sandstone FCR, 20.0 grams 1 English brown stoneware body sherd

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
170 (Cont.)		<p>2 English brown stoneware tableware shreds</p> <p>3 tin glazed earthenware spalls</p> <p>1 buff pasted manganese mottled earthenware body sherds</p> <p>1 buff pasted Buckley coarse earthenware rim sherd, brown wash and black lead glaze</p> <p>1 buff pasted Buckley coarse earthenware body sherd, 1 side brown lead glaze, other wash</p> <p>1 buff pasted Buckley coarse earthenwarespall</p> <p>1 Buckley coarse earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 Buckley coarse earthenware body spall with black lead glaze</p> <p>1 Buckley coarse earthenware spall with brown wash</p> <p>1 possible North Devon gravel tempered, orange paste, clear lead glaze</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, rouletted</p> <p>4 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>3 olive green bottle glass fragments</p> <p>2 light olive green bottle glass fragments</p> <p>3 pale green colored bottle glass fragments</p> <p>4 pale aqua colored bottle glass fragments</p> <p>1 dark aqua colored bottle glass body fragment</p> <p>1 amber bottle glass fragment with raised molded lettering, likely machine made</p> <p>1 amber bottle glass fragment</p> <p>1 brown European gun flint flake</p> <p>1 brass, domed button, no back</p> <p>1 flat iron fragment with 'stem'</p> <p>1 flat curved iron fragment with hole in center</p> <p>1 flat fire fragment</p> <p>3 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-3.0", 2.7", 1.8"</p> <p>3 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>1 wrought nail with UID head, 1.5"</p> <p>6 wrought nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>1 wrought nail fragments with 'T' head</p> <p>15 wrought nail shaft fragments</p> <p>1 cut nail, 1.3"</p> <p>12 cut nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>1 cut nail fragment with 'L' head</p> <p>11 UID square nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>13 UID square nail fragments</p> <p>3 UID nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>7 UID nail fragments</p> <p>2 UID ferrous fragments</p> <p>460 red brick fragments, 780.0 grams</p> <p>1 aqua window glass</p> <p>5 oyster shell fragments, 12.0 grams</p>
171	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum C	<p>3 UID coarse earthenware spalls, orange pasted, brown lead glaze</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter</p> <p>2 wrought nails with UID heads: 1-1.2", 1-1.3"</p> <p>1 UID ferrous object</p> <p>110 red brick fragments, 86.0 grams</p> <p>4 oyster shell fragments, 3.0 grams</p> <p>6 mammal bone fragments, 5.0 grams</p> <p>1 mammal tooth fragment, <1.0gram</p>
172	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum D	<p>2 possible Accokeek plain pottery sherds, orange paste, quartz temper</p> <p>1 possible Accokeek plain pottery sherd, brown pasted, quartz temper</p> <p>1 possible Townsend series plain pottery sherd, dark brown paste, shell temper</p> <p>1 terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
172 (Cont.)		<p>2 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated</p> <p>1 quartz primary flake</p> <p>1 quartz secondary flake</p> <p>1 chert tertiary flake</p> <p>1 quartz tertiary flake</p> <p>1 possible quartzite FCR, 449.0 grams</p> <p>1 tin glazed earthenware basal sherd, hand painted blue on white stripe</p> <p>1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd, hand painted blue on white</p> <p>1 tin glazed earthenware spall</p> <p>1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, brown lead glaze, buff pasted</p> <p>1 Buckley coarse earthenware body sherd, brown lead glaze interior, brown exterior wash</p> <p>1 16 UID coarse earthenware, sherds, orange paste, brown lead glaze interior, clear wash exterior one vessel</p> <p>19 UID coarse earthenware sherds, orange paste, yellowish brown lead glaze interior, reddish exterior wash, all same vessel</p> <p>6 UID coarse earthenware body sherds, orange paste, one side clear to reddish wash, other side unglazed</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, orange paste, green lead glaze, possible shoulder, North Devon</p> <p>1 UID coarse earthenware spall, red paste, clear glaze</p> <p>17 UID coarse earthenware spalls, orange pasted</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter</p> <p>1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore diameter</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>1 leaded colorless wine glass fragment with stem, 12 pieces, free blown, unfinished pontil mark on base, 2 part manufacture (Jones, Parks Canada, 128)</p> <p>1 olive green bottle glass fragment, free blown, wit applied, down tooled lip slightly flared</p> <p>1 olive green bottle glass fragment</p> <p>1 light olive green bottle glass fragment</p> <p>2 aqua table glass fragments</p> <p>1 gray European gun flint cobble/core</p> <p>1 wrought nail with wrought head, 2.0"</p> <p>1 wrought nail with UID head, 0.7"</p> <p>2 wrought nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>6 UID nail fragments, heavily corroded</p> <p>1 nail and brick conglomerate</p> <p>2 flat iron fragments</p> <p>2 possible spike fragments</p> <p>3 UID ferrous fragments</p> <p>3 red brick bats: 2.0" x 3.5", 2.2" x 1.9", 1.8" x 2.2", 1145.0 grams</p> <p>910 red brick fragments, 5435.0 grams</p> <p>1 architectural rock with inclusions, 325.0 grams</p> <p>49 charcoal fragments, 10.0 grams</p> <p>9 wood fragments, 3.0 grams</p> <p>2 mortar fragments, 3.0 grams</p> <p>134 oyster shell fragments, 185.0 grams</p> <p>11 likely mammal bone fragments, 7.0 grams</p> <p>6 mammal tooth fragments, 4.0 grams</p> <p>1 fish bone</p>
173	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum E	<p>8 red hand made brick fragments</p> <p>12 brown mortar, 15.0 grams</p> <p>1 white plaster, <1.0 grams</p> <p>7 daub fragments, 46.0 grams</p> <p>8 oyster shell fragments, 6.0 grams</p> <p>1 mammal tooth, 0.3 grams</p>
174	N14800-14805	2 Townsend plain pottery sherds

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
174 (Cont.)	E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum F-North	1 quartzite flake, bifacially worked 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartzite secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 5 quartzite FCR, 442.0 grams 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body spall 1 North Devon slipware body sherd 1 UID coarse earthenware rim sherd orange pasted with brownish yellow interior lead glaze and greenish brown exterior lead glaze, heavy ochre inclusions, milk pan or basin 1 UID coarse earthenware body sherd, red paste, dark brown lead glaze 1 UID coarse earthenware body spall, brown interior wash 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment with heel, molded decoration around heel, 5/64" bore diameter 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment, no heel, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore diameter 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable 10 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 UID color bottle glass fragment, heavy patina 2 green curved glass fragments, possibly vial, medium patination 7 light aqua-tinted possible lamp glass, very thin 7 olive green flat glass fragments, probably colonial window glass 1 aqua-tinted flat glass fragment, lightly patinated, thicker than typical colonial window glass 13 light green-tinted flat glass fragments, medium patination, likely colonial window glass 1 bluish gray European gun flint with possible use marks along striking edge 1 lead scrap, melted, 10.0 grams 1 lead shot, 3.0 grams 1 sheet iron corroded with brick matrix, 2.3" x 1.2", 24.0 grams 2 wrought nails with wrought heads and spatulated tips: 1-2.8", 2.7" 12 wrought nail fragments with spatulated tips 5 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.9", 1-1.4", 1-1.5", 1-1.9", 1-2.0" 53 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 3 wrought nail fragments with 'L' heads 27 wrought nail fragments 24 UID square nails with UID heads 50 UID square nail fragments 8 UID nails fragments with UID heads 4 UID nail fragments 16 UID ferrous fragments 2 red hand made brick bats: 1-4.2" x 2.6", 562.0 grams; 1- 4.6" x 2.5" 4138 red hand made brick fragments, 11750.0 grams 1516 plaster base coat fragments, with shell and gravel inclusions, 1015.0 grams 159 plaster base coat with top coat fragments, 241.0 grams 68 plaster top coat fragments, 103.0 grams 5 ferrous rock fragments, 15.0 grams 1060 daub fragments some show signs of burning, 2,512.0 grams 390 charcoal fragments, 62.0 grams 983 oyster shell fragments, 109.0 grams 1 pig tusk, 5.0 grams 2 pig molar fragments, 8.0 grams 1 deer jaw bone fragment with two intact teeth, 11.0 grams 2 cow tooth fragments, 12.0 grams

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		12 UID mammal tooth fragments, 12.0 grams 6 UID bird bone fragments, hollow, 10.0 grams 1 UID mammal vertebra, 3.0 grams 194 UID bone fragments, 183.0 grams 10 UID burned bone fragments, 6.0 grams 13 UID burned, calcified, bone fragments, 8.0 grams
175	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum F	1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite tertiary flake 1 Rhenish brown stoneware body spall 1 tin glazed earthenware, leadbacked, hand painted blue on white rim sherd 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore diameter 6 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 olive green bottle glass fragments 14 UID color bottle glass fragments, heavy patina 3 green bottle glass body fragments, thin 1 colorless cloudy bottle glass fragment 1 aqua table glass fragment 5 aqua lamp glass fragments 1 lead shot 1 wrought iron rod with attached ring, door, drawer pull 2 wrought nails with wrought head and spatulated tips: 1-2.0", 1-2.5" 3 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.5", 1-2.0", 1-1.9" 10 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads 1 wrought nail fragment with 'L' head 1 wrought nail fragment with UID head 10 wrought nail fragments 14 UID square fragments with UID heads 18 UID square nail fragments 2 nail and brick conglomerates 1 UID nail with wood attached 13 UID ferrous fragments 1 red brick, 2.5" x 4.0", 1500.0 grams 1 red brick, 2.4" x 4.5", 722.0 grams 1 red brick, 2.7" x 2.5", 447.0 grams 1 red brick, 2.5" x 4.2", 785.0 grams 1 red brick, 2.5" x 4.2", 1418.0 grams 5100 (estimated) red brick fragments, 6335.0 grams 59 daub fragments, 205.0 grams 880 (estimated) mortar fragments, 575.0 grams 170 charcoal fragments, 24.0 grams 1980 oyster shell fragments, 799.0 grams 89 mammal bone fragments, 153.0 grams 5 mammal teeth fragments, 16.0 grams
175 (Cont.)		

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
176	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum G	1 quartzite FCR, 272.0 grams 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore diameter 1 green bottle glass body fragment, heavy patina 1 light olive green bottle glass, bQody fragment, thin, possible medicine vial 1 olive green flat glass fragments, thin 2 nearly colorless paper thin curved glass 1 light olive green flat glass fragment, partially patinated, likely colonial window glass 1 wrought tack fragment 2 wrought nail fragments with rose heads 3 wrought nail fragments with common head 3 wrought nail fragments with UID head 3 wrought nail fragments 3 UID square nail fragments with common heads 13 UID square nail fragments with UID heads, 3 fused 11 UID square nail fragments 12 probable nail fragments 33 possible nail fragments 673 red brick fragments, 2977.0 grams 100 daub fragments, 585.0 grams 2 green window glass fragments 133 topcoat plaster fragments, 160.0 grams 31 plaster fragments with topcoat, 130.0 grams 1436 mortar fragments, 885.0 grams 1 red brick bat: 2.5" x 4.5", 707.0 grams 1 red brick bat: 2.5" x 4.5", 2110.0 grams 1 red brick bat: 2.3" x 4.3", 911.0 grams 1 red brick bat: 2.2" x 4.3", 1073.0 grams 1 red brick bat: 2.5" x 4.4", 1470.0 grams 650 red brick fragments, 2415.0 grams 118 charcoal fragments, 53.0 grams 62 burned oyster shell fragments, 19.0 grams 2 bird bone fragments 6 UID bone fragments 4 UID bone fragments, burned, 16.0 grams 2 UID bone, calcified, <1.0 grams 1 ferrous field stone, possible architectural use, 5370.0 grams
176 (Cont.)		
177	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum G-North	1 quartz secondary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 chert FCR, 0.5 grams 1 Rhenish stoneware body spall 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore diameter 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore diameter 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, rouletted 1 light green round bottle glass fragment, heavily patinated 1 light aqua flat glass fragment, appears frosted 1 green flat glass fragment 10 aqua tinted curved glass fragments, thin, possible lamp glass 14 light aqua tinted curved glass fragments, bubbled, very thin, possible lamp glass 7 light green tinted flat glass fragments, light patina 1 possibly light olive green glass fragment, heavily patinated 1 gray European gun flint with cortex, 1 edge appears to have been flaked 1 lead strip, curved 4 wrought nails with spatulated tips: 1-3.3", 1-3.1", 2-2.5",

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
177 (Cont.)		<p>11 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.4", 1-1.6", 2-1.8", 1-1.9", 3-2.1", 2-2.4" 1-2.5"</p> <p>1 wrought nail tack with wrought head, 0.8"</p> <p>3 wrought nail fragments with 'T' heads</p> <p>49 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>16 wrought nail fragments</p> <p>5 UID square nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>14 UID square nail fragments</p> <p>17 UID ferrous fragments</p> <p>1 red hand made brick bat, 2.3" x 2.1", 640.0 grams</p> <p>1 red handmade brick bat with plaster flecking, mold seams, 3.3" x 4.5" x 2.6", 815.0 grams</p> <p>1 red handmade brick bat with plaster covering one side, 2.5" x 3.8, 8 450.0 grams</p> <p>1 red handmade brick fragment with burned side and fused nail, plaster flecks, 2.4" x 2.6", 306.0 grams</p> <p>1 red handmade brick fragment with heavy gravel inclusions, burning, sandy mortar/plaster, 4.1" x 2.4", 1040.0 grams</p> <p>2360 (estimated) red handmade brick fragments, 2500.0 grams</p> <p>1 daub fragment with a wrought nail shaft fused, possible burning, lath impressions</p> <p>2710 (estimated) daub fragments, 7450.0 grams</p> <p>1310 bottom coat plaster fragments, 1605.0 grams</p> <p>99 bottom coat with top coat plaster fragments, 240.0 grams</p> <p>2140 (estimated) top coat plaster fragments, 1145.0 grams</p> <p>1 lead window came, 1.2 grams</p> <p>15 wood fragments, 0.3 fragments</p> <p>523 charcoal fragments, 181.0 grams</p> <p>473 oyster shell fragments, 960.0 grams</p> <p>1 cow left mandible fragment with tree molars, 80.0 grams</p> <p>1 cow phalange fragment, 56.0 grams</p> <p>1 rodent left mandible with 4 rooted teeth, 0.1grams</p> <p>1 mammal pre molar with roots, 0.2 grams</p> <p>1 long bone with socket one side, hinge other, likely mammal, 1.4 grams</p> <p>20 UID bone fragments, likely mammal, 12.0 grams</p> <p>9 UID bone fragments, calcified, likely mammal, 5.0 grams</p> <p>8 UID bone fragments, burned, 17.0 grams</p> <p>3 peach pit or nut fragments, 1.0 grams</p>
178	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum H	<p>1 chert secondary flake</p> <p>1 quartz tertiary flake</p> <p>1 sandstone tertiary flake</p> <p>1 quartz tertiary shatter</p> <p>1 UID buff pasted earthenware spall, black lead glaze</p> <p>1 Buckley-like earthenware sherd, unglazed</p> <p>2 terra cotta tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated</p> <p>2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments</p> <p>1 UID color bottle neck fragment, free blown, applied string lip, heavy patina</p> <p>1 green flat glass fragment</p> <p>1 colorless bottle glass fragment</p> <p>2 UID color bottle glass fragments, mend, heavy patina</p> <p>1 aqua lamp glass fragment</p> <p>1 glazed rock, 40.0 grams</p> <p>1 ferrous conglomerate with brown glazed Buckley sherd attached</p> <p>3 wrought nails with wrought heads: 1-1.5", 1-1.6", 1-2.9"</p> <p>2 wrought nail fragments with wrought heads</p> <p>5 wrought nail fragments</p> <p>12 UID square nail fragments with UID heads</p> <p>3 UID square nail fragments</p> <p>2 UID nail fragments</p> <p>1 wrought nail head</p> <p>1 possible iron tack fragment</p>

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		22 UID ferrous objects 142 re brick fragments, 330.0 grams 15 daub fragments, 30.0 grams 166 plaster coating fragments, 160.0 grams 93 plaster top coat fragments, 135.0 grams 310 plaster top and bottom coat fragments, 425.0 grams 382 plaster bottom coat fragments, 104.0 grams 3 mortar fragments, 1.0 grams 18 charcoal fragments, 4.0 grams 48 wood fragments, 8.0 grams 71 oyster shell fragments, 28.0 grams 20 mammal bone fragments 26.0 grams
179	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum H - North	1 sandstone FCR; 6 grams 1 tin-glaze earthenware body sherd; hand painted blue on white 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; 6/64" 3 hand wrought nail fragments with hand wrought heads 4 UID ferrous metal fragments 52 handmade red brick fragments; 172 grams 45 daub fragments; 136g 4 wood fragments; 0.9 grams 1640 (estimated) top coat plaster fragments; 526 grams 141 plaster fragments with top and bottom coat; 337 grams 485 bottom coat plaster fragments; shell and gravel inclusions; 270 grams 99 limestone fragments; possibly Perbeck, from Southwestern England; 1865 grams 28 charcoal fragments; 2 grams 39 oyster shell fragments; 16 grams 1 UID fish scale; < 0.1 gram 1 UID mammal tooth fragment; 1 gram 1 burned bone fragment, probably mammal; 1 gram 10 UID bone fragments; 2 grams
180	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum J	1 quartz tertiary shatter flake 1 chert heat altered primary flake, 1.0 gram 1 sandstone FCR, 47.0 grams 2 Buckley variant coarse earthenware body sherds; manganese mottled interior, dark wash exterior, light red paste with yellow clay striations and inclusions 1 UID coarse earthenware body spall; orange chalky paste with over fired glaze on one side 1 tin glaze body spall with white glaze on one side 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem, 8/64" 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments 1 colorless curved glass, thin 1 hand wrought nail fragment with hand wrought head 2 UID square nail fragments 4 UID probable nail fragments 4 UID ferrous metal fragments, possibly nails 8 charcoal fragments, <1.0 gram 3 oyster shell fragments, 2.0 grams 2 UID tooth fragments, 3.0 grams 1 upper jaw bone fragment, probably pig, 25.0 grams 1 UID calcified bone fragment, < 1.0 gram 10 UID bone fragments, 15.0 grams 1 UID thin bone fragment, possible fish, <1.0 gram 1 plastic fragment, hard and white, thin, curved – bucket handle
181	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Stratum K	1 UID sand-tempered prehistoric body sherd, light brown to brown 1 UID coarse earthenware probable body spall, small remnant of clear lead glaze on one side 1 UID coarse earthenware spall, no glaze, light red paste, yellow clay inclusions

18ST329		
LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		1 tin glaze earthenware body spall, multiple dark blue lines on light blue and white glaze on one side 1 olive green bottle glass body fragment, thin body 1 brown European flint tertiary fragment 2 UID square nail fragments 1 UID probable nail 4 UID ferrous metal fragments 37 red brick fragments, 35.0 grams 6 daub fragments, 8.0 grams 1 green colonial window glass fragment 26 top coat plaster fragments, 32.0 grams 14 sandstone fragments 395.0 grams 8 charcoal fragments, 2.8 grams 32 oyster shell fragments 97.0 grams 7 burned oyster shell fragments, 8.0 grams 1 UID fish scale fragment, <1.0 gram 1 UID calcified bone fragment, <1.0 gram 19 UID bone fragments, 17.0 grams 1 UID bird bone fragment, <1.0 gram 1 UID tooth fragment, 2.0 grams
182.001-182.017	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Brick Floor Bricks	182.001- 68 hand made red brick fragments from one brick, 441.0 grams 182.002-2 hand made red brick bats, 2.1" x 4.3" and 17 brick fragments, all from one brick, 2250.0 grams 182.003- 60 handmade red brick fragments, all from one brick, 740 grams 182.004- 149 handmade red brick fragments, all from one brick, 1016.0 grams 182.005- 1 hand made red brick bat, 2.4" x 4.6", 1007.0 grams; and 85 brick fragments, all from one brick, 1421.0 grams 182.006- 1 handmade red brick, 9.5" x 4.2" x 2.3", 2685.0 grams 182.007- 2150 (estimated) handmade red brick fragments, all from one brick, 1647.0 grams 182.008- 1 hand made red brick with swirl mark, partial glazing on two sides, 4.0" x 2.2" 182.009- 1 handmade red brick bat, 4.4" x 2.2", and 200 fragments, all from one brick, 2330.0 grams 182.010- 1 handmade red brick, dark purple paste, 2.3" x 4.0" x 9.3", 2420.0 grams 182.011- 2 large hand made brick fragments from one brick, 1100.0 grams 182.012- 1550 (estimated) handmade red brick fragments from one brick, 1730.0 grams 182.013- 172 handmade red brick fragments from one brick, 895.0 grams 182.014- 215 handmade red brick fragments from one brick, 1575.0 grams 182.015- 1300(estimated) hand made red brick fragments from one brick, 516.0 grams 182.016- 1 handmade brick bat, 2.2" x 4.5", 727.0 grams; and one large brick fragment, 613.0 grams, all from one brick 182.017- 45 handmade red brick fragments from one brick, 1132.0 grams
182.001-182.017 (Cont.)		
183	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Limestone	1 limestone floor stone possibly perbeck limestone from south western England, 21.25" x 14.25" x 3.75"
184	No provenience surface find	1 lead window came
185	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Wood	8 wood fragments possibly from sill/sleeper, 0.9g rams
186	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Wall scrapings	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartzite FCR, 97.0 grams 2 green tinted bottle glass body fragments, mend, patinated 1 aqua tinted curved glass fragments, patinated

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LOT #	Provenience	ARTIFACTS
		8 hand wrought nail fragments with hand wrought heads, heavily corroded 3 hand wrought nail shanks, heavily corroded 5 UID square nail shanks with no heads 2 UID ferrous metal fragments 22 handmade red brick fragments, 20.0 grams 20 daub fragments, 69.0 grams 2 white plaster top coat fragments, 0.6 grams 2 plaster top and bottom coat fragments, 6.0 grams 11 plaster bottom coat fragments, 14.0 grams 3 wood fragments, 0.2 grams 1 reddish wood fragment – color probably comes from exposure to ferrous oxide, slightly magnetic, 0.4 grams 3 charcoal fragment, 0.1 gram 5 oyster shell fragments, 1.0 gram 1 UID tooth fragment, probably mammal, 0.2 grams
187	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Sill wood	1 wood sample removed from sill/sleeper, softwood suggestive of a hard pine (i.e. yellow southern pine or spruce), stored in conservation walk-in refrigerator in 10% PEG solution
188	N14800-14805 E10215-10220 Fea. 25324 Post wood	1 wood sample removed from south eastern brick floor post, softwood suggestive of a hard pine (i.e. yellow southern pine or spruce), stored in conservation walk-in refrigerator in 10% PEG solution

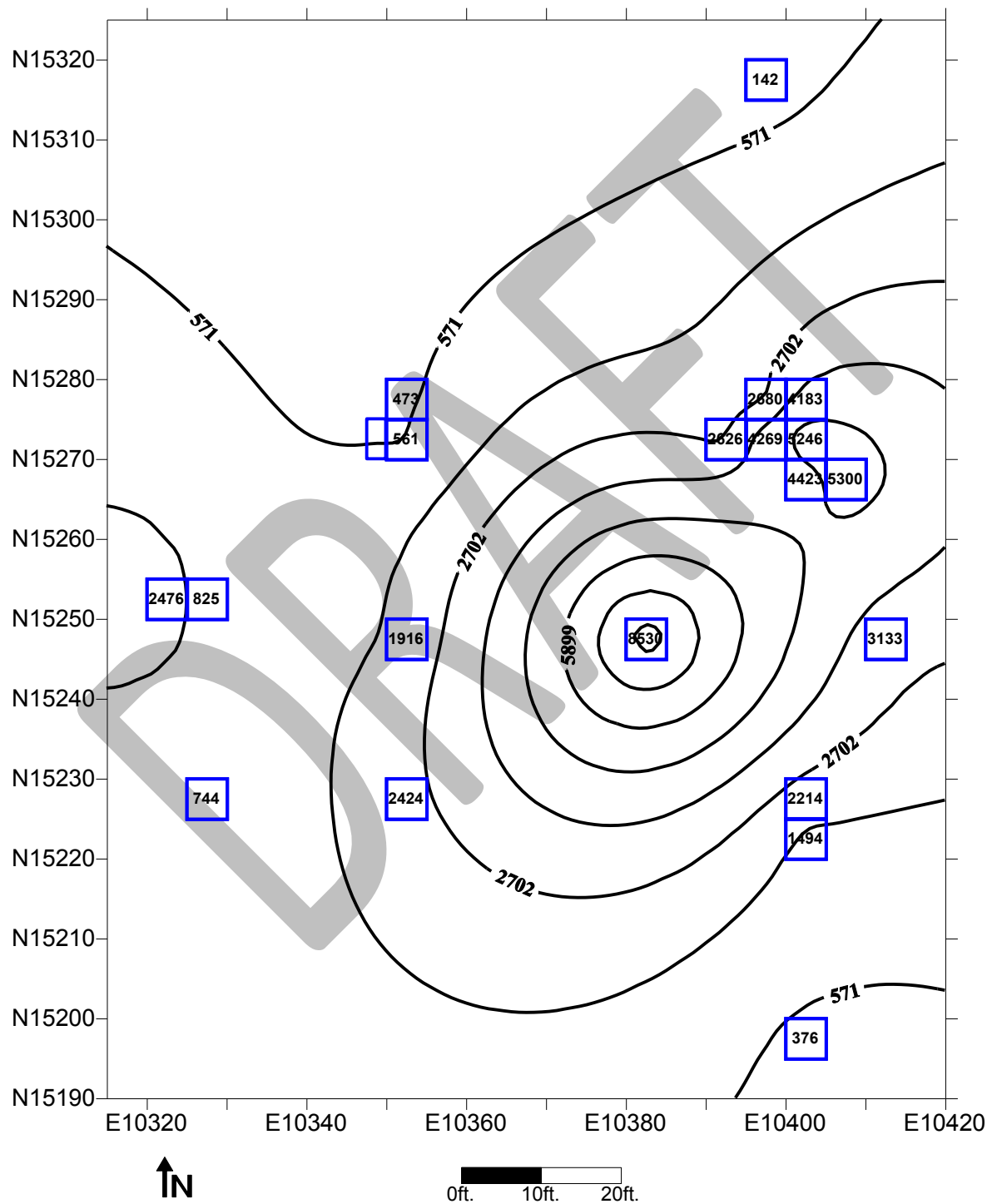
Appendix II:
Artifact Distribution Maps for 18ST233

DRAFT

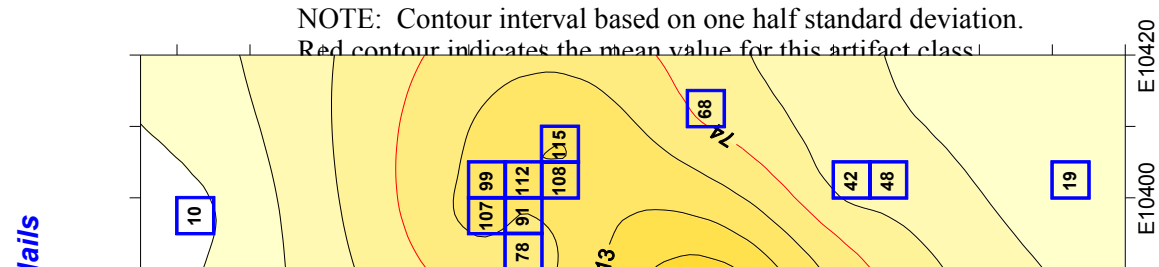
18ST233

Distribution of Architectural Items

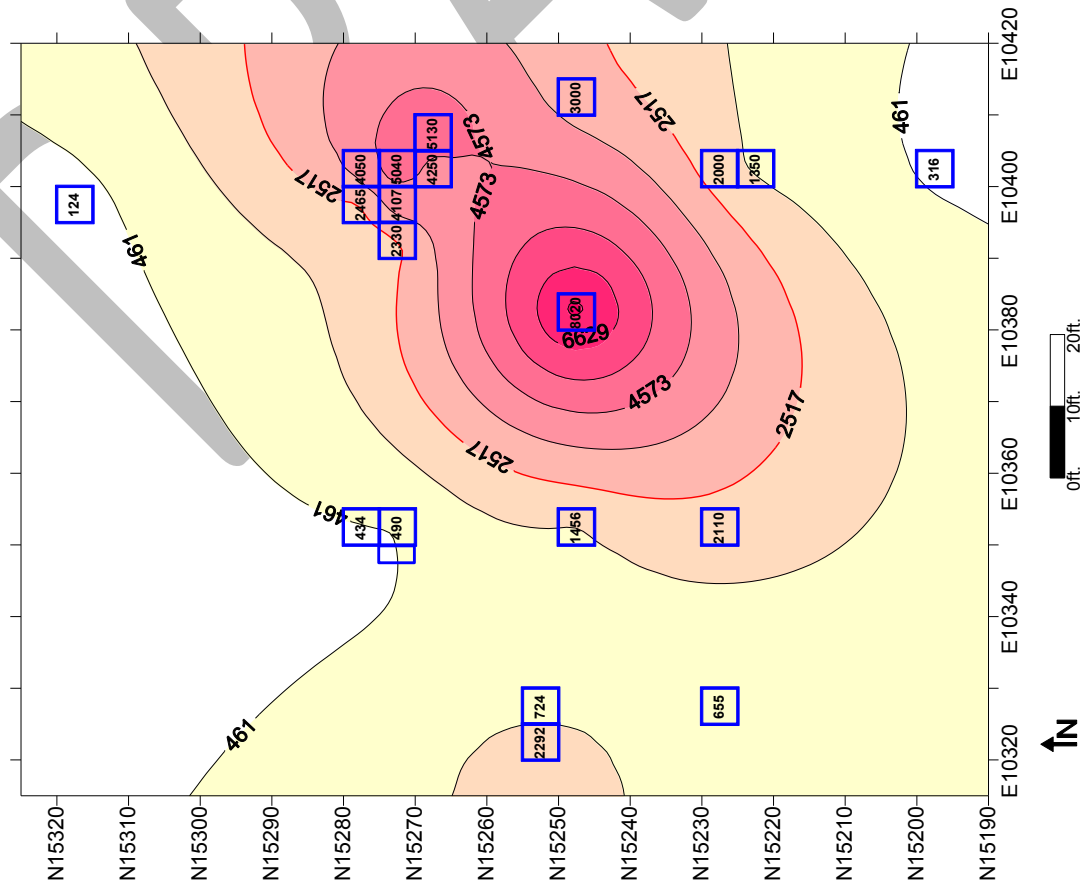
Category Includes: All Nails, Brick, Daub, Architectural Stone, Plaster, and Mortar



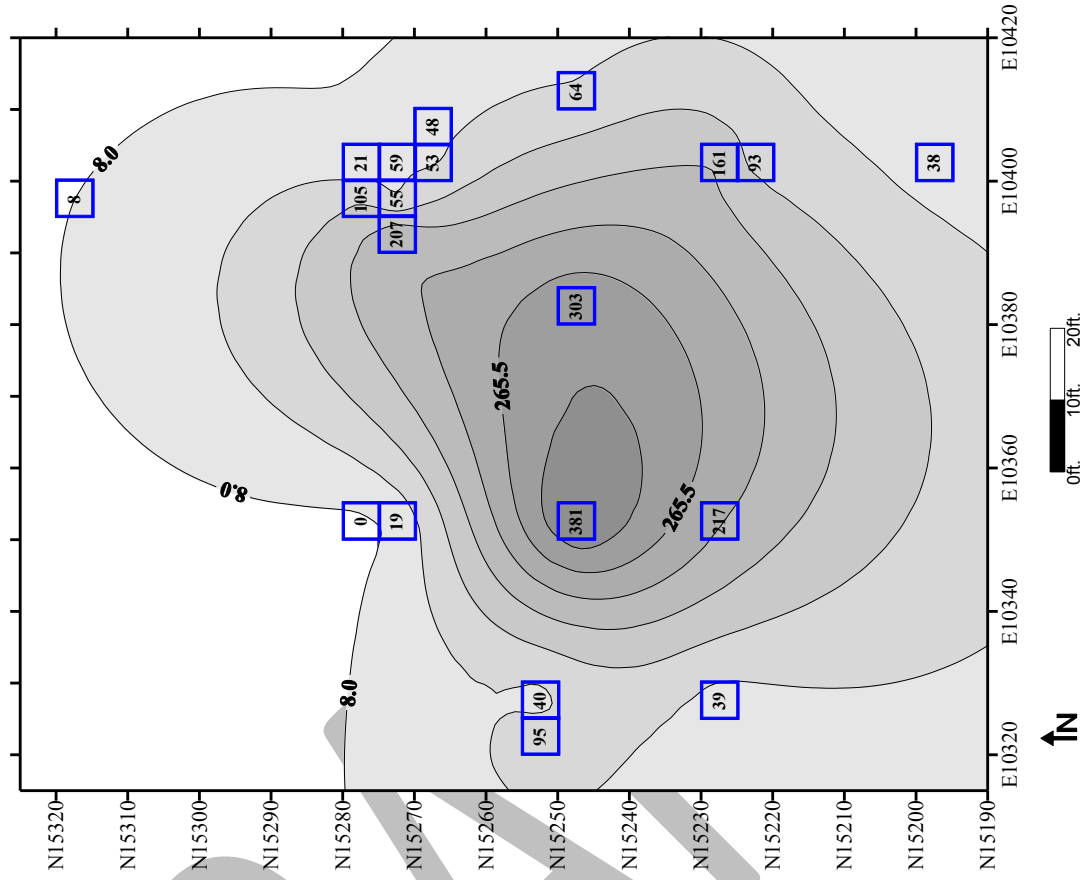
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation.
 Red contour indicates the mean value for this artifact class.



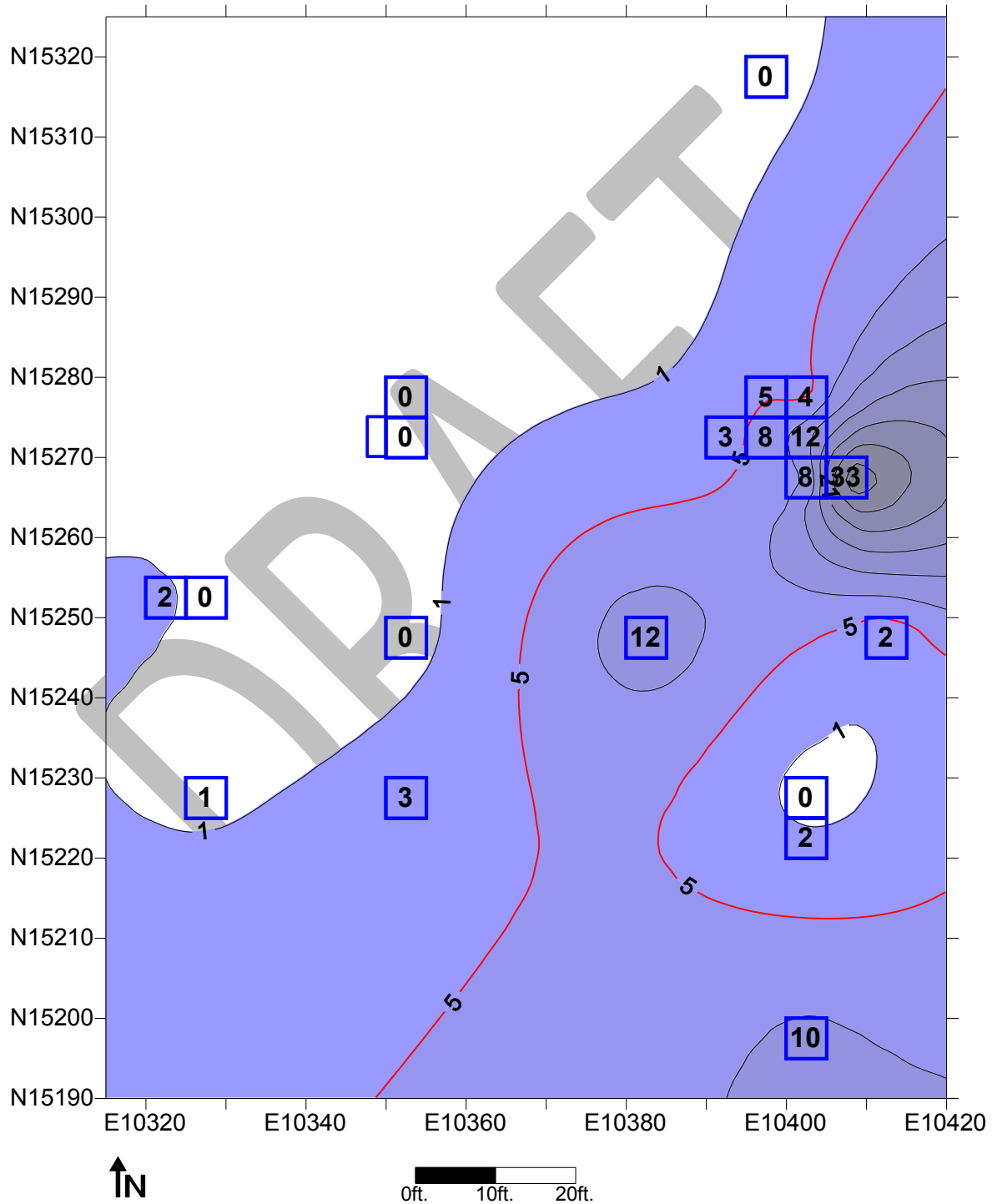
18ST233 Distribution of Brick



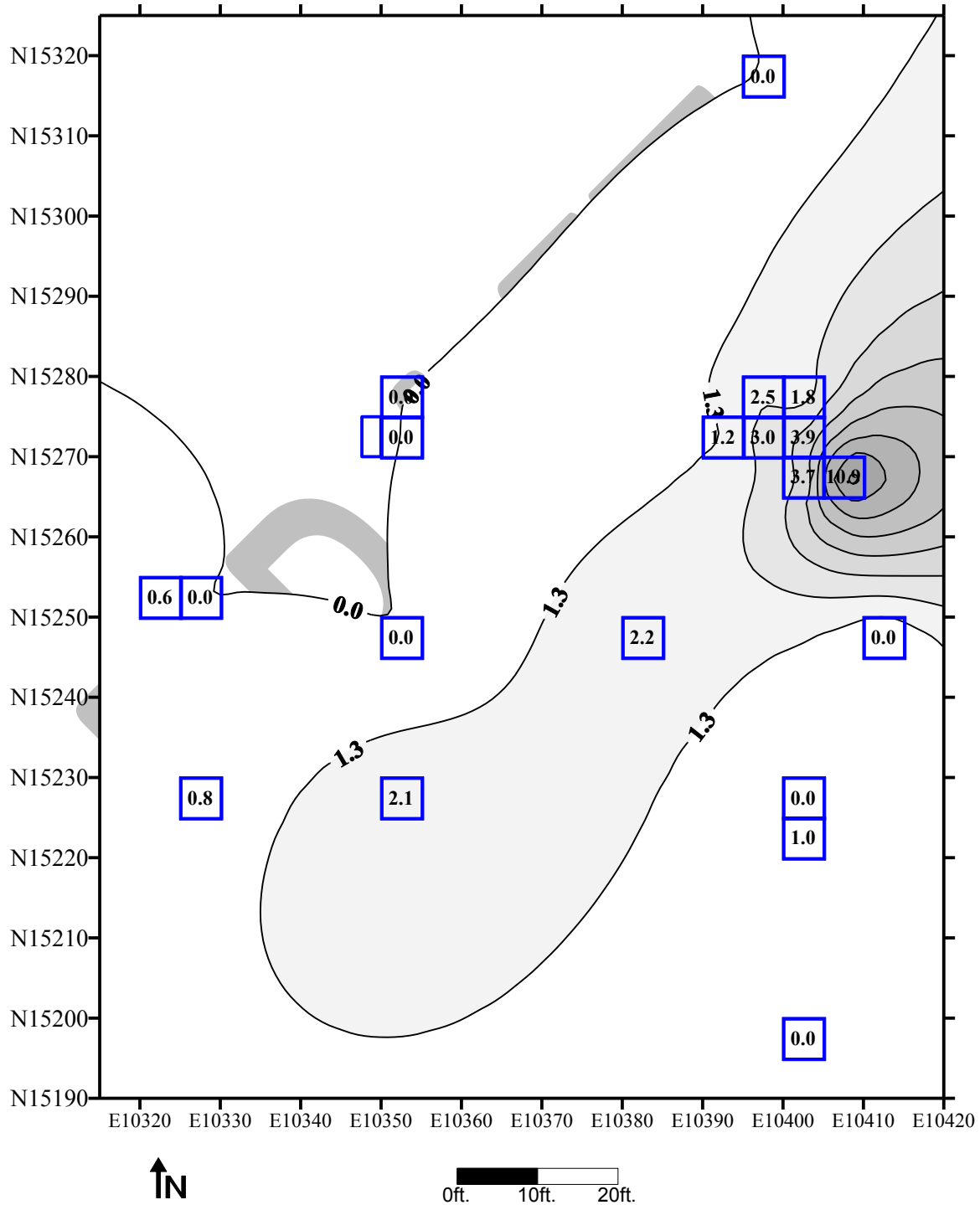
18ST233 Distribution of Daub Counts per Unit



18ST233 ***Distribution of Colonial Glass***

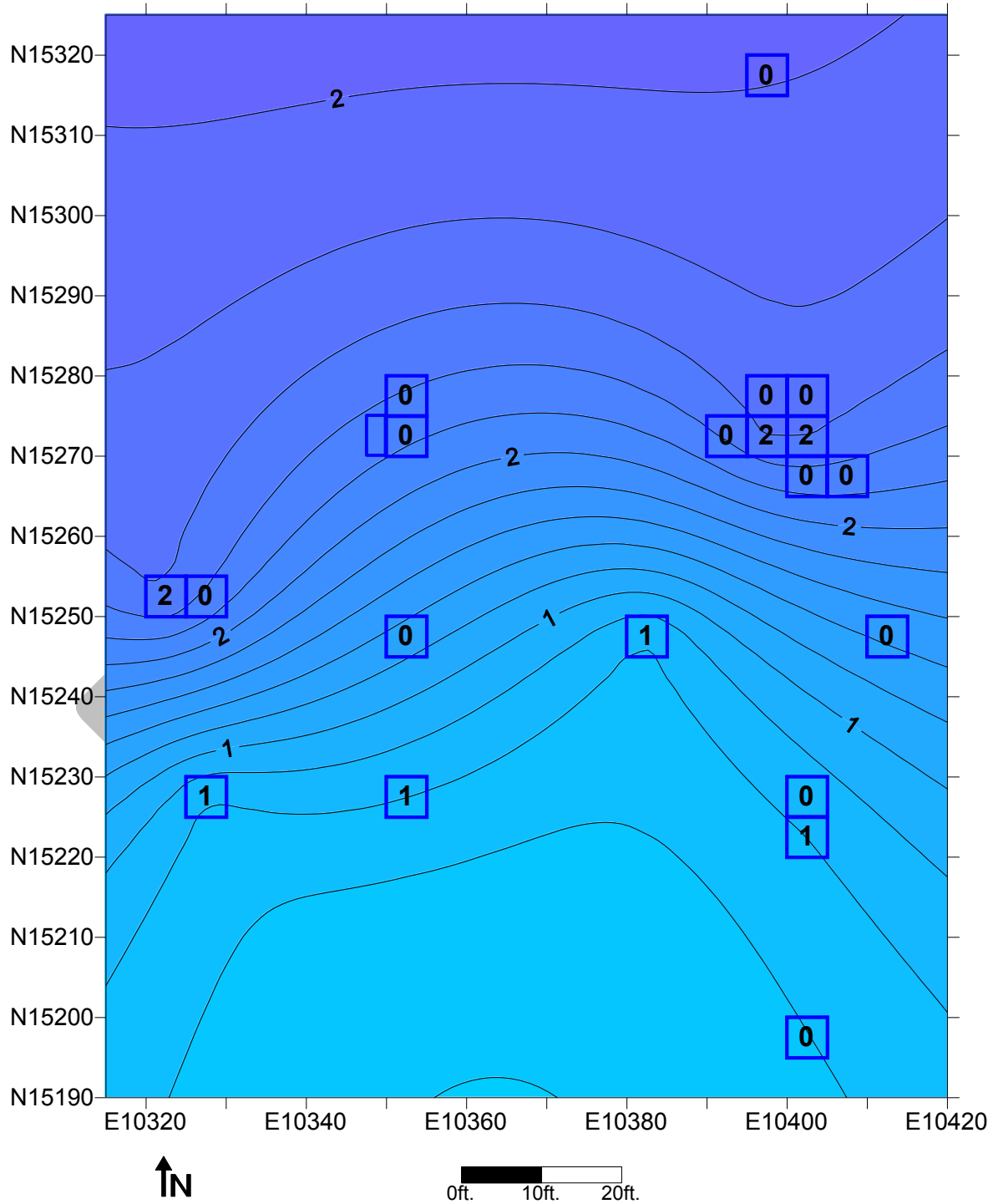


18ST233
Distribution of Bottle Glass
as Percentage of Unit Assemblage
for selected artifacts

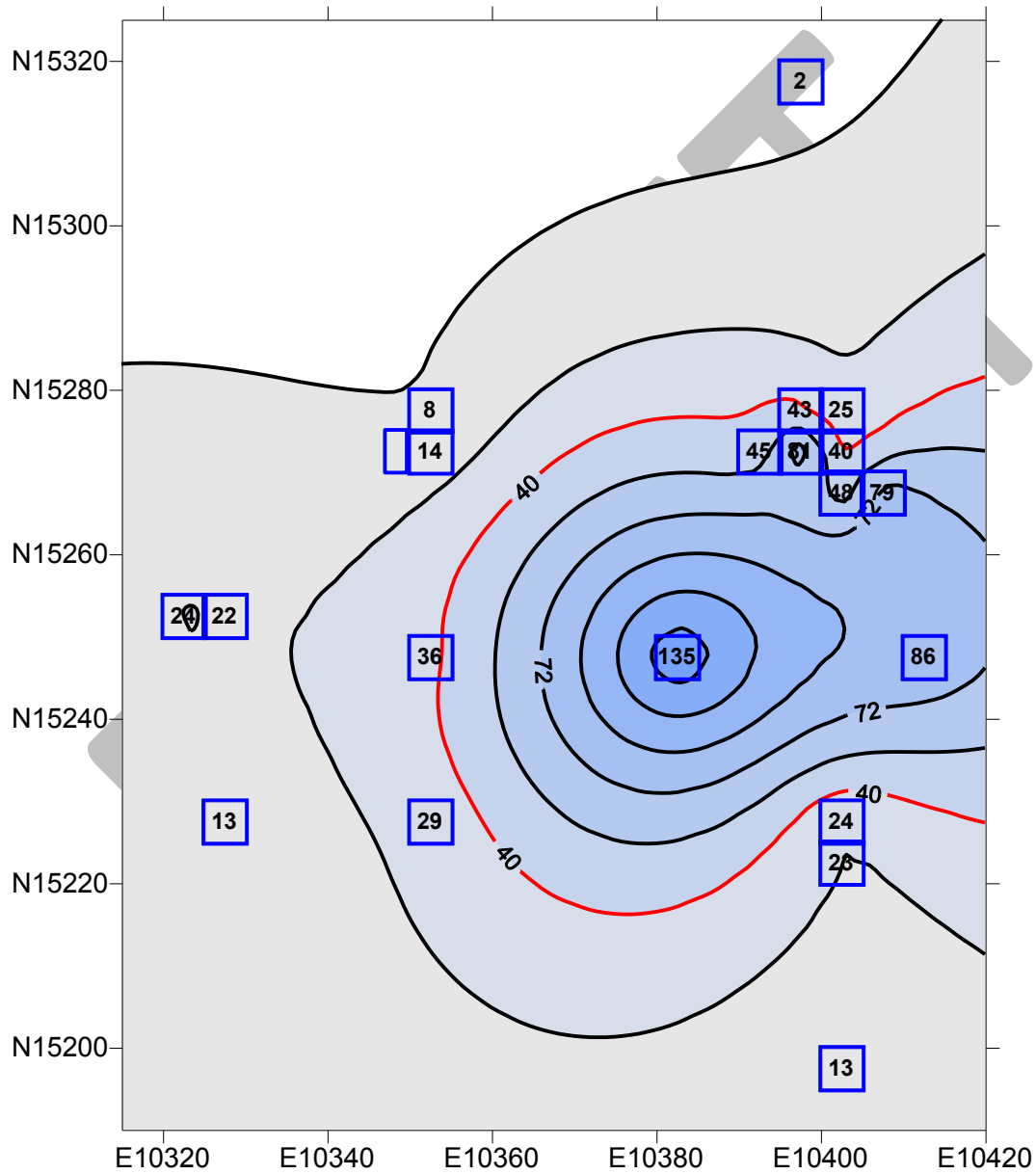


NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 **Distribution of Beads**



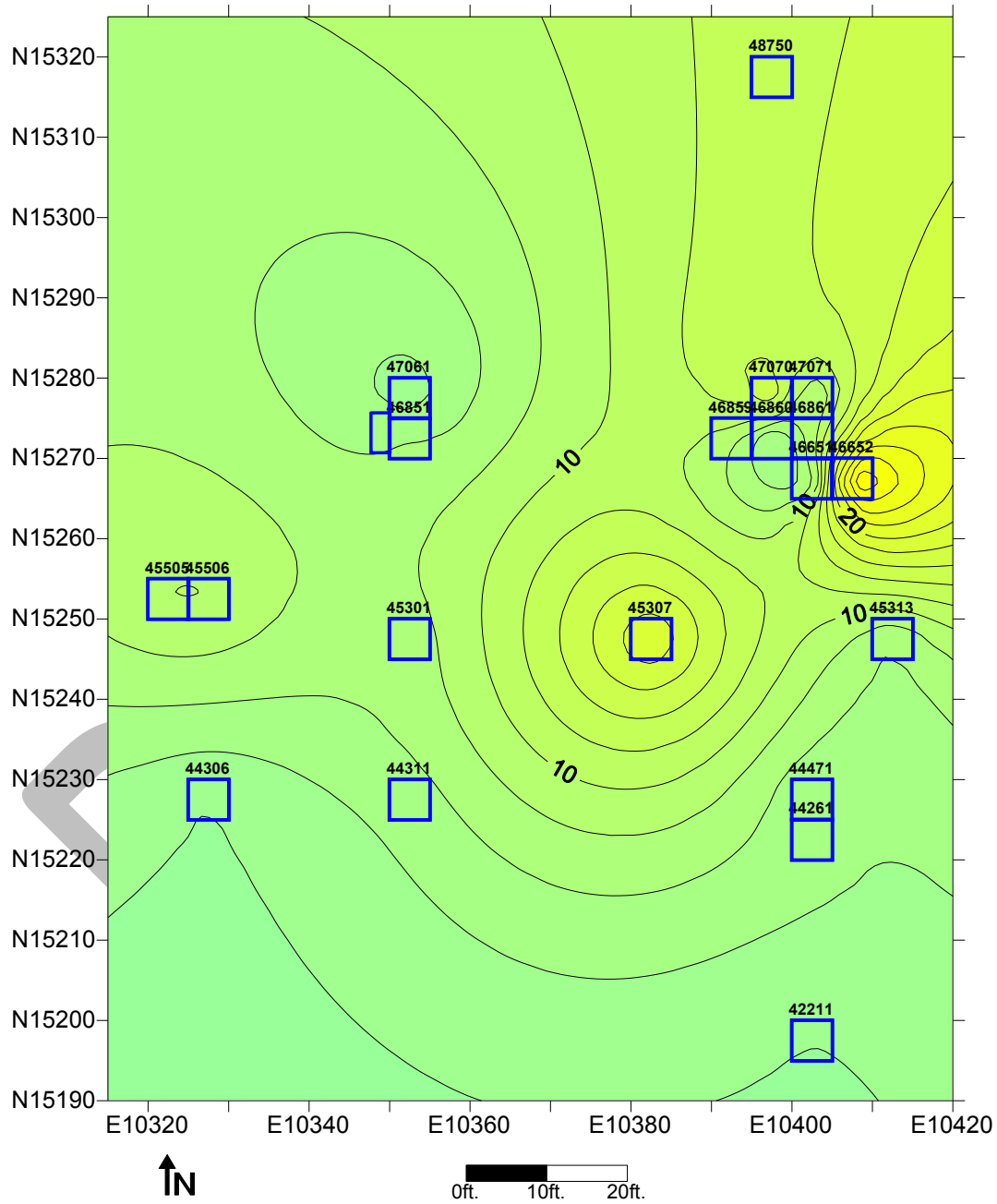
18ST233 ***Distribution of Historic Ceramics***



0ft. 10ft. 20ft.

NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

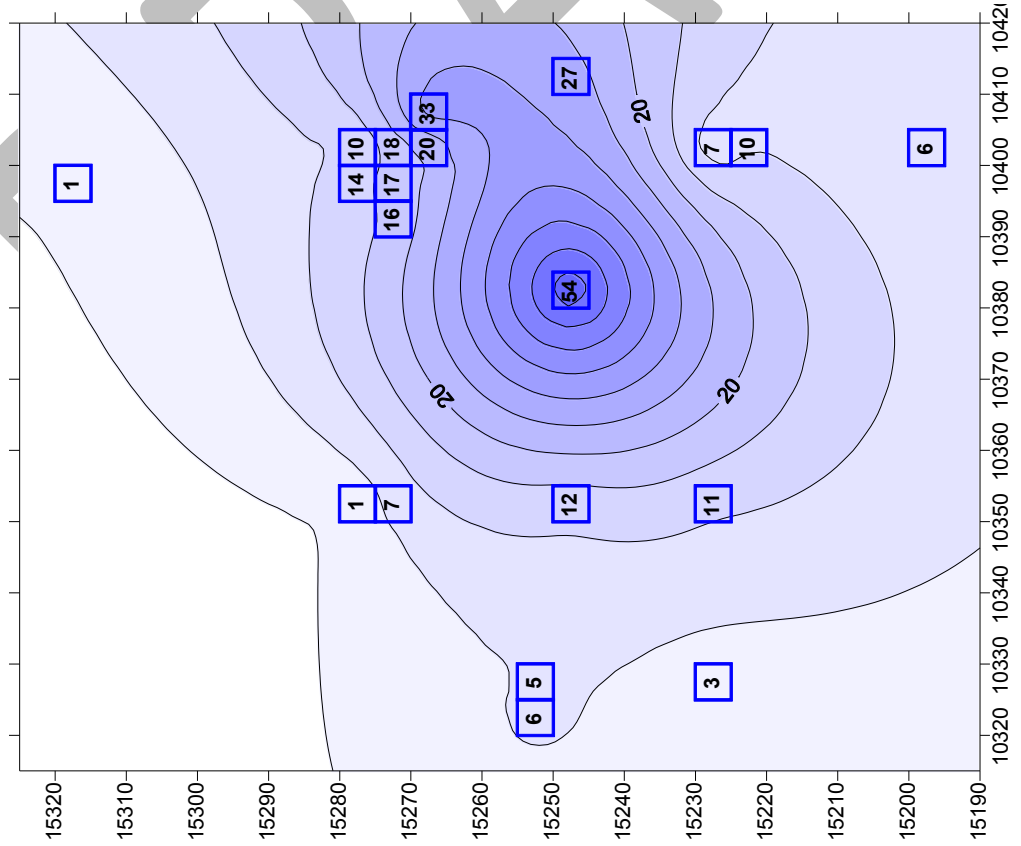
18ST233 **Distribution of Coarse Earthenware**



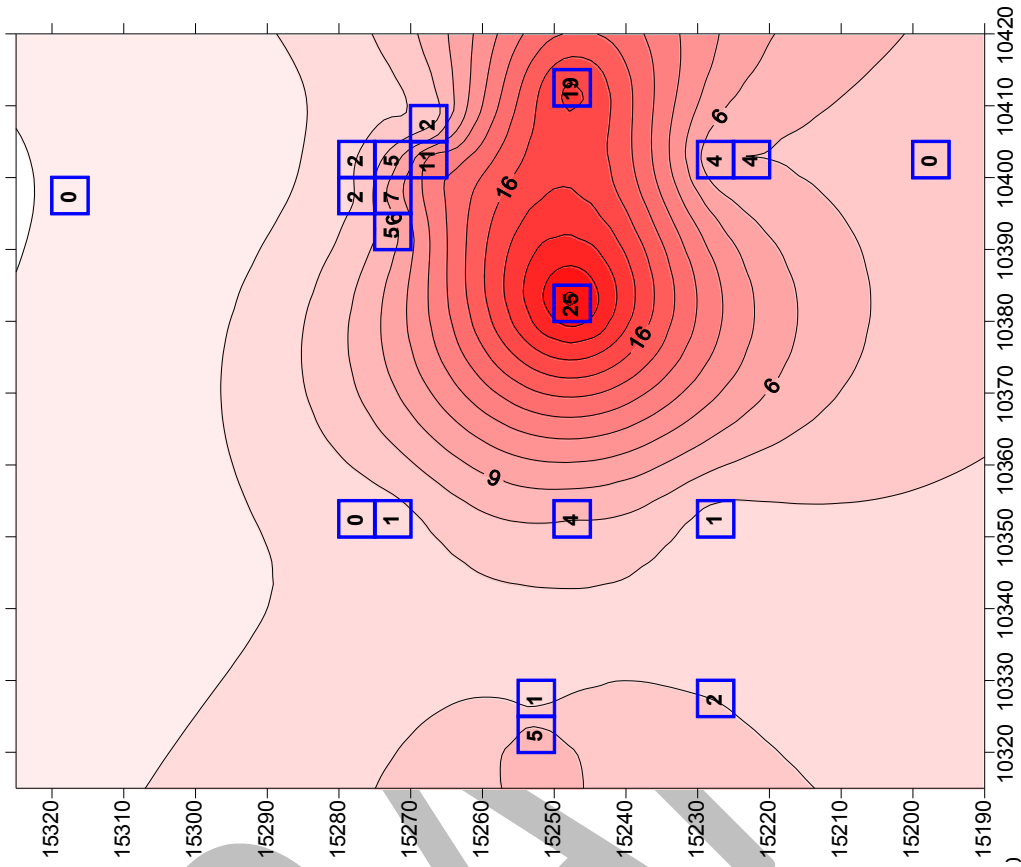
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 Historic Ceramic Distributions by Type

Tin-glazed earthenware

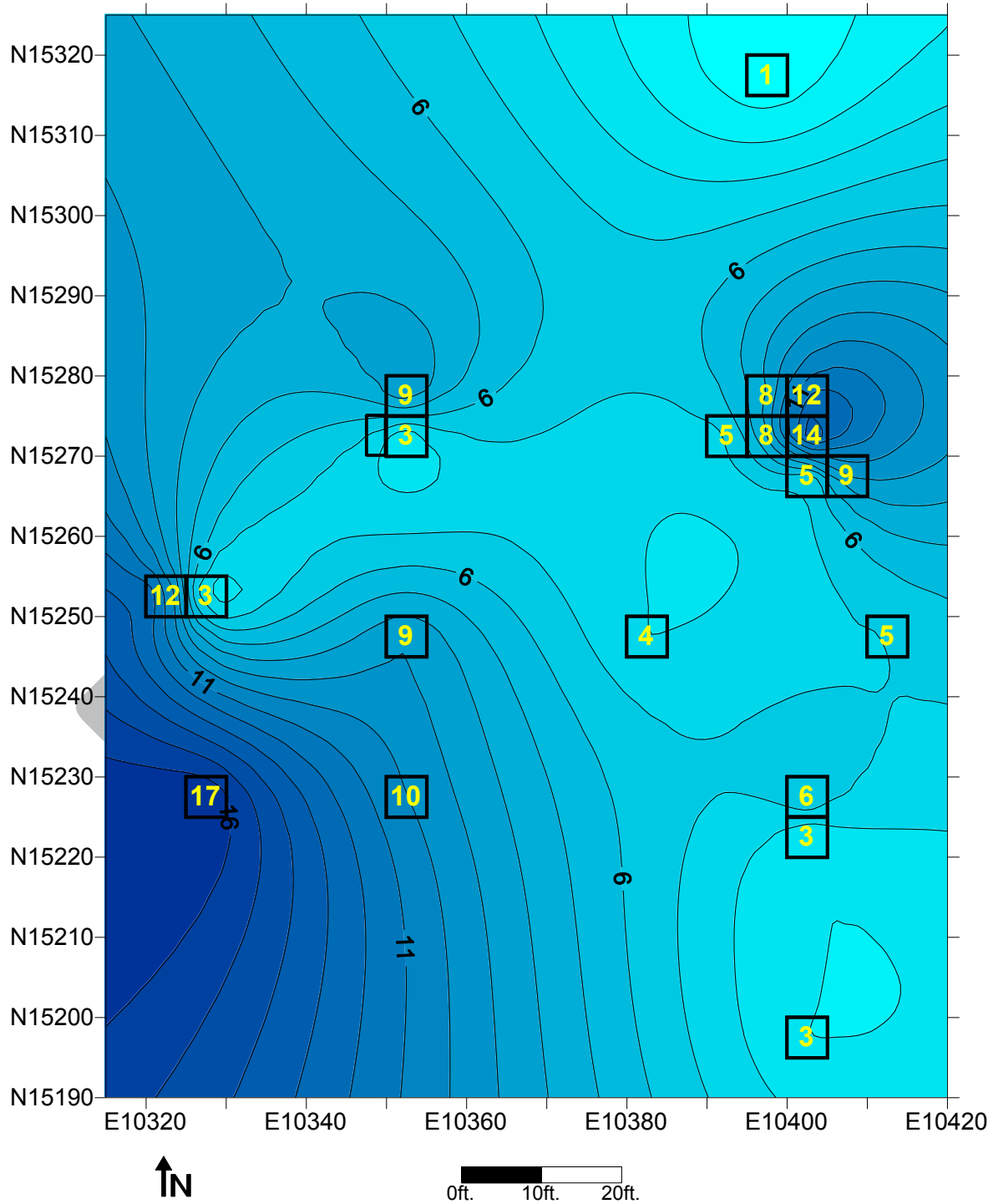


Rhenish stoneware



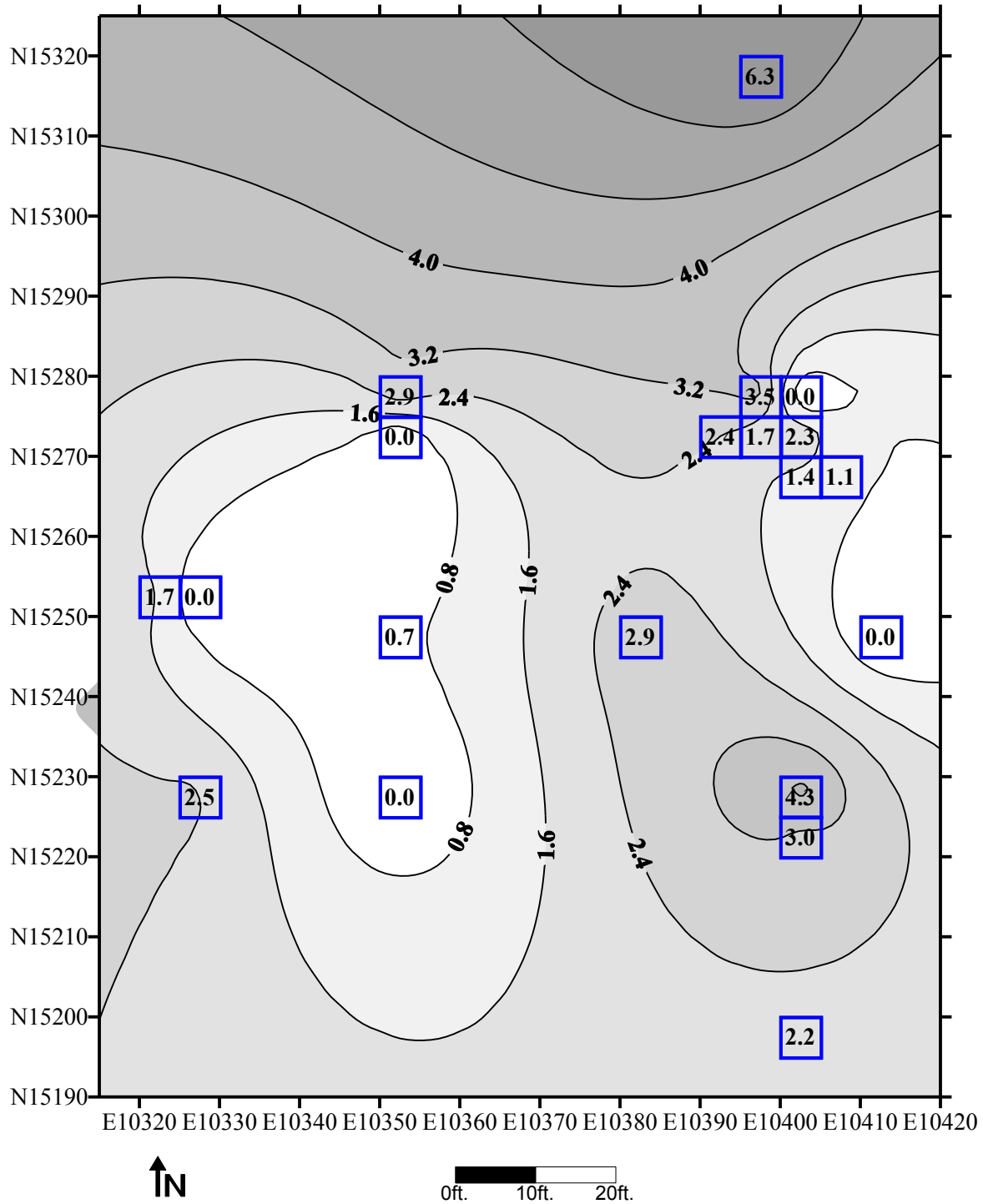
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 **Distribution of Flint**

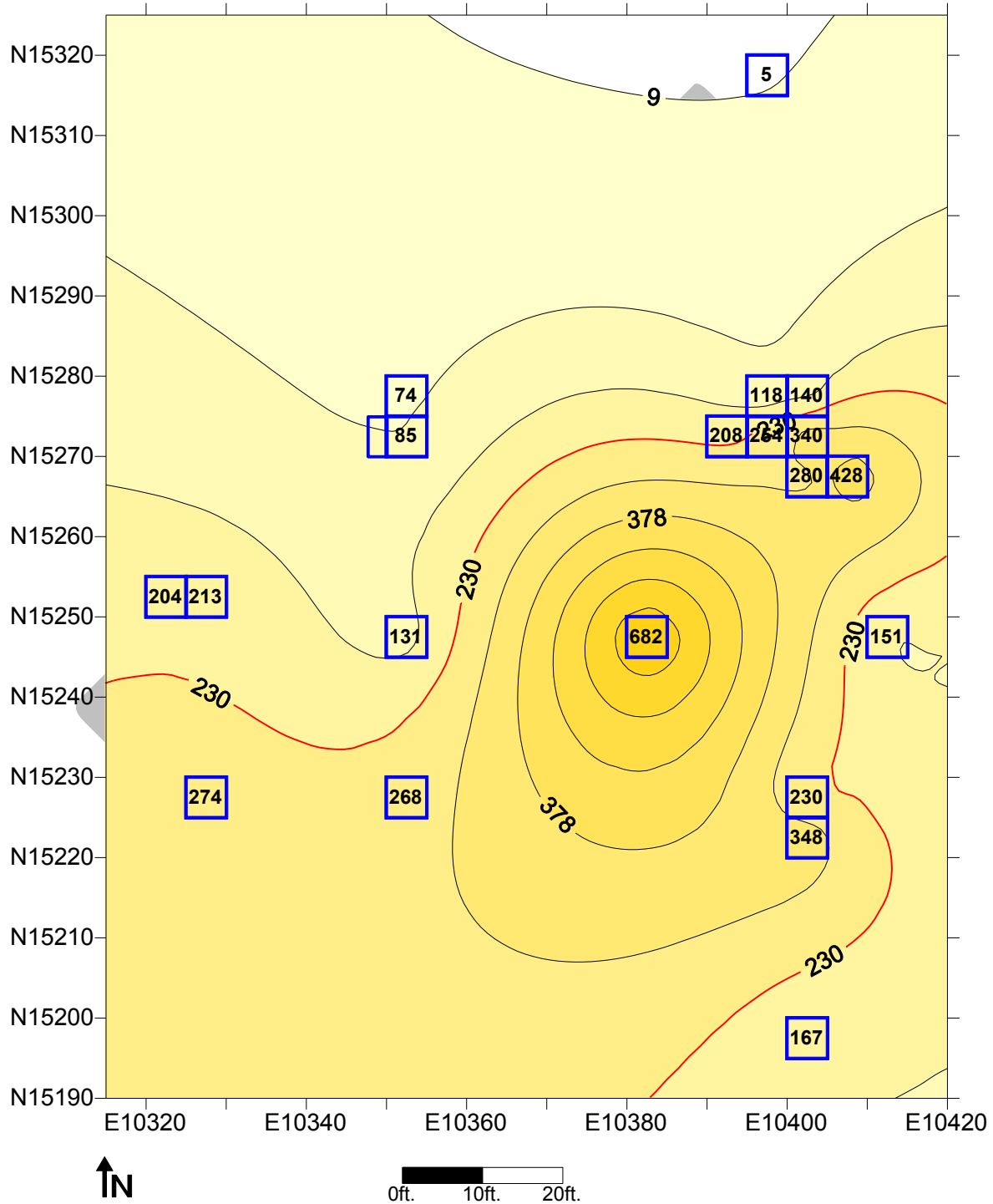


NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

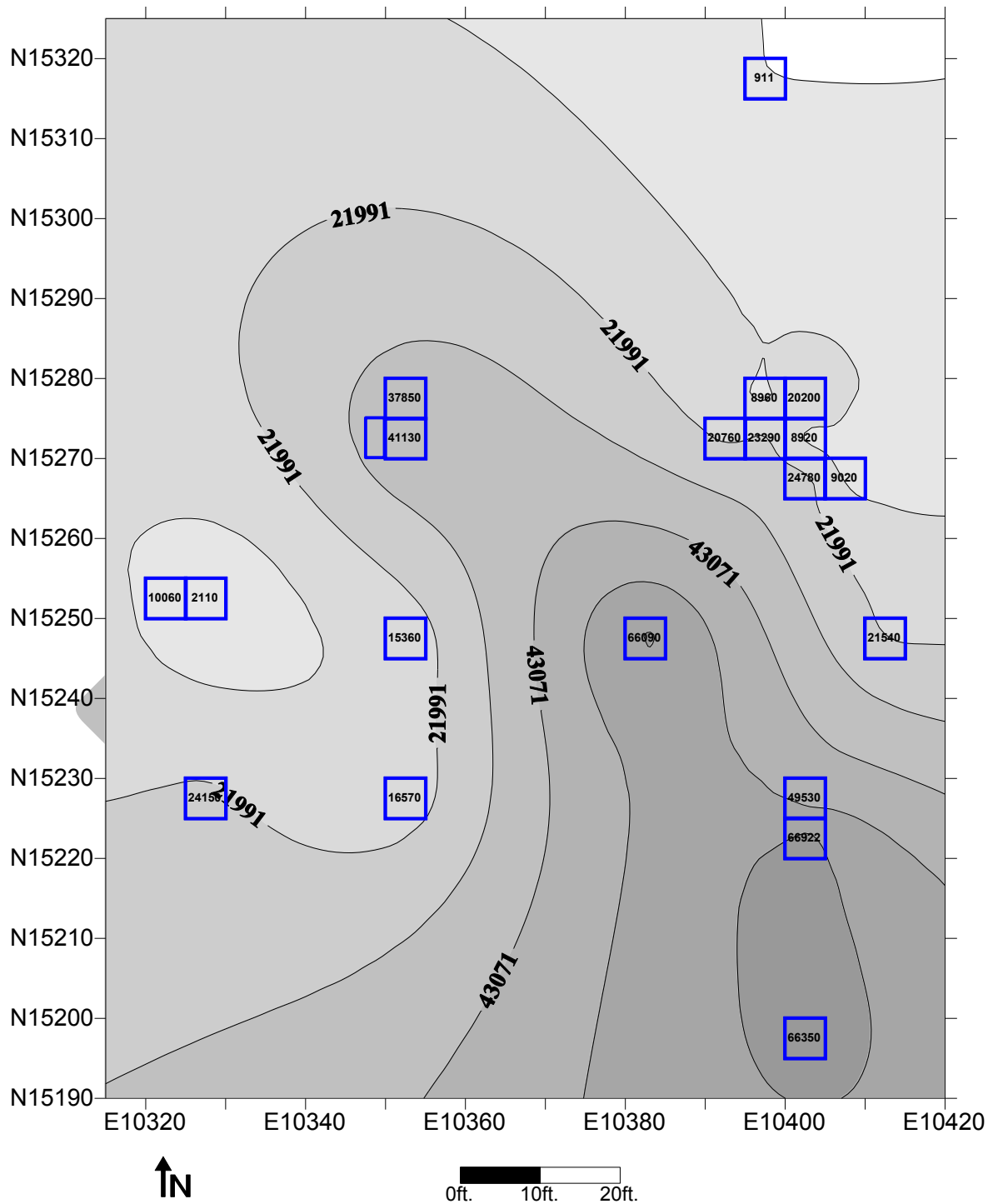
18ST233
Distribution of Lead Shot
as Percentage of Unit Assemblage
for selected artifacts



18ST233
Distribution of Faunal Bone

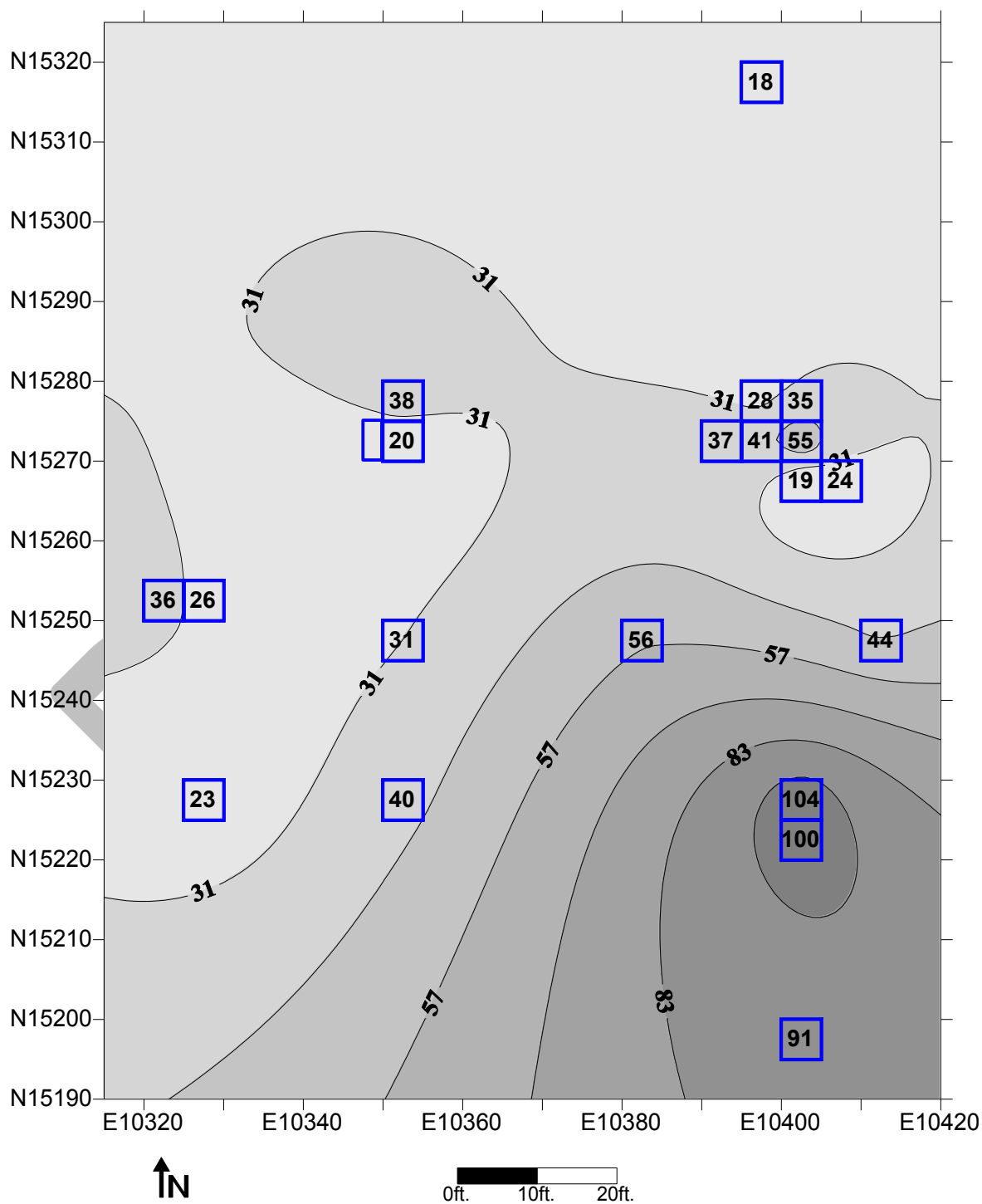


18ST233 **Distribution of oyster shell** **counts per unit**



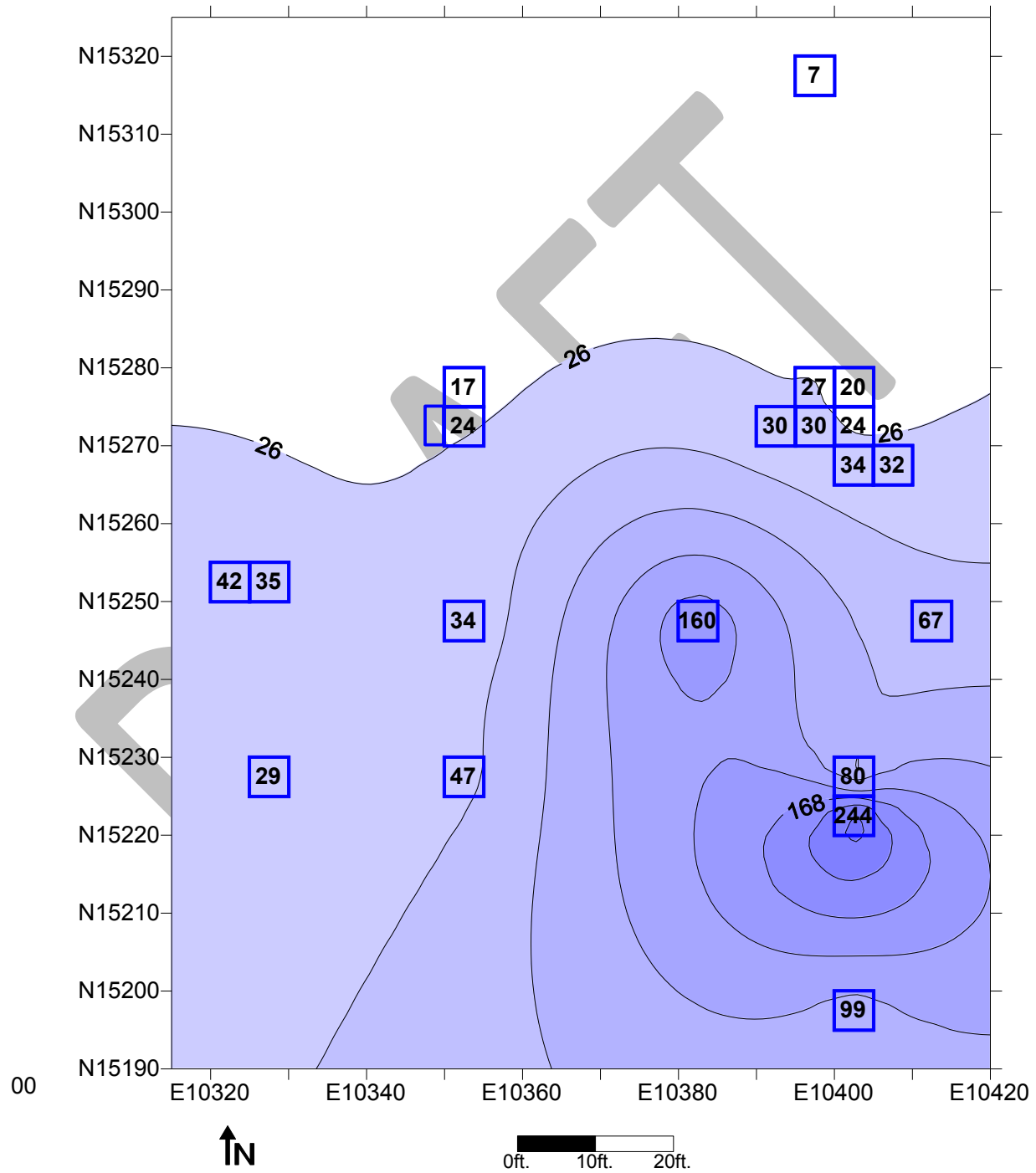
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 Distribution of Fire- Cracked Rock



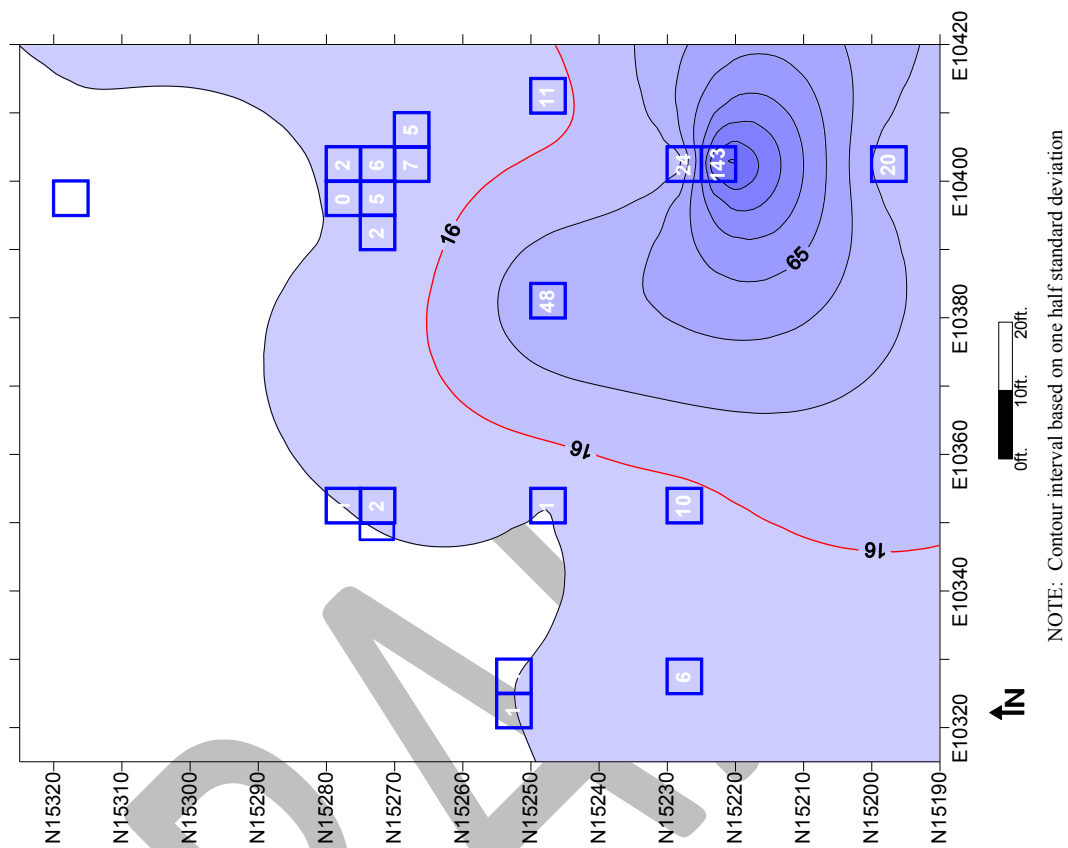
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 ***Distribution of Prehistoric Ceramics***

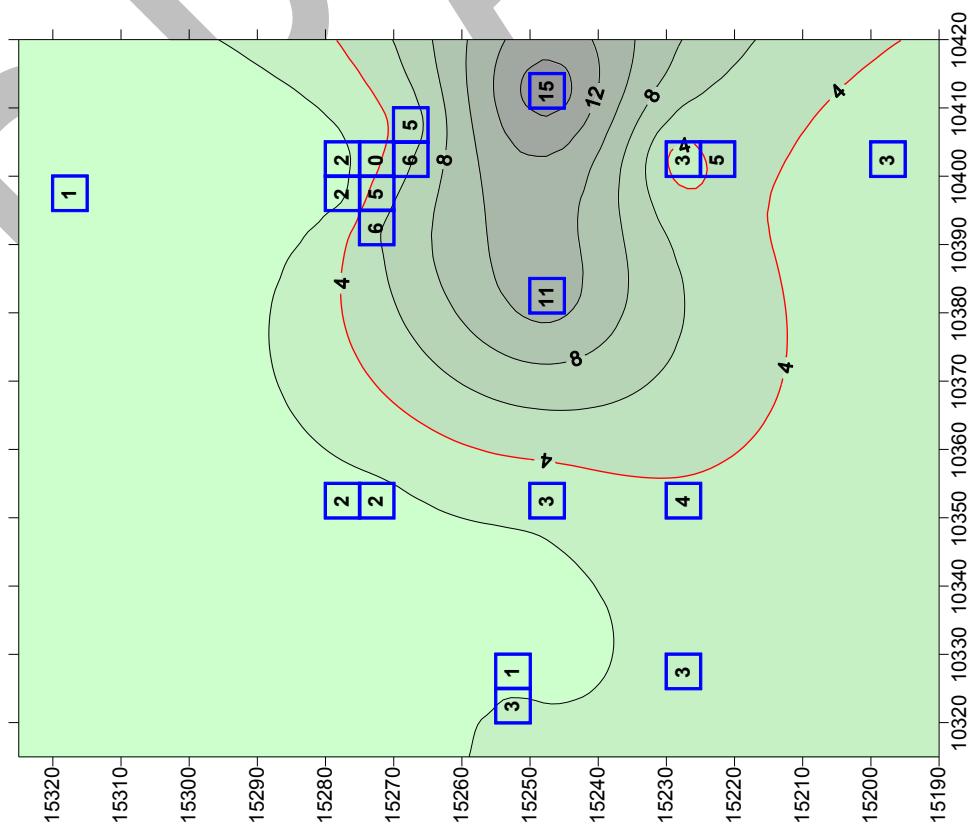


NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

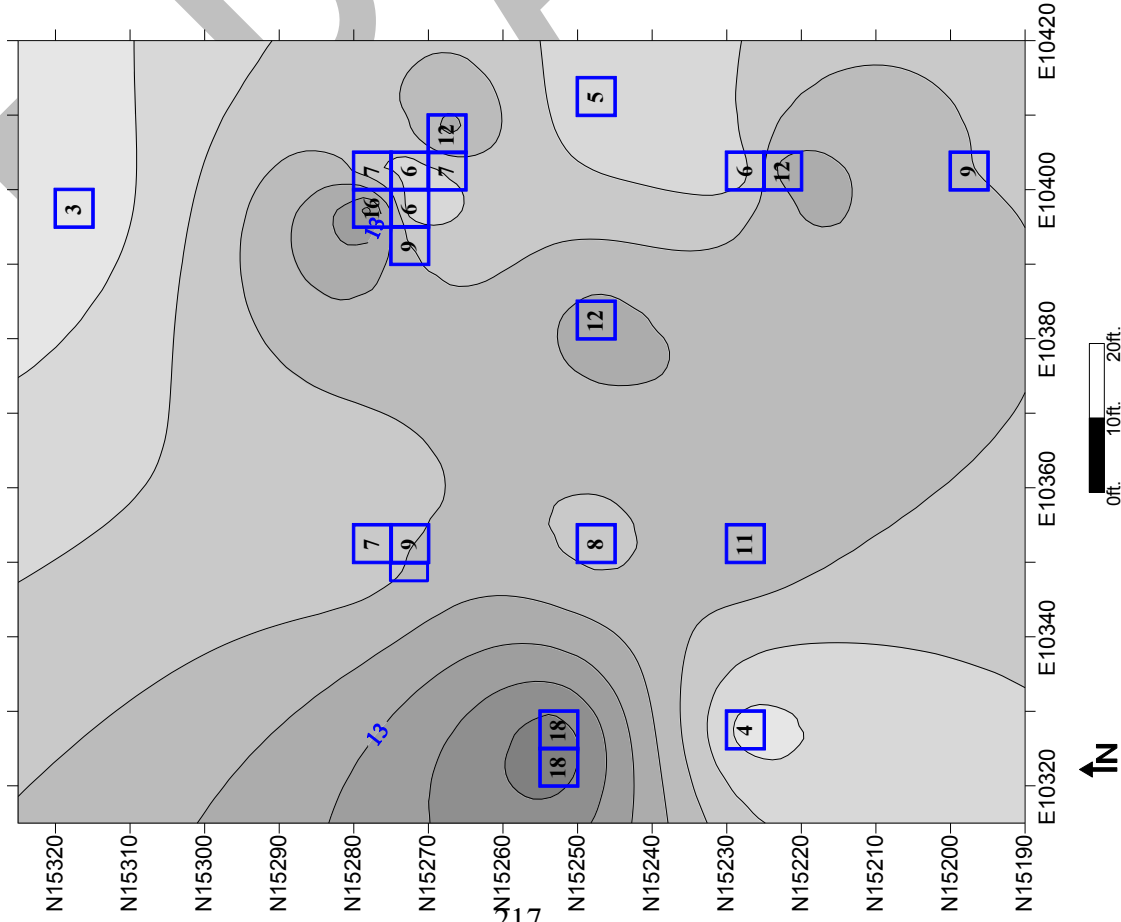
18ST233
Distribution of Mockley Ceramics



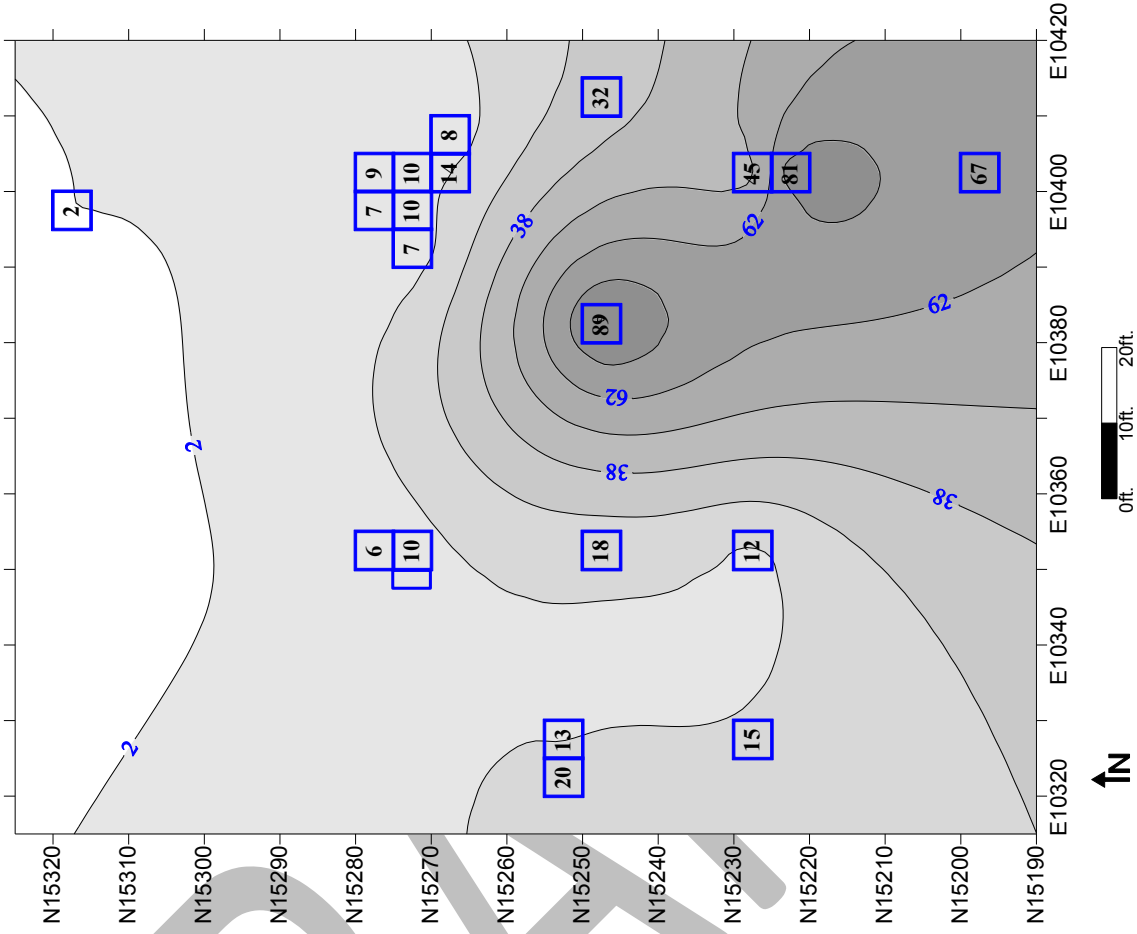
18ST233
Distribution of Accokeek Ceramics



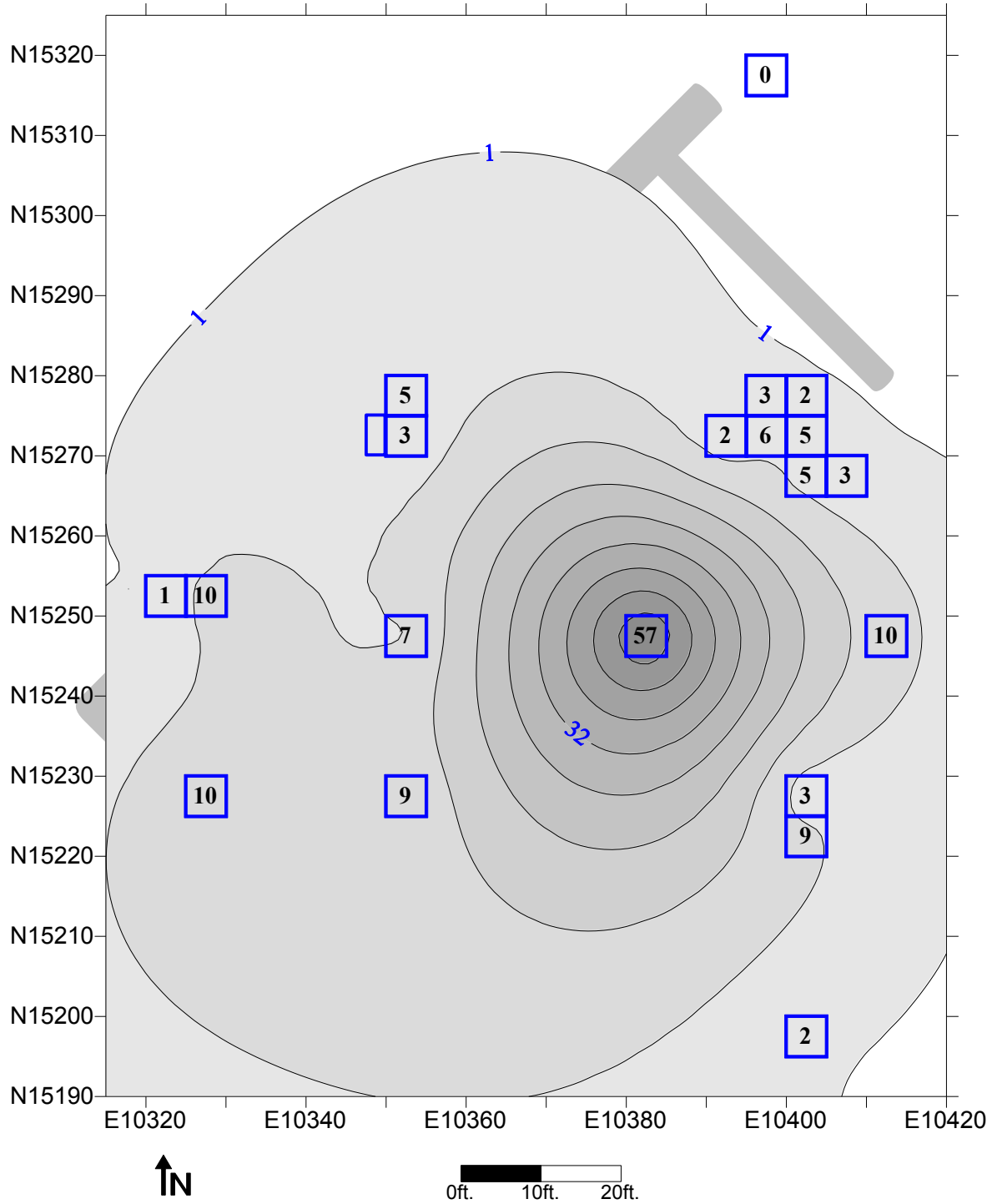
18ST233 Distribution of Townsend ceramics



18ST233 Distribution of UID prehistoric ceramics

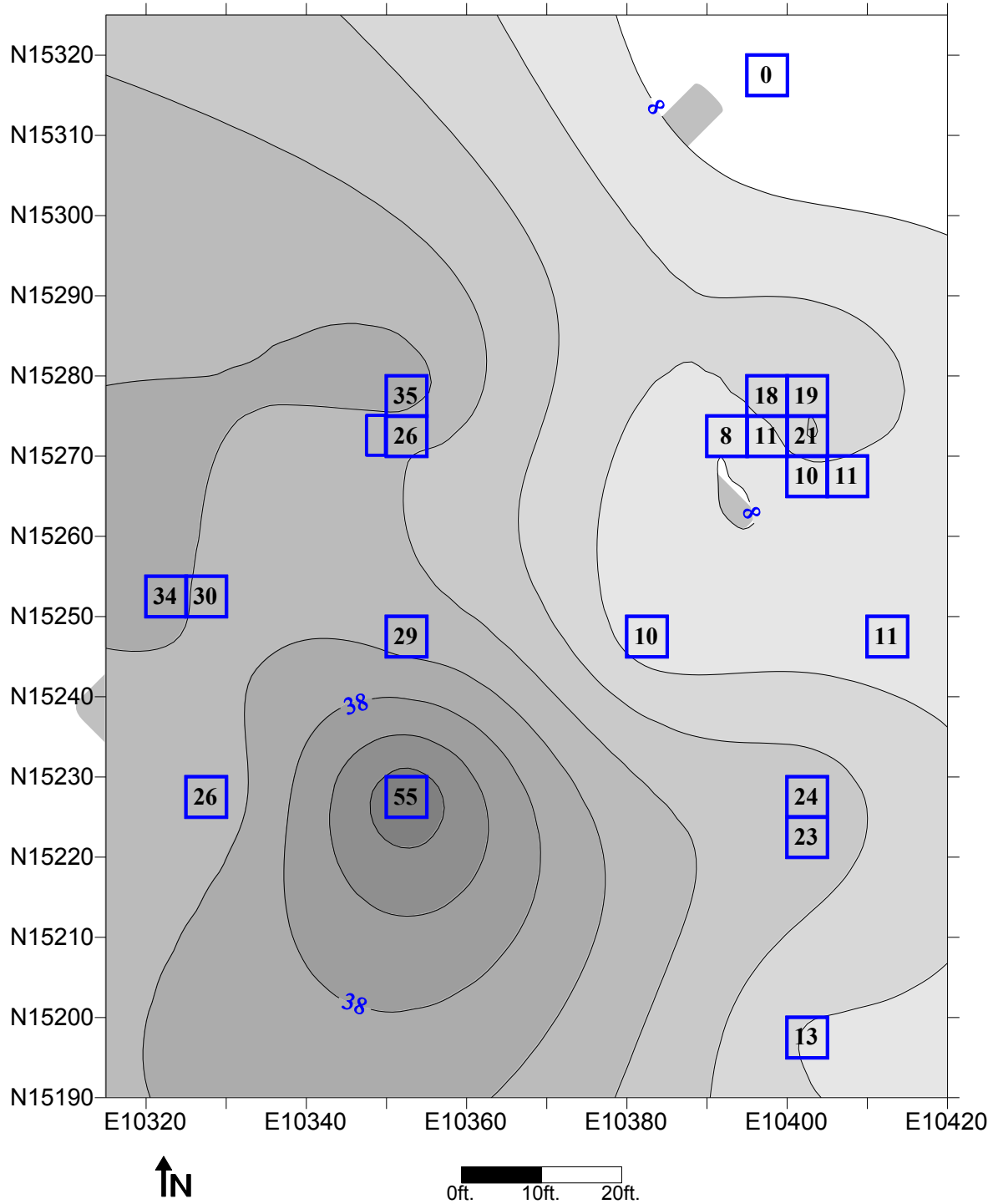


18ST233 **Distribution of** **rhyolite debitage**



NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233 **Distribution of** **quartz tertiary debitage**



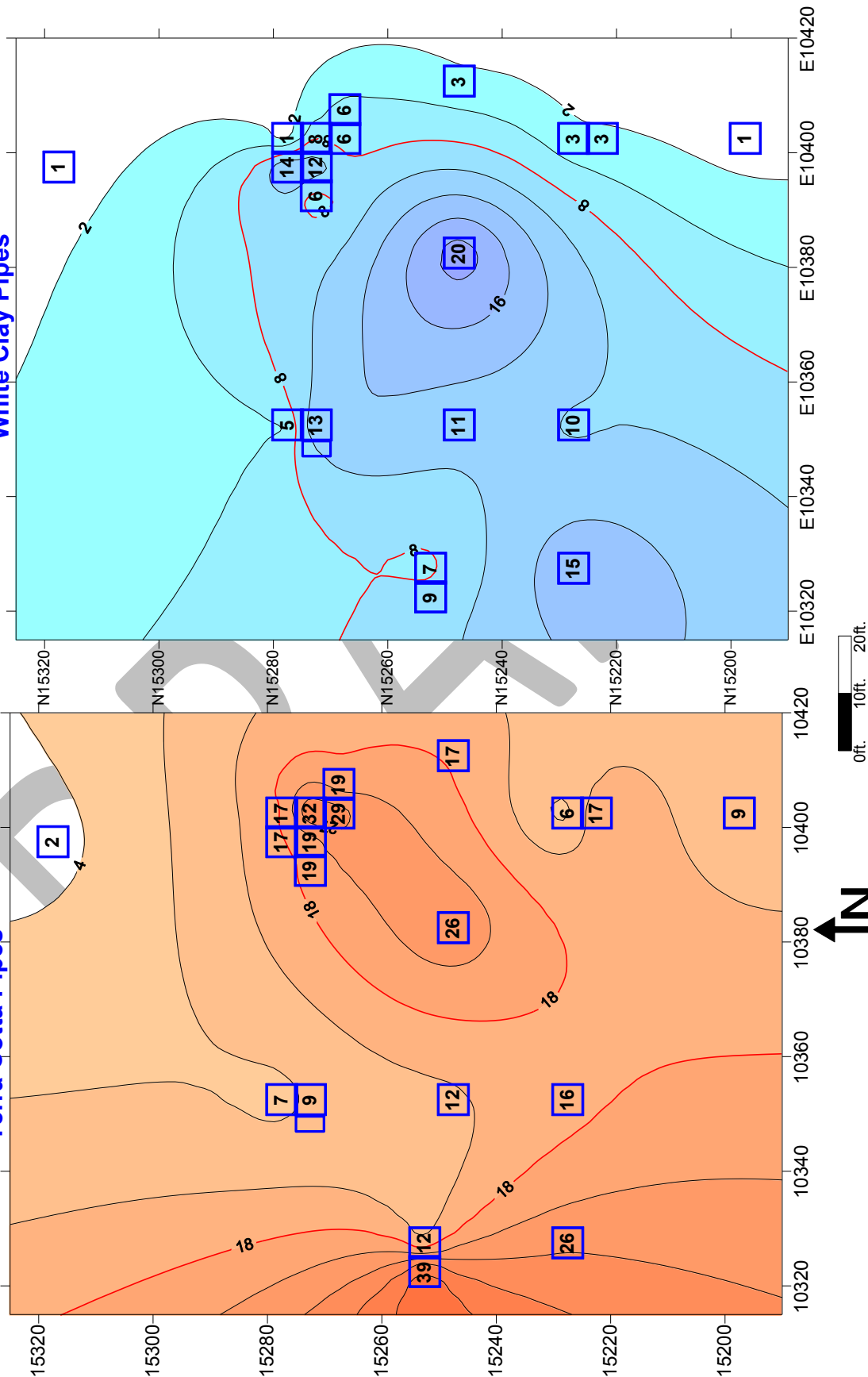
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation

18ST233

Comparison of white clay pipe and terra cotta pipe distributions

Terra Cotta Pipes

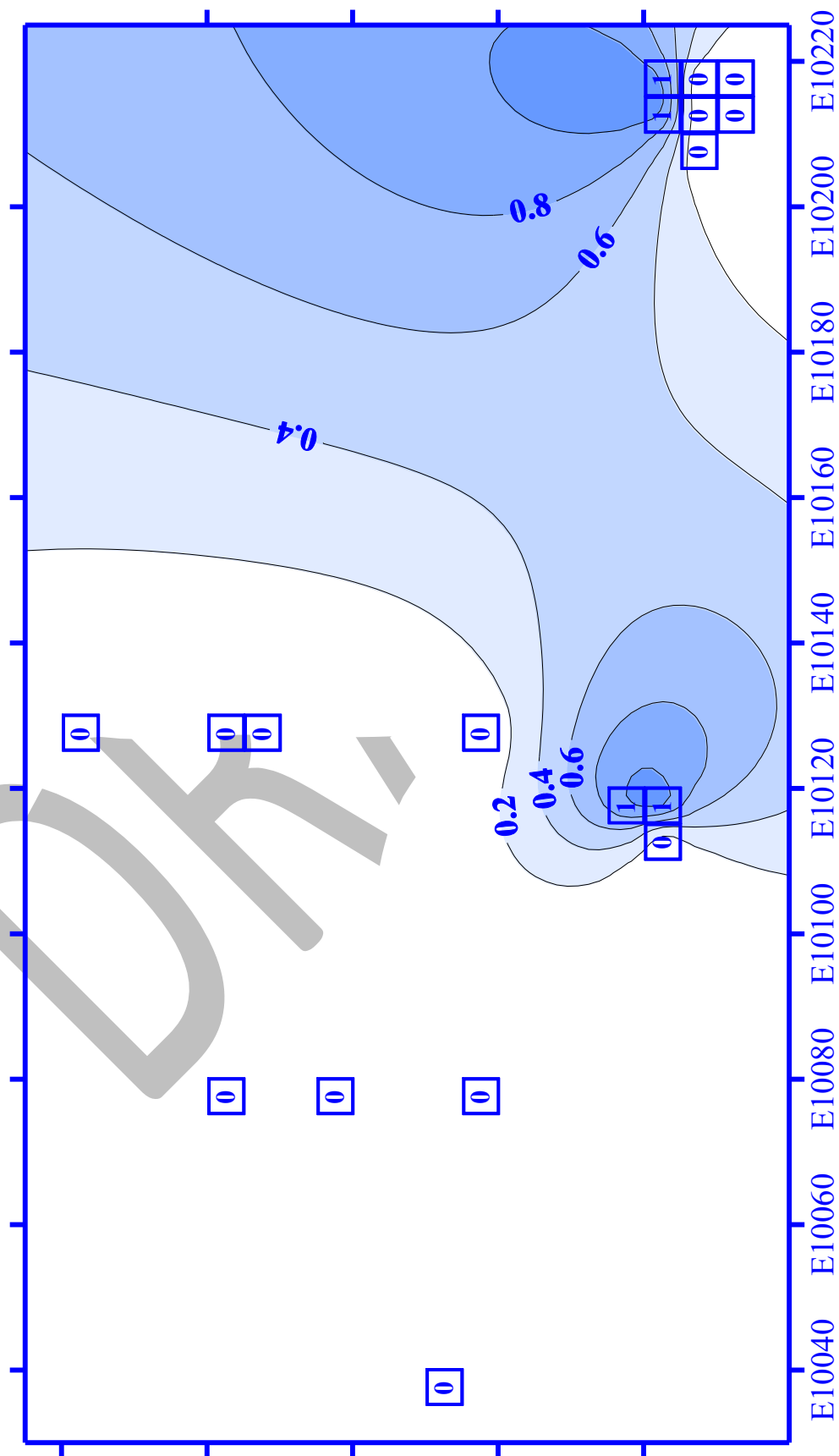
White Clay Pipes



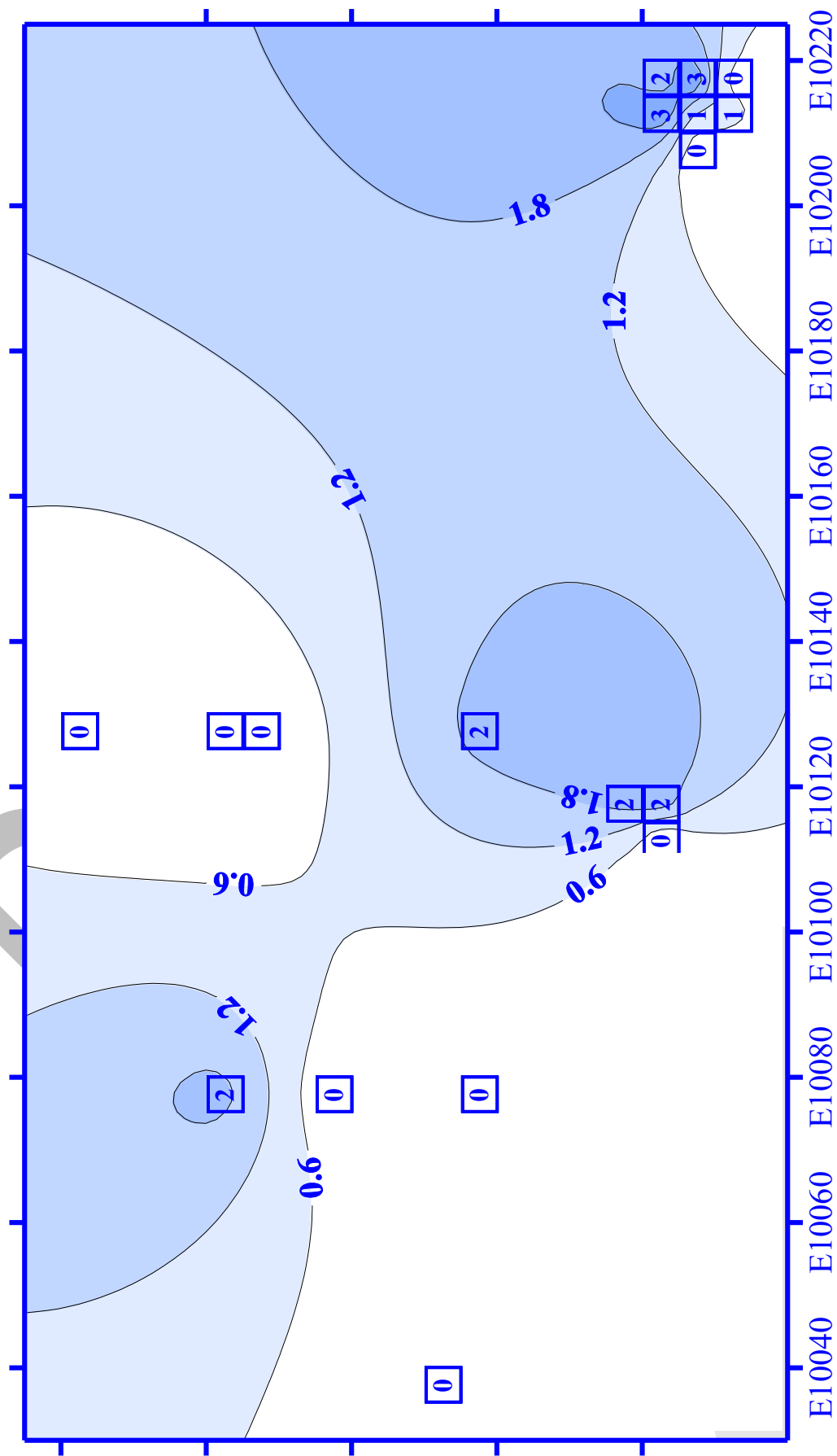
NOTE: Contour interval based on one half standard deviation.
Red contour lines indicate mean values for their respective artifact category.

**Appendix III:
18ST329 Pipe Distributions**

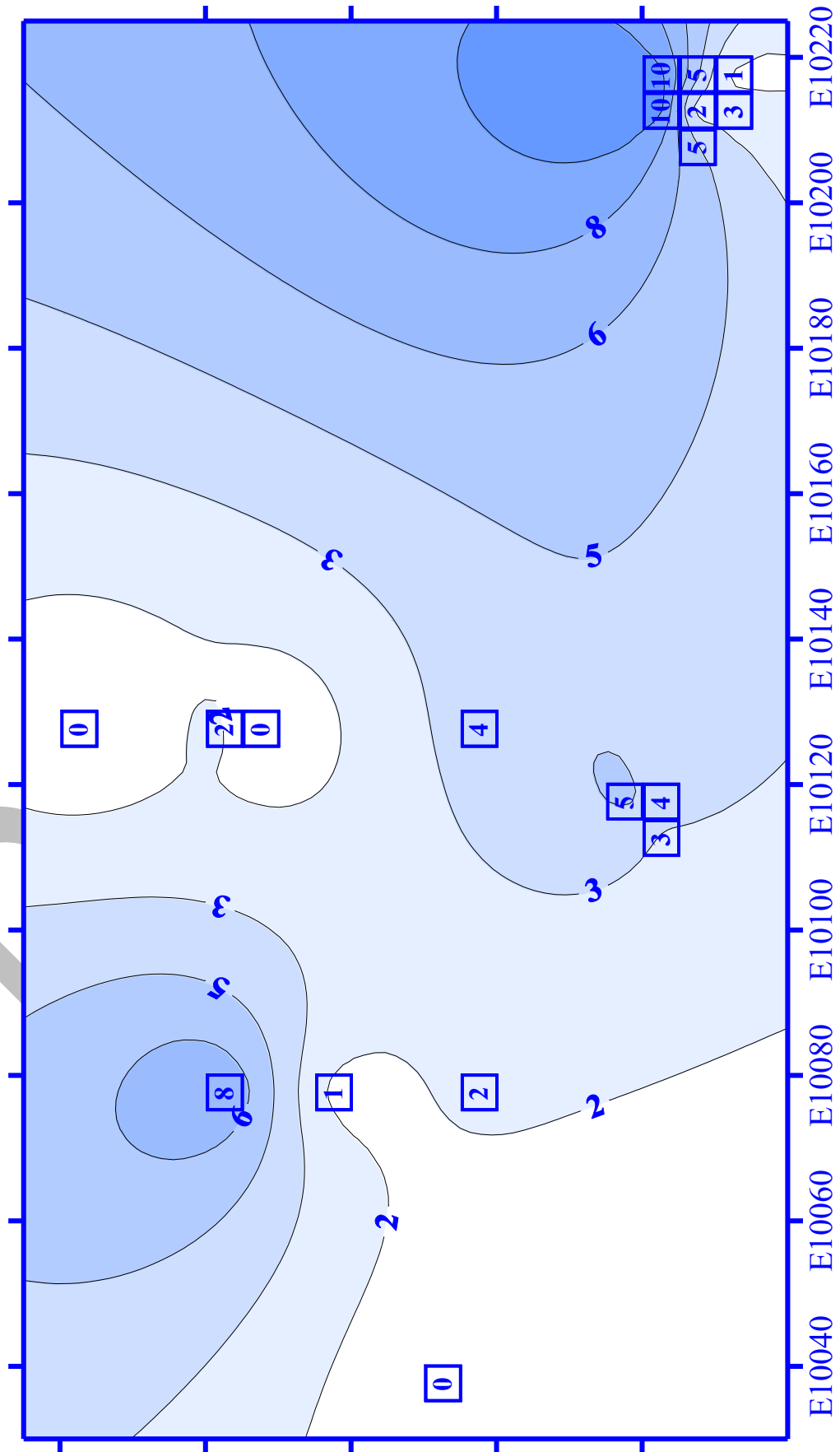
18ST329
9/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1620-1650)



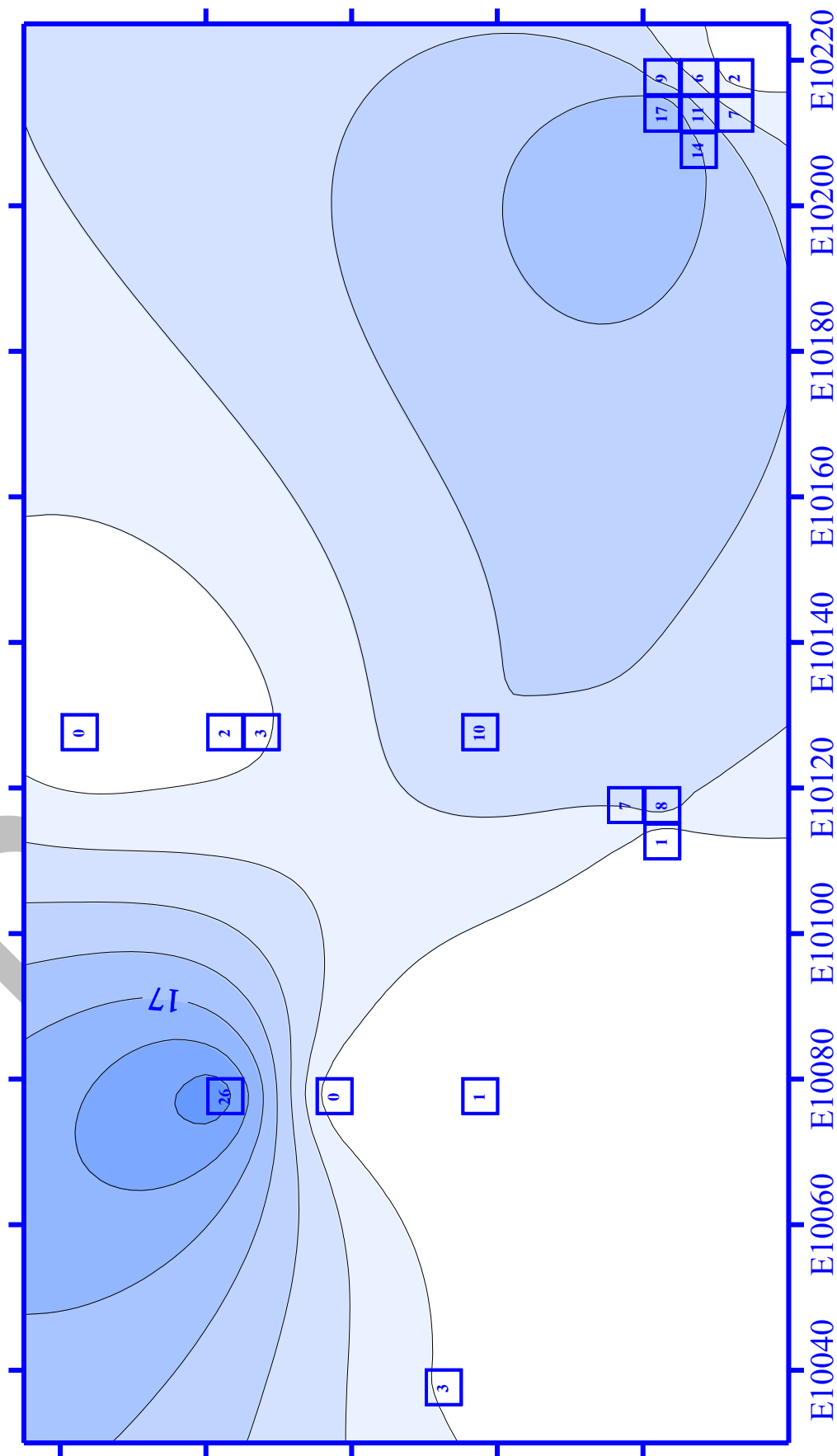
18ST329
8/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1620-1650)



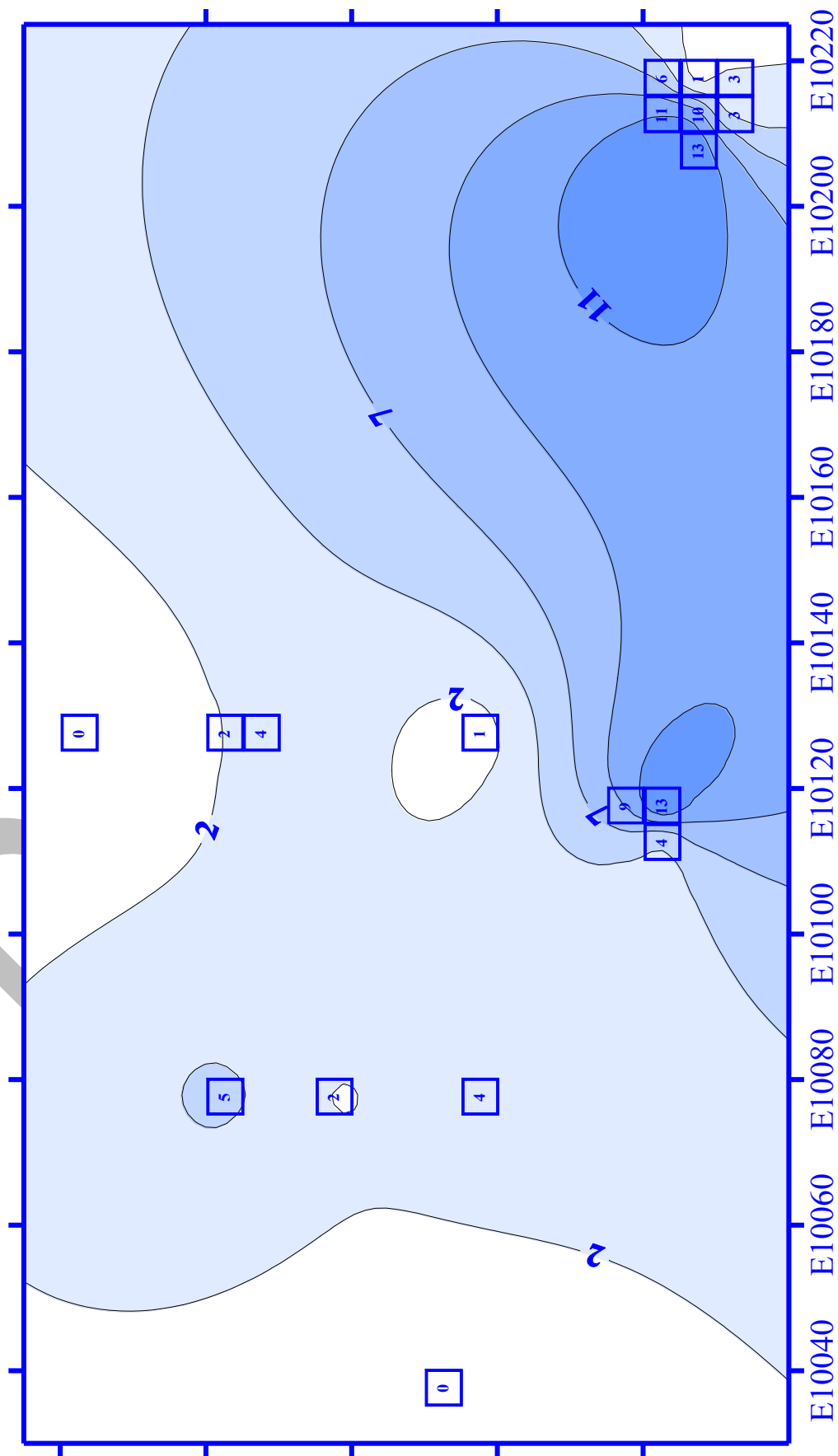
18ST329
7/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1650-1680)



18ST329
6/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1680-1710)



18ST329
5/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1710-1750)



18ST329
4/64-INCH PIPES (C. 1750-1800)

