August 25, 1998

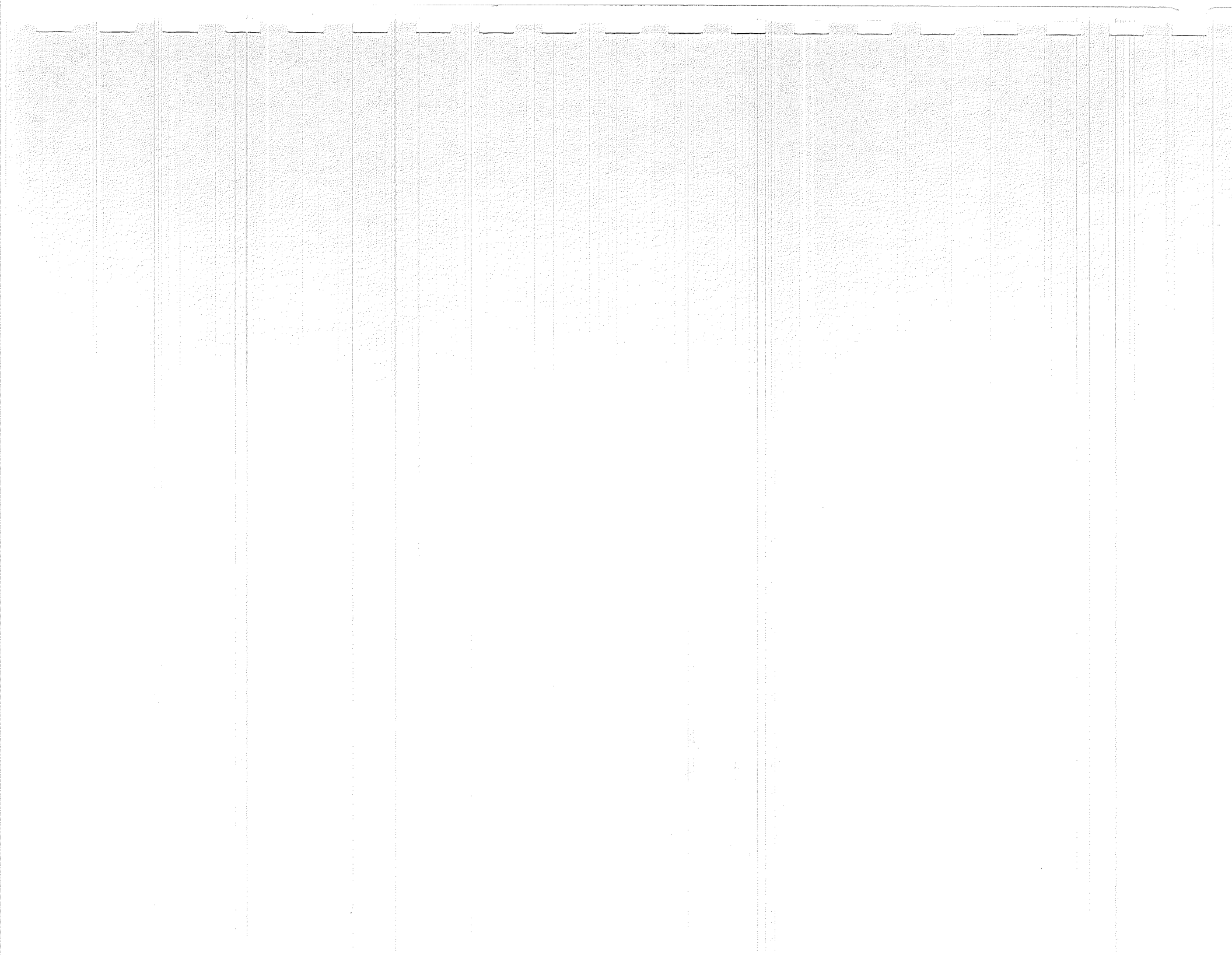
PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF FIVE SITES AND ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION OF STANDING STRUCTURES FOR THE PROPOSED TUDOR HALL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FINAL REPORT

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Frederick, Maryland 21701

PREPARED FOR:

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Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772



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FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of Phase II cultural resource evaluations of Sites 18ST668, 18ST670, 18ST673, 18ST676, and 18ST677 within the proposed Tudor Hall Village Development in St. Mary's County, Maryland. This survey was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., on behalf of K.A.A.V., LLC of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Archival research and archeological field investigations were conducted during the Summer of 1997.

The five sites represented a range of prehistoric and historic components. Middle and Late Woodland occupations were identified at two sites (18ST676 and 18ST670). Site 18ST676 also contained a possible Late Archaic period component.

Historic components included farmsteads, refuse scatters, and casual discard activities. Seventeenth century occupation was identified at one site (18ST677), eighteenth century occupation was represented at one site (18ST670), and nineteenth century occupation was present at one site (18ST668). A late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century occupation was represented at one site (18ST673), and mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation was represented at one site (18ST670).

Of the five sites evaluated during the Phase II investigation, Sites 18ST670 and 18ST676 appear to possess the integrity and research potential sufficient for listing on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to 36 CFR 60.4, Criterion D; Site 18ST677 appears to be eligible under Criteria A and D. If impacts to these sites cannot be avoided, mitigation through archeological data recovery and additional efforts is recommended. Sites 18ST668 and 18ST673 lack the integrity or research potential to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; no further work is recommended at these two sites.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

This report presents the results of archival and archeological investigations at five sites located within the proposed Tudor Hall Village Development in St. Mary's County, Maryland (Figure 1). The proposed 480 acre development is located on Breton Bay in Leonardtown, and lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic region. The study was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc on behalf of K.A.A.V., LLC of Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

The Phase I investigations were conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in November and December of 1996 (Davis et al. 1997) in response to a request from the Maryland Historical Trust as a condition of approval for a wetlands permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Cole to Koslow, September 10, 1996). This study also was undertaken in compliance with state permit requirements, such as those from the Maryland Department of the Environment, which require consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust in accordance with Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 6-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Prior to the current study, a total of 109.77 ha (271.13 ac) of the 194.33 ha (480 ac) Development Area were subject to Phase I archeological survey (Davis et al. 1997). That survey identified 22 previously unrecorded sites and one previously identified site. Historic cultural remains were recovered from 15 sites; nine yielded prehistoric material. Where dateable, the prehistoric sites represented Archaic and Woodland period activities. The historic sites and components represented mid-seventeenth to mid-twentieth century activity. The Phase I report (Davis et al. 1997) recommended 7 of the 22 newly identified archeological sites for Phase II evaluation, if they were to be impacted by development. The Maryland Historical Trust concurred with those recommendations, but also recommended one additional site for evaluation (Cole to Morrison, August 5, 1997).

On February 4, 1997, at an inter-Agency meeting held in Leonardtown to review the Tudor Hall Development Concept Plan, Ms. Nicholle Braspennickx of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stated that no permit would be issued until Phase II evaluations of all potentially eligible cultural resources were completed and the National Register eligibility of all documented cultural resources was determined in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust.

The development area will be impacted by the removal of selected areas of woodland and agricultural fields and, by the proposed construction of residential structures, commercial facilities, and an 18 hole golf course, as well as by roads, sewer lines, and other associated improvements. Current development plans anticipate no impact to three of the eight sites considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; these sites have not been formally evaluated as part of this project.

Phase II Evaluations were undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in August of 1997, on five sites (18ST668, 18ST670, 18ST673, 18ST676, and 18ST677) located within the currently defined development area (Figure 2). At the request of the Maryland Historical Trust 10 buildings/structures located within the Tudor Hall development area were

evaluated. Tudor Hall Farm (SM 595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex. All work proceeded in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and with Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1993).

Christopher R. Polglase, M.A., ABD, served as Principal Investigator and supervised all aspects of the study. Dr. Thomas W. Davis served as Project Manager. Dr. Davis and Kathleen Child, B.A., directed the archeological investigations.

Research Objectives and Methods

The objectives of the Phase II investigation were to: 1) identify the vertical and horizontal boundaries of the sites; 2) identify the cultural affiliation and functional ranges represented by the sites; 3) determine the level of integrity present; 4) provide an assessment of the potential significance of the sites commensurate with the requirements of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places; 5) provide a recommendation of National Register eligibility; 6) identify planned impacts to the resources; and, 7) formulate management recommendations concerning these resources.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I of this report contains a description of the project location and research objectives. Chapter II provides an overview of the natural setting and prehistoric and historic contexts for the project area. The research design and survey methodology for archival research and field investigations is presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV presents the results of the archival investigations. Chapters V-IX present the results of archeological evaluations. Chapter X includes a summary of the archeological findings and provides management recommendations. Appendix I contains the results of the zooarcheological analysis; Appendix II contains the results of the archeobotanical analysis; Appendix III contains an artifact inventory; Appendix IV contains the Maryland Historic Trust Inventory of Historic Properties Form; Appendix V contains updated Maryland archeological site forms; Appendix VI contains the NADB form; and, Appendix VII contains resumes of key project personnel.

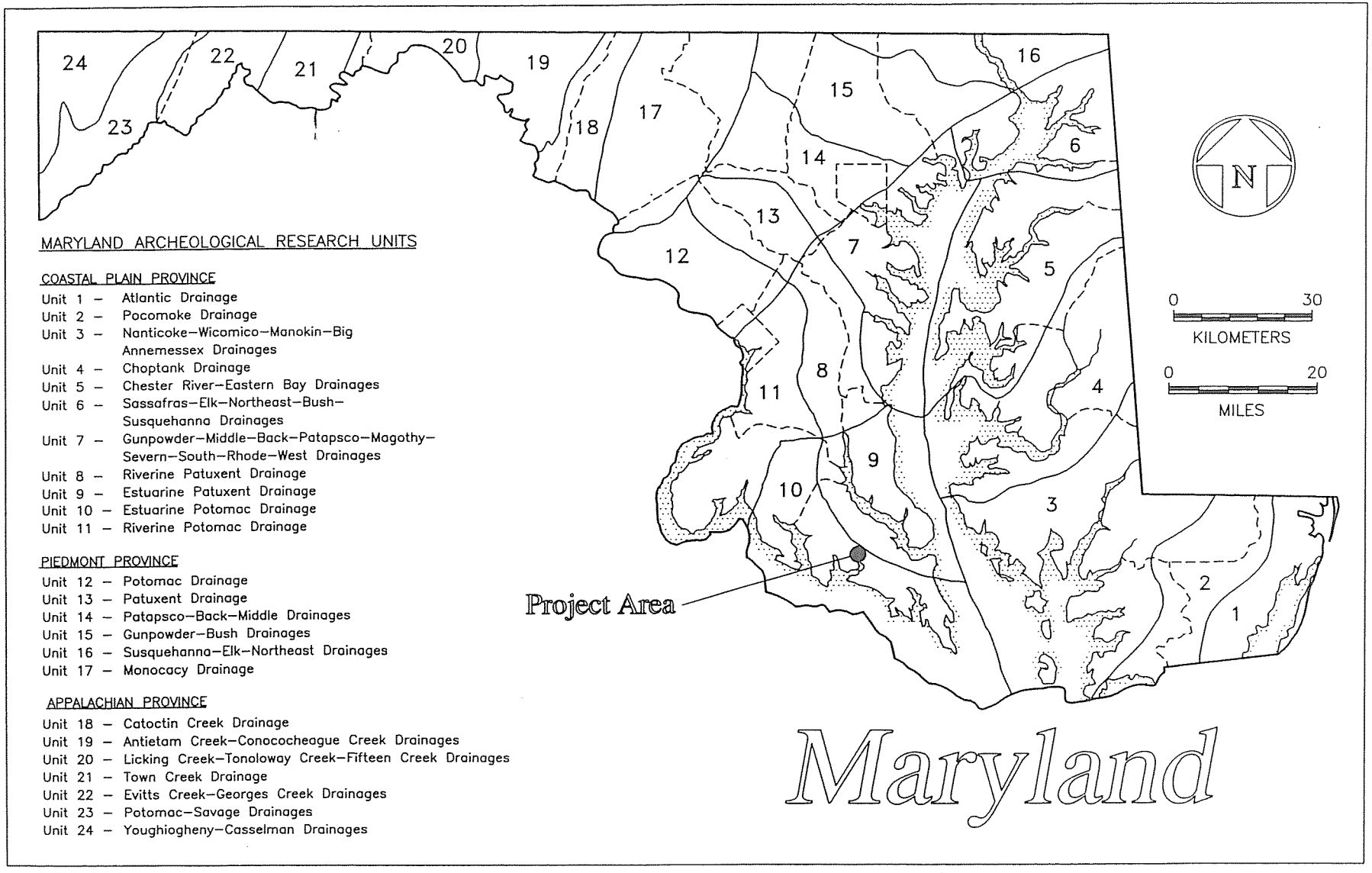


Figure 1. Location of Project area in St. Mary's County, Maryland

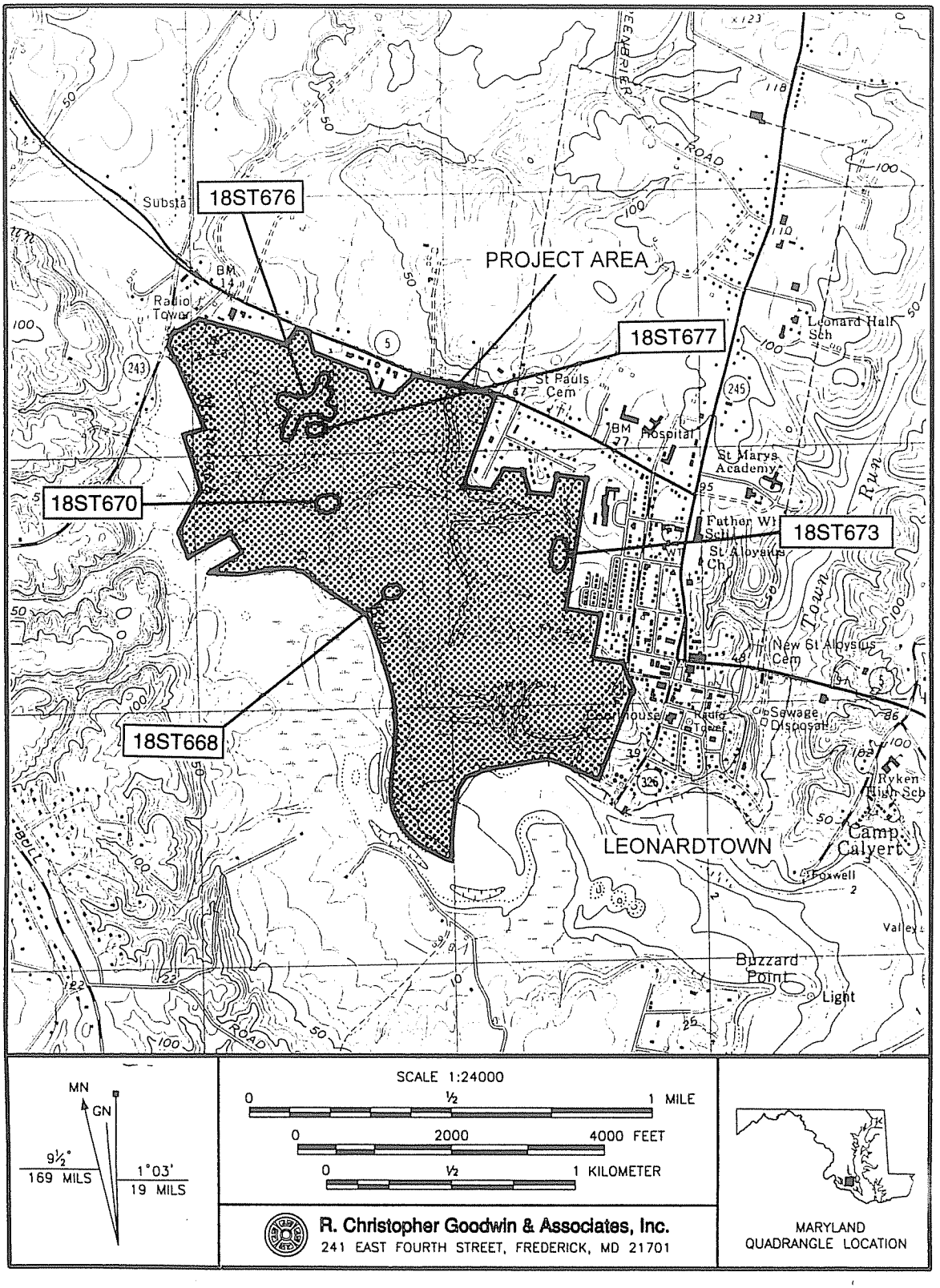


Figure 2. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of Phase II sites



CHAPTER II

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The proposed Tudor Hall Village Development is situated in south central St. Mary's County, Maryland, within Maryland Archeological Unit No. 10 (Estuarine Potomac Drainage). The proposed development encompasses approximately 480 ac of wooded land and plowed fields in Leonardtown, Maryland. The development is bounded on the north by Maryland Route 5 and the currently developed environs of Leonardtown. McIntosh Creek and Breton Bay form the western and southern boundaries, while the current housing developments along Lawrence Avenue form the eastern limit of the development area.

The proposed development lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic region. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is composed of marine deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel that often are present as thick and unconsolidated beds. The topography of St. Mary's County is characterized as a moderately to severely eroded or dissected upland plateau defined by the broad, low terraces of the Potomac River and the Patuxent River-Chesapeake Bay drainages (Gibson 1978).

Topographic Setting

Topography in the development area consists of moderately dissected upland plateaus and lowland terraces. The topography is best described as a series of gently sloping terraces defined by steep intermediary slopes and dissected by well entrenched second and third order drainages. Elevations range from sea level along McIntosh Creek to 28.35 m (93 ft) above mean sea level (amsl) on the crest of the upland plateau. Three distinct terraces, culminating in a broad upland plateau, are evident in the development. The first terrace, ranging in elevation from 0.91 m (3 ft) amsl to an average of 2.44 m (8 ft) amsl, is a lowland terrace that is subject to a seasonally high water table and occasional riverine flooding. The terrace is present primarily along the western boundary of the development and rises up sharply from the wetland and tidal marshes along McIntosh Creek.

Average elevations on the second terrace range between 5.18 m (17 ft) amsl to 13.41 m (44 ft) amsl. The second terrace is defined by steep intermediary slopes and presents a gently sloping surface. The terrace is broadest along the western and southwestern portions of the tract. The final terrace can be classified as a broad upland plateau; elevations on the plateau range from 23.47 m (77 ft) amsl to 28.35 m (93 ft) amsl; its surface is slightly rolling without a significant overall slope or increase in elevation. The plateau is defined by extremely steep intermediary slopes and is strongly dissected by secondary drainages of McIntosh Creek. The plateau occupies primarily the northeastern and eastern portions of the tract.

Soil Characteristics

Five distinct soils series have been mapped at the five Phase II sites. They include: Evesboro, Klej, Mattapex, Sassafras, and Rumford Series.

Soils of the Evesboro series are excessively drained soils formed in old marine sand deposits on upland, middle and lower terraces. A typical Evesboro profile consists of a 0-5.08 cmbs (0-2 in) dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand A1 horizon; a 5.08-63.50 cmbs (2-25 in) light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) B2 horizon; a 63.50-99.06 cmbs (25-39 in) pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) loamy coarse sand B3 horizon with 20 per cent gravel; and, a 99.06-152.40 cmbs (39-60 in) pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) sand C horizon.

Soils of the Klej series occur in wide expanses along McIntosh Creek in the northwestern portion of the project area. These soils are characterized as somewhat poorly drained, sandy soils that have a variable seasonally water table. A typical soil profile consists of a 0-15.24 cmbs (0-6 in) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand A1 horizon; a 15.24-40.64 cmbs (6-16 in) light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) loamy sand B21 horizon; a 40.64-76.20 cmbs (16-30 in) light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) loamy sand B22 horizon with yellowish brown (2.5Y 5/8) and light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; and, a 76.20-152.40 cmbs (30-60 in) gray (5Y 6/1) sand Cg horizon with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles.

Soils of the Mattapex series are moderately well drained, loamy soils that were formed in silty sediments overlying older, coarser deposits. These soils occur along low riverine terraces along primary drainages. A typical soil profile consists of a 0-17.78 cmbs (0-7 in) light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam Ap horizon; a 17.78-40.64 cmbs (7-16 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam A2 horizon; a 40.64-66.04 cmbs (16-26 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) heavy silt loam B2t horizon with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottling; and, a 66.04-104.41 cmbs (26-41 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) light fine sandy loam IIC1 horizon with light gray (5Y 7/1) mottling.

Soils of the Rumford series are moderately to excessively drained sandy, upland soils commonly formed in stratified marine deposits that contain nominal amounts of silt, clay and fine gravel. A typical soil profile consists of a 0-2.54 cmbs (0-1 in) grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loamy sand A1 horizon; a 2.54-20.32 cmbs (1-8 in) light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loamy sand A2 horizon; a 20.32-43.18 cmbs (8-17 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam B1 horizon; a 43.18-81.28 cmbs (17-32 in) strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam B2t horizon; and, a 81.28-121.92 cmbs strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) loamy sand C1 horizon.

Soils of the Sassafras series are well drained, nearly level to strongly sloping, deep soils. These soils are commonly found on uplands and on lower terraces bordering major rivers. A typical soil profile consists of 0-22.86 cmbs (0-9 in) brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam Ap horizon; 22.86-53.34 cmbs (9-21 in) yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loam B1 horizon; 53.34-81.28 cmbs (21-32 in) brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam B2t horizon; 81.28-101.6 cmbs (32-40 in) strong brown sandy loam B3 horizon; 101.6-132.08 cm (40-52 in) C1 horizon; and 132.08-177.8 cm (52-70 in) IIC2 horizon.

Flora

The proposed Tudor Hall Village Development includes wooded wetlands and agricultural fields. Sites 18ST668, 18ST670, and 18ST673 are located in active, cultivated agriculture fields. Vegetation in the wooded areas of the project area varied according to the topographic setting and degree of past disturbance. The vegetation on Sites 18ST676 and 18ST677 was characterized as a maturing hardwood forest. Overstory vegetation included tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipifera), red oak (Quercus rubra), white oak (Quercus alba), chestnut oak (Quercus prinus), blackjack oak (Quercus marilandica), Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana) and loblolly pine (Pinus taeda). A sparse understory composed of American holly (Ilex opaca), American beech (Fargus grandifolia), sweetgum (Liquidamber stryaciflua), tuliptree, and various oak species (Quercus sp.) occurred throughout the area. Occasional maple species (Acer sp.)

also were noted. Stands of greenbriar (Smilax sp.), poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans), and mixed herbaceous vines occurred throughout the woodlot. The mature trees were of varying ages and represented a range of between 30 and 100 years of growth.

The vegetative community present on Sites 18ST676 and 18ST677 was characteristic of the majority of the wooded areas on the second and third terraces and intermediary slopes. These woodlots exist as wooded buffer areas in areas unsuitable for agricultural use or between active agricultural fields. The similarity in age range of the woodlots indicates that the entire area had been aggressively cleared of vegetation. Minor variations in the vegetational age range within selected topographic settings suggest that areas of substantial slope had been allowed to regrow first, followed gradually by areas along tertiary, channelized or intermittent drainages.

Climate

St. Mary's County experiences well-defined seasons that are slightly moderated by the region's proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River drainage systems. Annual precipitation in the county averages 104.27 cm (41.05 in), with June or July being the wettest months and January or October the driest. Thunderstorms are common from May through August and occur on an average of 32 days per year. Droughts are typically experienced in the summer, but may occur in any month or season. The latter half of July is typically the warmest season, with the average maximum temperature reaching 89° F. The maximum daily temperature exceeds 89° F on an average of 38 days per year and drops below 33° F an average of 100 days per year. The coldest daily temperatures typically occur from early December through late January when morning temperatures average 23° F. The growing season in St. Mary's County ranges between 180 and 200 days. A range of 169 to 200 days has been recorded for the growing season in the Leonardtown area (Gibson 1978).

Previous Investigations

A review of the Maryland State Archeological Site Files indicated the presence of 21 previously recorded archeological sites within a 3.2 km (2.0 mi.) radius of the project area. A total of 12 of the sites were reported as containing only prehistoric materials; only one site was reported to contain only historic materials. The remaining eight sites contained both historic and prehistoric materials. Eleven archeological investigations also have been conducted within 3.2 km of the project area.

The first of these investigations was conducted during the early 1970s in connection with thesis work of Barbara MacMillan (MacMillan 1972). Conducting a preliminary survey of archeological sites in St. Mary's County, MacMillan formally recorded two sites, the Cherry Cove Site (18ST33) and the Abells Wharf Site (18ST53). The Cherry Cove Site yielded one quartz point, three scrapers, and lithic flakes; no temporal affiliation was assigned. The Abells Wharf Site was classified as a multi-component prehistoric/historic site containing material from the Early Archaic period through the eighteenth century. The site was the focus of four seasons of investigation under a joint venture between the Archeological Society of Maryland and the State Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, between 1973 and 1976. Donald Peck **(Peck 1976)** produced a report detailing the preliminary findings of the first two field seasons. The predominant prehistoric occupation dated from the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Historic material was affiliated with occupation of the area dating from ca. 1690 - 1740.

Steve Wilke and Gail Thompson conducted an investigation of the north coast of Breton Bay between PawPaw Point and Mulberry Point. The 1977 survey (Wilke and Thompson 1979) resulted in the identification of 10 sites (18ST92 - 18ST101). All contained prehistoric material, but only one, 18ST94, contained a historic component that likely related to an existing structure approximately 15 m (50 ft) away. Additionally all of the sites were said to contain shell middens ranging from a "light scatter" to middens approximately three feet thick. Only two of the sites could be grossly affiliated with time periods based upon the information provided; Site 18ST92 contained a triangular point and Site 18ST99 was reported to contain pottery. All other sites contained presumably non-diagnostic lithic materials.

The Maryland State Highway Administration, in a plan to create a bypass of Md Rte 5 around Leonardtown, conducted limited investigations within a 627 ha. (1,550 ac) area centered on Leonardtown. Due to limited planning details at that time, only abbreviated pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted within the area assessed as possessing a high probability for cultural materials. Two sites, the Hanover Mill Site (18ST236), and the Abell Street Site (18ST244) were identified. Surface remains of the Hanover Mill included structural and foundation remains, portions of the mill race, and embankments from the earthen dam. An assemblage of historic material including domestic ceramic fragments, architectural materials such as brick fragments, and a shaft collar, was recovered. Epperson (1980) recommended that the site was likely to contain significant information as defined by the National Register Criteria and thus recommended further work.

The Abell Street Site (18ST244) is the only previously identified archeological site actually within the Tudor Hall project area. It is classified as a low density lithic scatter of indeterminate temporal affiliation. One quartzite contracting-stemmed projectile point was recovered as well as quartz, quartzite and chert debitage. Further work was recommended to identify whether this site was part of a larger complex.

Ronald and Kenneth Orr (Orr and Orr 1980) conducted a preliminary survey of the St. Clement Shores wastewater plant. While they did not formally identify any archeological sites, they concluded that further work should be done regarding eight areas of artifact concentration that were noted.

Ronald Tirpak (1981) conducted Phase II investigations of the eight artifact concentration areas identified by Orr and Orr (1980); five archeological sites (18ST269 - 18ST273) were identified. All of the sites contained both historic and prehistoric material. Only sites 18ST271 and 18ST272 were recommended for further work to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1990, Dennis Curry conducted a Phase I survey for the proposed Leonardtown bypass of Md Rte 5. During this investigation he identified one prehistoric site (18ST549) located on a ridge margin overlooking Glebe Creek. Surface collected materials included a quartz side-notched projectile point fragment and quartz and quartzite debitage. Based upon the assemblage recovered, no further work was recommended.

In 1991, Benedict and McCarthy conducted field investigations for the replacement of wetlands lost by the construction of the Leonardtown Bypass. Although the work was conducted within the vicinity of Site 18ST273, no new sites were reported and no further work was recommended.

In 1995 two investigations took place, both in the vicinity of 18ST53, the Abells Wharf Site. Meyers et al. (1995) conducted a survey of Fox Point and concluded that one portion of the area tested contained a concentration of prehistoric materials; however, to date no formal

site has been defined. The Area 1 concentration contained a predominance of Early and Middle Woodland materials.

Hopkins et al. (1995) conducted Phase II investigations for the Arundel Corporation who proposed to conduct sand and gravel mining in the vicinity of the Abells Wharf Site. Hopkins identified prehistoric materials in the vicinity of the Abells Wharf Site, and he also identified and excavated a prehistoric pit feature.

The Tudor Hall Phase I survey conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 1997 identified 22 new archeological sites and one previously identified archeological site. Previous findings are discussed on a site specific basis within each chapter.

Prehistoric Cultural Sequence

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period. The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period ranged from about 12,000 to 6,500 B.C. The continuity of adaptive pattern throughout these periods (Gardner 1979, 1983) found in archeological investigations at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia suggests that grouping them together is warranted. Diagnostic artifacts for the early portion of this temporal period (Paleo-Indian period) include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile point types. Side-notched and corner-notched projectile points such as Palmer, Kirk, and Warren types are associated with the later portion (Early Archaic) (Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). Most of these projectile point types have been identified in collections from southern Maryland (Wanser 1982).

The environment at this time was conditioned by the transition between Late Pleistocene and Holocene climates. Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are broadly applicable to the study area. Episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest that tundra conditions existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8). Farther south, pollen and faunal assemblage data indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described the Late Glacial vegetation in the Shenandoah Valley as composed of microhabitats, including mixed deciduous gallery forests near the river; mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor; coniferous forest on the high ridges; and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8). It is probable that the faunal assemblage included Pleistocene megafauna, although the extent of human reliance on these animals is debated (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982).

Gardner (1979, 1983) has identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system. These may be more widely applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. High-quality lithics were the focal point for the settlement system, and hunting was the subsistence base (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980).

The Early Archaic period differs technologically from the Paleo-Indian period in that the Early Archaic includes a greater variety of projectile point types and few flake tools. The points generally are considered crude in comparison to Paleo-Indian points. Diagnostics for the latter part of the Paleo-Indian period include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren points (Coe 1964:120-122; Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). Most of these projectile point types are known from the

Western Shore region. Bullen and Beilman (1973) suggested that the apparent crudeness of the Early Archaic assemblage was due to an increased reliance on a microlithic tool industry, for which evidence has been overlooked. Recent research in the western United States (Young and Bamforth 1990) and in the eastern United States (Neumann and Polglase 1991, 1992) has found that the usual analytical methods cannot discern the evidence for a microlithic industry. Consequently, the small, utilized flakes typical of such an industry go unnoticed. Clearly, Early Archaic peoples across the eastern United States had stone tool technologies capable of producing delicate and intricate work. However, the only recognized tools are a wide assortment of projectile points; it is likely that a microlithic-compound tool industry was present as well, and that these tools provided much of the applications industry.

One of the most important environmental factors for understanding the past and present distribution of Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites is post-Pleistocene sea level rise. Many studies have documented sea level change on the Atlantic coast (e.g., Kraft 1971; Newman and Rusnak 1965; Stuiver and Daddario 1963). Early postglacial sites probably have been inundated. Thus, it is the interior, upland, warm-season expression of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic settlement system that would be found on what is now dry land. These sites are representative of only one part of the seasonal round.

There are an enormous number of standing research issues pertaining to the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods. These include questions regarding subsistence (both general and specific), territory, seasonal rounds, band size, actual technology in the Maryland area (aside from projectile points), and use-wear analysis on diagnostics. Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites are very scarce in the eastern United States; knowledge of the associated peoples is very limited. To use Willey and Sabloff's (1981) terminology, the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic still are at a classificatory-descriptive stage of research.

The Solitude Farm Site (18ST660) contained a fluted Clovis point recovered from a surface collection of the beach along Breton Bay. A Kirk type projectile point was also recovered from this site. The assemblage recovered from the Abell Wharf site also contained Early Archaic materials.

The Archaic Period. The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 to 1,000 B.C. Thus, it encompassed the periods traditionally referred to as Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.). Diagnostics of the Middle Archaic include bifurcate base points like St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha, as well as the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville types (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). The date of 6,500 B.C. marks the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponds to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C., followed by a cooling trend (Custer 1984:62-63). Gardner has summarized human adaptation in response to the Holocene environment:

> By 6,500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from a primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources [Gardner 1978:47].

Diagnostics of the Middle Archaic found in southern Maryland include most of the known projectile point types of the Middle Atlantic Region; these include the Stanly/Neville, Morrow Mountain, and Stark stemmed forms, and the Guilford lanceolate form. The only site containing

Middle Archaic materials in the area is the Abells Wharf Site (18ST53). While this may be the result of testing locations rather than site locations, it has been suggested (Child 1995) that Middle Archaic sites in southern Maryland tended to be in the uplands and at greater distances from water than Early or Late Archaic sites.

The Late Archaic occurred roughly within the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (3,000 - 700 B.C.). This was a warm, dry period that "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2° C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands and an expansion of oak-hickory forests in the valley floors and on hillsides.

Scattered campsites in southern Maryland that are focused on major rivers appear to have formed a major element within the settlement pattern (Wesler et al. 1981:181). Additionally, the large number of Late Archaic diagnostic projectile points recovered along Zekiah Swamp, on the interior of Charles County, indicated that exploitation of this interior zone was an important part of the local settlement system. Schmitt (1952) identified a Zekiah Swamp variant of the Fishtail point that probably dates from the Late Archaic. However, the locations of the Late Archaic sites in the vicinity of the project area do not suggest patterning. Site 18ST549 is situated on a ridgetop overlooking Glebe Creek at an elevation of 100 ft amsl; in contrast, Site 18ST660 is situated on the broad flat terrace overlooking Breton Bay, at an elevation of 30 ft. amsl.

It is interesting to note that Custer does not accept the broadspear and fishtail styles as cultural markers. Instead, he interprets them as "a distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people" (Custer 1984:79). His interpretation is in accord with the earlier empirical work by Cook (1976) and Dunn (1984) indicating that such points were used as knives. Custer feels that such points are cutting tools, and postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen (locally, Holmes) point type continued as the associated projectile through the Late Archaic.

The Woodland Period. The Woodland Period dates roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. In general, this period corresponds to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 940 B.C. - modern times). While it has been customary to characterize the environment after at least 1,000 B.C. as approximating modern conditions, it also is apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities took place during this period. The episodic nature of climatic change documented for the Shenandoah Valley by Carbone (1976, 1982) can be seen to have continued, at least in attenuated form, into the Late Holocene. The episodes or perturbations that characterized the Late Holocene represent minor changes in comparison to the variations that took place earlier in the Holocene; nonetheless, evidence indicates that "locally significant changes did occur" (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281).

The short-term perturbations that characterized the Late Holocene climatic structure are of interest because it appears that times of environmental stress can be expected at periods of transition between episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1984). Carbone (1976:200) noted three of these possible stress periods: (1) 1,000 - 600 B.C., Sub-Boreal/Sub-Atlantic transition; (2) 350 - 700 A.D. Sub-Atlantic/Scandic transition; and, (3) 1,120 A.D., Neo-Atlantic/Pacific transition. Wendland and Bryson proposed that:

> The step-wise model of climatic change suggests that dependent environmental variables, i.e., climatic "proxies," should record these abrupt discontinuities in their own response to the climate. If climatic discontinuities are sufficiently abrupt and of sufficient magnitude, environmental subsystems which respond to

the climate should contain discontinuities in their record, thus providing a "proxy" indicator of the covariate, climate [Wendland and Bryson 1974:10].

They analyzed pollen record discontinuities and cultural continuities worldwide, and demonstrated that the potential stress periods noted above were characterized by botanical and cultural discontinuities on a global level. On the regional level, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982), and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island wares, and sand-tempered Accokeek wares. Fishtail and corner-notched projectile point forms have been found in association with these early ceramics in southern Maryland and nearby areas. Wesler et al. (1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Impressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although this type more often is viewed as a marker of the Middle Woodland (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1981). The Calvert and Rossville projectile points apparently are associated with Accokeek and Popes Creek ceramics (Wesler et al. 1981:183).

Gardner (1982:58-60) has proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain. The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units fused seasonally along both fresh and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and that populations dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and salt water zones, and moved laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59).

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000) in the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics. Other Middle Woodland sites are identified by projectile points including Fox Creek, Selby Bay, and (for the terminal Middle Woodland) Jack's Reef types. Middle Woodland subsistence is thought to have depended heavily on riverine and estuarine resources; no definite evidence for horticulture has been found in the region for this period. Site location generally is associated with the presence of aquatic resources. The Abells Wharf site (18ST53) indicates a strong presence during the Early and Middle woodland periods. Approximately 61 per cent of the diagnostic lithic tools recovered during the four seasons of work date from the Early and Middle Woodland periods. However, the site area itself indicates a strong tendency to occupation as the temporal units represented in the assemblage span the time from the Early Archaic through the late nineteenth century.

On the Coastal Plain, the shell-tempered Townsend series dominated after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). Crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later and was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Egloff and Potter 1982:112). Moyaone ware is a minority type associated with the Potomac Creek ceramic tradition (Stephenson et al. 1963:120-125). The greatest concentration of Potomac Creek ceramics is restricted to the inner Coastal Plain of the Potomac River, where it is thought to be associated with early seventeenth century Conoy Indian groups, such as the Piscataway in Maryland and the Tauxent and Potomac (Patawomeke) groups in Virginia (Egloff and Potter 1982:112; Cissna 1986:15; Clark 1980:8; Potter 1982:133-135; Potter 1993:125). Both Townsend and Potomac Creek ceramic types have been identified on the Western Shore. Triangular projectile points are also a diagnostic artifact of the Late Woodland period, and they persisted until European contact.

Wesler et al. (1981:109) have summarized the general Late Woodland pattern of the Western Shore as follows: the basic subsistence pattern was one of staple agriculture,

supporting large agricultural villages usually in floodplain settings. Hunting and gathering were not neglected, as upland campsites and estuarine shell middens are well known.

The period after A.D. 1500 was characterized by increasing social and political centralization among many native Algonquian groups of the Virginia-Maryland Tidewater. Ethnohistoric and archeological data suggest that the Piscataway, Patawomeke, and other groups in Virginia and Maryland may have formed an interdistrict alliance in the inner coastal plain prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151). Potter (1993) suggests that the small chiefdoms south of the Potomac River, such as the Patawomekes, withdrew from the alliance by the late sixteenth century. The remnant groups on the Maryland shore later were known as the Conoy chiefdom.

Only two sites in the vicinity of the project area contain materials dating from the Late Woodland period. Both sites (18ST53, the Abells Wharf Site, and 18ST660 (the Solitude Farm Site) are located on the floodplain in immediate proximity to Breton Bay. This fits well with models establishing a likelihood for site location based upon distributional patterns recognized elsewhere.

Historic Setting

Previous Investigations

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust contains data on 35 historic properties located with in a 3.2 km (2 mi) radius of the project area (Table 1). These historic buildings, structures, and ruins represent a variety of functions, including domestic buildings (n=13; 37 per cent); domestic/agricultural complexes (n=10; 28 per cent); religious and mortuary sites (n=5; 14 per cent); government buildings (n=3; 9 per cent); commercial buildings (n=3; 9 per cent); and domestic ruins (n=1; 3 per cent). The majority of these buildings and structures, which range in age from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century, are domestic buildings located within the historic core of Leonardtown.

Tudor Hall (SM-10) is the only property within a 3.2 km (2 mi) radius of the project area listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Tudor Hall, constructed in the mid-eighteenth century, is one of the oldest buildings in Leonardtown. The two-story, rectangular, brick building terminates in a hipped roof with centrally placed square balustrade. One of the outstanding features of the south facade is the central one-story recessed loggia. Tudor Hall has undergone numerous alterations in its history, and its present form reflects a major nineteenth century expansion and twentieth century remodeling. No previously recorded historic structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) are located within the current boundaries of the project area.

Historic Cultural Sequence

Contact and Settlement Period (1634-1720)

English exploration of North America began during the latter half of the sixteenth century. Motivated by the success of Spain's New World colonies, Elizabeth I sponsored numerous explorations and several colonizing ventures (Chittenden et al. 1988). Permanent English colonization of North America culminated in 1607 with the establishment of the Jamestown colony in Virginia. Other colonies followed in the succeeding decades.

Table 1: Previously Surveyed Architectural Sites Located Within 3.2 km (2 mi) of the Project Area

Site No.	Site Name	Property Type	Date Range
SM-10	Tudor Hall	Government/Office	Mid-18th Century
SM-52	Buena Vista	Domestic	ca. 1840
SM-55	St. Mary's County Court House	Government/Office	Late 19th Century
SM-56	St. Aloysis Church	Religious	ca. 1926
SM-67	Methodist Meeting House Church Site & Cemetery	Religious	ca. 1828
SM-68	Ellenborough	Domestic	ca. 1806
SM-156	Guy Warren House Ruins	Domestic Ruins	ca. 1810
SM-158	Gunnell Farmhouse	Domestic/Agriculture	ca. 1830
SM-159	St. Mary County Historical Society Headquarters	Government	ca. 1858
SM-177	Hyden Farmhouse	Domestic/Agriculture	ca. 1872
SM-194	Hanover	Domestic/Agriculture	Early 19th Century
SM-195	Retirement	Domestic/Agriculture	18th Century
SM-211	Greenbrier	Domestic/Agriculture	ca. 1860
SM-229	Green Hill Farm	Domestic/Agriculture	ca. 1860
SM-249	Hunter's Retreat	Domestic/Agriculture	19th Century
SM-274	St. Paul United Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1914
SM 275	St. Peter's Episcopal Church	Religious	ca. 1870
SM 292	Alley T. Hebb House	Domestic	ca. 1900
SM 294	Taylor House	Domestic/Agricultural	ca. 1923
SM 310	William Marshall House	Domestic	ca. 1940
SM 330	Clark Farm	Domestic/Agriculture	19th Century
SM 331	Gough Farm	Domestic/Agriculture	Early 20th Century
SM 332	81 Washington Street	Domestic	Late 19th Century
SM 333	Long House	Domestic	Late 19th Century
SM 334	Large Frame House	Domestic	Early 20th Century

Site No.	Site Name	Property Type	Date Range
SM 335	Thomas Pilkerton House	Domestic	19th Century
SM 337	Graves House	Domestic	Early 20th Century
SM 338	Wentworth	Domestic	19th Century
SM 341	Catholic Cemeteries of Archdiocese of Washington	Religious	ca. 1920
SM 342	Norris House	Domestic	Late 19th Century
SM 343	Sterling House	Domestic	Late 19th Century
SM 344	First National Bank of St. Mary's at Leonardtown	Commercial	ca. 1921
SM 345	Leonardtown Bank of the Eastern Shore Trust Co.	Commercial	ca. 1900
SM 346	Jager House	Domestic	ca. 1885
SM 347	St. Mary's Ice & Fuel Co.	Commercial	ca. 1875

The colony of Maryland was established in 1634, when approximately 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City, located at a natural deep water port on the lower Potomac River. Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and proprietor of the colony, had inherited the charter for the region from his father, George Calvert, in 1632 (Wilstach 1932:35); the elder Calvert had secured the proprietary grant from Charles I. This colony became Maryland, named for Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.

Calvert had both economic and religious motives for acquiring the Maryland grant. The success of tobacco cultivation in the neighboring colony of Virginia colony, promised similar financial rewards for the Maryland colony (Fausz 1984:8). Calvert also wished to establish a secure haven for Catholics; the resulting religious toleration available in the colony attracted large numbers of immigrants. To encourage further settlement, Calvert established a manorial system for distributing proprietary lands. Under this system, large grants for thousands of acres were made to those who transported settlers to the colony. By 1642, 16 manors, organized into five local administrative units called "hundreds," had been established in St. Mary's County (Wesler et al. 1981:153).

Calvert tried to transplant English social and cultural systems to Maryland, but he failed to achieve this goal. The profitability of tobacco, the amount of land available for settlement, and the slow growth of the population due to the male-dominated sexual ratio (Wesler et al. 1981:77) combined to undermine plans for a rigid social structure. Deteriorating relationships with the Native American community, the strange diseases that decimated European populations, and the intensive labor required to clear heavily forested land, all forced the colonists to modify English traditions (Wesler 1982:78). A class of small planters replaced the baronial system envisioned by the colony's founder (Pogue 1990:4; Wesler et al. 1981:154).

Because settlement clustered along the shorelines of the many rivers, bays, and islands, interior transportation systems did not develop. The county's population grew slowly; by 1645, there were between 350 and 390 residents (Wesler et al. 1981:153). Most county residents lived in very modest accommodations. Initially, the most common dwelling was a two-room post-in-ground house, approximately 25-30 ft long, which accommodated a kitchen and a chamber room. Chimneys probably were of wood and mud (Stone 1982:212, 221). Small sheds frequently augmented the main house. Other dependencies characteristically found within seventeenth century homelots included a kitchen, a dairy, a storage barn, a henhouse, and tobacco barns (Chittenden et al. 1988:PIII-H2-3). Early farm complexes generally were situated on small "necks" of land, close to sources of potable water, near navigable waterways, and in areas of good tobacco soil; the colonists avoided poorly drained areas (Smolek 1984; Lukezic 1990:2-3, 15). Tobacco quickly became Maryland's principal crop, and St. Mary's farmers exported 100,000 pounds of it in 1639. Corn and cattle were secondary agricultural items (Wesler et al. 1981:154).

The hierarchical society envisioned by the Calverts was eroded further by a wave of immigration composed of indentured servants, freemen, and families. Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, envisioned his colony as a stratified society dominated by gentry with large manor holdings. From 1634 to 1644, the social structure of the new colony generally conformed to this design; but throughout the second half of the seventeenth century, small freeholders came to dominate the colony. Population increased steadily during this period, in sharp contrast to the slow growth of previous years. The new colonists usually were young, single men who found the opportunities for advancement better in Maryland than in England (Menard 1975:57-153, 161, 213-277). The typical freeholder of this time period entered the colony as an indentured servant. Upon completion of his indenture, he could expect to acquire a small freehold. However, the mortality rate for the Chesapeake region was extremely high (Menard 1975:213-278; Walsh 1974:7-15).

By 1680, an elite group of planters, composed of native-born Marylanders rather than transplanted Englishmen, had emerged. A hierarchy based upon wealth soon developed (Wesler et al. 1981:83). Slaves began to constitute a small, but important segment of Maryland society; by 1712, about 12.5 per cent of the county's population was black (Wesler et al. 1981:156). Indentured servants, unable to find inexpensive land, frequently became tenant farmers. More sustained attempts to establish towns and roads led to the founding of Chaptico, Leonardtown, and St. Clements between 1680 and 1710. Despite these efforts, population remained clustered around estuaries, with expansion taking place up the stream valleys (Wesler et al. 1981:85-87).

In 1689, the Calvert family lost control of the colony, and St. Mary's former pre-eminence declined. In 1695, the colonial capital moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis, and in 1708, Leonardtown became the new county seat of St. Mary's County. Even the colonial post road established during this period by-passed much of the county (Wesler et al. 1981:156-157). By 1700, the influence of St. Mary's County had waned.

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 - 1815)

The period of Rural Agrarian Intensification is crucial for the development of Leonardtown and St. Mary's County. This period provides the context for the evaluation of Sites 18ST677 and 18ST670. The general county development is presented first followed by specific information relevant to the development of Leonardtown.

St. Mary's County. By the close of the seventeenth century, significant changes in Maryland's demographic and economic conditions had resulted in the transformation of Maryland society. Maryland's population became more diverse. A self-sustaining, native-born white population began to develop and, as a result, the Chesapeake region began to see a shift to a more stratified society. Families formed networks, and successful families accumulated sufficient wealth to found dynasties. During the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a socially and politically dominant gentry class emerged. Late-arriving immigrants, lacking the upward mobility of their seventeenth century counterparts, emigrated westward in search of greater opportunity (Kulikoff 1986:261-313; *passim*).

Mid-sized land holdings of between 50 and 249 acres became more common due to land speculation and to an increase in land purchases by freed indentured servants (Wesler 1982:23,37). This demographic shift resulted from the maturation of earlier immigrants. Although most of the earliest immigrants were men, some women also entered the colony as indentured servants. Upon completion of their term, these women could marry and begin raising families. Children of these families were more resistant to local climate and disease, making them less susceptible to an early death. Since native-born women tended to marry at an early age, they produced large families (Menard 1975:193-200). By 1695 the population of St. Mary's County totaled 1,014 persons (Hammett 1977:18).

Settlements were widely dispersed, and urban areas developed slowly in the county during the seventeenth century. This may be attributed to the low population density and decentralized nature of the tobacco trade with its dependance on riverine transportation. Throughout the seventeenth century no towns other than St. Mary's City developed within the county despite several acts passed by the Assembly that mandated the creation of towns.

By 1700, Southern Maryland was exporting ten million pounds of tobacco per year. Most farmers cultivated only a few acres of tobacco, but there were also large plantation owners who benefitted both from slave labor and their ties with English and Scottish merchants. By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, many prosperous local tobacco planters began to

construct permanent brick and frame dwellings, rather than impermanent post-in-dirt construction. Plantations from this period generally were surrounded by a variety of outbuildings. Outbuilding types included kitchens, quarters, tobacco houses, meathouses, dairies, poultry houses, and sometimes overseer's houses (Marks 1979:52). These buildings tended to be modest one-story frame structures.

The emergence of an African-American population was of utmost importance to agriculture during this period. Declining numbers of white indentured servants forced farmers to search elsewhere for a cheap, reliable labor force to cultivate their crops. Planters relied ever more heavily upon African-American slaves. The initial African-American element in Southern Maryland consisted of a predominantly male population. However, the African-Americans developed families, and the demography gradually changed to a native-born population. Within the Chesapeake region, the slave population had become self-sustaining by the 1720s (Kulikoff 1986:358 & *passim*).

The economy of St. Mary's County stabilized during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Tobacco continued to provide the major source of county revenue; however, concerns about soil depletion forced farmers to diversify their crops. Many planters began growing wheat and corn as the market for cereal grains expanded both at home and abroad. Although grain cultivation increased, tobacco remained the staple crop in St. Mary's County (Rivoire 1990:20). Maritime and mercantile enterprises also became more significant elements in the county's economic base.

Continued reliance on tobacco produced significant social changes. A planter oligarchy held the reins of local power, while small independent farmers, tenant farmers, and slaves farmed the remnants of the old proprietary manors. Large estates were broken into smaller parcels, averaging approximately 300 acres (King 1990:290); the number of farms proliferated, and land prices rose out of the reach of many county residents. The result was a major post-Revolutionary War exodus of county residents, to westward destinations as far away as western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky (Hammett 1977:83-84).

St. Mary's geographic position made the county particularly vulnerable to attack by sea. County residents suffered acutely during the two major Anglo-American conflicts. During the American Revolution, British marine units repeatedly plundered and harassed county citizens, many of whom saw service with the Maryland militia and in the Battalion of the Flying Camp. At the end of the Revolution, county residents filed for damages in the amount of £3600 (Hammett 1977:70-78).

Major Abraham Barnes, a native of Virginian and wealthy planter was an important patriot in St. Mary's County during the American Revolutionary War. In 1781, Barnes organized a fleet of vessels from St. Mary's County, which transported a rendezvous of Colonial troops from the Elk River, located at the head of Chesapeake Bay to Yorktown. These troops under the command of General Washington and with the aid of French forces under the command of Lafayette successively defeated the British in the most pivotal battle of the Revolution (Pogue 1973:156). Major Abraham Barnes died in 1788 leaving his holdings to his son Richard Barnes. During the War of 1812, the British landed between 2,000 and 3,000 troops at Point Lookout, and they burned St. George's Island. They also stole boats, felled timber, burned tobacco warehouses, desecrated churches and cemeteries, and stole slaves (Hammett 1977:98).

Leonardtown. Throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century the property encompassing the proposed Tudor Hall Development was owned by Philip Lynes, a wealthy and successful businessman. Lynes owned an ordinary in St. Mary's City, and later became mayor of St. Mary's City in 1694. Lynes, a career politician, became a Gentleman of the Quorum for

St. Mary's County, then a burgess from St. Mary's County and finally a member of the Council (Poole 1951:260). Lynes, as a member of the Council, was an active proponent of moving St. Mary's County Court from St. Mary's City to the head of Breton Bay.

On December 1, 1708, His Lordships Council, with the influence of Philip Lynes, considered a petition from the residents of St. Mary's County for the relocation of St. Mary's County Court to the Head of Breton Bay. An act was passed that provided the purchase and survey of 50 acres belonging to Philip on his land called "Shepherd's Old Fields." A county court house was to be erected on an acre of land donated by Philip Lynes, and the remaining property was to be divided into 100 lots for the establishment of a town. In November 1710, the Assembly reestablished an act for the holding of court at the "New Court House now built at Seymour Towne otherwise Shepherd's Old Field" (Archives of Maryland XXVII:569-570). The county court formally moved to Seymour Towne after the construction of the one story log court house.

Seymour Towne failed to develop, even with the establishment of the county court and anticipated influx of commerce. In 1728, the assembly appointed a new commission to erect a town at the place formerly called Seymour Towne. The town consisted of the court house, two houses and a store, although many of the town lots had been sold (Hammett 1994:54). The town was renamed Leonard Town after Maryland's Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert. In 1730 a plat was surveyed that formerly laid out the original 50 acres comprising the town into 80 equal lots. Each house was to cover 400 square feet and all chimneys were to be constructed of brick or stone. During the first four months after the reestablishment of the town, only county residents could purchase lots and were allowed only one lot until after the initial period; if not purchased, the town lots were reverted to the original owner. As with the former Seymour Towne, Leonardtown was slow to develop (Hammett 1994:54). In 1736 the original wood court house was removed and a brick structure was built. In 1737 a jail was built near the court house.

About 1741, Abraham Barnes arrived in the county and began purchasing parcels of land on Breton Bay, one being Shepherd's Old Field. By 1742, he had accumulated approximately 1,096 acres which encompassed all of the current boundaries of Leonardtown and the present Tudor Hall development property. The property was resurveyed upon Barnes's request and granted to him under the title "Americus Felix Secundus" (Rent Roll, Charles and St. Mary's Co. Liber 1 & 2 f. 27). Abraham Barnes began construction of Tudor Hall in the 1740s. Tudor Hall was constructed on a lot east of the court house with a commanding view of Breton Bay. The house consisted a one-and-one half story core with wings. The lands occupied by the present Tudor Hall Development served as the agricultural lands for this vast plantation located on the edge of the developing town.

Leonardtown in 1793 consisted of approximately 11 acres, which included eight structures. The town contained two public buildings, the courthouse and the jail, both located at the head of Main Street. Records indicate six other structures: Forrest & Campbell's Store; a tavern owned by Richard Barnes; three tenant dwellings also owned by Barnes; and Tudor Hall (Marks 1979:32-34). The 1798 tax rolls describe the Tudor Hall as being "wood with one-story brick wings, a kitchen, a store, a meathouse, and a corn house in good repairs." The 1798 tax roll does not reference any buildings that may be associated with the agricultural lands of Tudor Hall plantation.

Leonardtown experienced a period of growth during the late eighteenth century. Between 1790 and 1820, 9 lots and 15 dwellings can be identified from tax assessments. In 1813, Philip Key, an ex-United States Congressman and Speaker of the House of Representatives, purchased Tudor Hall and much of the land around Leonardtown from the heirs

of Richard Barnes. Philip Key had rented Tudor Hall beginning in 1796 when his home, Bushwood, burned. Philip Key and later his son Henry G.S. Key were well appointed lawyers as well as wealthy planters. The property remained in the Key family throughout the nineteenth century. The "Tudor Hall Farm" property was under agricultural use throughout this period.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 - 1870)

While other parts of Maryland were moving towards a mixed agricultural and industrial economy, St. Mary's County remained overwhelmingly agrarian. Tobacco continued to be the most important cash crop during the early nineteenth century and retained dependance on slave labor for cultivation. By 1850, African-Americans accounted for roughly 55.9 per cent of the county's population. Although slavery in the region was on the decline by mid-century, roughly 80 per cent of the African-Americans in St. Mary's County were slaves. The white population of St. Mary's County declined during the early nineteenth century; between 1790 and 1850, the number of whites in the county fell from 8,216 to 6,223 (Brugger 1988:781). The decline in the white population can be traced primarily to county wide soil depletion and declining tobacco prices that encouraged white emigration to cheaper, more fertile western lands (Wesler et. al. 1981:126).

Nineteenth century settlement patterns in St. Mary's County were dictated by its basic agrarian economy and its limited transportation options. The county's geography hindered the development of overland transportation systems, and ensured the primacy of waterborne transportation. The Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent, Potomac and Wicomico rivers that surround most of St. Mary's County continued to provide an extensive network of navigable bays, creeks and smaller rivers that linked the county, although this network of natural transportation routes did not eliminate the need for an interior road system. A limited number of new hamlets developed at the intersections of established colonial roads, providing services to local interior farming communities.

In 1807, the first steamboat was introduced on the Hudson River in New York. By 1820, steam powered vessels were traveling the Potomac regularly. Steamboats offered reliable services to passengers and freight, and connected St. Mary's County to ports in and beyond the state. The steamboats brought supplies and manufactured materials from Baltimore and Washington and transported the county's farm and seafood products to market. Due to the lack of railways and the poor road system, the steamboat lines provided the only reliable means of transportation for the county throughout the nineteenth century. Steamboat service was provided regularly at Leonardtown and at other landings within the county on signal (Hammett 1977:216).

The period between 1854 and 1868 was tumultuous for both Maryland and the nation as the sectional confrontation over slavery mounted. St. Mary's dependence upon tobacco, as well as its sizeable slave labor force, resulted in strong Confederate sympathies. Although the state remained loyal to the Union, questions of loyalty and emancipation became divisive issues during the war years (Walsh and Fox 1974:309).

St. Mary's County, like other counties in southern Maryland, sided with the Confederacy. Citizens of the region voted unanimously for secession even before the Maryland General Assembly debated a secession ordinance (Hammett 1977:108). As early as 1859, county residents had organized military units to support the Southern cause (Hammett 1977:109). Able-bodied county residents crossed the Potomac to Virginia to join Confederate forces or to escape the Union occupation, while others supplied and transported materials to the Confederate forces in Virginia (Hammett 1977:110-113). In contrast, 558 freed slaves from St. Mary's County joined the 9th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops (Hammett 1977:120).

Because of its strategic location, St. Mary's County was occupied by Union forces throughout the war. Political arrests for treason were common, and citizens operated under Union-imposed curfews. There were four Federal installations in the county during the Civil War: the Hammond Union Hospital and the notorious prison camp for Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, which housed as many as 10,000 Confederate prisoners; a large and comprehensive coaling station at St. Inigoes; and, a supply depot at Bushwood (formerly Plowden's) Wharf (Hammett 1977:110-121).

Although no major battles were fought in St. Mary's County during the Civil War, the conflict indirectly curtailed the economic well-being of its residents. The war altered previously established economic patterns. Traditionally, much of the state's trade activity had been oriented to the South; however, by 1860, the majority of trade activity shifted North (Walsh and Fox 1974:333).

Slavery was abolished in Maryland at the conclusion of the Civil War and landowners in St. Mary's County were forced to adjust to a dramatic change in the labor force. During Reconstruction, the county suffered economically and was one of the more depressed areas in the state. The loss of slave labor temporarily devastated tobacco production until a system of sharecropping and tenant farming was established (Wesler et al. 1981:128). Small-scale farmers were forced to vacate their land and, as a result, much of the county's previously cultivated land reverted to forest (Camp 1977:49-51). Nonetheless, the county's postbellum economy retained its dependence upon tobacco, with its intensive demands for labor (Camp 1977:50).

Cartographic data from the period gives a detailed glimpse of the proposed Tudor Hall Village Development project area. Ben Tippet's Survey, circa 1830, depicts a road referred to as "Private road through the farm," which connects the main road from Chapitco to Leonardtown near the vicinity of Tudor Hall. The map also depicts a structure located in the current vicinity of the agricultural complex. This structure is referred to as the "Over Seers House" on this map. No other structures are depicted on the map within the current Tudor Hall Development project area (Figure 3). S.J. Martenet's 1866 *Map of Maryland*, depicts the general location of the project area, but lacks sufficient detail to determine the location of buildings and structures in the project area (Figure 4). Historic maps of the project area illustrate no other buildings or structures within the project area until the early twentieth century.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

At a time when other parts of Maryland were changing rapidly, St. Mary's County changed very little. The county's racial and ethnic character and its social structure remained static through this period; white landowners formed the upper class, while tenant farmers and black and white sharecroppers constituted the bulk of the population. Immigration altered the composition of the population only during the twentieth century. A few Jewish immigrants came to the area in the early twentieth century; and, between 1911 and 1914, the National Slavonic Society established the Slavic Farmer's Association near St. Mary's City to encourage farming, commerce, and manufacturing. Although this cooperative failed within ten years, many of its members remained as county residents (Hammett 1977:297). During the 1940s, Amish and Mennonites from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, also moved into the northern region of St. Mary's (Hammett 1977:400-403).

St. Mary's County physical isolation impeded economic development throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Tobacco regained its position of economic importance in the county, while corn remained the major subsistence crop. St. Marys' County throughout this period remained agrarian. (Wesler et al. 1981:160). A system of tenant farming and

sharecropping were established. Industrialization in the county during the late nineteenth century was limited to the establishment of small seafood processing and vegetable canning plants (Hammett 1977:150, 232). An incipient recreational/resort industry also developed in the county; Leonardtown Wharf boasted a floating theater, while Piney Point, which had featured a dance pavilion and a hotel in the mid-nineteenth century, developed as a full-blown resort by 1905 (Hammett 1977:172, 231).

The 1901 and 1939, USGS Quadrangle Maps of Leonardtown, Maryland depicts a series of buildings and structures located within the proposed Tudor Hall Development project area (Figure 5). The locations of these buildings and structures roughly correlate with the current locations of the residential and agricultural complexes identified during the architectural survey. All the buildings and structures identified during the architectural survey were constructed during the early and mid-nineteenth century. The farm has remained in continual agricultural use throughout the twentieth century.

Modern Period (1930-present)

Lack of adequate transportation systems hampered the county's development during the twentieth century. Repeated attempts by county citizens to bring a railroad into the county were only marginally successful. Until the 1940s, the citizen-owned Washington and Point Lookout (later called the Washington, Potomac, and Chesapeake) Railroad (Gibb 1990:15) extended only as far as Mechanicsville in the northeastern section of the county (Hammett 1977:238-239). The railroad offered the potential of year-round, ice-free shipping with connection to the major railway systems of the east coast.

The late teens and 1920s saw the decline of steamboat transportation. The advent of the automobile offered an alternative means of travel and freight movement. The first macadamized road in the county was constructed in 1911; it brought both tourists and new business opportunities, but it extended only as far as Leonardtown. In 1914, the Semmes Motor Line began bus service between Leonardtown and Washington, D.C. Other bus lines followed, offering both passenger and freight service to the county. Many county roads remained unpaved until well into the 1940s (Hammett 1977:247-252). The Three Notch Road (Route 235), a seventeenth century road, became the primary north-south road following the establishment of the Patuxent Naval Air Station at Lexington Park in 1941. Other county roads accessing the Naval Air Station were improved during this period, including Route 246 which was improved in 1954 (Hammett 1977:252).

World War II had the greatest impact on the economic fortunes of St. Mary's County. The establishment of the Patuxent Naval Air Station at Lexington Park drew 3,300 workers into the area (Hammett 1977:411). After the war, the station continued to provide an important source of income and employment to county residents.

Today, the Patuxent Naval Air Station continues to provide the largest non-agricultural economic focus in St. Mary's County, and the town of Lexington Park remains the county's major population center. Although tourism and recreation have become important sources of revenue for county residents, "many of the attributes of rural life evident in the mid-nineteenth century [have] persisted," and are "embedded in the County's rural character" today (King 1990:299).

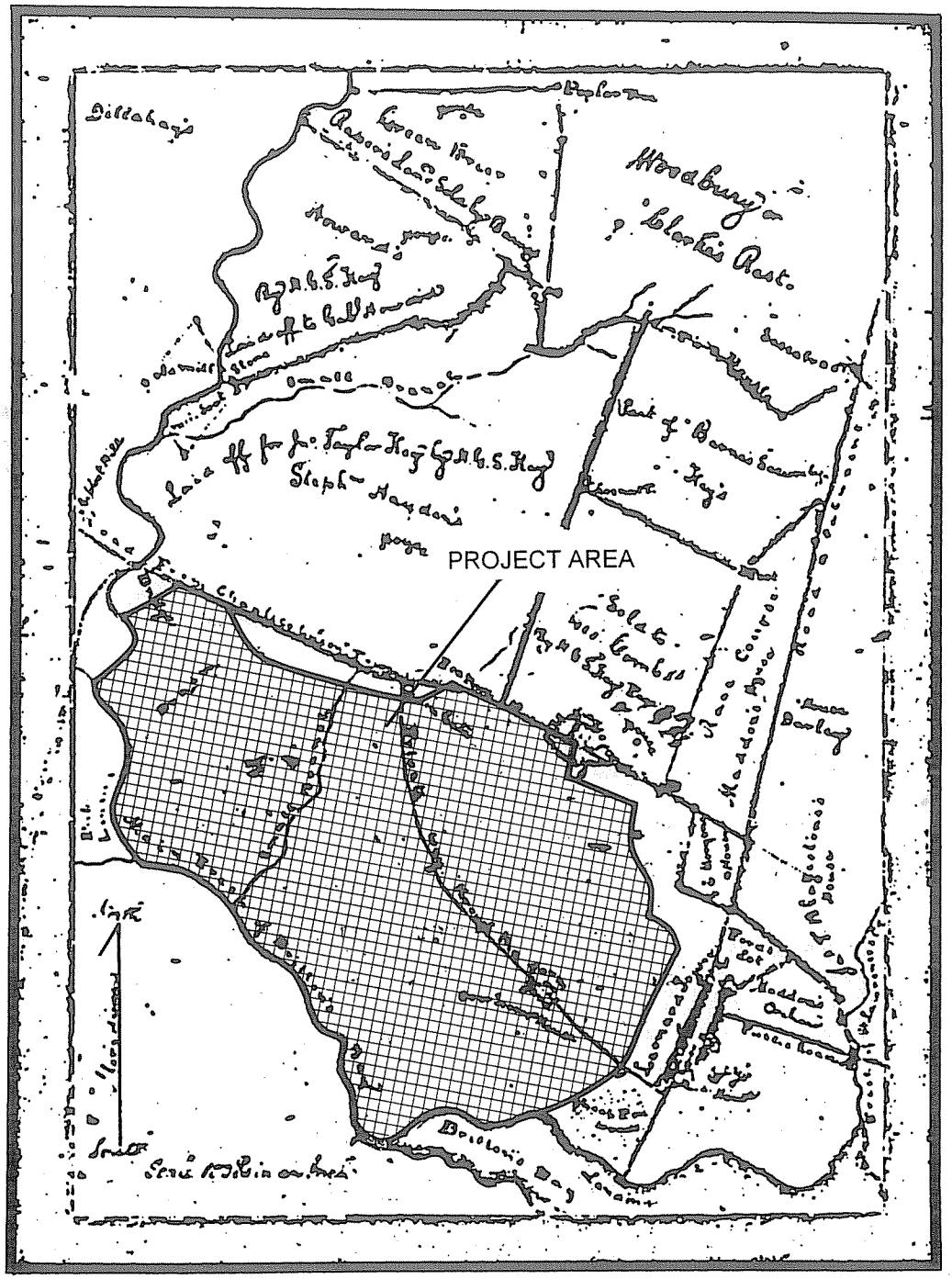


Figure 3. Excerpt of 1830s *Ben Tippet Survey* map showing the general location of the project area



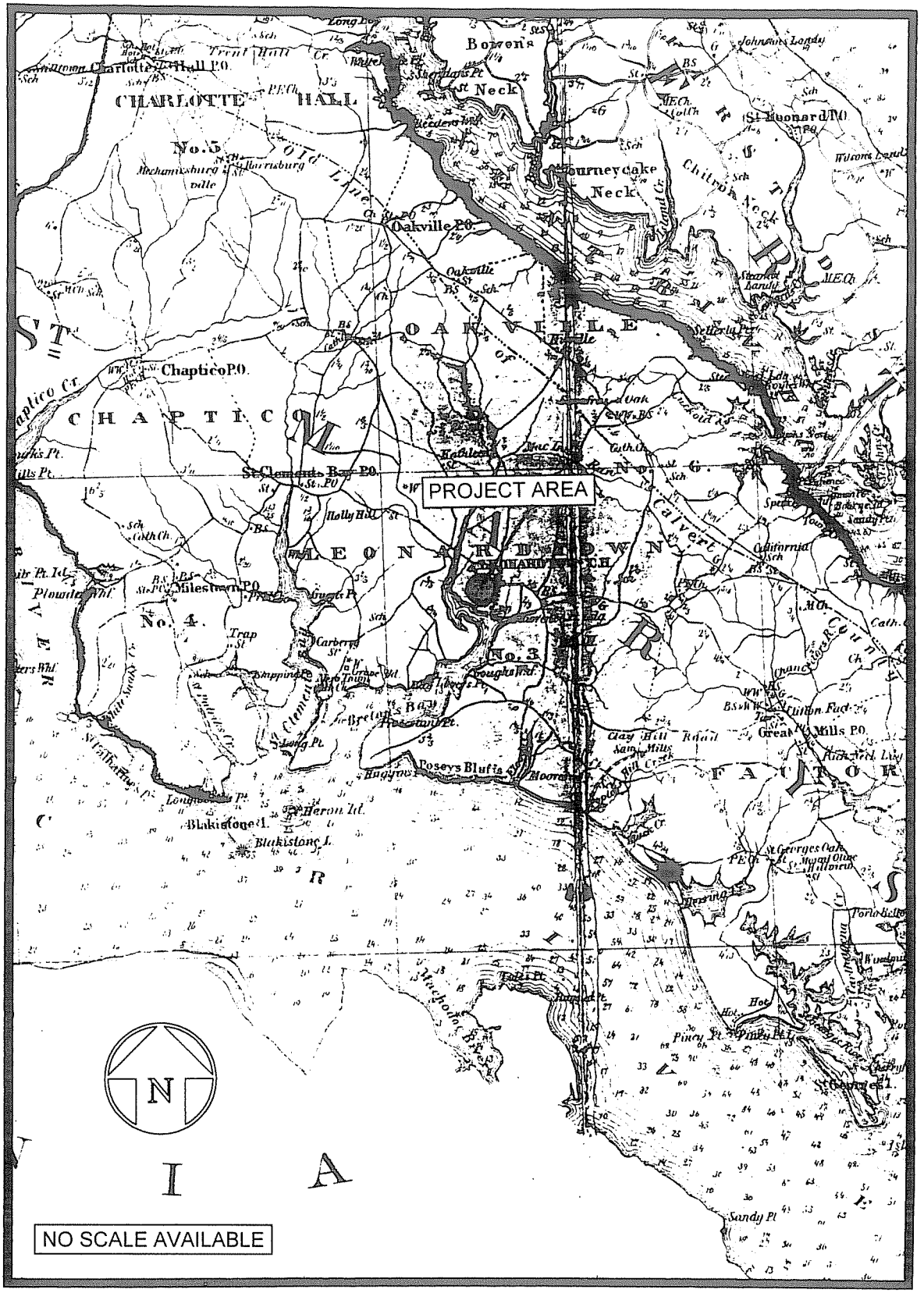
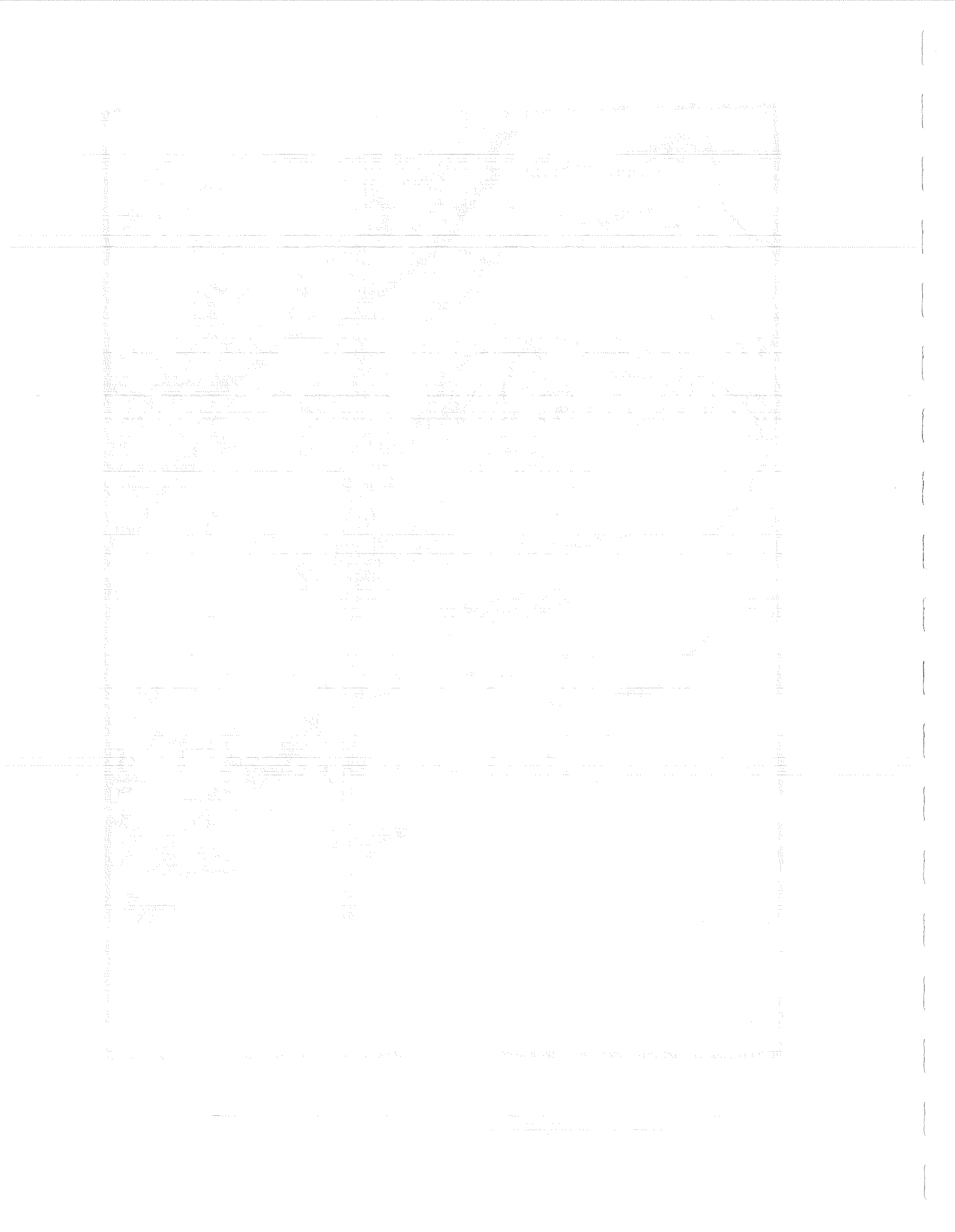


Figure 4. Excerpt from S. J. Martenet's 1866 *Map of Maryland*, showing the location of the project area



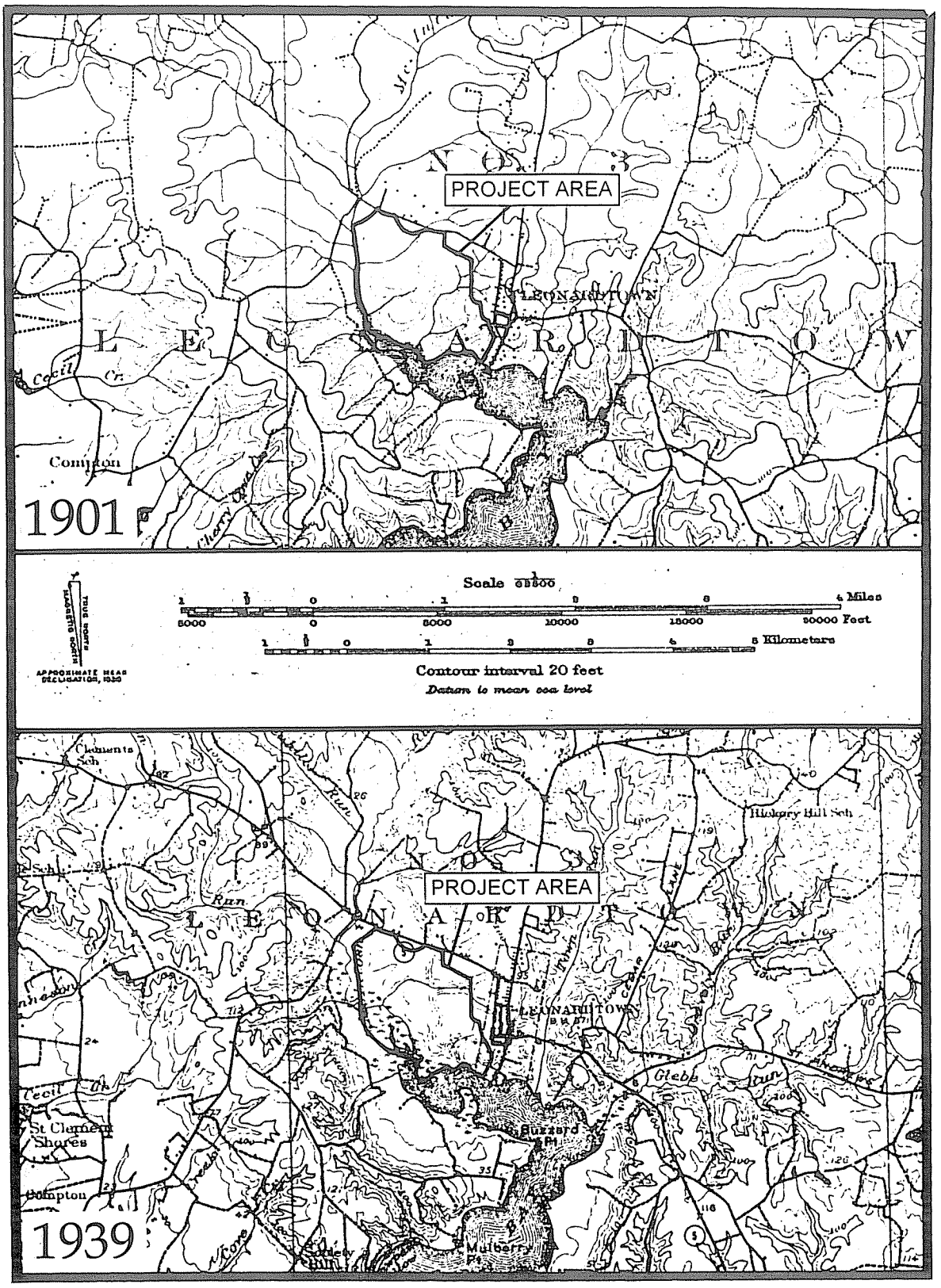
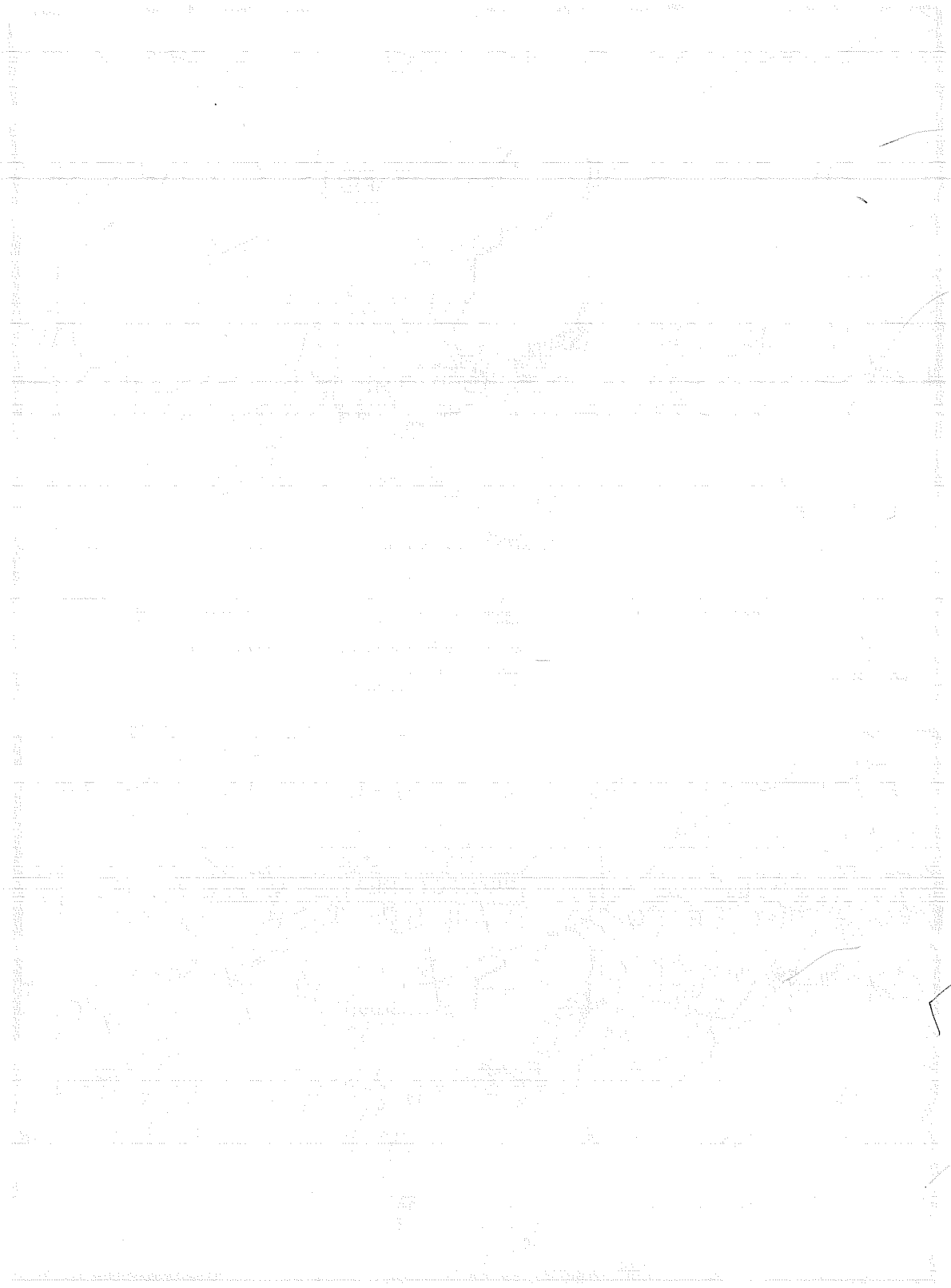


Figure 5. Excerpt from the 1901 (top) and 1939 (bottom) USGS Quadrangle Maps of Leonardtown, Maryland, showing the location of the Tudor Hall Village Development project area



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for the cultural resources investigation of the proposed Tudor Hall Village Development area was an inter-disciplinary effort designed to integrate the results of three methods of investigation: archival, architectural, and archeological. The primary objectives of the study were to conduct archeological evaluations on five sites and to evaluate the buildings and structures on the property according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Archival and field research was conducted to identify the appropriate historic contexts for evaluation of the archeological and architectural resources. The archival research was designed to fulfill these two-fold objectives. The background research provided an overall context for the project area to aid in the development of the archeological research design and the identification of archeological sites. Second, the archival research focused on the site-specific history and on developing specific historic themes to assist with the evaluation of the buildings within the project area. Research questions for the Phase II evaluations are presented on a site specific basis within each results chapter.

Archival Research Methods

Archival research focused on identifying previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites within and in the vicinity of the project area. Archeological site files and reports of previously conducted archeological research were reviewed at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville. The Trust also provided information on standing structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places and in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). Background research on the project area was conducted by examining local histories and other secondary documents at the St. Mary's County Memorial Library and the St. Mary's County Historical Society in Leonardtown. Secondary documents concerning St. Mary's County also were reviewed at the Maryland Historical Society and Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. Additional research was conducted at the Maryland State Archives, Hall of Records, in Annapolis. Historic maps depicting the project vicinity were obtained from the Maryland Historical Trust, and additional cartographic files were reviewed at the National Archives, Cartographic Branch, College Park.

Archeological Methodology

Field investigations involved two separate components. Systematic shovel testing was undertaken at 10 m intervals to provide a more accurate assessment of the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the sites and to identify areas of high artifact densities. A total of 270 shovel test pits were excavated to supplement the information obtained during the Phase I survey and to determine excavation unit placement. Based on the results of the additional testing, a total of 58 1 x 1 m test units and 2 1 x 2 m test units were excavated. These test units were divided among the sites as required by such factors as site dimensions, site integrity, and site artifact density patterns.

All shovel tests and test units were hand excavated. The shovel tests measured 35 cm (13.78 in) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm (15.75 in) below surface or 10 cm (3.94 in) into culturally sterile subsoil. The test units were excavated to culturally sterile

subsoil; the plowzone was removed as a single level, but the remainder of each unit was excavated using 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. Excavated soils were screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth.

The location of each shovel test and test unit, the depths of the stratigraphic horizons, and the presence or absence of cultural materials were recorded in the field. Soil characteristics, including color and texture, were recorded following standard soil nomenclature and Munsell (1988 and 1993 revised) Soil Color Chart designations. A scale site plan was drawn in the field, depicting the location of significant surface features and shovel test locations.

Cultural features were recorded and sampled only as needed to interpret the sites. Feature and non-feature soils were screened separately and artifact collected from each were placed in separate bags labeled with horizontal and vertical provenience data. Flotation samples were taken from all identified cultural features. Easily distinguishable modern materials were noted but not retained.

Laboratory Methods

Upon completion of the fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the laboratory of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in Frederick, Maryland, for cleaning, cataloguing, and analysis. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines. Artifacts were hand washed, air dried, and sealed in clean plastic bags. Provenience data were recorded on the outside of each bag and on an acid free tag placed within each bag. All artifacts were identified and classified by material, type, distinguishing attribute(s), and functional category(s). Classification of prehistoric artifacts employed a code system based on morphological and morphofunctional attributes. Functional classification of historic artifacts followed criteria established by South (1977).

Prehistoric Lithic Materials

All collected prehistoric lithic artifacts were subdivided into formal descriptive categories. Cleaning procedures consisted of washing lithic debitage; tools, such as projectile points and utilized flakes were left unwashed in order to facilitate future residue analysis. Weight measurements were made to a tolerance of 0.01 g using an Acculab digital scale (Model #V-200); dimensions were measured to a tolerance of 0.01 mm. Interpretations of utilization and raw material class were made using a Meiji Techno EMZ-Series zoom stereo microscope. Procedures for measuring edge angles of lithic artifacts were based on the technique outlined by Keeley (1980).

Measurements and descriptions of artifacts in each category were encoded by provenience into a computerized database (Microsoft Access). Subsequent analyses of data used this program and Microsoft Excel software. Lithic materials were divided into four distinct categories based primarily on interpretations of technologic attributes, although interpretation of functional attributes also was a goal. The structure of categories consists of four levels, including the following: Group, Class, Type, and Description.

The **Group** category included divisions of Tool, core, Flake, Blade, Biface, Uniface, Block/Shatter, Groundstone, Fire-Cracked rock, and Other; these categories are based on technological interpretations. The **Class** category consisted of raw material designations, including rhyolite, jasper, chert, chalcedony, quartz, quartzite, ironstone, sandstone, and sandy chert. The artifact **Type** category assigned functional interpretations when possible; sub-

divisions included retouched and utilized flakes, projectile point/knife, hammerstone, and anvil/nutting stone. Technologic designations such as preform and blank were also included. The **Description** category permitted recordation of mutually exclusive descriptive categories for bifaces, flakes, and cores. Divisions for bifaces include tip, whole, and base; divisions for flakes include primary, secondary, and non-cortex; divisions for cores are limited to an estimate of remaining cortex.

Prehistoric Lithics

Debitage. Debitage analysis sheds light on activity areas, sources of raw materials, and stages of tool manufacture. The frequency of flakes and the amount of cortex retained on them help to determine raw material access, since local materials are expected to display more body cortex. The size of the flake and the percent of cortex displayed helps to determine the stage of tool manufacture.

The Debitage group included unmodified flakes and shatter. Analytical procedures for debitage consisted of sorting by raw material class and presence of heat-treatment; classifying by reduction stage; classifying by technological attributes; and weighing. These procedures were used in an attempt to incorporate analyses of the technological attributes of individual flakes with traditional analyses by reduction stages (Bradbury and Carr 1995).

Reduction stages were defined as follows. Primary flakes were defined as flakes with 50 percent and greater cortex remaining on the dorsal surface; secondary flakes were defined as those with less than 50 percent cortex remaining on the dorsal surface; and non-cortex were defined by the absence of cortex.

Technological attributes were ascertained and recorded under Sub-Type (Morphology); designations included biface thinning flake, biface margin flake, blade, burin spall, core rejuvenation flake, and pressure flake. A designation of biface thinning flake was assigned if the flake exhibited a bifacial, low-angled, lipped platform; high thickness to width ratio; and multiple dorsal flake scars. Biface margin flakes were identified by the wide, low-angled, bifacial platform; the platform is the widest portion of the flake. Blade flakes were defined as having a length twice its width; a prepared platform and parallel dorsal ridges may or may not be present. Core rejuvenation flakes were identified by their large size and multiple flake scars on the dorsal surface. Additional documentation was conducted for utilized and retouched flakes, as noted below.

Shatter is a type of debitage that does not exhibit any flake characteristics. They usually exhibit angular or shard-like forms. Shatter is a direct product of tool production, but only with regard to the force being applied and the raw material used. They detach from cores or worked items as flakes are intentionally detached and therefore are indirect results of decision-making processes associated with the reduction process. This artifact group can, however, illuminate reduction areas from which larger and/or more useful items had been retrieved.

Included in the Shatter group are heat-damaged fragments resulting from heat-treatment attempts. Evidence used for interpretations of heat-alteration included color change, luster change, potlids, and crazing. Excluded from the Shatter interpretation were lithic fragments with weathered surfaces and/or natural fracture planes and also artifacts that exhibit flake characteristics. Although these artifacts designated as flakes may not exhibit all flake characteristics (e.g. missing platforms), they were included in the Flake group because they represent intentional flake production activity. Shatter was counted and weighed by provenience, raw material class, and presence of heat-alteration.

Retouched Flakes. A retouched flake was defined as one that exhibits a regular pattern of three or more consecutive scalar flake scars. Retouch implies intentional modification of the flake edge in order to steepen the edge--presumably for a particular task, or possibly in anticipation of platform preparation. The designations of retouched flakes may includes examples that exhibit marginal or invasive retouch and/or bifacially or unifacially retouched flakes.

Utilized Flakes. A utilized flake exhibits irregular unintentional damage on an edge. Macroscopic evidence of utilization includes alterations to the flake form and damage to the flake edge. Changes to the flake form include abrupt changes in flake length, line, thickness, and completion.

Cores. Cores were defined as cobbles or pieces of raw material that exhibit one or more flake scars. Weathered surfaces, recent (shovel/plow) impacts, and fracture planes were excluded from the interpretation. If these types of damage accounted for all "modification" to the piece, the object was not included in the artifact assemblage and was discarded.

Also excluded from this group were items that exhibited a single platform/striking area with a bulb of percussion or Hertzian cone on the ventral surface (i.e. core rejuvenation/core trimming flake). The determination between core rejuvenation flake and flake core is an interpretation made by the analyst on the basis of clues to the sequence of flake removal. The flake scars on the flake core may show impact damage; the edges of the flake core may appear sinuous. In addition, many modified cobbles exhibit ambiguous evidence that could be interpreted either as a primary flake or a tested cobble. Attention to subtle differences in concavity was necessary to make the determination.

Metrical control on classes of cores is critical in determining their uses; for example, small pebble cores found at sites in Anne Arundel County could only be used to produce microliths for compound tools (Neumann and Polglase 1992). In contrast, the height and number of flake scars found on large unifacial cores can reveal the number of successful removals of large flakes from each core; such large flakes could have been used for expedient or curated tools or could have been reduced further into bifaces. Thus, the identification of the classes of cores at the site reveals the "target" lithics (microlith, as opposed to flake core or biface) that directed the lithic procurement patterns. In addition, the presence of broken cores may indicate episodes of reduction failure, which may have necessitated the procurement and early stage processing of other cores.

Additional analyses ascertained maximum flake scar length and width, estimated number of platforms, evidence for edge preparation, and number of blade scars. The length and width of the largest flake scar was recorded with the length oriented perpendicular to the platform. Each core was classified according to general morphological characteristics, including tested cobble, unidirectional, multidirectional, flake core, blade core, and disc core. Tested cobbles were waterworn cobbles with a small number of flake scars (usually <2) that exhibited no clear pattern of flake removals. Unidirectional cores were characterized by flake removals from a single face or platform. Many of these unidirectional cores were flaked around the perimeter of a cobble, producing a unifacial, discoidal shape and conical cross-section; these cores were classified as disc cores. Multidirectional cores were characterized by unsystematic flake removals of varying size and shape. The direction of flaking varies with flakes originating from multiple platforms. Such core reduction was primarily directed at producing flakes for expedient use.

Bipolar cores were documented in the Reduction Method category. These cores were characterized by paired crushed platforms exhibiting relatively flat sheared Hertzian cones.

Bipolar technology is frequently associated with the production of flakes from small cobbles or pebbles and the rejuvenation of exhausted cores.

Groundstone/Use-Modified. This group included lithic items modified through grinding or polishing instead of flaking and use-modified tools. Included in this group are netsinkers, pipe fragments, adze/celts, bannerstones, gorgets, grinding stones (metates) and manos, and milling stones. Use-modified tools included artifacts that were produced as a byproduct of their use in a natural state (i.e., hammerstones, anvil, grinding stone, etc.). Hammerstones were identified as artifacts exhibiting pitted or impacted areas on at least one edge. Abraders were identified as artifacts that exhibit at least one grooved area. Anvils were identified as artifacts exhibiting impact areas on the center of one or more faces. Excluded from this group are tools which could be incorporated into one of the other groups, including bifaces, unifaces, and flake tools.

Bifaces. The Biface group included all items exhibiting bifacial modification, with three exceptions. Exempted were flakes with bifacial platforms, flakes exhibiting a bifacial edge, and flakes exhibiting marginal (as opposed to invasive) bifacial retouch. Included are items representing early stage reduction as well as finished bifacial tools. Biface forms included finished forms such as projectile point/knife, knife, awl, drill, and *piece esquillee* as well as the following unfinished forms: flake blank, blank, and preform. Some bifaces exhibited ambiguous morphologic attributes; these items were catalogued as **Amorphous** if the biface was complete but could not be attributed to one of the other identified morphological types; **Indeterminate** if morphology was obscured by material flaws or breaks; or **Other** if an additional morphologic interpretation could be made. Interpretations of function and diagnostic items followed nomenclature and classifications established in Fogelman (1988), Gramly (1982), House (1975), Hranicky (1994), and Ritchie (1971).

Unifacial Tools. Flakes that exhibited extensive invasive retouch were catalogued as a uniface. Unifaces were measured and weighed; portion was identified. Reduction stage was noted by the cortex percentage. Determinations of functional and morphological types relied on Gramly (1982). Morphological groups included denticulate, endscraper, trianguloid endscraper, sidescraper, sidescraper-expanding distal, sidescraper-contracting distal, notched, thumbnail scraper, spurred, and *limace*. Descriptions of edge damage and edge form were noted in Comments.

Fire-Cracked Rock. Fire-cracked rock (FCR) was separated from other artifact classes. The FCR group included broken rock fragments that exhibited indications of heat damage, including jagged outlines and reddening. Included in this group were spalls, which might resemble primary flakes or cores. Some examples of spalls are similar to primary flakes, but they lack both impact areas that might have caused their detachment from cores and lack bulbs of percussion. The ventral surface of a spall sometimes may exhibit a slight negative bulb of percussion, but it does not show evidence of use as a core (House 1975:68).

Excluded from the FCR group were examples that exhibited evidence of previous or subsequent modification. An exhausted core might have been discarded in a hearth and may show evidence of heat damage, but such an artifact was included in the Core group with comments regarding the subsequent use. Analysis of FCR was confined to weighing fire-cracked rock by provenience and raw material class. Those showing no other modification were grouped together by provenience and weighed.

Raw Material Classes

Raw material determinations primarily were based on macroscopic observations with additional information provided by a hand lens (10x) or stereomicroscope (10-30x). Raw material definitions relied on Mottana, Crespi, and Liborio (1978) and Chesterman and Lowe (1992).

In addition to raw material class, the presence of heat-alteration was recorded as absent, present, or possible. Evidence for heat-alteration included color change, luster change, and heat fracture scars such as spalls, potlids, and crazing.

During Phase II investigations at the proposed Tudor Hall Development, the following material types were recovered: Chalcedony 2, Chalcedony 3, Chert, Chert 1, Chert 3, Chert 8, Chert 12, Ironstone, Jasper, Limestone, Mica schist, Quartz, Quartzite, Rhyolite 1, Rhyolite 2, Rhyolite 3, Rhyolite 5, Rhyolite 6, Sandstone, and Sandy chert. All material types recovered during the Phase II Evaluations are defined below.

Chalcedony is used to refer to high quality, translucent to transparent cryptocrystalline material. The chalcedony materials include a variety of types; varieties that could be identified as distinct classes included *Chalcedony 2* and *Chalcedony 3*, which are defined below.

Chalcedony 2 is a transparent material. The translucency suggests high quality material, but the texture was saccharoid and the luster was dull. The material appears similar to the Cumberland County chalcedony identified by Fogelman (1983).

Chalcedony 3 is a smoky translucent material. This variety may be related to Chalcedony 2; the material exhibits a saccharoid texture and dull luster.

Chert definitions included fine to coarse-grained cryptocrystalline sedimentary rocks that exhibits conchoidal fracture and a hardness of 7. Color varies from white and light gray to brown and black; luster varies from dull to waxy to vitreous. Transparency varies from opaque to translucent, but this material did not appear as high quality--contain as high a percentage of silica--as chalcedony.

Chert is defined as an opaque, saccharoid material. Color appears to vary from pale to dark blue.

Chert 1 is defined as an opaque to translucent, medium brown chert. Although some examples of the material are opaque, all examples are fine-grained. Included in this group are varieties that exhibited dark and medium brown mottling.

Chert 3 is defined as an opaque, fine-grained, black chert. Luster is usually vitreous.

Chert 8 is defined as a translucent pale gray to bluish gray material. The material is fine-grained and homogenous.

Chert 12 is defined as an opaque 5GY 7/1 light greenish gray material with a matte luster. Color varies to 5G 6/1 greenish gray.

Ironstone consists of purple material composed of medium sub-angular quartz sand cemented with iron oxides.

Jasper is defined as a cryptocrystalline silicate containing enough iron to color the material red or yellow.

Limestone designations include clastic and nonclastic calcareous sedimentary rock; grain size may vary from clay size to gravel-size particles.

Mica schist is defined as a metamorphic rock formed from clay and calcareous rocks. Its predominant constituents are quartz and mica.

Quartz designations are restricted to crystalline varieties of silica-rich rocks in which no individual grains were detectable under low magnification (10X).

Quartzite is a siliceous arenaceous metamorphic rock primarily composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar minerals. Texture is minute to granoblastic, but all particles in one sample are predominantly of one size. In the lab, identification of quartzite was based on the predominance of quartz and a fine-grained, homogenous, texture. The quartzite designation is restricted to metamorphosed sandstone, in which individual grains were detectable under low magnification but which lacked individual structural identity.

Rhyolite is an extrusive felsic igneous rock which, since it is usually composed of quartz and feldspars, is usually light in color; darker examples contain biotite, magnetite, ilmenite, pyroxene, or amphibole. Identification in the lab was based on the presence of phenocrysts in a fine to very fine matrix which may show banding or flow lines. The variation in types of rhyolites warranted separation; definition of groups was based on color, mottling, presence of veins/banding, and inclusions/phenocrysts. Seven groups of rhyolites were defined.

Rhyolite is defined as a pale blue variety with dark blue flow lines. Phenocrysts consisted of large single grains of quartz and also, in a smaller portion of the examples, small angular feldspar crystals.

Rhyolite 1 was defined as a dark blue variety with medium quartz grains and feldspar mottles; the feldspar mottles give the material a "tissue-like" or "curdled" appearance; the quartz grains impart a "sparkly" appearance. In addition, the variation of this material may include material that contains large feldspar phenocrysts within the characteristic "curdled" matrix.

Rhyolite 2 is defined as a purple material that contains quartz phenocrysts and feldspar veins.

Rhyolite 3 is defined as a pale blue material with feldspar veins. The material appeared blue with amorphous tan mottles or veins.

Rhyolite 5 is defined as a tan material with amorphous blue mottles throughout. Quartz phenocrysts also were evident.

Rhyolite 6 is defined as a variety composed of small round mottles; colors included tan, white, and pale gray. Quartz is present as phenocrysts and/or veins. Some examples included pink mottles and/or ferromagnesian phenocrysts.

Sandstone is defined as consolidated sand with individually distinguishable particles which maintain structural integrity. The designation excludes material with the silica cementation present in silicified sandstone examples. However, the designation may include materials of various textures and chemical compositions, such as graywacke or arkose.

Sandy chert is a material identified on the basis of its texture and inclusions; it is defined as a material containing rounded to sub-angular medium to coarse quartz sand grains in a cryptocrystalline matrix.

Prehistoric Ceramics

Prehistoric ceramics were divided by class (i.e., body sherd, rim sherd, base, fragment, spall, etc.) and then subdivided by temper type and surface treatment. Attribution of sherds to a particular ware group was made on the basis of temper type and surface treatment. Typological references were based on local or regional (Egloff and Potter 1982) references.

Historic Materials

The coded catalogue system incorporated artifact attribute data, artifact counts, comments, and mean date chronological information, allowing manipulation of parts or all of the artifact data sets. The hierarchically arranged artifact classification system also included four classification levels: Category, Functional group, Artifact type, and Subtype. The **Functional** group follows the framework established by Stanley South (1977) for functional classifications. The **Artifact** type and **Subtype** group materials according to diagnostic attributes. For ceramics, types and subtypes were identified following classification systems developed by Miller (1980), Noël Hume (1976), and others.

Where possible, manufactures marks were used in conjunction with ceramic type identification to refine temporal assignations of ceramic sub-assemblages. Dating of glass artifacts were predicated on the identification of manufacturing techniques used to produce the vessel, after models established in Jones and Sullivan (1985).

Botanical Materials

Twenty soil samples from sealed feature contexts at 18ST676 and 18St677 were individually processed using the standard water flotation system employed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. This modified SMAP (Shell Mound Archaeological Project) - type system uses available water pressure to separate organic materials from the soil matrix (Watson 1976). A water overflow into a 0.5mm screen allows for the capture of suspended organic debris, while a bottom screen equipped with a 1/16 inch mesh sieve secures non-floating materials. This technique results in both a heavy and a light fraction of material. Floated portions are air dried. Each floted soil sample contained a variety of artifacts and geologic materials that were removed by hand for analysis. All carbonized plant remains recovered through flotation were combined, and passed through a 2mm geological sieve, yielding fractions of 2 different sizes for analysis. Weights and sample descriptions of the resulting greater than or equal to 2mm and less than 2 mm fractions were recorded. The greater than or equal to 2mm charcoal specimens were examined under low magnification (10x to 30x) and sorted into general categories of material (i.e., wood, nut shell, corn, amorphous charcoal, etc.). Description, count and weight were taken for each category of the greater than or equal to 2mm material. The less than 2 mm size fractions were examined under low magnification, their general composition recorded, and the remains of seeds and cultivated plants encountered were removed for identification.

Identifications were routinely attempted on all seed, nut, and cultivated plant remains, and on a sub-sample of 20 randomly-selected wood fragments from each sample containing *more* than 20 specimens, in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 1989). Identification of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level, when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic morphology was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical specimens were found to be in such eroded or fragmentary condition as to prevent their complete examination or

recognition, a variety of general categories were used to reflect the degree of identification possible: General wood categories within the analyzed assemblages include *ring porous*, where specimens exhibited differences between early and late wood growth: *diffuse porous*, where specimens exhibited homogenous growth within annual rings; *deciduous taxa*, where specimens could be identified as having a porous vessel arrangement reflecting deciduous trees rather than a trachid arrangement indicative of coniferous taxa; and *unidentifiable*, where specimens were so fragmentary or minute that no clear section could be obtained upon which to base identification. The category *amorphous carbon* was used in this report to classify carbonized remains that lacked any suitable characteristics whatsoever upon which to base identification.

All identifications were made under low magnification (10x to 30x) with the aide of standard texts (Martin and Barkely 1961; Panshin and deZeeuw 1970; Schopmeyer 1974), and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection germane to the flora of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Specimen weights were taken using an electronic balance accurate to 0.01 grams (see Appendix II).

Zooarcheology Materials

Vertebrate remains from Site 18ST677 were examined using standard zooarcheological methods. Identifications were made by Nathanael Heller using the comparative reference skeletal collections of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. housed at the New Orleans laboratory, and the personal collection of Charlene A. Keck. Guidelines and manuals used to aid identification procedures included Gilbert (1980), Hillson (1986), and Olsen (1968, 1979), but these were not used in lieu of reference skeletons. A number of primary data classes were recorded for purposes of analysis. Specimens were identified in terms of elements represented, the portion recovered, symmetry, and degree of fusion. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was determined. Where specimens cross-mended, these counted as single specimens. Unidentified vertebrate specimens (UID Vertebrate) were not counted due to their fragmented condition and often minute size. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was estimated based on paired elements and age. Modifications were noted in general terms such as burned, cut, or worked. All specimens were weighed to provide additional information about the relative abundance of taxa identified. Unidentified vertebrate specimens were weighed as a whole.

While MNI is a standard zooarcheological quantification method, the measure has several well-known biases. MNI emphasizes small species over larger ones. For example, a collection with 20 squirrels and one deer shows a greater use of squirrels. This is misleading because the one deer provides more meat and is therefore of more economic importance than 20 squirrels. In addition, some elements are more readily identifiable than others. The taxa represented by these elements may be overrepresented. Conversely, some taxa represented by large numbers of specimens may present few paired elements and hence be underrepresented. Gars and turtles are good examples of this bias, in which perhaps over one thousand scales or carapace fragments are counted as representative of a single gar or turtle respectively. Further, a basic consideration with respect to MNI is the assumption that the entire individual animal was utilized at the site. From ethnographic evidence it is clear that this is not always true (Perkins and Daly 1968). This is particularly the case for larger individuals and animals used for special purposes. In these cases, it is often necessary to examine the element distribution patterns in the collection (Thomas 1971).

The measure, MNI, is also subject to bias introduced by the way samples are aggregated during analysis. The aggregation of separate samples into one analytical whole (Grayson 1973) allows for a conservative estimate of MNI, while the "maximum distinction" method applied when analysis isolates discrete sample units, such as test units, levels, or features, results in a much

larger MNI. In estimating MNI for the Tudor Hall assemblage, all faunal material from Feature AA2-VI were quantified as a single analytical unit.

Biomass was estimated for each taxon based on the total weight recorded for that taxon. Biomass estimates attempt to compensate for some of the problems encountered with MNI. Biomass refers to the quantity of meat that might have been supplied by the animal. Predictions of biomass are based on the allometric principle that the proportions of body mass, skeletal mass, and skeletal dimensions change with increasing body size. This scale effect results from a need to compensate for weakness in the basic structural material, in this case, bone. The relationship between body weight and skeletal weight is described by the allometric equation: $Y = aX^b$(Simpson et al. 1960:397). In this equation, X is the specimen weight, Y is the biomass, b is the constant of allometry (the slope of the line), and a is the Y-intercept for a log-log plot using the method of least squares regression and best fit line (Casteel 1978; Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz et al. 1987; Wing and Brown 1979). Many biological phenomena show allometry described by this formula (Gould 1966, 1971) so that a given quantity of bone or a specific skeletal dimension represents a predictable amount of tissue or body length due to the effects of allometric growth. Values for a and b were obtained from calculations based on data at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, and the University of Georgia Museum of Natural History. The number of observations used in the regression is N, and the proportion of total variance by the regression model is r^2. The allometric formulae used in this study are presented in Table 2.

Modifications can indicate butchering methods as well as site formation processes. Modifications are classified as burned, cut, carnivore-gnawed, rodent-gnawed, and worked. Burned specimens may result from exposure to fire when a cut of meat is roasted. Burns may also occur if specimens are burned intentionally or unintentionally after discard. Cuts are small incisions across the surface of specimens. These marks are probably made by knives as meat was removed before or after the meat was cooked. Cuts may also be left on bone if attempts are made to disarticulate a carcass at joints. Gnawing by carnivores and rodents indicate that specimens were not immediately buried after disposal. Carnivores would include such animals as dogs and raccoons. Rodents would include such animals as mice, rats, and squirrels.

TABLE 2. ALLOMETRIC FORMULAE USED IN BIOMASS ESTIMATIONS

Faunal Category	N	(Slope) b	(Y-Intercept) a	r^2
Bone Weight (kg) to Body Weight (kg)				
Fish	393	0.81	0.90	0.80
Bird	307	0.91	1.04	0.97
Mammal	97	0.90	1.12	0.94

Worked specimens such as grooved and snapped, flaked, or polished, include those that show evidence of human modification for reasons probably not associated with butchery.

Specimen count (NISP), MNI, biomass, and other derived measures are subject to sample size biases (Casteel 1978; Grayson 1979, 1981). In general, samples of at least 200 individuals or 1,400 specimens are needed for reliable interpretations (Wing and Brown 1979). Smaller samples frequently generate a short species list with undue emphasis on one species in relation to others; once the sample size reaches a representative population, additional data does not alter the relative abundance ratios among taxa. A further consideration, briefly outlined

above, is the identifiability of certain species. Elements of some animals, for example, gar scales and turtle carapace or plastron fragments, are readily identifiable. In these cases the NISP may be high but the MNI may be very low. In addition, the weight of the total NISP may be very high with a correspondingly high biomass estimate. Thus, it is important to examine relative abundance ratios derived from specimen counts (NISP), MNI, and biomass calculations with caution.

Poor preservation due to environmental conditions may affect the integrity of bone resulting in a small sample size or an assemblage with few identifiable specimens (Butzer 1982:120-2; Wing and Brown 1979:5-7). Fresh bone is 20-25 percent nonmineral. If bone is left exposed for a period of time the hydroxyapatite, or calcium phosphate, dehydrates and is oxidized. This process weakens the bone structure; the specimen becomes brittle and easily crumbles. Preservation of buried bone depends on soil-water circulation and composition. An acidic water and soil matrix will leach out the mineral components and oxidize the organic compounds in bone. A high sodium concentration in the soil-water composition leads to disintegration of bone as expansion and contraction within the bone structure occurs due to alternating episodes of water absorption and dehydration. Bone preservation is favored by an intermediate pH and the presence of mineralizing waters that increase bone density. Bone mineralization is most successful among large, dense elements such as tarsals, carpals, teeth, and the long bones of large animals (Butzer 1982:196-198; Lyman 1984).

Records and Curation

Following the analyses described above, artifacts were sealed in clean plastic bags; appropriate provenience data were recorded on the outside of each bag. All original field notes and photographs will be curated at the offices of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in Frederick, Maryland. Upon completion of the project, all artifacts, the artifact inventory, and archival bond copies of the field notes and photographic documentation, will be turned over to the K.A.A.V., LLC of Upper Marlboro, Maryland with recommendation that they be curated permanently at the Maryland Historic Trust.

Architectural Methods

The objectives of historical and architectural investigations were to document and evaluate the significance of the Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) applying the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). These objectives were addressed through a program of archival research, field investigations, and data analyses. The history of the area was researched through an examination of the Maryland Historical Trust Files, National Register Files, previous cultural resources reports, historic period maps, and pertinent secondary resources. Site-specific archival work also was undertaken to identify historically significant events or personages associated with the Tudor Hall Farm.

Locational information was mapped on 7.5' USGS quadrangles. A proportional site plan indicating the location and footprint of each component structure was prepared. Exterior architectural descriptions were compiled for each building. Photographic documentation of the site included 35 mm black/white and color slide coverage. The interiors of resources were investigated as access was available. Interior photography was not executed under this investigation. Oral interviews were conducted with local residents, who provided data on the construction and use of buildings from the 1930s to the present.

Upon completion of archival research and field investigations, data on Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) were analyzed in accordance with the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The guidelines presented in National Register *Bulletin 15* (1982), National Register *Bulletin 16* (1986), and Guidelines for Completing the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (1991) also were used in this analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of archival and architectural investigations of 10 buildings/structures located within the Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) development area. The early twentieth century residential/agricultural complex is located immediately north of Breton Bay on the western edge of Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The current investigations were undertaken as part of the project planning process for the Tudor Hall Village Development. An intensive level architectural survey was undertaken to document and evaluate the significance of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595), applying the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The results of these investigations are summarized in this chapter and presented in an *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form* for the property. A copy of this document is included in Appendix IV of this report.

Site-Specific History

Archival research was undertaken at the St. Mary's County Courthouse to establish the land tenure history of Tudor Hall Farm from 1900 until the present. Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a 480 acre tract encompassing fields and a residential/agricultural complex.

Archival investigations revealed that the residential/agricultural complex was established during the 1930s. The majority of remaining buildings/structures represent the twentieth century evolution of the farm after the property was acquired by the Mattingly family.

Tudor Hall Farm is comprised of a portion of the eighteenth century parcel known as America Felix Secundus. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, Tudor Hall Farm was part of a larger tract associated with the Key family. The lands occupied by the present Tudor Hall Farm served as the agricultural lands for a vast plantation located on the edge of the Leonardtown. Tudor Hall, a brick two-story dwelling, was constructed in the 1740s on a lot east of the courthouse in present day Leonardtown. Tudor Hall served as the manor house for this large plantation. The plantation remained together until 1937, when the property known as "Tudor Farm" was sold to Clarence E. and Sophia S. Bright (Land Records St. Mary's Co. Liber J.M.M. 10, f.350). The farm that the Bright's purchased included several barns and a shed located along a farm lane on a low slope west of Lawrence Avenue. The present Colonial Revival dwelling and original garage (demolished) were constructed in 1936 on the crest of a low hill southeast of the agricultural complex. The Bright's operated the farm until 1942, when they sold the property to J. Maguire Mattingly and his wife Helen B. Mattingly (Land Records St. Mary's Co. Liber C.B.G. 13, f.397). The Mattingly family has operated the farm for the past 55 years cultivating corn, soybean, tobacco and raising livestock. The Mattingly's also expanded the agricultural complex, renovating several barns, as well as constructing a machinery barn and tobacco barn. The most recent building to be constructed was a pig pen, built in 1986.

In 1985, the heirs of J. Maguire Mattingly formed a corporation, Tudor Hall Inc., comprised of J. Maguire Mattingly Jr., Mary M. Pfeiff, J. Richard and Thomas W. Mattingly. The corporation managed the property, selling several one acre tracts of the property throughout the

1980s, while continuing to operate the farm. The sale of Tudor Hall Farm is currently under negotiation, with the proposed real estate developers of the property. The principal dwelling is currently unoccupied, while the agricultural fields of the farm are still actively cultivated by the Mattingly family.

Architectural Description

Architectural investigation of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) were undertaken in December 1996 and August 1997. Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex consisting of 10 buildings and structures. A gravel driveway leads to the property from Lawrence Avenue. The residential complex is separated from the agricultural complex by a wooded tree lot and cultivated agricultural fields. Buildings/structures within the residential complex and the agricultural complex have been individual denoted for survey purposes (Figure 6).

Residential Complex

Situated on the crest of a low hill, the residential complex is composed of a two-story, wood frame principal dwelling (R-1), a one-story, wood-frame, garage (R-2) and a wood-frame corncrib (R-3). A gravel driveway provides access to the complex from Lawrence Avenue. A circular parking area is located between the principal dwelling and garage (Figure 6).

The principal dwelling is an example of the Colonial Revival architectural style common in the early twentieth century. The principal dwelling and garage are in good condition, while the corn-crib is severely deteriorated.

Principal Dwelling (R-1). The principal dwelling faces east towards a wooded area on the edge of Leonardtown. The principal dwelling, a rectangular (24.5 x 36 ft), two-story, wood frame dwelling was constructed in 1936 in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling rests on a full basement constructed of poured concrete. The wood-frame dwelling is sheathed in horizontal wood siding covered with aluminum siding. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Brick interior end-chimneys pierce the roof plan. A simple wooden box-cornice defines the building eaves. The gable ends feature two louvered vents (Figure 7).

The primary elevation exhibits three ranked fenestration with a central, one-story pedimented entrance portico. The entrance portico (6 x 8 ft) includes a curved ceiling features and terminates in a front gable roof supported by two wooden columns. The columns rest on a raised concrete slab with steps. The entrance portico shelters a central raised paneled wood door flanked by four-light sidelight. The windows are aligned symmetrically and consist of six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

A one-story, wood framed, shed roof screened porch is appended to the south gable-end (10 x 18 ft) and west rear elevation (8 x 12 ft) of the dwelling. The porches are supported by concrete piers. The porch floors are constructed of tongue and groove boards. Circular wooden columns support the porch roof. The shed roofs are sheathed with composition shingles.

Access to the interior of the dwelling was denied.

Garage (R-2). A one-story, square (20 x 20 ft), wood-frame garage was constructed northwest of the principal dwelling in 1982. The garage rests on a poured concrete foundation.

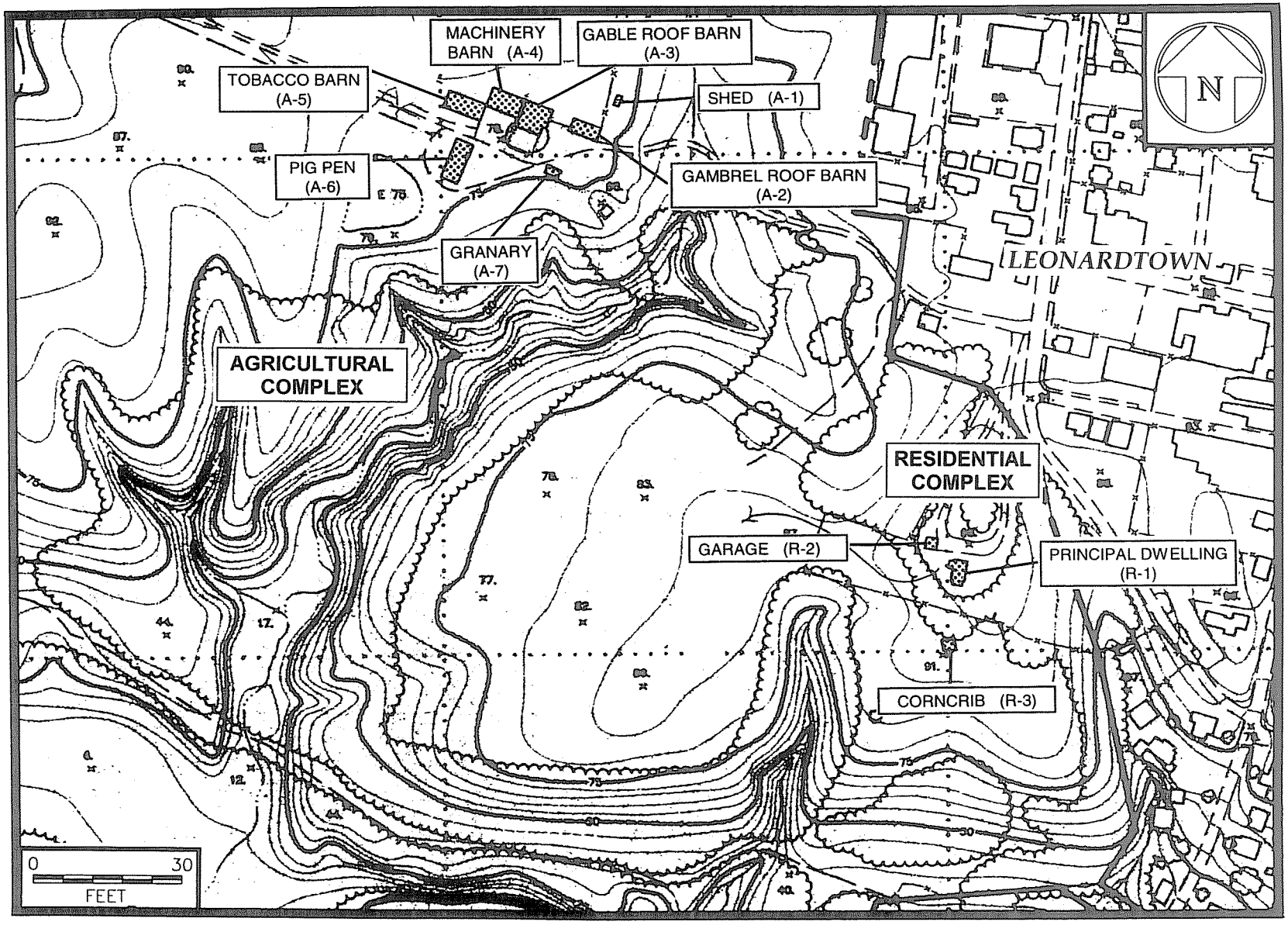


Figure 6. Project area map of Tudor Hall Village Development depicting historic structures

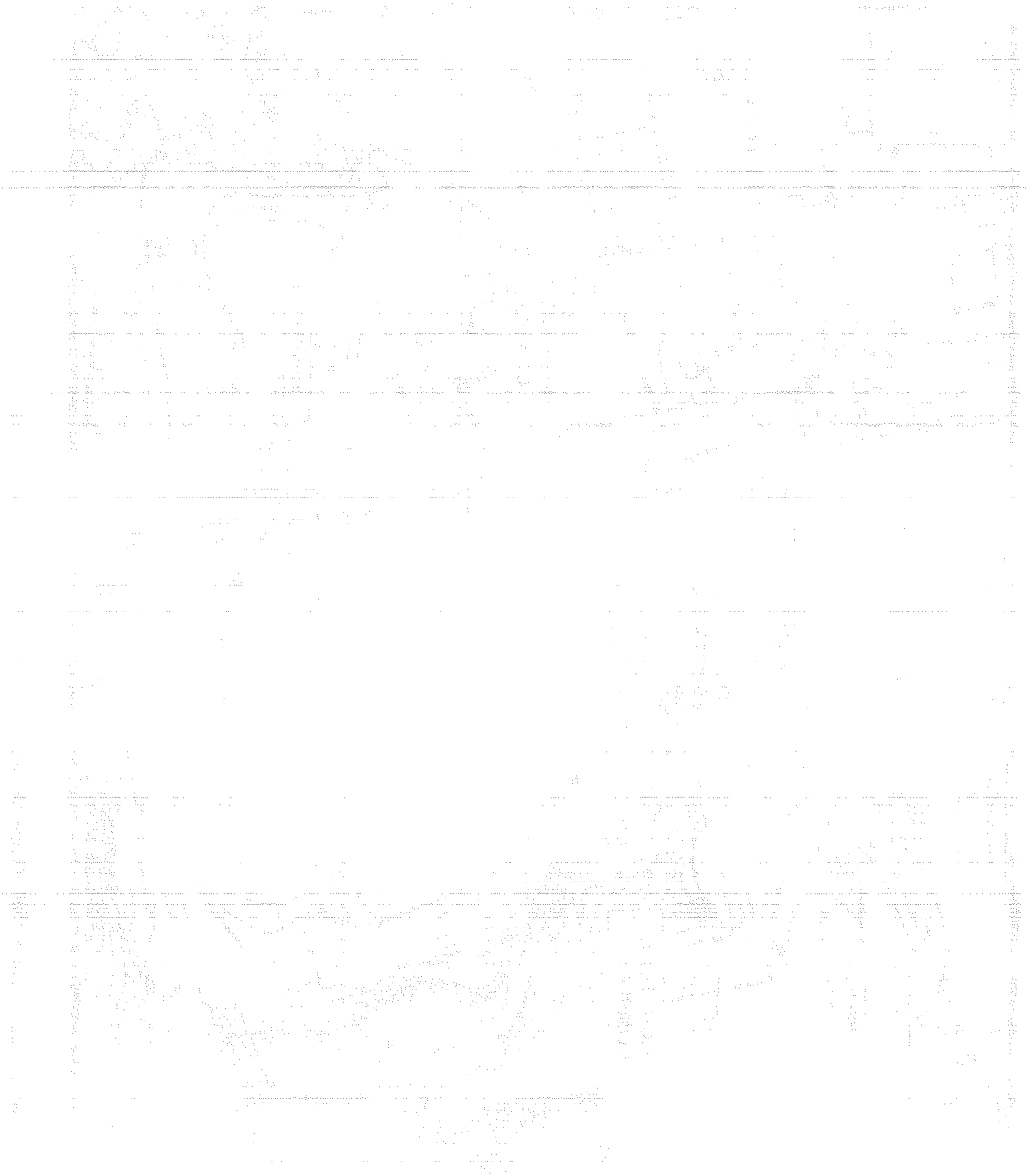




Figure 7. Principal Dwelling, view northwest (top), Garage, view northwest (bottom)

The wood-frame garage is sheathed in vertical wood panel siding. The front gable roof is clad with metal sheeting. The primary (east) elevation features a wooden overhead door flanked by a two-light wooden door. The south elevation features two, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. No other windows are located in the garage (Figure 7). The garage replaced a garage constructed on the same location in 1936.

Corncrib (R-3). A one-story, rectangular plan, wood-frame corncrib sheathed in vertical board-and-batten wood siding is located west of the garage on the edge of a field. The structure rests on concrete piers and terminates in a metal standing seam gable roof. Chicken wire has been nailed to the exterior of the corncrib to fill the gaps between missing boards and to deter animals. The corncrib was constructed ca. 1930.

Agricultural Complex

The agricultural complex is located along a farm lane on a low slope west of Leonardtown (Figure 6). The agricultural complex is composed of a wood frame shed (A-1), a gambrel roof barn (A-2), a gable roof barn (A-3), an attached machinery barn (A-4), a wood tobacco barn (A-5), a concrete block pig pen (A-6), and a granary (A-7). The structures within the farm complex embody the characteristics of early-twentieth century vernacular agricultural construction. The structures are in good condition.

Shed (A-1). The shed is a rectangular plan (16 x 56 ft), one-story, two-bay structure constructed ca. 1930. The wood frame shed is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. The shed is accessed by a double door and a single door sheathed in vertical wood siding.

Gambrel Roof Barn (A-2). The barn is a rectangular plan (24.5 x 60 ft), two-and-one-half story, four-bay structure constructed ca. 1930 and rebuilt ca. 1960. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timbers with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The vertical supporting timbers rests on concrete piers. The barn is sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The gambrel roof is clad with corrugated metal. The hayloft is accessed on either end by a wide door located on the second floor level. The openings are sheltered by a gable roof extension which original housed a block and tackle. The south side of the barn on the first floor level is open to allow vehicle access. The first floor is currently used for storage. The barn features a packed dirt floor. An enclosed granary is located along the east elevation of the first floor level of the structure.

Gable Roof Barn (A-3). The barn is a rectangular plan (40 x 60 ft), two-story, four-bay structure constructed ca. 1930. The barn rests on a post-in-dirt foundation. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timber with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The barn is sheathed with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is clad with sheet metal panels. The interior of the barn features a dirt floor and has been divided to include a series of pig pens separated by a central walkway. An open shed roof addition is located along the front (south) elevation of the barn. The shed roof addition also rests on a post-in-dirt foundation. A fenced stock yard is located south of the addition. This area was used to house pigs (Figure 8).

Machinery Barn (A-4). The machinery barn is a rectangular plan (39 x 66 ft), two-story, four-bay structure constructed in 1946. The machinery barn utilizes methods of pole-barn construction. Utility poles, resting on concrete piers support a prefabricated wooden roof truss system. The gable roof is clad with pressed metal panels. The barn is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The south side of the barn is open to allow vehicle access. The barn features a packed dirt floor. The east wall of the machinery barn incorporates a portion of the gable roof

barn (Figure 8). An enclosed corn crib is located along the west elevation of the structure adjoining the tobacco barn. The corn crib is accessed by a door sheathed in vertical wood siding

Tobacco Barn (A-5). The tobacco barn is a rectangular plan (32 x 80 ft), one-story, structure constructed in 1958. The barn rests on a raised poured concrete footer wall to which a wood sill plate is attached. The vertical wood timber frame is attached to the sill plate. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timber with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The tobacco barn is sheathed with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal panels. Double wooden doors are located on each gable end (Figure 8). The north elevations feature a series of vertical wooden boards hinged at their sides. The vertical hinged boards could be left open to provide controlled ventilation of the interior of the barn during the tobacco curing process. The interior of the tobacco barn features a series of horizontal wood poles attached to the timber frame from which tobacco could be hung.

Pig Pen (A-6). The pig pen is a rectangular plan, one-story structure constructed in 1986. The pig pen rests on a poured concrete foundation, the walls consist of a four foot high concrete block wall surmounted by a wood-frame wall. The wood-frame portion is sheathed with wire screen, the gable ends are sheathed with plywood. The structure terminates in a corrugated metal roof. The interior of the structure is divided into large pen areas with concrete block walls. An enclosed grain storage and work area are located along the north elevation of the structure.

Granary (A-7). The granary is a rectangular plan (14 x 28 ft), one-story, wood-frame structure constructed ca. 1930. The granary rests on concrete block piers and is sheathed with corrugated metal. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. A simple wood frame door sheathed with corrugated metal provides access to the structure. Small rectangular metal-screen ventilators are located on the upper portions of the walls and gable ends.

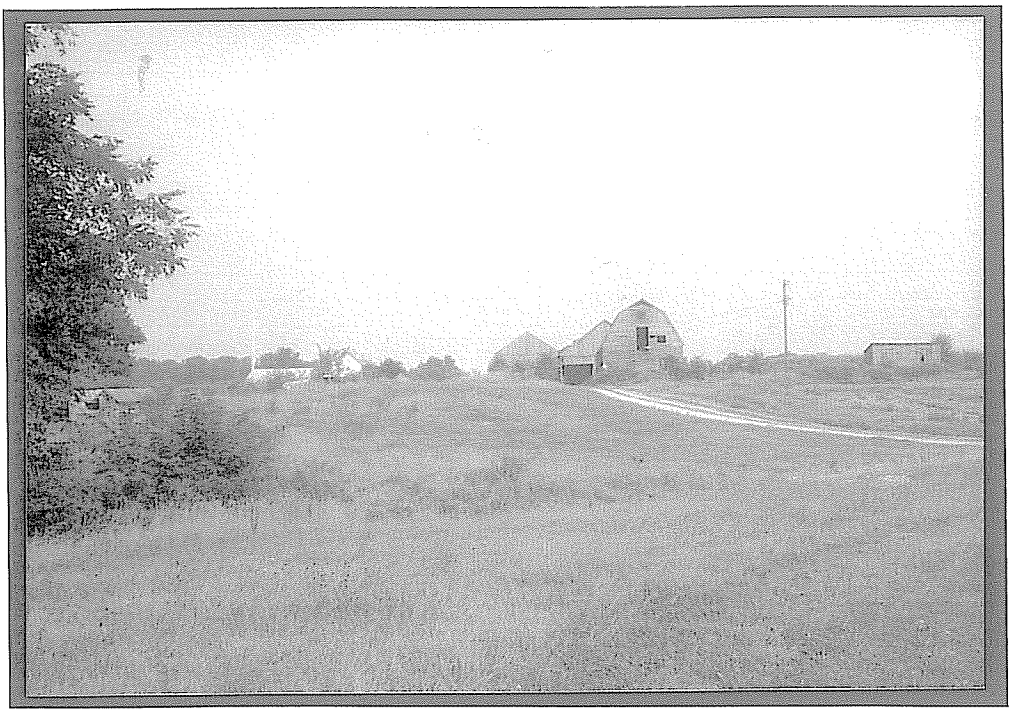
Architectural Analysis

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex that consists of 10 buildings/structures, including a two-story principal dwelling (1936), garage (1982), corncrib (ca. 1930), shed (ca. 1930), gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930). Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex.

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) was evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the period of Industrial Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present) in the areas of agriculture and architecture, as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1987).

Historic Context-Agriculture

Agriculture was the economic base of St. Mary's County from the seventeenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. The county's principal farm products include tobacco, corn, wheat, soy beans and hay. In 1920, 190,387 acres of St. Mary's County were classified as farmland, this was approximately 80 per cent of the county's total 238,976 acres (Hammett 1977:395). Until the establishment of Patuxent Naval Air Station in 1940, the county's



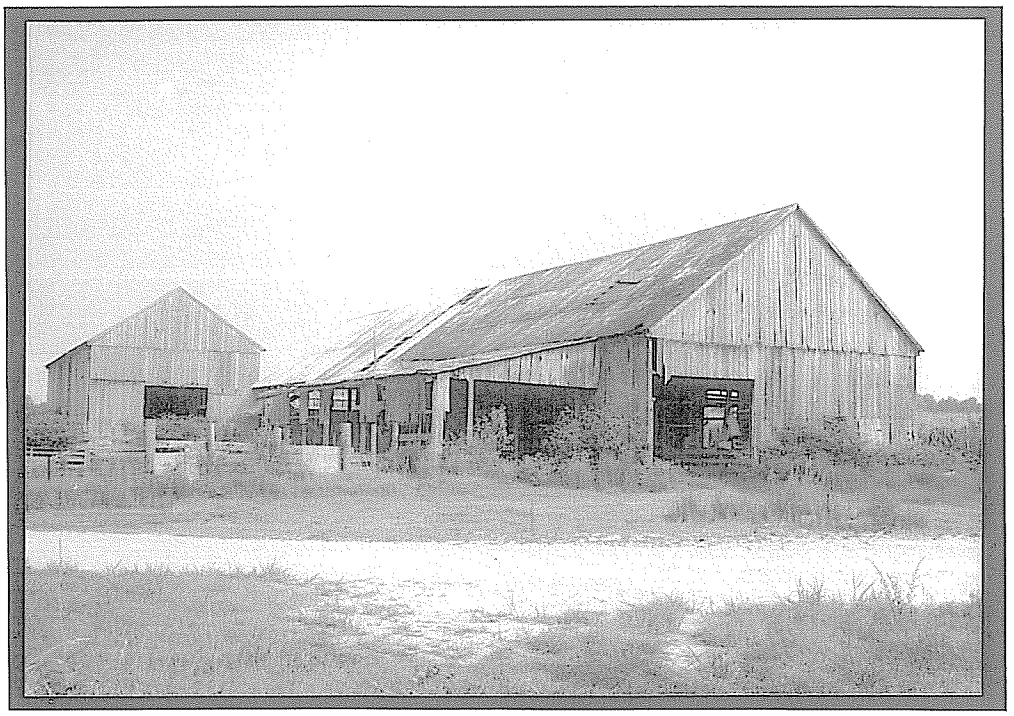


Figure 8. Agricultural Complex, view west (top), Gable Roof Barn and Machinery Barn, with Tobacco Barn in background, view west (bottom)

economy was based almost entirely on the agricultural production of tobacco and to a lesser extant other crops. Although tobacco historically was the leading crop in St. Mary's County, individual farmers also practiced diversified agriculture. Livestock raising and truck farming developed during the late nineteenth century.

The price of tobacco fluctuated throughout the twentieth century in response to consumer demand and changes in the market as other southern states began production. The type of tobacco grown in southern Maryland was noted for its even burning qualities and was used by manufacturers of blended cigarettes. During the late 1920s, tobacco prices rose as the county's tobacco production rose, followed by the depression of the 1930s. Prices escalated again in 1939 with the establishment of the Maryland Loose Leaf Tobacco Auction Warehouse in Hughsville (Hammett 1977:391). Prior to this time, tobacco was shipped and sold in a hogshead, or a large wooden cask.

Changes to the agricultural character of St. Mary's County began in earnest after World War II. The proliferation of the automobile encouraged the spread of suburbanization beyond the railroad lines, and highway construction altered land use by promoting strip development and subdividing nineteenth century crossroads communities. The establishment of Patuxent Naval Air Station, increasing numbers of subdivisions, and the construction of highways within the area also contributed to changing the overall character of the county (Hammett 1977:391). By 1974 there were 733 farms in St. Mary's County, the total acreage was 87,866 acres. The percentage of county lands classified as farmland had diminished to 37 per cent of the county's total acreage. Crops included 5,992,323 pounds of tobacco, 889,103 bushels of corn, 118,414 bushels of wheat, 228,634 bushels of soybeans and 6,568 tons of hay. Tobacco remained the primary cash for the county during this period, even though production levels had begun to diminish. In 1977 there were 5,400 acres of tobacco harvested; by 1988 there were only 2,800 acres of tobacco harvested in St. Mary's County. Many farmers during this period discontinued farming operations to find alternative methods of supplementing their incomes. Increased demands for property for the construction of housing developments during this period, and rising property values also caused a dramatic decline in farmland, especially in the northern and eastern portion of the county. By 1989, there were only 840 farms in St. Mary's County, with an average size of 60 acres (Hammett 1977:391). Today, the increased demand for property and declining numbers of farms have dramatically changed the overall character of the county.

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) was active in the cultivation of corn, soybean, and tobacco throughout the twentieth century. The cultivation of these cash crops and the associated agricultural practice of crop rotation used on the farm represent a common pattern of agricultural land use illustrated throughout St. Mary's County during the period (Criterion A). While Tudor Hall Farm is associated with the broad pattern of local agricultural history in St. Mary's County during the twentieth century (Criterion A), archival data does not suggest that the farm complex possesses a significant association with local agricultural history.

The majority of the extant agricultural structures at Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) represent the mid-to-late twentieth century development of the farm. These resources include a gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930). The structures within the farm complex embody the characteristic of mid-twentieth century vernacular agricultural construction. All the barns are constructed of circular-sawn timbers with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The barns are sheathed with vertical wood siding and terminate in a variety of roof types clad with standing seam or corrugated metal.

The twentieth century agricultural structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture that have adopted functional designs, they do not represent the work of

a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). These structures are examples of building types commonly constructed to support agricultural enterprises throughout St. Mary's County.

Historic Context-Architecture

The Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century is the first architectural style that was generated by American cultural and social trends of the period. Prior to this time, American architecture was derived primarily from European trends, but Colonial Revival architecture based its roots on the celebration of the founding of the United States. It represents a departure from European styles. The Centennial Celebration of 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania created a renewed interest in the early history of the United States (McAlester and McAlester 1984:326). This event in conjunction with other celebrations, expositions, and commemorative ceremonies increased the public interest, knowledge and appreciation of American history and architectural heritage. This interest in the past fueled the Colonial Revival style of architecture, which became popular especially for residential architecture. The Colonial Revival style draws from a combination of elements and detailing primarily from the earlier Georgian and Federal periods of the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. Architectural pattern books, builders' handbooks, and catalogues were vehicles to disseminate information on the architectural style. The architects McKim, Mead, White, and Biglow executed the design and construction of two landmark houses in the Colonial Revival style during the 1880s which established a design precedent for other houses in the style (McAlester and McAlester 1984:326). In 1915, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* published as a promotional advertisement for the lumber industry, further popularized the Colonial Revival style with photographs and blueprints. In 1933, the Historic American Building Survey, began recording significant historical proprieties with detailed measured drawings and large format photography (Poppeliers et. al. 1983:84). The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia in the 1930s by John D. Rockefeller was the final step in the popularization of the Colonial Revival style (Gowan 1986:147).

Although derived from historical precedent, the Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century was a distinctive architectural form that was basically an American celebration of its colonial history. The Colonial Revival style became the style of choice for many upwardly mobile American families. The Colonial Revival dwelling was inspired by details with colonial precedents, but also incorporated many contemporary ideas of interior arrangement and planning. Frequently built on suburban lots, the Colonial Revival dwelling was typically spacious and well proportioned. The composition of the Colonial Revival style stressed regularity of massing, proportions, materials, with well-chosen architectural details to accent the building. The typical Colonial Revival style dwelling of the twentieth century is a two-story, three to five-bay building terminating in a gable roof flanked by exterior-end chimneys. These houses were constructed in a variety of materials pending regional preferences.

The principal dwelling of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) reflects the growth of the Colonial Revival style, popular nationally during the early twentieth century. The principal dwelling, a rectangular, two-story, three bay, wood-frame dwelling was constructed in 1936 in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling rests on a full basement constructed of poured concrete. The wood-frame dwelling is sheathed in horizontal wood siding covered with aluminum siding. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Brick interior end-chimneys pierce the roof plan. A simple wooden box-cornice defines the building eaves.

The design and ornamentation of the principal dwelling exhibits the design influence of the Colonial Revival style through massing and architectural detailing, particularly on the porches and windows. The primary elevation exhibits a central, one-story pedimented entrance portico. The entrance portico with curved ceiling features a front gable roof supported by two wooden

columns. The entrance portico shelters a central raised paneled wood door flanked by four-light sidelight. The windows are aligned symmetrically and consist of six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash.

A one-story, wood framed, shed roof screened porch is appended to the south gable-end and west rear elevation of the dwelling. The porches are supported by concrete piers. The porch floors are constructed of tongue and groove boards. Circular wooden columns support the porch roofs. The shed roofs are sheathed with composition shingles.

The principal dwelling survives intact and represents a simple but unsophisticated interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criteria C). The dwelling is a modest example of Colonial Revival dwelling, adopting a common form. The dwelling retains its original form, materials, workmanship, and design from its period of construction. Though retaining its overall integrity, the dwelling does not appear to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the Nation Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation. The dwelling is similar in style, design and construction to numerous other twentieth century examples found throughout St. Mary's County.

Conclusion

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex. The 10 buildings/structures within the complex were evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Examination of the historic context applicable to St. Mary's County farms of this period reveals that the building stock of Tudor Hall Farm most closely reflects general county-wide trends during the Industrial Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present). Historic documentation of Tudor Hall Farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or the lives of a person significant in the past (Criteria A and B). However, Tudor Hall Farm does represent an example of a fully developed twentieth century residential/agricultural complex in St. Mary's County. The twentieth century agricultural structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture that have adopted functional designs; they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The agricultural structures are examples of building types commonly constructed to support agricultural enterprises throughout St. Mary's County. The domestic buildings located within the residential complex demonstrate characteristics of mid-twentieth century methods of construction. The principal dwelling represents a simple, unsophisticated, interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in form, mass, proportion, and ornamentation, the building does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). There are no known archeological resources associated with the buildings/structures within the complex. Though Tudor Hall Farm retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not appear to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A, B, C, and D).

CHAPTER V

RESULTS OF PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: SITE 18ST668

Site 18ST668 is located on a middle terrace at the head of an intermittent drainage of Breton Bay (Figure 9). The site contains a single historic component and measures approximately 60 m (196.85 ft) north-south by 70 m (229.65 ft) east-west. The site boundaries were delineated through 10 m interval shovel testing.

Results of the Phase I Survey

A total of 35 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 18ST668 during the Phase I investigation. The types of ceramics found indicated an occupation during the early to mid-nineteenth century. All of the artifacts were recovered from a plow disturbed context. The tight clustering of artifacts combined with the presence of both domestic and architectural materials suggested the presence of a structure. Although the quantity of materials was limited, the range of artifacts recovered included clothing items and other materials suggestive of occupation of a moderate duration. The Maryland Historical Trust concurred with a recommendation for a Phase II evaluation.

Research Design and Methodology

The Phase II evaluation was designed to provide additional stratigraphic and artifactual information to assist in the temporal and functional characterization of the site. In the mid-nineteenth century, St. Mary's County was overwhelming agricultural. The dependence of the county's farmers on African-American slave labor raises the possibility of an African-American component at Site 18ST668. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals along the previous grid orientation to supplement the information obtained during the Phase I survey (Figure 10).

A total of six 1 x 1 m test units were excavated during the Phase II survey. The test units were distributed evenly across the site area with specific placements occurring adjacent to shovel tests that produced historic artifacts. Three test units were placed along the eastern limit of the artifact scatter in proximity to the head of a shallow intermittent drainage of McIntosh Creek. One test unit was placed along the southern limit of the artifact scatter and two in the central portion of the artifact scatter.

Stratigraphy and Context

Soils of the Mattapex series, specifically Mattapex fine sandy loam, were mapped for the site area. The soils present in the site area generally conformed to the description given for that series. A representative stratigraphic profile was taken from Test Unit 2 (N920/E761), excavated in the southeastern corner of the site. The profile consisted of a 0-24 cmbs light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) compacted sandy silt plowzone underlain by a 24-45 cmbs light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) compacted sandy clay mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay and olive yellow (2.6Y 6/6) sandy clay. The stratigraphy was consistent across the site (Figure 11).

Historic Component

A total of 82 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. No surface or sub-surface cultural features were identified.

Historic Assemblage

The historic assemblage included a limited number of artifacts from a wide range of domestic and architectural categories. Artifacts related to architecture included window glass (n=8), cut/wrought nails (n=4), and machine cut nails (n=1). Approximately 15 brick fragments and eight oyster shell fragments were noted during excavation of the test units. The domestic materials consisted of a variety of activity, clothing, kitchen, personal, and miscellaneous items. Activity items consisted of lamp glass (n=2) and an unidentified copper plate or strap with three holes. Artifacts related to clothing consisted of a single rubber button embossed with "Goodyear 1851" on the back (Figure 12). The personal item consisted of a fragment of a bakelite comb. The miscellaneous item was one unidentified fragment of metal.

The domestic artifacts included 39 ceramics and 23 fragments of glass. The diagnostic ceramics included: Rockingham/Bennington yellowware (n=3, 1830-1900), Albany slip domestic gray stoneware (n=1, 1800-1900), undecorated pearlware (n=2, 1779-1830), gray ironstone (n=5, 1813-1900), and domestic gray stoneware (n=1, 1750-1900). A fragment of a milk glass lid liner provided an additional post-1869 date. The ceramic assemblage was limited and included primarily common table wares and utilitarian items. The low quantity of ceramics recovered precluded examination of possible socio-economic status.

Analysis of the Historic Component

The artifacts were evenly distributed in the site area and lacked the definitive concentration that would have provided a key in the spatial interpretation of the site. The density of artifacts was low and suggested a limited occupation. The presence of domestic artifacts other than ceramics continued to suggest the location of a domestic structure associated with a low intensity occupation. The recovery of brick fragments further indicated the presence of a former structure in the general vicinity. No archival evidence for such a structure in the vicinity of the site was found.

The range of historic occupation suggested by the domestic artifacts was 1805-1888. The rubber button stamped "Goodyear 1851" fits well within this range, as does the fragment of milk glass lid liner. Only the pearlware sherds require a pre-1830 date; they could represent an heirloom.

Consistent with the results of the Phase I survey, all historic artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The lack of cultural elements beneath this disturbance horizon indicates a lack of stratigraphic integrity. The overall artifact density was low, and although varied, indicated limited research potential.

National Register Eligibility

Site 18ST668 does not appear to possess the integrity or research potential necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The site lacks the basic stratigraphic integrity fundamental to the formulation of research questions specific to landscape analysis and

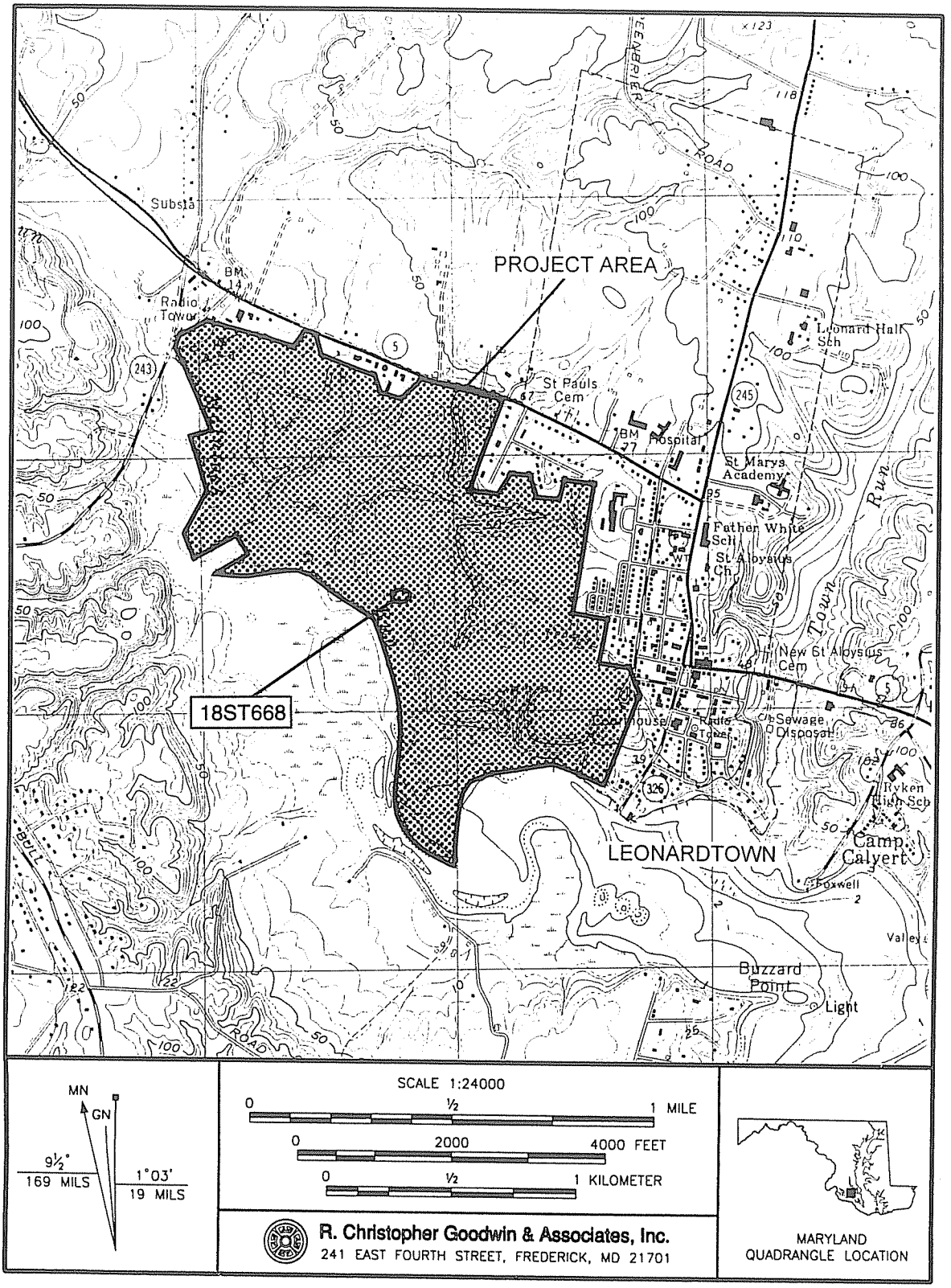


Figure 9. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of 18ST668



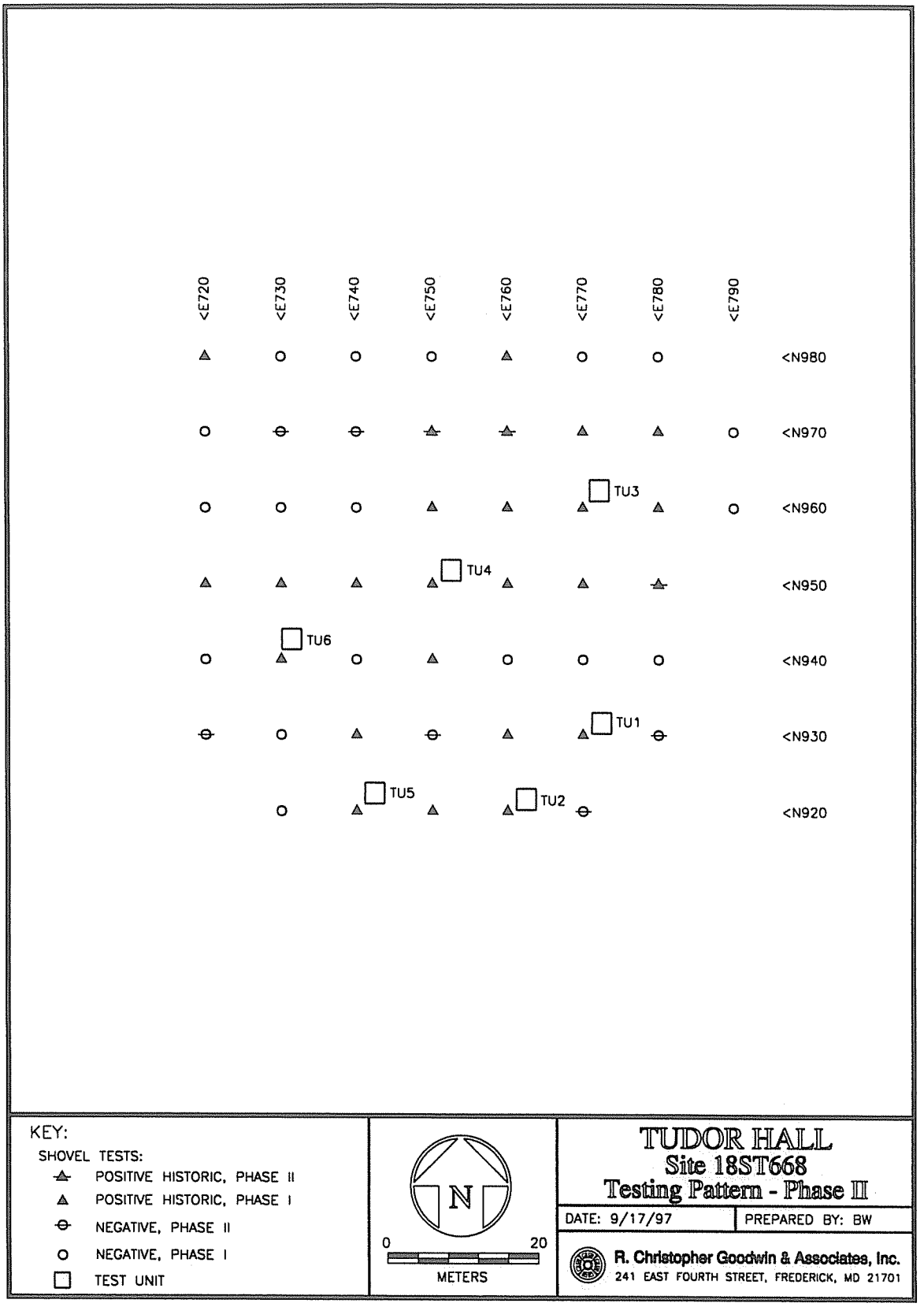
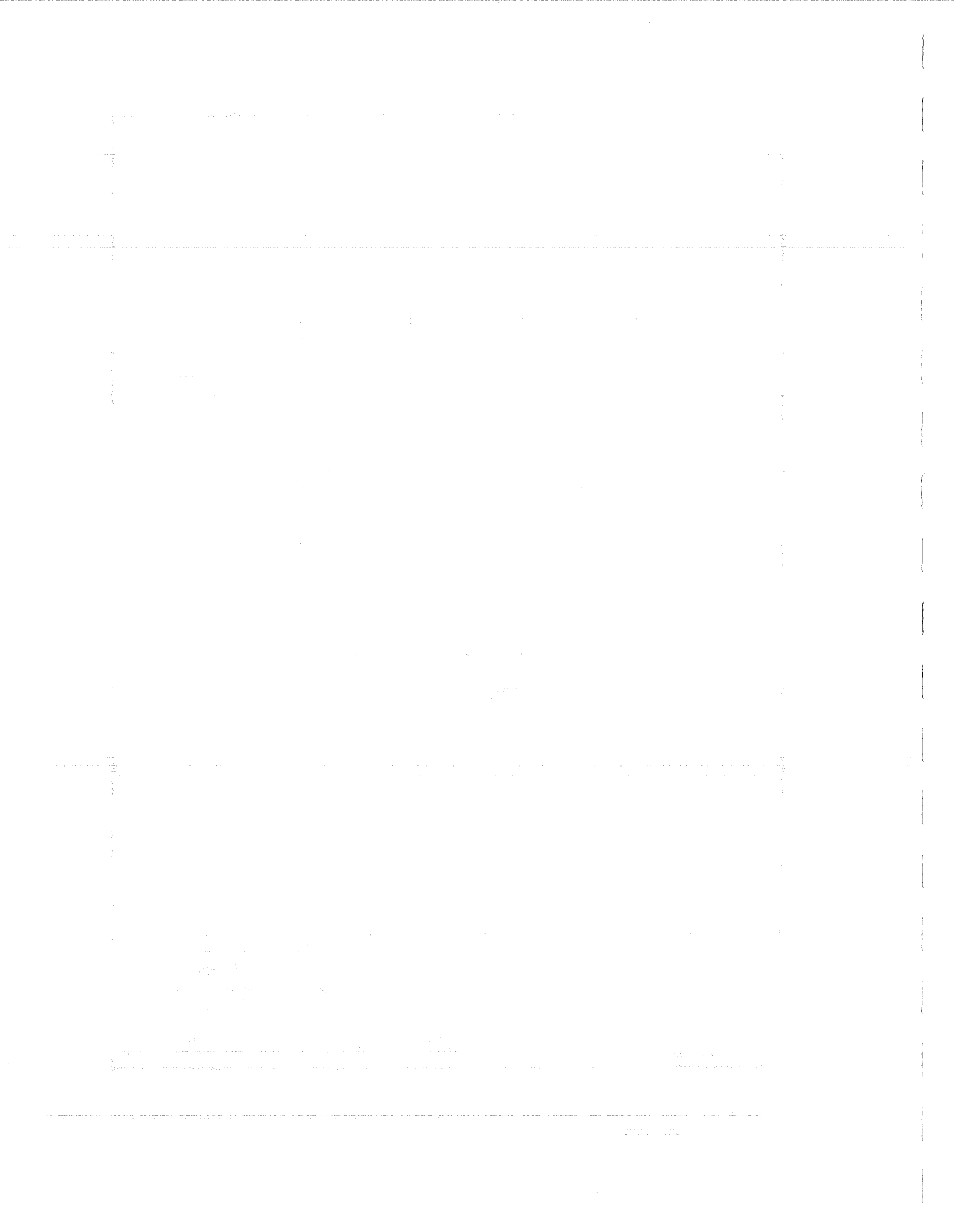


Figure 10. Site 18ST668. Map showing the location of Phase I and Phase II shovel tests and Phase II test units



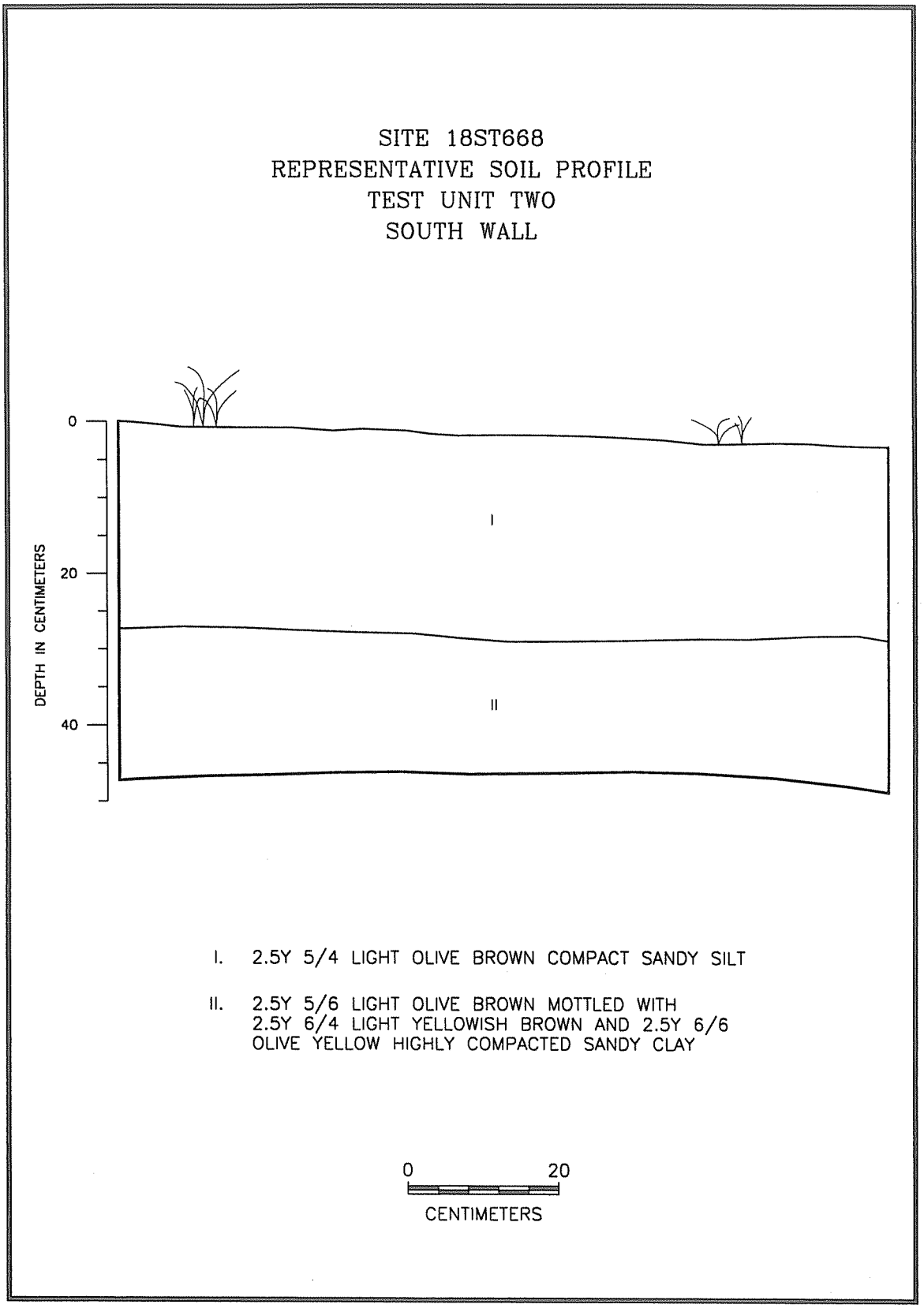
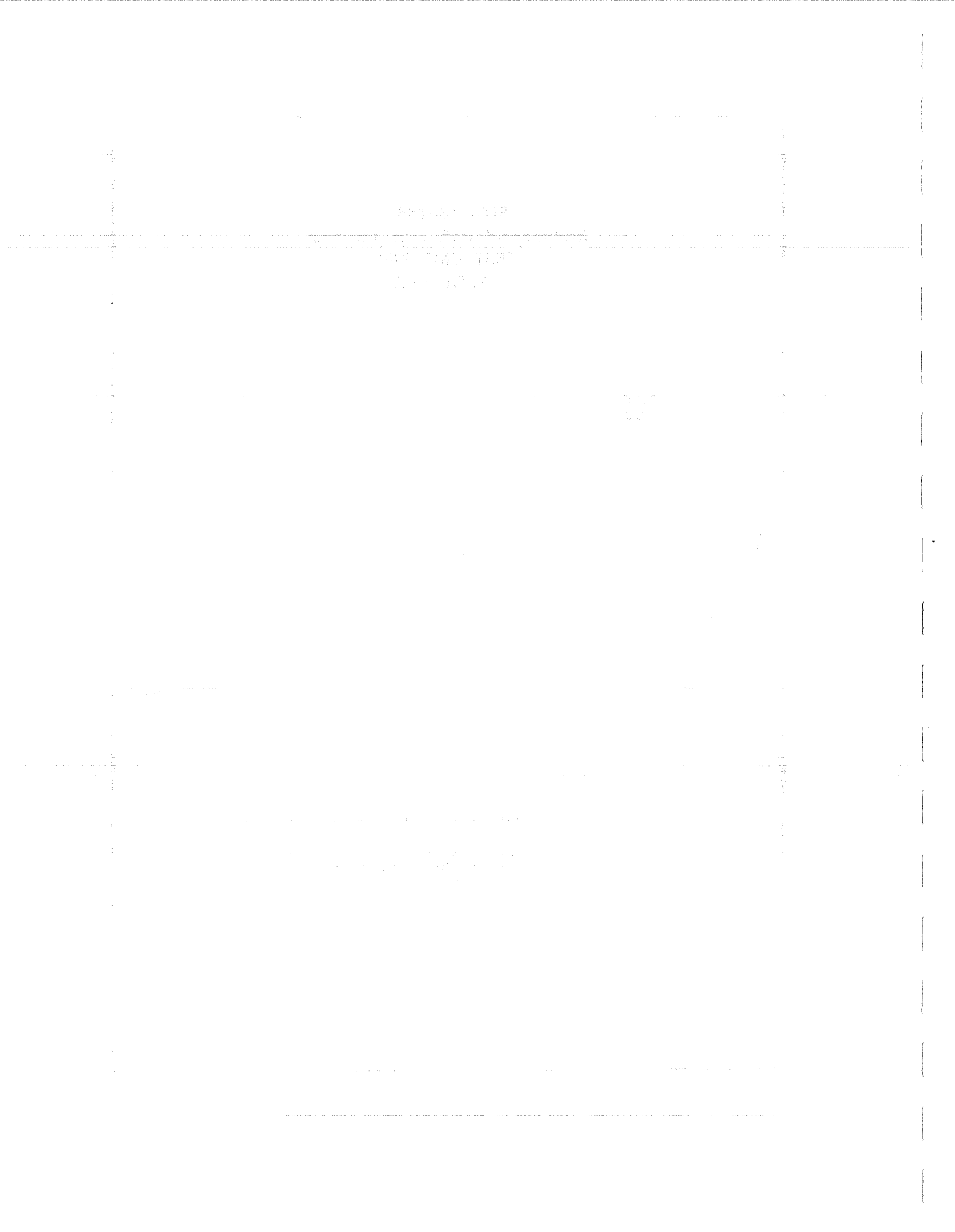


Figure 11. Site 18ST668. Test Unit 2, N920/E761, South wall profile



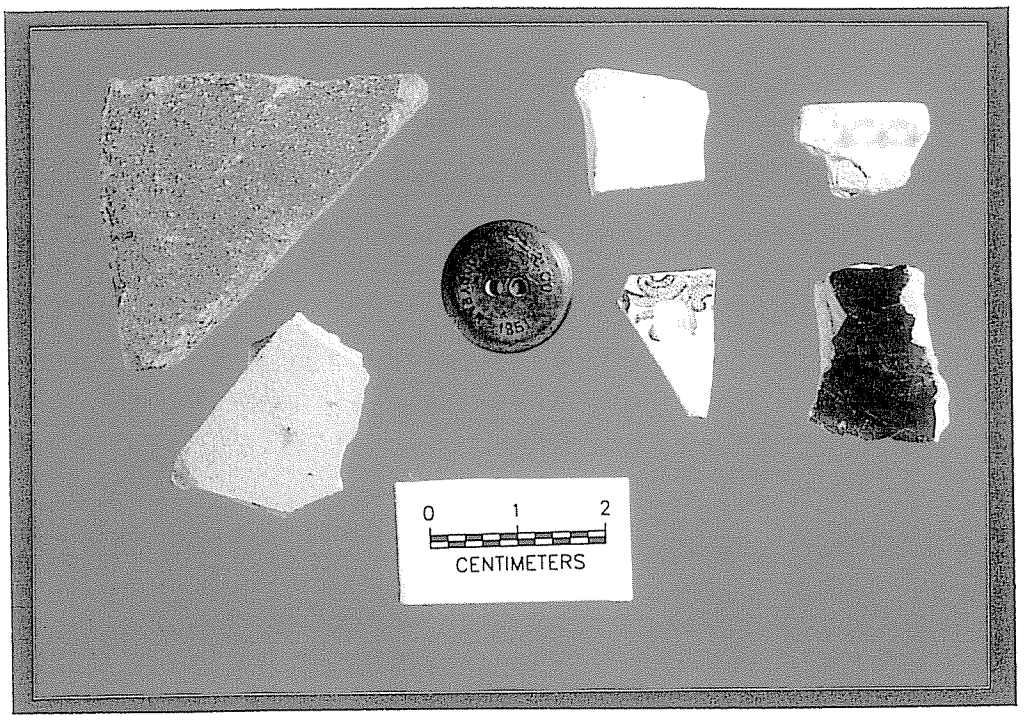


Figure 12. Historic Ceramics and Button (FS#702 & 703) Recovered from 18ST668

intra-site spatial patterning. The limited quantity of artifacts found further restricts research questions related to site function and occupational demographics. The site does not possess unique characteristics that suggest either regional or general significance. Thus, no further work is recommended.

CHAPTER VI

RESULTS OF PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: SITE 18ST670

Site 18ST670 is located on a moderate terrace along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek and adjacent to an active wetland near the mouth of McIntosh Creek (Figure 13). The site measures approximately 100 m (328.08 ft) north-south by 75 m (246 ft) east-west and contains both prehistoric and historic components. The boundaries of the site were delineated by 10 m interval shovel testing.

Results of the Phase I Survey

A total of 75 prehistoric artifacts and 41 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase I investigation. Eleven original shovel tests contained prehistoric artifacts, eight shovel tests contained historic artifacts and eight shovel tests contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The prehistoric materials were evenly distributed within the site boundaries, while the historic artifacts tended to cluster in the western portion of the site. A diffuse scatter of brick fragments, approximately 60 m (196.85 ft) in diameter, was noted in the northern portion of the site. The historic artifacts found suggested a late seventeenth through mid-nineteenth century range of occupation. A generalized Archaic through Woodland period occupation was suggested by the prehistoric assemblage.

Research Design and Methodology

The broad range of prehistoric occupation indicated by the artifact assemblage suggested that the site may contribute information on prehistoric settlement patterns of Southern Maryland. The presence of cultural materials in a possible sub-plowzone context indicated the potential for the presence of intact cultural features. A determination of the degree of resource integrity was viewed as crucial to the understanding of the site and the preparation of management recommendations.

The presence of a substantial brick scatter, combined with the relatively broad range of historic artifacts, suggested the presence of a structure in the immediate site area. The inclusion of mid-eighteenth-century artifacts in the assemblage further suggested the site may contribute information on rural lifeways of that period and may be important in the interpretation of the adjacent late-seventeenth-century Site 18ST677. As with the prehistoric component, a determination of the degree of resource integrity was crucial to the understanding of the site and the preparation of management recommendations.

The Phase II investigation of the site was designed to delineate the boundaries of both the prehistoric and historic components and obtain additional artifactual and stratigraphic information to assist in the temporal and functional characterization of the site components. A total of 95 shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals along the previous grid orientation to supplement the information obtained during the Phase I survey (Figure 14).

Fifteen 1 x 1 m test units were excavated during the Phase II survey. Four test units were placed in close proximity to the brick scatter to assist in the assessment of that aspect of the historic site. Seven test units were placed in an apparent area of early to mid-eighteenth-

century activity identified during the Phase II shovel testing and excavation of the initial test units. Three test units were placed within identified concentrations of prehistoric artifacts to provide a characterization and assessment of the integrity of that component. One test unit was situated on the southwestern corner of the site to investigate an area of aberrant stratigraphy identified during both phases of shovel testing.

Stratigraphy and Context

Soils present in the site area were consistent with the description given for soils of the Evesboro series mapped for the survey area. A representative stratigraphic profile was taken from Test Unit 1 (N1035/E935), excavated near the central portion of the site area. The profile consisted of a 10-40 cmbd (3.94-15.75 in) brown (10YR 5/3) sand loam plowzone; a 40-43 cmbd (15.75-16.93 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand second plowzone mottled with approximately 30 per cent brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; a 43-63 cmbd (16.93-24.80 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand mottled with approximately less than five per cent brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; and, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand mottled with approximately 10 per cent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand (Figure 15).

The secondary plowzone was not noted in units excavated in the northern and eastern portions of the site. A representative profile was taken from Test Unit 5 (N1025/E975) excavated in the southeastern portion of the site. The profile consisted of a 10-35 cmbd (3.94-13.78 in) brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand loam plowzone underlain by a 35-59 cmbd (13.78-23.23 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand subsoil and a 59-67 cmbd (23.23-26.38 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand subsoil (Figure 16).

A variant profile was obtained from Test Unit 9 (N1025/E930), excavated near the southwestern boundary of the site. The profile consisted of a 9-39 cmbd (3.54-15.35 in) brown (10YR 5/3) sand loam plowzone; a 39-44 cmbd (15.35-17.32 in) light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) loamy sand second plowzone mottled with approximately five per cent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand; a 44-64 cmbd (17.32-25.20 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand; and, a 64-84 cmbd (25.20-33.07 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand with approximately five per cent small rounded pebbles. A fifth stratum, composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand with approximately five per cent small rounded pebbles, was noted in the southeastern corner of the unit at 64 cmbd (25.20 in) and continued to the base of the unit. This stratum gradually expanded to cover two-thirds of the southeastern portion of the unit by the end of excavation.

Prehistoric Component

A total of 56 lithic artifacts were found during Phase II shovel testing. An additional 213 lithic artifacts and five ceramic artifacts were found during excavation of the test units. The plowzone yielded 203 lithic artifacts, the secondary plowzone yielded 12 lithic artifacts and the sub-plowzone horizons yielded 54 lithic and five ceramic artifacts.

Prehistoric Sub-Assemblage

The prehistoric sub-assemblage included flaked stone, fire-cracked rock, use-modified lithics, and ceramic artifacts. The ceramic sherds were recovered from the first sub-plowzone horizon of Test Unit 15 and appeared to be concentrated in the northeastern quadrant of the unit. No differentiation is soil coloration, compaction, or matrix composition was noted in that area

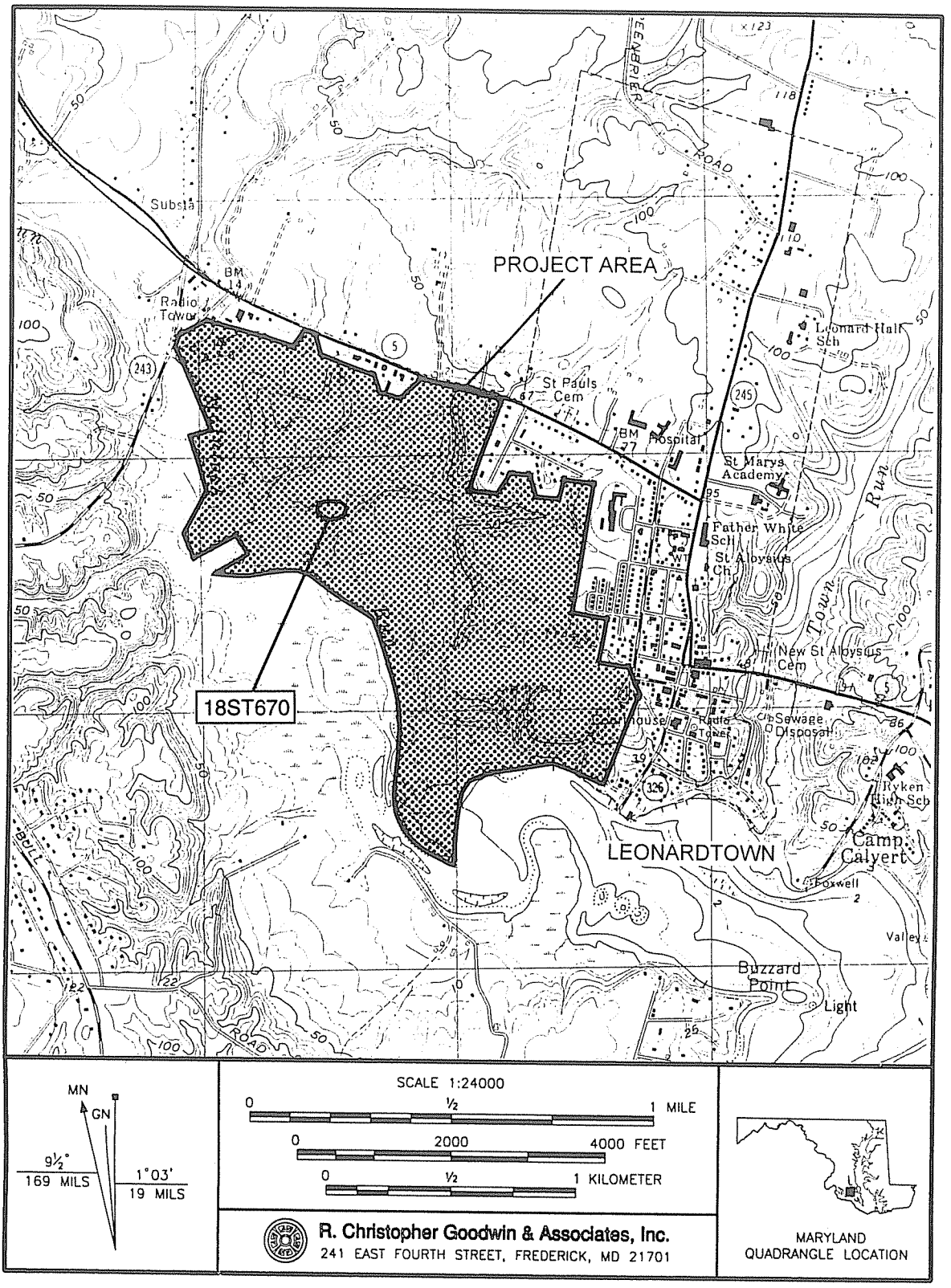
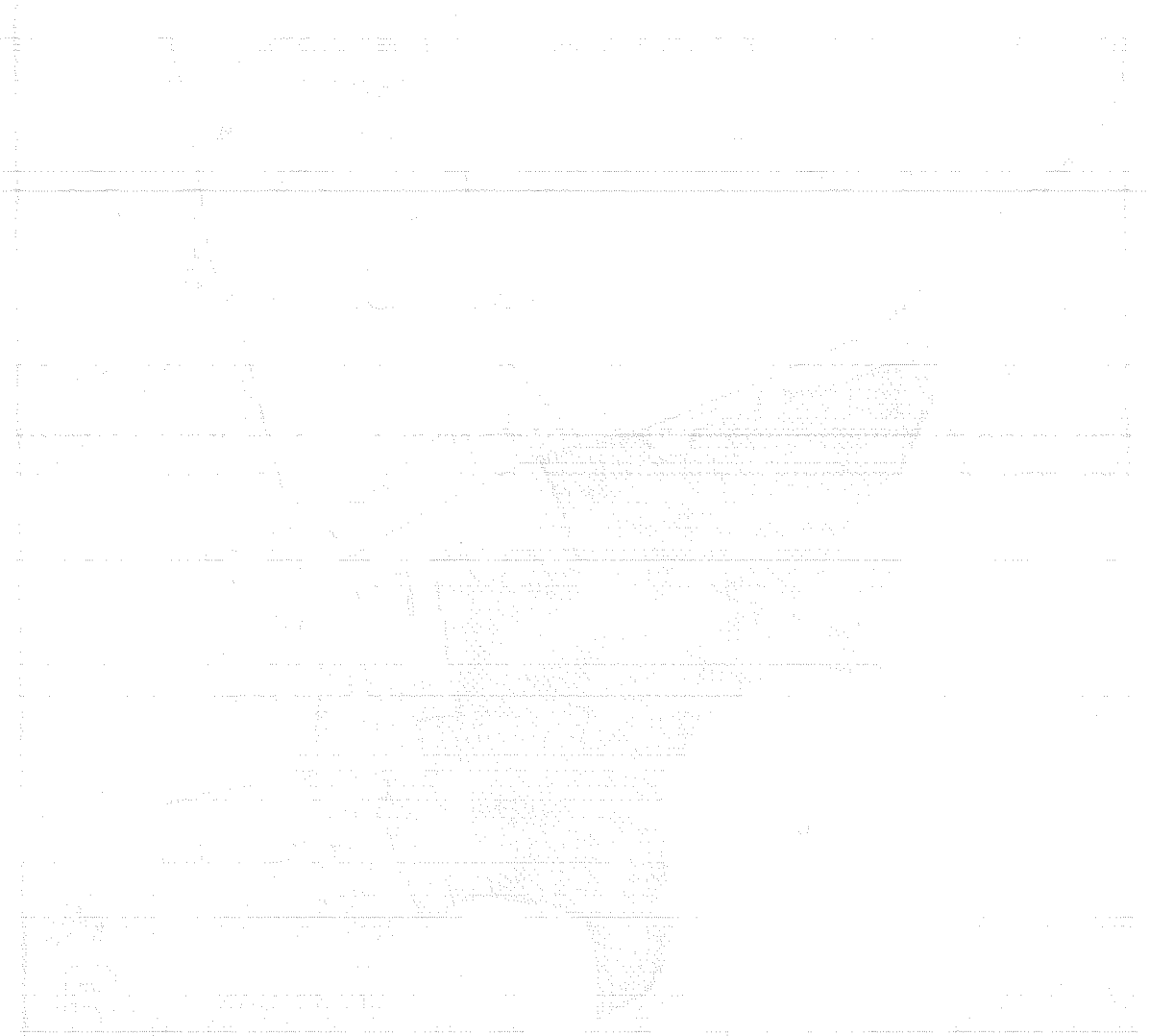


Figure 13. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of Site 18ST670



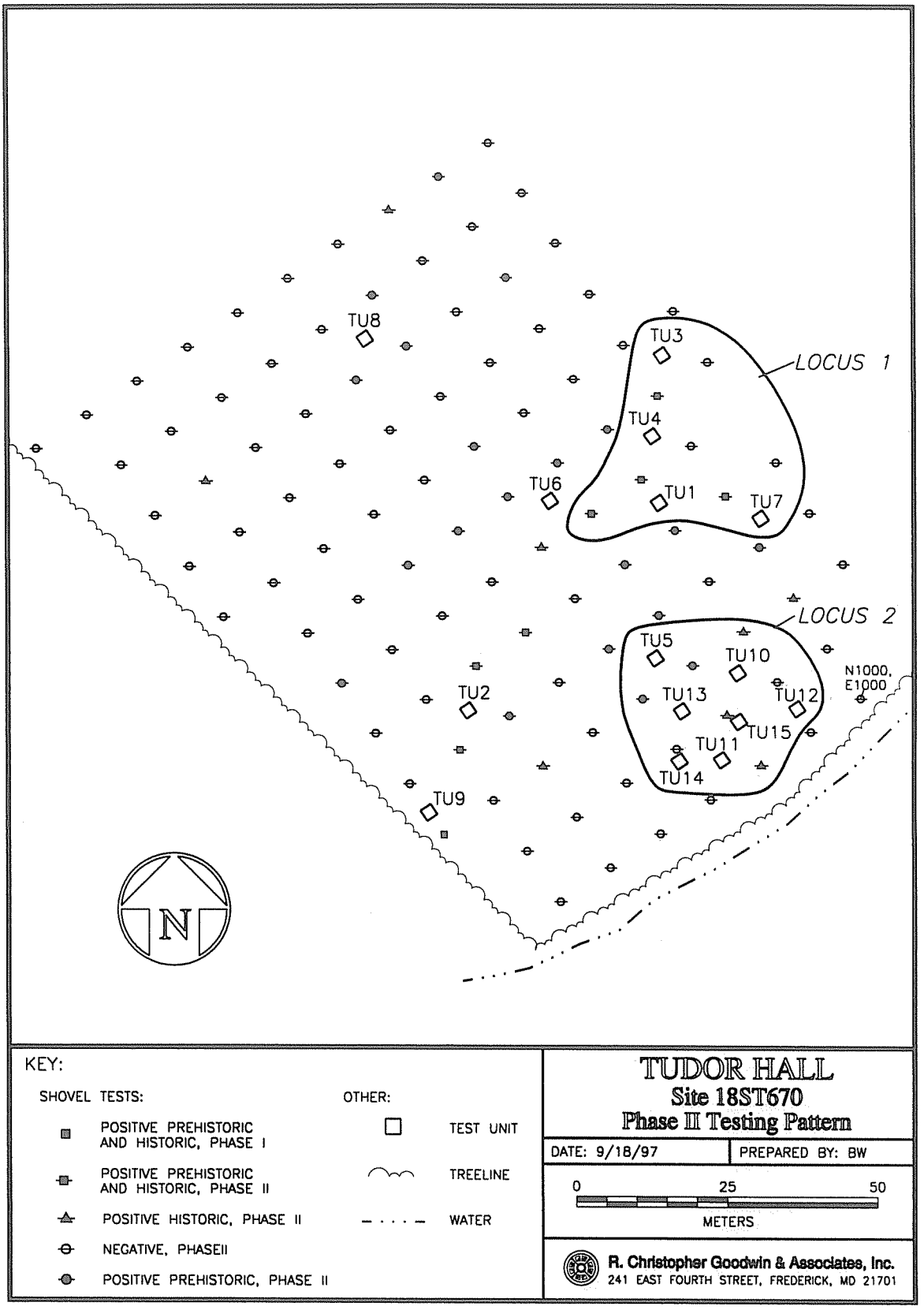
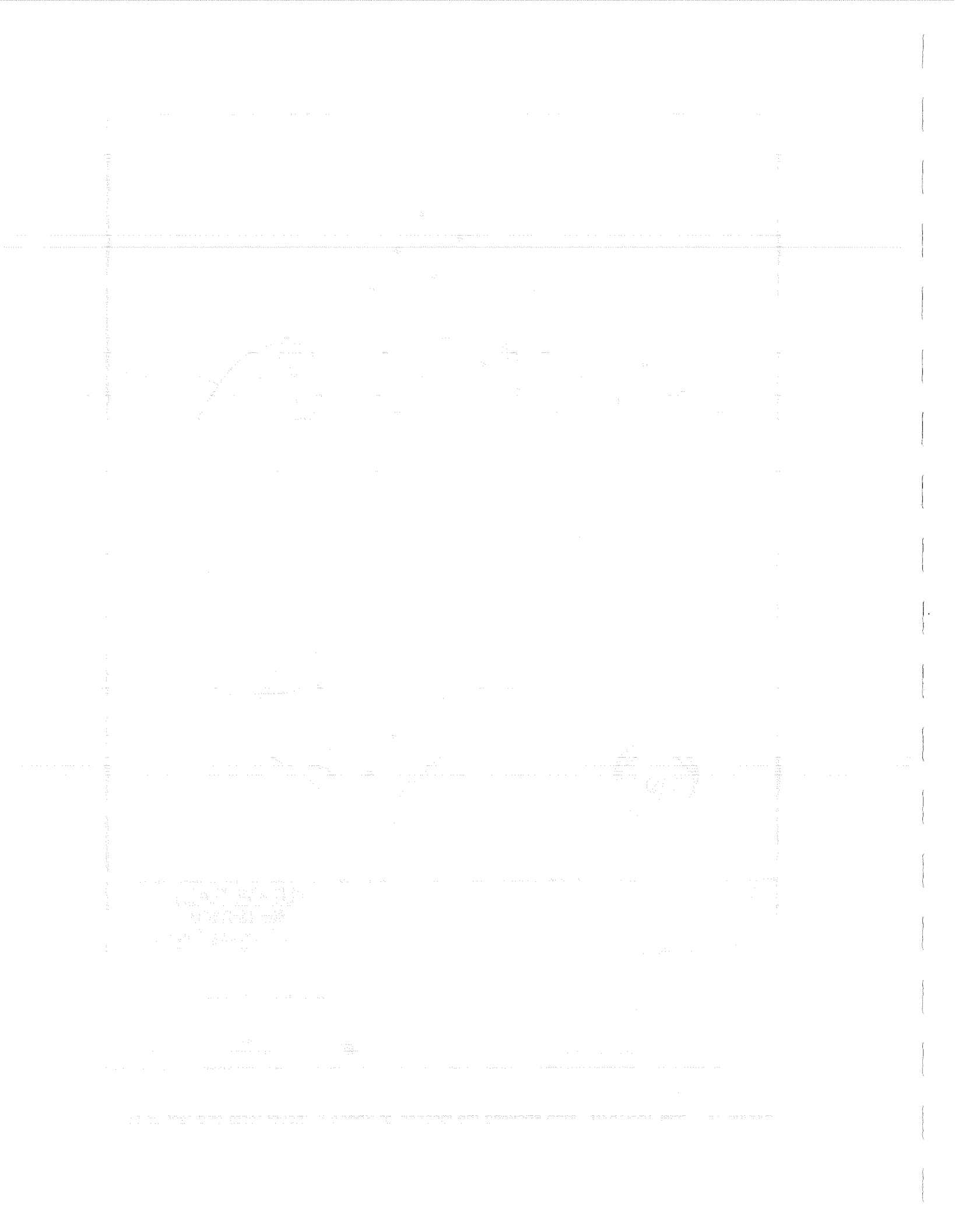


Figure 14. Site 18ST670. Map showing the location of Phase II shovel tests and test units



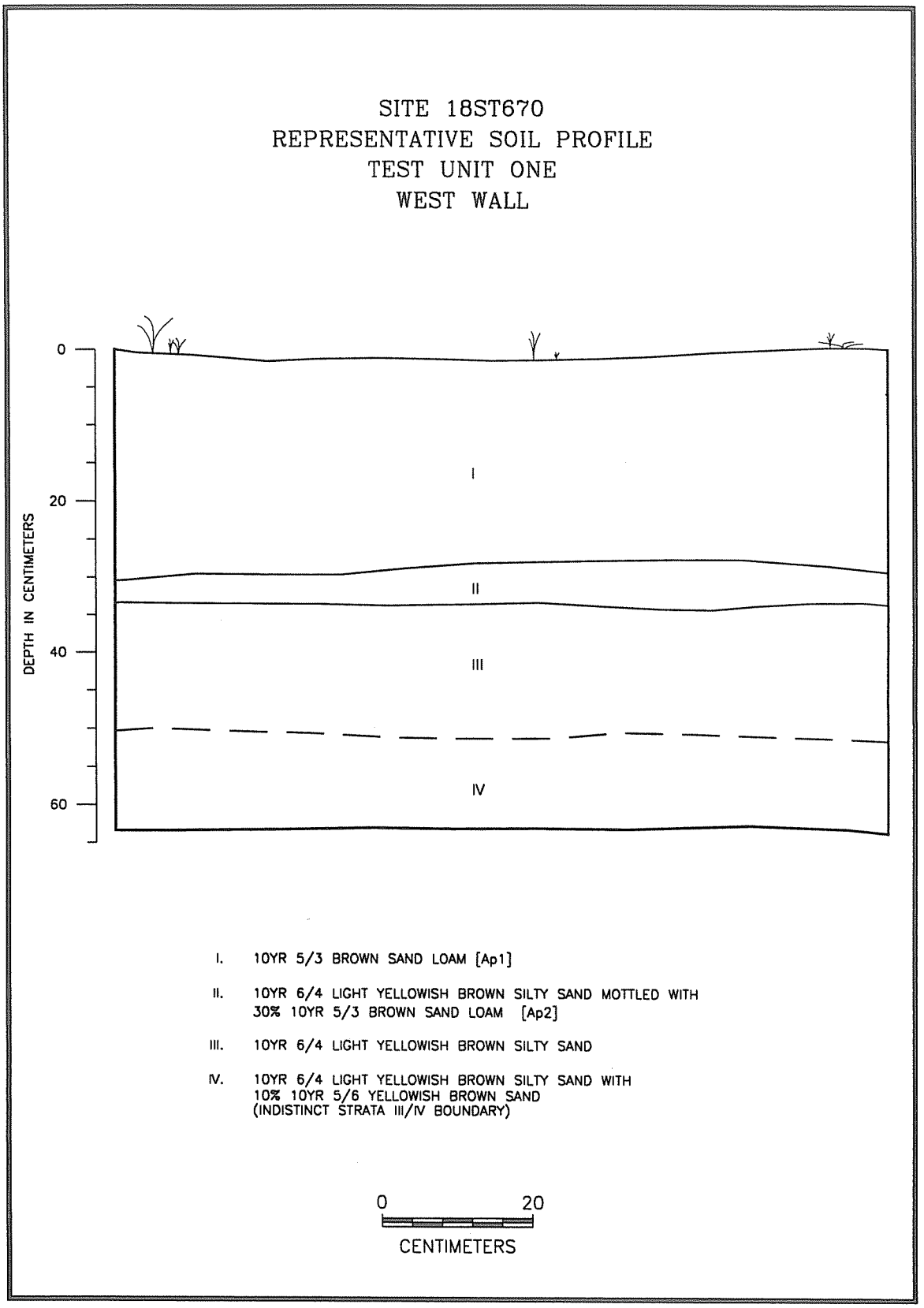
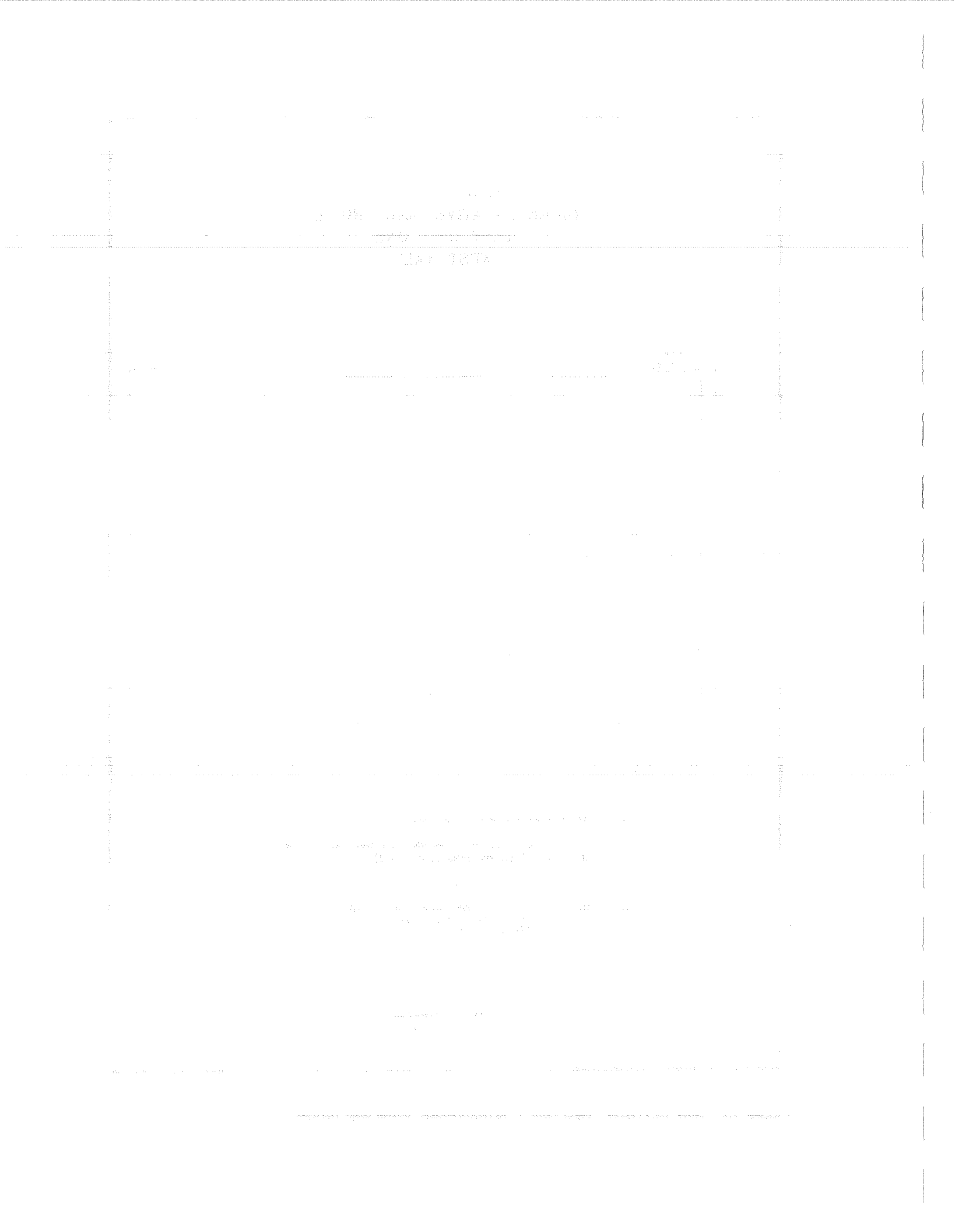


Figure 15. Site 18ST670. Test Unit 1, N1035/E945, West wall profile



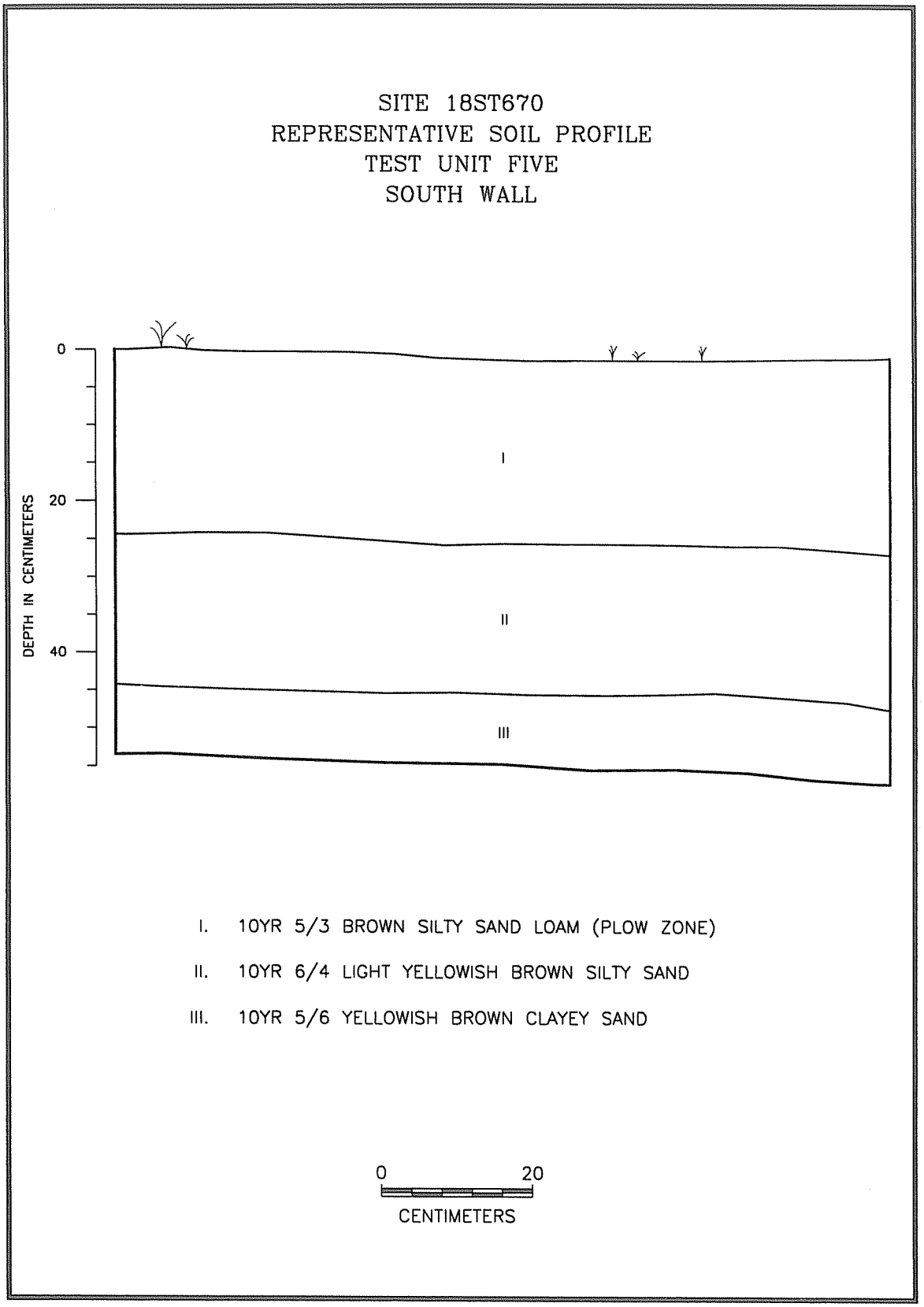
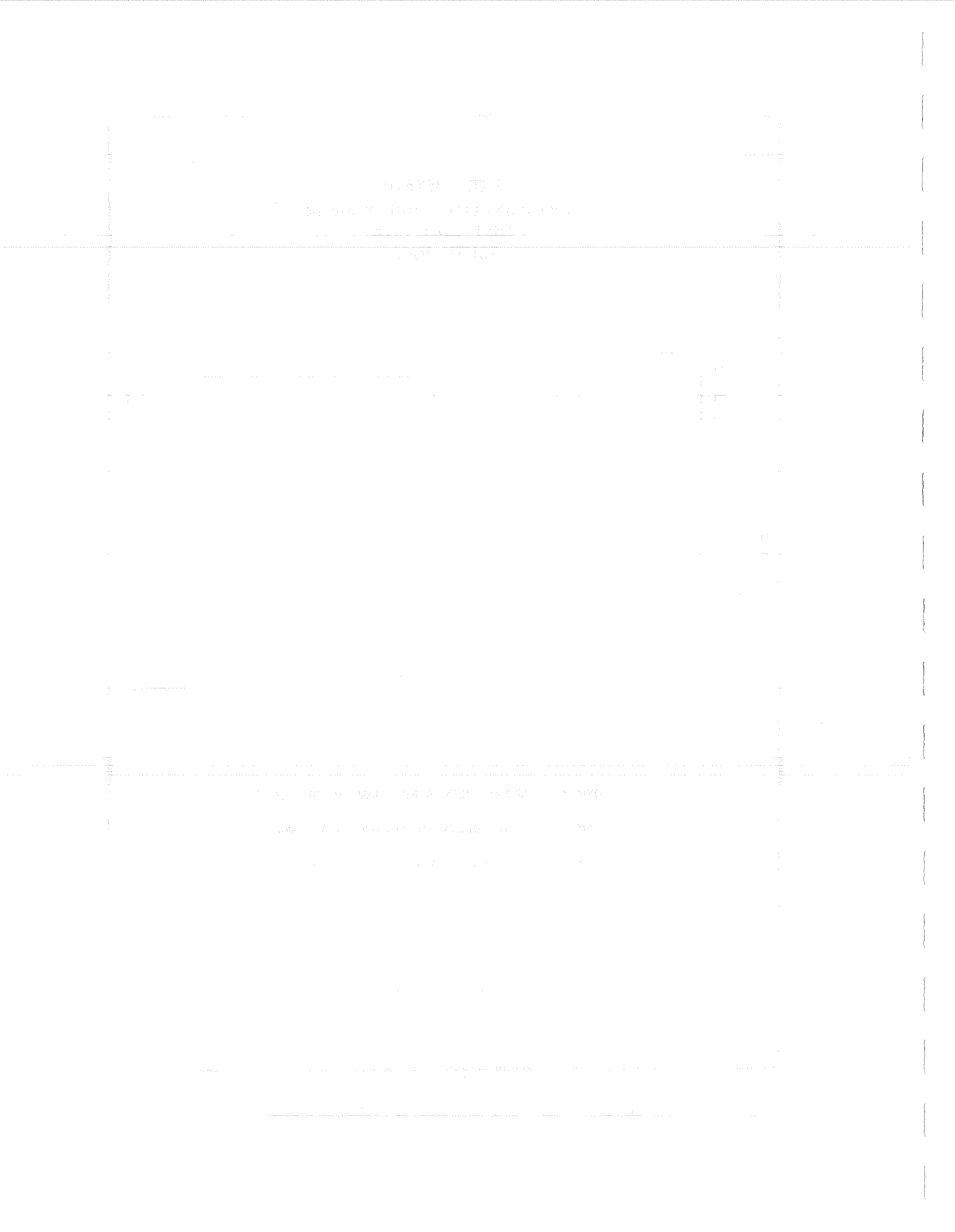


Figure 16. Site 18ST670. Test Unit 5, N1025/E975, South wall profile



which would have indicated the presence of an intact pit feature. The lack of additional ceramic sherds from the site area is curious and does suggest the presence of an intact cultural surface or remnant pit feature. It is likely that only the basal portion of the feature remains.

Two shell tempered ceramic sherds with indeterminate decoration were classified as Mockley. Mockley is a Middle Woodland period ceramic common along the Coastal Plain of Virginia and Maryland and has been found in context with materials radiocarbon dated between A.D. 200 or 300 and A.D. 800 or 900 (Egloff and Potter 1982). The remaining three ceramic sherds were quartz tempered and of indeterminate type. Two sherds exhibited an indeterminate decoration, while the third was undecorated.

A total of 213 pieces of lithic debitage were found during the Phase II investigation. The first plowzone contained 157 pieces of debitage, the second plowzone contained 9 pieces of debitage, and the sub-plowzone horizons produced 47 debitage pieces. Non-cortex or tertiary reduction flakes comprised the majority of the sub-assemblage, totaling 137 flakes and including 65 pressure flakes, 4 biface thinning flakes, and 1 core rejuvenation flake. A total of 26 secondary reduction flakes and 24 primary reduction flakes were also recovered. The primary flakes included two pressure flakes; the secondary flakes included 1 biface thinning flake, 2 core rejuvenation flakes, and 6 pressure flakes (Table 3).

The lithic raw material inventory was relatively diverse for debitage. Included were five varieties of rhyolite (rhyolite, rhyolite 1, rhyolite 2, rhyolite 5, and rhyolite 6), three varieties of chert (chert, chert 3, and chert 8), chalcedony 3, sandstone, quartz, quartzite, and several unidentified lithic materials. Locally obtained raw materials such as quartz and quartzite predominated and accounted for 94.78 per cent of the lithic materials recovered. The remaining 11 classes of exotic or non-local raw materials comprised only 5.22 per cent of the lithic materials found and totaled 14 artifacts.

A total of 50 artifacts, not including fire-cracked rock, were found to have been exposed to fire or heat treated. The heat-exposed lithic debitage consisted of 27 quartzite flakes, 4 quartz flakes, 3 quartzite shatter, 8 quartz shatter, 1 chert shatter, and 1 chert shatter. The flakes were relatively evenly distributed among the three lithic reduction stages. A combined total of 11 primary flakes, 6 secondary flakes, and 14 non-cortex flakes were found to have been exposed to fire. Additional fire exposed artifacts include 1 quartzite core, 2 quartz cores, 1 quartzite biface, 1 quartz biface, and 1 quartzite hammerstone.

A total of 41 fire-cracked rocks were found. Three fragments were found in horizons below the plowzone, while the remainder were recovered from the plowzone. Quartzite was the dominant lithic raw material, accounting for 14.93 per cent (n=40), of the assemblage. The remaining fragment of fire-cracked rock was quartz.

One amorphous, unmodified biface and one utilized, hafted scraper were recovered from the plowzone. The proximal morphology of the hafted scraper was classified as Bare Island. This specimen probably represents a reused projectile point/knife. Two bifaces, one classified as a utilized knife and the second as an unmodified preform, were found in the sub-plowzone horizons.

The seven cores found were all recovered from plow disturbed contexts. The cores included 1 multi-directional core, 2 disc cores, 2 uni-directional cores, and 2 flake cores. Three cores were quartz and four were quartzite. No distinct lithic reduction technique was able to be keyed to a specific raw material. The quartz cores consisted of 1 disc core, 1 uni-directional core, and 1 multi-directional core, suggesting the reduction method was not exclusively dependant upon the fractal qualities of the raw material.

Table 3. Site 18ST670: Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts

Category	Group	Type	Subtype	Total
ceramics	Indeterminate Type	Quartz Temper	Indeterminate Decoration	2
			Undecorated	1
	Indeterminate Type Total			3
	Mockley	Shell Temper	Indeterminate Decoration	2
	Mockley Total			2
ceramics Total				5
Lithics	Biface	Finished biface	Hafted scraper	1
			Knife	1
		Unfinished biface	Amorphous	1
			Preform	1
	Biface Total			4
	Core	25% cortex	Flake core	2
			Multidirectional	1
		50% cortex	Disc core	2
			Unidirectional	1
		75% cortex	Unidirectional	1
	Core Total			7
	Debitage	N/A	Shatter	26
		Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage	1
			Biface thinning flake-late stage	3
			Core rejuvenation flake	1
			Pressure flake	65
			Undiagnostic flake	67
		Primary	Pressure flake	2
			Undiagnostic flake	22
		Secondary	Biface thinning flake--early stage	1
			Core rejuvenation flake	2
			Pressure flake	6
			Undiagnostic flake	17
	Debitage Total			213
	Fire-cracked rock	(blank)	(blank)	41
	Fire-cracked rock Total			41
	Groundstone	N/A	Hammerstone	4
	Groundstone Total			4
Lithics Total				269
Grand Total				274

The four use modified tools were all hammerstones showing varying degrees of wear indicative of differential utilization. Two exhibited minimal wear, one moderate wear, and one extensive wear. The material used for the hammerstones was quartzite.

Analysis of the Prehistoric Component

The relatively low density of prehistoric artifacts suggests brief, short-term, occupations of the site. The comparatively small percentage of non-local or exotic raw materials and the presence of quartz and quartzite cores and core rejuvenation flakes indicates the procurement of locally available lithic resources, which suggests that one of the possible functions of the site was as a lithic resource procurement location.

No concentrations of lithic materials were evident from the shovel testing; fire-cracked rock and lithic debitage were evenly distributed across the site area. This random and ephemeral scatter of artifacts was supported by the results obtained from the excavation of the test units. Test units containing high lithic counts were evenly distributed across the site area. Test Units 3 (N1065/E1000), 5 (N1025/E975) and 9 (N1025/E930) produced a total of 106 lithics and 5 ceramics, but were located greater than 48 m (157.48 ft) apart and showed no preference for topographic location. The lithic distribution is best described as a diffuse and generalized spread.

The wide range of non-local lithic raw materials present at the site is representative of only a small percentage of the entire artifact assemblage. The lithic reduction stages indicated by artifacts composed of non-local raw materials is primarily final stage reduction or tool maintenance and suggest that materials were imported to the site in a finished stage of production.

The only diagnostic artifacts found during the Phase II investigation consisted of two Mockley ceramic sherds and one reutilized Bare Island projectile point. The Bare Island projectile point may not be a firm temporal indicator, since it had been modified functionally as a hafted scraper and could reflect curation beyond the traditionally accepted chronological range of use. The Mockley sherds were recovered from the first sub-plowzone horizon and were possibly indicative of an intact cultural feature. This is further suggested by the lack of additional ceramic artifacts from elsewhere on the site. The lack of prehistoric ceramics from other contexts may indicate that the remnant cultural feature is representative of an isolated occupation, post-dating the main occupation on the site.

Three diagnostic projectile points were found during the Phase I investigation. Two Archaic period points and one Woodland period point suggested an Archaic to Woodland period of occupation. The Archaic points consisted of one diamond-shaped (possibly Rossville/Piscataway) and one possible Brewerton, both of which were characteristic of the Late Archaic period. The remaining point was a Levanna, characteristic of the Late Woodland period. Each of the three projectile points exhibits a range extending along the northern Atlantic coast. The presence of a possible Bare Island projectile point is consistent with the Late Archaic range of occupation obtained from the Phase I diagnostic projectile points.

The concentration of ceramic sherds in the northeastern quadrant of Test Unit 15 indicates some integrity remains. More than 27 per cent (81) of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from below the dual plowzones. However, few pieces of fire-cracked rock and no cores or hammerstones were found below the plowzone(s). The lack of these classes of artifacts from the sub-plowzone suggests that the majority of the site has been disturbed. It is likely only those cultural features that extended a significant depth below the occupation level were

preserved. The concentration of ceramic sherds likely represents the basal expression of one such feature.

Historic Component

A total of 383 historic artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. Twenty-seven artifacts were found during shovel testing and 356 artifacts were found during excavation of the test units. A total of 364 artifacts were recovered from the primary plowzone, 12 artifacts were found in the second plowzone, and 7 artifacts were found in sub-plowzone horizons.

Historic Sub-Assemblage

The historic sub-assemblage included both architectural and domestic materials. The architectural materials included nails, window glass, brick, and plaster (Figure 17). These items accounted for 16.63 per cent (n=102) of the historic inventory. Brick was the most plentiful artifact, providing a total of 46 brick fragments. Approximately 70 brick fragments were discarded in the field. Two pieces of plaster or daub also were found. A total of 14 fragments of window glass and 41 nails were recovered. The nails included handwrought rosehead nails (n=21) and machine cut nails (n=5).

The domestic materials included a wide range of activity, arms, clothing, furniture, kitchen, personal, and miscellaneous items. Activity items included lamp glass (n=5) and a possible brass latch fragment (n=1). English gunflint flakes or spalls (n=8) and French gunflint flakes (n=3) were classified as arms items. Clothing related artifacts consisted of a single glass button. Furniture related items included one fragment of mirror glass and two brass tacks. Tobacco pipe fragments (n=31) were classified as personal artifacts and included 18 ball clay pipe stem fragments and 13 ball clay pipe bowl fragments. Miscellaneous artifacts included coal (n=4), unidentified metal (n=3), and undiagnostic melted glass (n=1).

Kitchen related artifacts comprised the largest portion of the inventory. These artifacts accounted for 57.70 per cent of the assemblage and included four classes of artifacts: biological, ceramic, glass, and metal. Biological materials included oyster shell and animal bone. Metal artifacts consisted of one cast iron pot or stove fragment. The ceramic artifacts yielded the greatest diversity of kitchen related artifacts, which included a range of 15 diagnostic ceramic varieties and several unidentified ceramic types.

Diagnostic ceramics included: North Devon Gravel Tempered (n=6), Thin (n=1), and Sgraffito (n=1)(1650-1775); British Brown stoneware (n=1, 1690-1775); Staffordshire Slipware Plain (n=10), Dotted (n=1), and Combed (n=1)(1675-1775); Buckley (n=11, 1720-1775); Brown salt glazed stoneware (n=1, 1750-1900); Gray Ironstone (n=9, 1813-1900); White Ironstone (n=1, 1850-present); Whiteware (n=5, 1820-present); Plain Early White salt glazed stoneware (n=1, 1720-1805); Slip Dipped Early White salt glazed stoneware (n=2, 1720-1775); Plain Yellowware (n=1, 1820-present), Westerwald (n=2, 1675-1775); Pearlware (n=1, 1795-1815); Tin enamelled earthenware (n=2, 1620-1800); and, Nottingham stoneware (n=1, 1684-1800) (Table 4) (Figure 17).

Analysis of the Historic Component

The artifact assemblage is comprised of two distinct loci, Locus 1 and Locus 2, representing the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century and the late seventeenth through

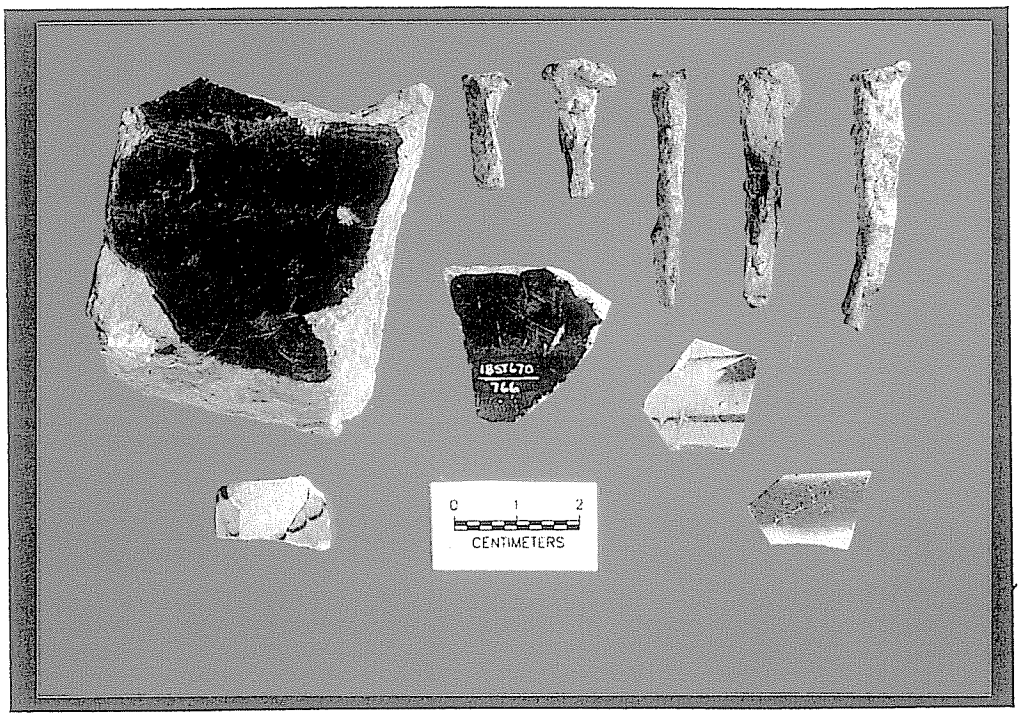


Figure 17. Historic Ceramics and Nails (FS#741, 748, & 766) from Site 18ST670

Table 4. Site 18ST670: Summary of Diagnostic Historic Ceramics

Type	Subtype	Date Range	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Buckley	1720-1775	12
	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775	7
	North Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710	3
	North Devon Thin	1650-1775	1
	Staffordshire Slipware	1675-1775	13
Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Salt-Glaze, Undecorated	1750-1900	1
Early White Stoneware	Slip Dipped	1720-1775	2
	White Salt-Glaze, Plain	1720-1805	1
Imported Brown Stoneware	British Brown	1690-1775	1
	Nottingham	1684-1800	1
Imported Gray Stoneware	Westerwald, Blue Decorated	1650-1775	2
Ironstone	Gray Undecorated	1813-1900+	10
	White Undecorated	1850-PRESENT	1
Pearlware	Underglaze Floral Polychrome	1795-1815	1
Tin Enameled Earthenware	Blue & White	1620-1800	1
	Without Glaze	1620-1800	1
Whiteware	Cream-Colored Earthenware	1820-PRESENT	2
	Undecorated	1820-PRESENT	4
Yellow Ware	Plain	1830-1930's	1
Grand Total			65

mid-eighteenth century, respectively. Locus 1 was identified in the eastern central portion of the site. The locus was defined by a diffuse scatter of architectural and domestic materials in conjunction with a small brick scatter. Locus 2 was centered along the southern edge of the site, approximately 10 m (32.81 ft) to the south of Locus 1. The locus was defined by a moderate density concentration of domestic and architectural materials. Specific variables considered when determining site-function may include the analysis and interpretation of the specific and overall interpretation of ceramic ware types, vessel forms, decorative attributes and country of origin.

Locus 1

Locus 1 was defined by a diffuse scatter of mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century architectural and domestic materials in conjunction with a small brick scatter. The brick scatter measured roughly 40 x 40 m in area and was located along the western boundary of the locus. The largest concentration of artifacts within the locus was centered in an area along the western side of the brick scatter, which was approximately 30 m (98.42 ft) east-west by 40 m (131.23 ft) north-south in dimension. Lesser densities of associated artifacts were recovered from more distant shovel tests and test units excavated to the west and north of the brick scatter. All of the artifacts were recovered from a plow disturbed context.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Locus 1 included whiteware, gray ironstone, yellowware, machine made bottle glass (1898-present), and machine cut nails (1815-1890). The range of occupation suggested by the diagnostic ceramics was 1821 to approximately 1940.

The ceramic assemblage recovered from Locus 1 is primarily utilitarian in ware type, vessel form, and function. Utilitarian wares such as those recovered were necessary for the maintenance of a household in the daily preparation of food and other household activities, typical of the utilitarian wares available during the time period. Therefore, it is surmised that the assemblage is indicative of a domestic dwelling.

Locus 1 likely represents the location of a tenant house or agricultural outbuilding. The presence of the brick scatter in association with the range of both domestic and architectural materials suggests the former. In addition, the lack of high-status ceramics and other economic indicators, suggests the individual associated with this property was an individual of modest means. The brick scatter was noted during both phases of investigation and is likely indicative of the location of brick foundation piers, a foundation wall, or a collapsed chimney. The scatter had not changed significantly in dimension or location, despite current harvesting and planting of the agricultural field.

Locus 2

Locus 2 was centered along the southern edge of the site, approximately 10 m (32.81 ft) to the south of Locus 1. The locus was defined by a moderate density concentration of late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century domestic and architectural materials. Interestingly, no post-eighteenth-century artifacts were found in shovel tests or test units excavated within the concentration. All of the artifacts found in Locus 2 were recovered from a plow-disturbed context.

Numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus 2. The ceramic artifacts included Buckley, Staffordshire slipware, Westerwald, Tin Enamelled earthenware, Slip Dipped Early White stoneware, British Brown, Nottingham, and North Devon wares. The range of

occupation suggested by the diagnostic ceramics was 1680-1777. This range is supported by the presence of English and French gunflint flakes, ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, non-machine made bottle glass and rosehead nails. The assemblage is mainly composed of utilitarian wares, which suggest a relatively low to moderate socio-economic standing.

The ceramic assemblage reflects a diversity of ware types, comprising utilitarian vessel forms, as well as tablewares. Although the types of ceramics are somewhat comparable to those recovered from Locus 1, marked differences occur. First, the ware types associated with Locus 2 are more numerous and represent a broader range of manufactured types. Secondly, the vessel forms associated with Locus 2 represent vessel forms typical of domestic settings.

Locus 2 likely represents a domestic structure. The wide range of domestic materials, including such items as ceramics, table glass, bottle glass, furniture tacks, and possible stove fragments, plus the presence of architectural items suggests the location of a residence. The range and quantity of artifacts further suggests a moderate duration of occupation.

Discussion

The recovery of a small quantity of plaster or daub and the discernible lack of brick in Locus 2 presents the possibility of an earthfast structure with a wattle-and-daub chimney. Such structures occur relatively early in the historical period of St. Mary's County. Thomas Cornwaleys (1683) described these early homes as crude one-story buildings of wattle and daub with thatched roofs. Chimneys were made of logs which were lathed, filled, daubed and plastered (Hammett 1977:28-29). Farmsteads were typically built on sites that afforded water access and were generally separated from adjacent farmsteads by large tracts of land.

The artifacts recovered represent a distinct picture of the social climate of the day, primarily: remnants of ceramic and glass vessels that were discarded after they were shattered during daily use. Fragments of tobacco pipes broken after individual and multiple uses and other household items detail the lifeways of the individual associated with this property.

The recovery of English gun flint flakes, North Devon ceramic varieties, and early tobacco pipes may suggest a link with nearby Site 18ST677. These artifact types were recovered in relatively large quantities at Site 18ST677. The range of occupation of Site 18ST677 has been placed 1650-1690, based upon the range of manufacture of diagnostic artifacts. The range provided by the diagnostic materials recovered from Site 18ST670 implies 1680-1777. The relatively sequential ranges of occupation and the similarity of artifacts found at each site suggest relocation of one occupant or household from a dwelling at Site 18ST677 to one at Site 18ST670.

The later historic component does at Site 18ST670 (Locus 1) not appear to be a direct sequential occupation of Site 18ST670. There is an apparent 50 year gap between the occupational ranges. However, the presence of the spatially related domestic components indicate that the landuse of the terrace may have remained consistent until the mid-twentieth century. However, the socio-economic status of the occupants of this site may have evolved with changes in landuse and landholding practices.

National Register Eligibility

Site 18ST670 is situated on a moderate terrace adjacent to the mouth of McIntosh Creek at Breton Bay. The stratigraphy of Site 18ST670 is consistent with soils of the Evesboro series

mapped for the terrace edge. Evesboro soils are excessively well drained soils formed in old marine deposits of sand. The soils are rated as good building sites due to the rapid permeability of the soil. The same rapid permeability make the soils poor choices for use as agricultural land (Gibson 1978).

Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II surveys indicate site utilization during the Late Archaic to Woodland periods. The prehistoric ceramics provide a Middle Woodland period date for at least some activity on the site. However, the overall prehistoric sub-assemblage is limited and suggests sporadic, short-term occupations indicative of a seasonally occupied hunting or resource procurement location. The presence of lithic cores, hammerstones, and a range of primary to tertiary lithic reduction debitage suggests the procurement and processing of lithic resources was a consideration in the location of the site.

Analysis of the historic component of the site indicates two temporally and spatially independent occupational phases. The first phase consists of a late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century domestic occupation along the southeastern terrace edge. The second phase consists of a mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century domestic occupation in the eastern central portion of the terrace. Artifacts recovered from both loci of activity indicate the presence of a structure in each location.

Integrity

Site 18ST670 is currently agricultural land and exhibits a well defined and active plowzone. A remnant second plowzone was noted along the western edge of the site.

The primary aspects of the prehistoric component are confined to the plowzone. Those aspects include artifacts such as fire-cracked rock and lithic cores, which would be indicative of an occupational surface or horizon. The general lack of these artifacts in sub-plowzone contexts indicates that the majority of the site has been disturbed by historic plowing. The presence of a concentration of prehistoric ceramics below the plowzone suggests that limited integrity remains, but is restricted to features that extended a significant depth below the former occupation horizon. A range of Archaic to Woodland period projectile points were recovered from the plowzone during the Phase I survey and support the general lack of stratigraphic integrity in the site.

Artifacts associated with both phases of historic occupation were confined to the plowzone. Isolated artifacts were found in sub-plowzone contexts, but were determined to have been introduced through natural disturbances and were not indicative of an intact stratigraphic horizon or cultural features. Artifacts associated with the first historic occupation occurred in a tight concentration and in general were not found beyond the limits of that locus. The relatively high density of a variety of domestic and architectural artifacts suggests an occupation of moderate duration. The presence of daub or plaster suggests the presence of an earthfast structure and the potential for the presence of cellar or pit features typically associated with that architectural type.

Artifacts associated with the later occupation were found in moderate concentration in that locus, but also as diffuse scatter across the western and northern portions of the site area. The broad scatter of artifacts suggests moderate disturbance through modern agricultural practices. The presence of a small brick scatter indicates the location of a structure. The likelihood of the presence of additional structures or outbuildings was contra indicated by the general distribution of artifacts outside the locus.

Research Potential

The overall lack of stratigraphic integrity and the limited prehistoric artifact assemblage significantly limits the research potential of that component of the site. The potential for intact prehistoric cultural features has been demonstrated by the presence of a discrete concentration of prehistoric ceramics in the sub-plowzone horizon. However, the likelihood of a significant number of additional features is minimal, given the disturbance of the primary occupation horizon through historic plowing. The artifact densities were low with an average of only 14.6 artifacts/m^2, and the variety of artifact types was limited. The prehistoric sub-assemblage is reflective of low intensity prehistoric resource procurement. The prehistoric component of Site 18ST670 can provide only limited information beyond those generated during this study; it does not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The late seventeenth and eighteenth century historic component (Locus 2) possesses many characteristics reflective of a National Register eligible property. Although the artifacts are confined to the plowzone, the artifacts occur in a tight cluster and suggest the presence of a cellar or pit feature that have been partially disturbed by historic plowing. Architectural features by nature extend a significant depth below the occupation horizon. The quantity of artifacts recovered from the earlier component is sufficient to indicate an occupation of moderate duration.

The presence of a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century domestic structure and the potential for intact architectural features can answer research questions related to historic landscape configurations and architectural methods. The general location of the site is of specific interest in the formulation of research questions related to general settlement patterns in St. Mary's County during the Contact and Settlement Period (1634-1720).

The range of artifacts recovered is relatively diverse and includes a variety of ceramic types characteristic of the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Several of these artifact types directly correlate with the types found on the earlier nearby site (18ST677). The apparent relationship of these two sites could answer research questions related to settlement patterns during the Contact and Settlement Period of St. Mary's County. In addition, the potential association of Site 18ST670 with 18ST677 can provide a sequential link in the historic occupation of the land that later became incorporated in the Tudor Hall holdings.

The mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century historic component does not appear to contribute to the significance of the site. The general lack of substantive sub-plowzone integrity, suggested by the wide spread of artifacts across the site, and the limited nature of the artifact assemblage are important considerations. The site is relatively recent in nature and is not unique in a temporal or regional aspect. No data exist to suggest a direct historical connection between the occupation of Locus 1 and Locus 2. Additionally, there are no data available at this time on the ethnic affiliation of the occupants of this later locus. Therefore, further study of the Locus 1 component is unlikely to generate important data on changes in landuse patterns or agricultural practices in St. Mary's County.

In conclusion, the prehistoric component does not possess the level of integrity necessary to address pertinent research questions. The early historic component of Site 18ST670 (Locus 1) does possess the qualities of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criteria A and D. Finally, the late nineteenth and twentieth component lacks the qualities of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Locus 2 of Site 18ST670 appears to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. If this portion of the site cannot be avoided during the construction of the Villages at Tudor Hall

development, mitigative data recovery should be undertaken in accordance with an approved treatment plan and a Memorandum of Agreement.

CHAPTER VII

RESULTS OF PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: SITE 18ST673

Site 18ST673 is located on an upland terrace along the southern side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek (Figure 18). The site contains both prehistoric and historic components. The site measures approximately 137 m (450 ft) east-west by 165 m (540 ft) north-south and contains two loci of historic activity. Locus 1 is situated in the northeastern corner of the site, on the western side of a broad, shallow swale. Locus 2 is located along the southern edge of the site on a broad, relatively level area. The site boundaries were delineated through 10 m interval shovel testing.

Results of the Phase I Survey

A total of four prehistoric and 64 historic artifacts were found during the Phase I investigation. One original shovel test contained prehistoric artifacts and 15 contained historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts were distributed evenly across the site area, while the historic artifacts tended to cluster in two disparate areas designated as Locus 1 and Locus 2. Both loci contained materials suggestive of historic activities related to the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. The prehistoric artifacts were temporally non-diagnostic and suggested only a generalized prehistoric presence in the vicinity.

Research Design and Methodology

The prehistoric component of Site 18ST673 was not recommended for Phase II evaluation based upon the limited artifact assemblage, the lack of stratigraphic integrity, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of artifacts suggestive of an identifiable occupation. Evaluation of the prehistoric component was not specifically targeted during the Phase II investigation. A Phase II evaluation of the historic component of Site 18ST673 was conducted at the request of the Maryland Historical Trust following the conclusion that identifiable concentrations of materials might be indicative of temporally and culturally specific activity areas. Although very few artifacts were recovered below the plowzone during the Phase I, it was hoped that the observed concentrations of artifacts within the plowzone might presage sub-plowzone integrity.

The Phase II investigation was designed to delineate the boundaries of the two apparent historic loci of activity and to provide additional stratigraphic and artifactual information to assist in the temporal and functional characterization of the site. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals along the previous grid orientation to supplement the information obtained during the Phase I survey (Figure 19).

Twelve 1 x 1 m test units were excavated during the Phase II survey. Four test units were placed in Locus 1, six in Locus 2, and two on a slight rise to the west of Locus 1.

Stratigraphy and Context

Soils recorded in the survey area were consistent with soils of the Sassafras series mapped for the area. A representative soil profile was taken from Test Unit 9 (N1155/E980) in Locus 2. The profile consisted of a 9-30 cmbd (3.54-11.81 in) brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam plowzone underlain by a 30-41 cmbd (11.81-16.14 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay. The subsoil of test units excavated in Locus 1 tended to be a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; the plowzone was consistent across the site (Figure 20).

Prehistoric Component

A total of 16 lithic artifacts was found during the Phase II investigation. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and three from the sub-plowzone. No prehistoric cultural features were identified.

Prehistoric Sub-Assemblage

The prehistoric artifact sub-assemblage consisted of 15 fragments of debitage and one projectile point. The projectile point was recovered from the plowzone of Test Unit 11, on the slight rise to the west of Locus 1. The projectile point was quartzite and was classified as a Morrow Mountain, a Middle Archaic period point common throughout the Mid-Atlantic.

Quartz and quartzite were the only lithic raw materials found. Quartzite was slightly more common and accounted for 62.50 per cent of the inventory. All stages of lithic reduction were represented in the assemblage. A total of one primary reduction flake, five secondary flakes, seven non-cortex flakes, and two shatter were found. Included in the secondary flakes were one core rejuvenation flake and one biface thinning flake. The non-cortex flakes included one pressure flake and two utilized flakes.

Analysis of the Prehistoric Component

The limited quantity of prehistoric artifacts found at Site 18ST673 is suggestive of short-term, ephemeral activity; the debitage is probably the result of fortuitous creation of immediate use tools. The artifacts were evenly divided between both of the historic loci and did not suggest a concentration of activity in either location. The three artifacts found in a sub-plowzone context were recovered from a test unit found to have moderate sub-plowzone disturbance related to a large tree burn.

Historic Component

A total of 141 historic artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and lacked stratigraphic integrity. No historic cultural features were identified.

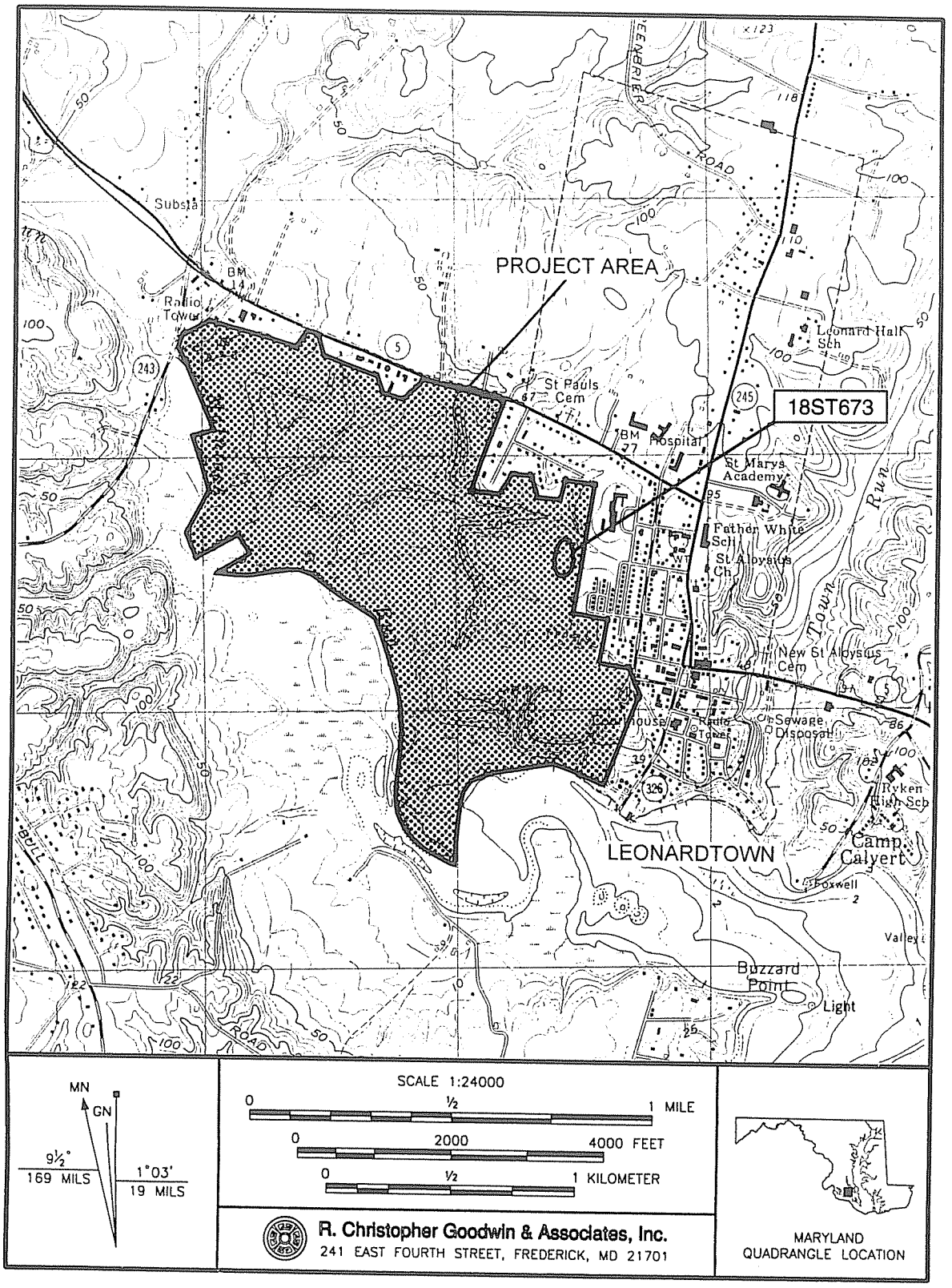


Figure 18. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of Site 18ST673

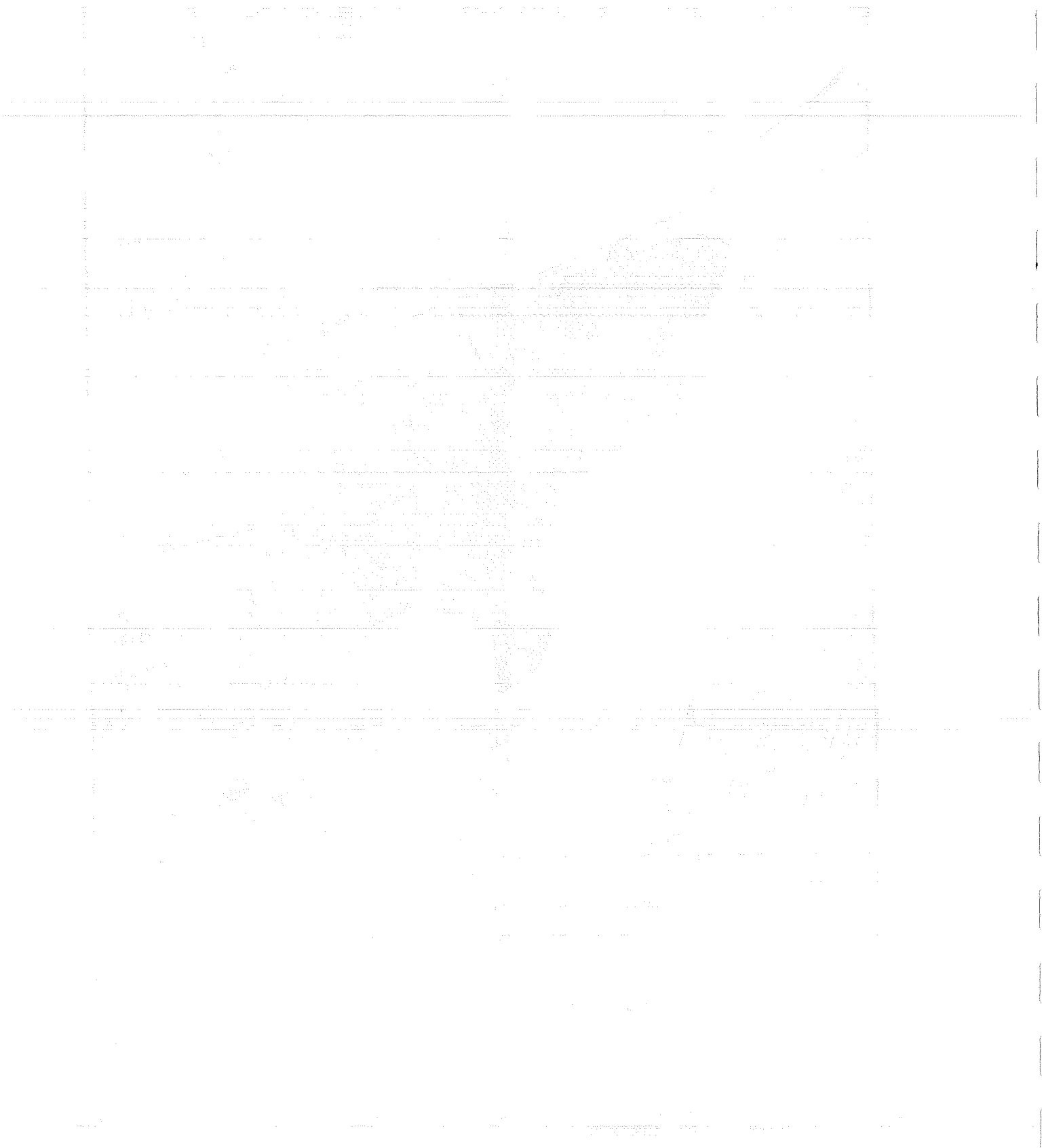




Figure 19. Site 18ST673. Map showing the location of Phase I shovel tests and Phase II test units

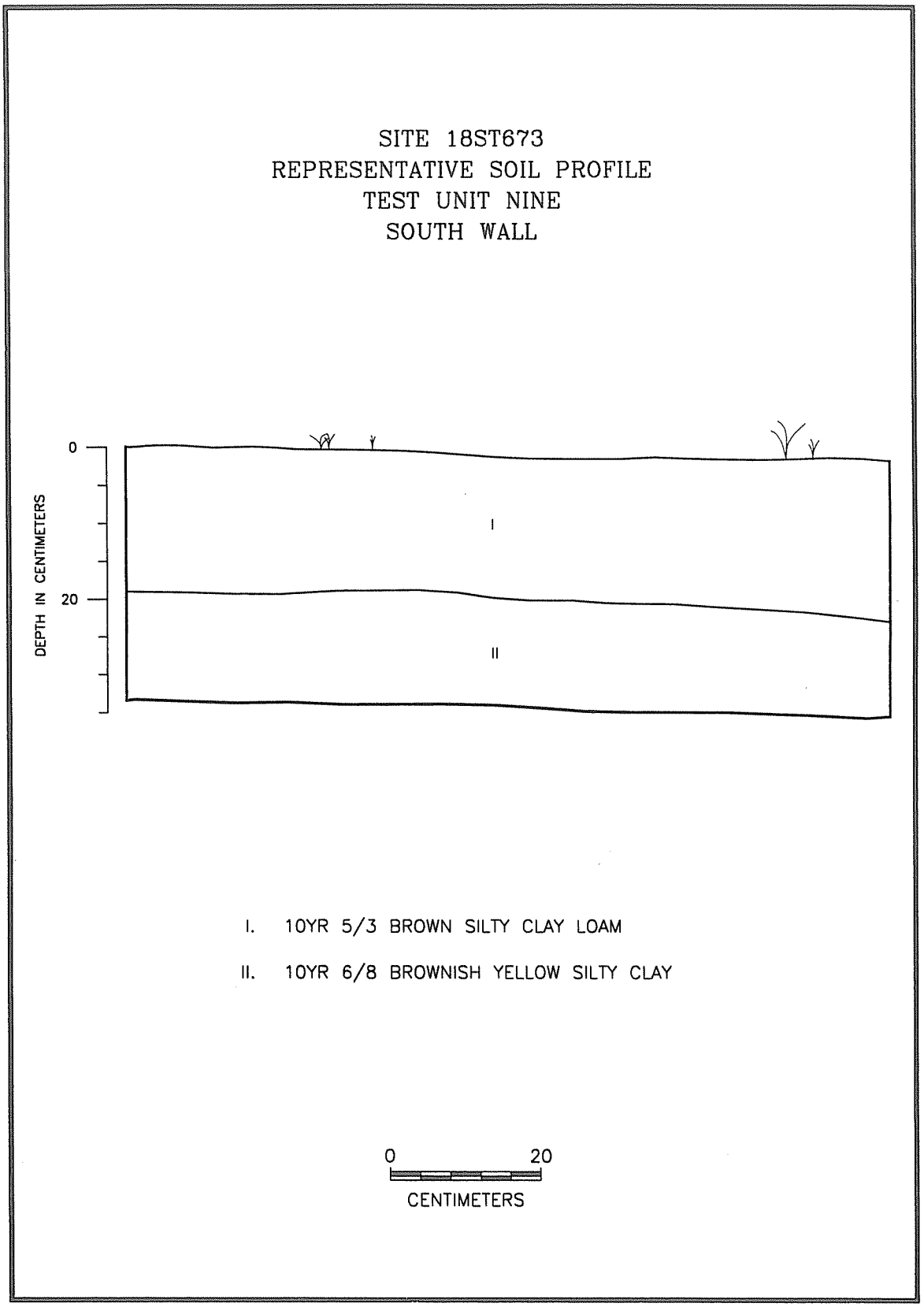


Figure 20. Site 18ST673. Test Unit 9, N1155/E950, South wall profile

Historic Assemblage

The historic assemblage included both domestic and architectural materials. The architectural materials included window glass (n=14), cut/wrought nails (n=11) and rosehead nails (n=1). These items accounted for 18.44 per cent of the historic inventory.

The domestic materials included a small range of activity, arms, kitchen, personal and miscellaneous items. Activity related artifacts included lamp glass (n=7), cast iron fragments (n=1), metal spikes (n=2), and a nut (n=1). One English gunflint flake or spall was classified as an activity item. Personal items consisted of two ball clay tobacco pipe fragments. The miscellaneous items included one piece of coal and four unidentified metal fragments.

Kitchen related artifacts included 32 fragments of glass and 64 ceramics. A total of 53 ceramics were temporally diagnostic (Figure 21). These ceramics included creamware (n=14, 1762-1820), green and blue shell edged pearlware (n=5, 1780-1830), blue transfer printed pearlware (n=1, 1792-1830), transitional pearlware (n=2, 1810-1840), undecorated pearlware (n=22, 1779-1830), domestic gray stoneware with blue decoration (n=2, 1790-1900), plain domestic gray stoneware (n=1, 1750-1900), yellowware (n=2, 1830-1930's), Staffordshire slipware (n=1, 1675-1775), Early White salt-glazed stoneware (n=1, 1720-1805), and gray ironstone (n=2, 1813-1900) (Table 5).

Analysis of the Historic Component

The historic utilization of the site area appears to extend from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century, based upon the diagnostic ceramics recovered from the general site area. The artifacts recovered from the site represented a uniform assemblage of primarily domestic artifacts. The ceramic sub-assemblage was composed primarily of common table wares suggestive of a moderate socio-economic status. The relative lack of a significant concentration of architectural items and the general low density and broad scatter of the domestic materials is more suggestive of the casual discard of items into an active agricultural field rather than the immediate presence of a structure. If a structure was present, it appears to have left a minimal signature. Thus, the potential for extensive sub-surface expressions of a structure appears to be remote.

References are made in the historical records to several structures located on or adjacent to the current Tudor Hall property in the late eighteenth century. These buildings included Tudor Hall, the county court house, a store, a tavern, and three tenant dwellings. The later four buildings were owned by Abraham Barnes, who purchased over one thousand acres on Breton Bay, including the current Tudor Hall property, in 1741. The locations of the structures do not appear on any maps of the period and there is no evidence that these structures were located within the current Tudor Hall property.

Two loci of historic activity were investigated during the Phase II survey. Diagnostic ceramic materials recovered from Locus 1 indicated historic utilization of the area between 1778 and 1840. A date range between 1757 and 1843 was suggested by diagnostic ceramic artifacts found in Locus 2. The non-locus units, situated to the west of Locus 1, provided a date range of 1774-1833. The similarity between the three ranges indicates contemporaneous utilization of all portions of the site; this "utilization" may have been limited to field dumping of domestic debris from off of the site. The dearth of artifacts evident of a historic structure in either loci location is supportive of a casual discard of artifacts, rather than the presence of two adjacent structures.

National Register Eligibility

The prehistoric component of Site 18ST673 does not appear to possess the quality of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The limited quantity and generalized distribution of the lithic assemblage severely limits formulation of research questions related to settlement patterns, resource procurement, lithic reduction strategies, and intra-site spatial relationships. In addition, the prehistoric component lacks stratigraphic integrity. The limited quantity of artifacts suggest sporadic, very short-term occupation in the site area that by nature limits the potential for the presence of cultural occupation features.

The historic component of Site 18ST673 also does not appear to possess the quality of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The component lacks the basic stratigraphic integrity fundamental to the formulation of research questions. The generalized spread of temporally and functionally identical artifacts within the site area suggests a broad dispersal pattern typically associated with casual discard of artifacts into an active agricultural setting, possibly from a structure located beyond the limits of the current survey. No further work is recommended at Site 18ST673.

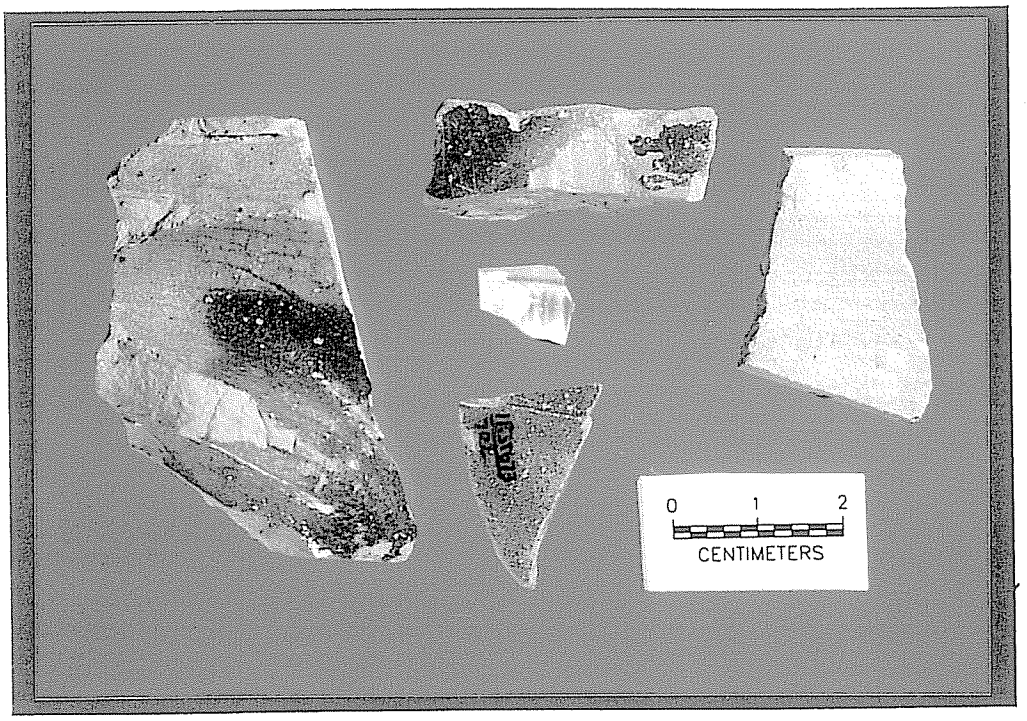
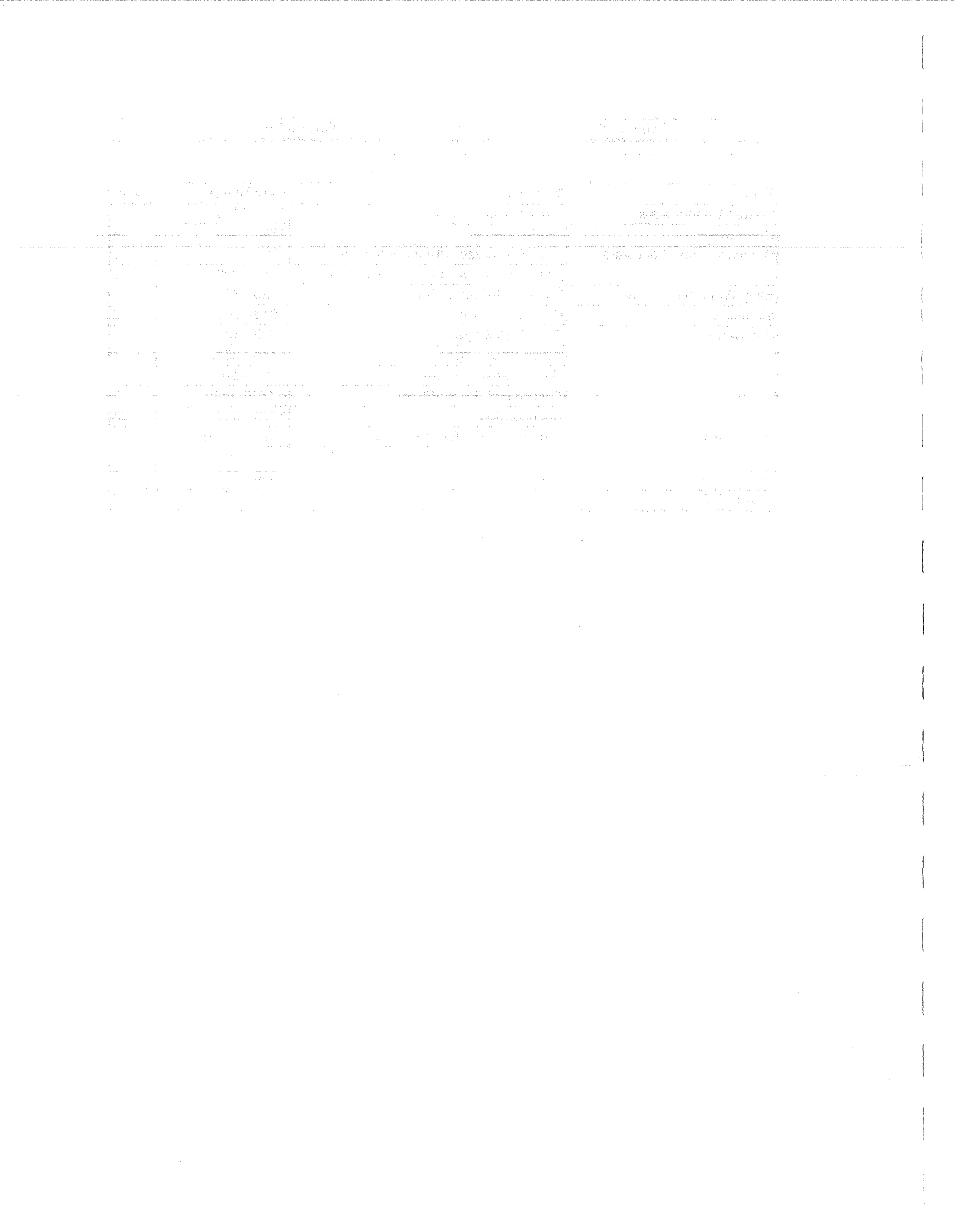


Figure 21. Historic Ceramics (FS#702) from Site 18ST673

Table 5. Site 18ST673: Summary of Diagnostic Historic Ceramics

Type	Subtype	Date Range	Total
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware	1675-1775	1
Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1762-1820	14
Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1790-1900	2
	Gray Salt-Glaze, Undecorated	1750-1900	2
Early White Stoneware	White Salt-Glaze, Plain	1720-1805	1
Ironstone	Gray Undecorated	1813-1900+	2
Pearlware	Blue Shell-Edged	1780-1830	2
	Green Shell-Edged	1780-1830	3
	Other Transfer-Printed	1792-1840	1
	Transitional (Pearl/White)	c.1810-1840	2
	Undecorated	1779-1830	25
Whiteware	Cream-Colored Earthenware	1820-PRESENT	1
	Undecorated	1820-PRESENT	2
Yellow Ware	Plain	1830-1930's	2
Grand Total			60



CHAPTER VIII

RESULTS OF PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: SITE 18ST676

Site 18ST676 is located on a relatively broad upland terrace along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek (Figure 22). The western boundary of the site is formed by a second unnamed tributary and associated seasonal wetland. The site measures approximately 270 m (885.83 ft) north-south by 290 m (951.44 ft) east-west and contains both historic and prehistoric components. The site boundaries were delineated through 10 m interval shovel testing.

Results of the Phase I Survey

A total of 217 prehistoric artifacts and 10 historic artifacts were found during the Phase I investigation; 72 original shovel tests contained prehistoric artifacts and nine shovel tests contained historic artifacts. Four activity areas were identified based upon the distribution of prehistoric artifacts. More than one half of the prehistoric artifacts, 62.33 per cent (n=134), were recovered from an undisturbed sub-plowzone context.

One Piscataway projectile point and two sherds of possible Popes Creek ceramics were found. These diagnostic prehistoric artifacts provided a Middle Woodland period temporal association for that component; the historic component was assessed as an incidental scatter related to late eighteenth through nineteenth century historic activity in the general area. The presence of three intact prehistoric hearth features, combined with the high percentage of prehistoric materials recovered from below the plowzone, indicated a high potential for the presence of additional intact sub-plowzone features or cultural surfaces.

Four associated loci of activity were suggested by the distribution of cultural materials within the site area (Figure 23). Locus 1 was defined as a tight concentration of lithic materials in the northeastern portion of the site area. One possible hearth feature was included within the limits of the locus. An amorphous cluster of lithic materials identified in the northern central portion of the site area was designated Locus 2; this locus also included a potential lithic hearth feature. Both loci occurred in close proximity to the steeply declining slope along the northern and northwestern limit of the upland terrace and exhibited comparatively high frequencies of lithic reduction materials.

Locus 3 was defined as a diffuse concentration of lithic materials in the southeastern portion of the upland terrace. One potential hearth feature was included along the northwestern edge of the loci. A small cluster of lithic materials along the eastern central limit of the site area was designated Locus 4. Artifact frequencies declined abruptly beyond the limits of the loci and indicated the southern and eastern boundaries of the site area.

Research Design and Methodology

The presence of intact cultural features indicated the site potentially could contribute substantive information on prehistoric activity in that region of St. Mary's County. A determination of the degree of resource integrity, keyed to the chronological and functional differentiation of the features, was viewed as crucial to the understanding of the site and the preparation of management recommendations. A characterization of site use through

examination of the four loci was considered important in the development of a contextual framework for the site and in guiding supplemental investigations.

The Phase II investigation of the site was designed to investigate the four apparent loci of activity, as well as to provide additional information on portions of the site regarded as exterior to those loci. Each locus, numbered 1 through 4, was defined by a relatively discrete cluster of shovel tests containing prehistoric artifacts. Loci 1, 2, and 3 also included one previously identified hearth feature.

A total of 123 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase II investigation to provide complete delineation of the site at 10 m intervals and to assist in the characterization of the previously identified loci of activity (Figure 23). A total of 10 1 x 1 m test units and 2 1 x 1.5 m tests units were excavated within the previously delineated site boundaries. One test unit was placed beyond the Phase I site boundaries to investigate a possible lithic reduction area identified during Phase II shovel testing.

Stratigraphy and Context

A typical stratigraphic profile for the site area was taken from Test Unit 4 (N956/E959.5), excavated in Locus 2. The profile consisted of a 9-17 cmbd (3.54-6.69 in) very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty sand humus layer; a 17-42 cmbd (6.69-16.54 in) olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty sand plowzone; a 42-88 cmbd (16.54-34.65 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; an 88-121 cmbd (34.65-47.64 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly silty sand; and, a 121-131 cmbd (47.64-51.57 in) yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sand (Figure 24).

This soil profile was consistent with the soil profiles documented during the Phase I survey and corresponded with the description given for soils of the Evesboro series. Soils of the Evesboro and Klej series were mapped for that area. It was noted in several shovel tests that the sediments tended to coarsen toward the base of the stratigraphic column. This trend was noted specifically in Test Units 2, 3, and 13, which were excavated in the northeastern portion of the site.

Prehistoric Component

A total of 962 lithic artifacts, 79 organic artifacts, and 1 ceramic artifact were found in the Phase II shovel tests and test units (Table 6). The majority of the artifacts (802 lithic artifacts, 1 ceramic artifact, and 20 organic artifacts) were recovered from the test units. The humus layer and plowzone yielded a total of 165 lithic, 1 ceramic, and 54 organic artifacts. A total of 75 lithic artifacts were recovered from prehistoric cultural features.

Prehistoric Assemblage

The prehistoric assemblage included flaked stone, fire-cracked rock, groundstone, ceramic, and organic artifacts. The single ceramic was a quartz tempered ceramic of indeterminate type and indeterminate decoration. The organic artifacts consisted of 77 fragments of oyster shell and 2 bone; 68.35 per cent were recovered from the plowzone and none were found in association with a feature.

A total of 736 fragments of lithic debitage were found in the shovel tests and test units; approximately 20 per cent were recovered from a plow disturbed context (Table 7 and Figure

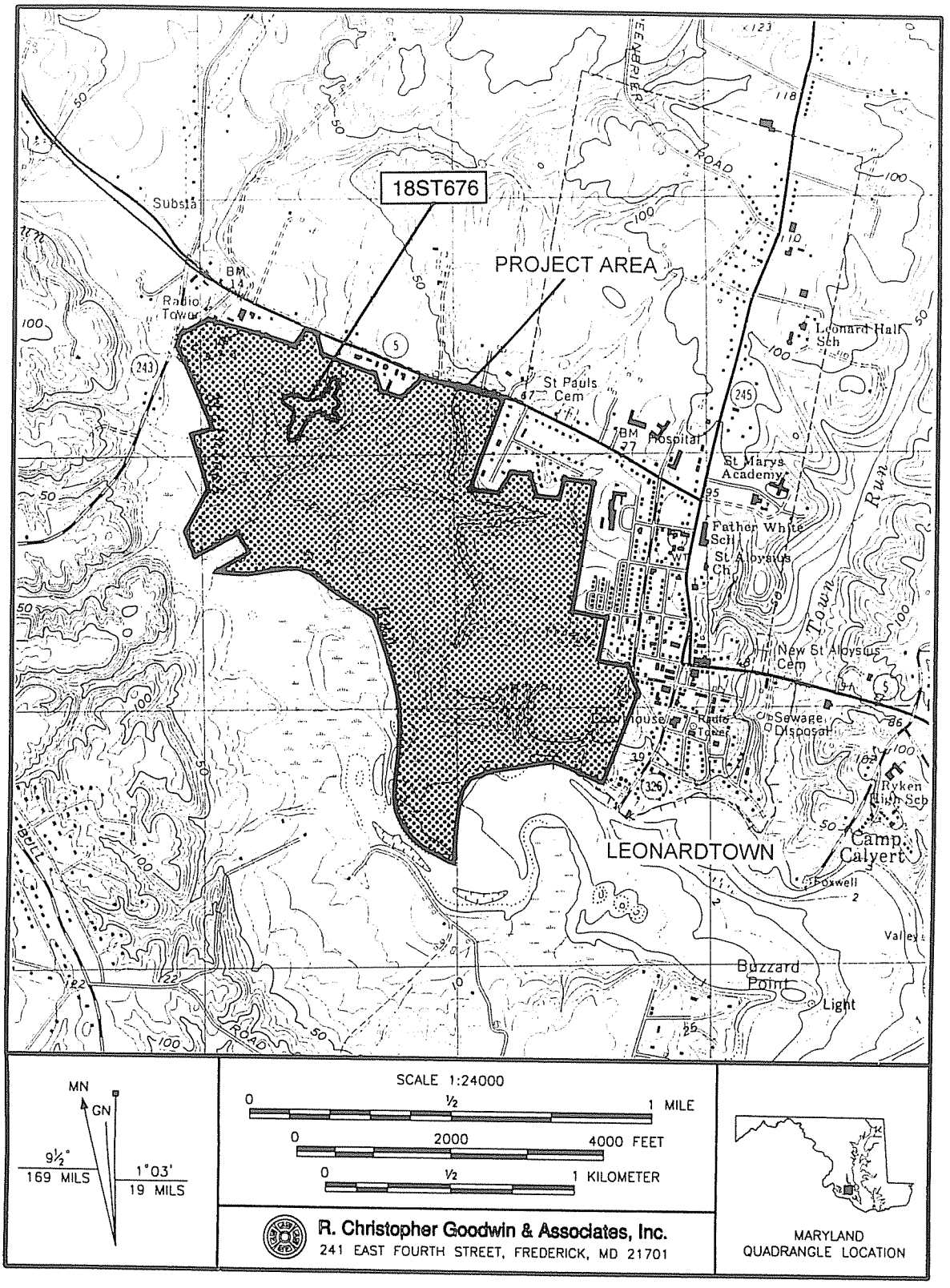
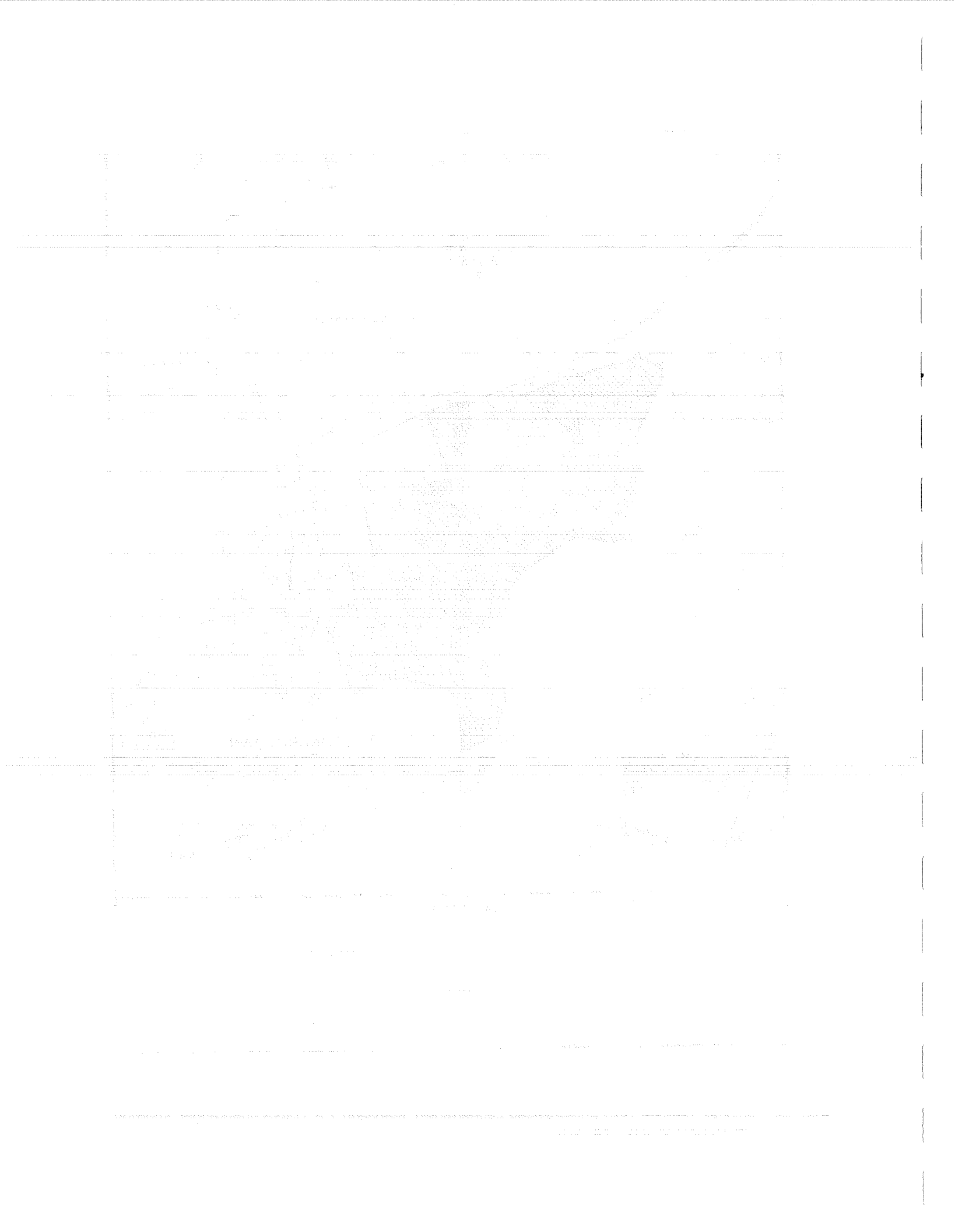


Figure 22. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of Site 18ST676



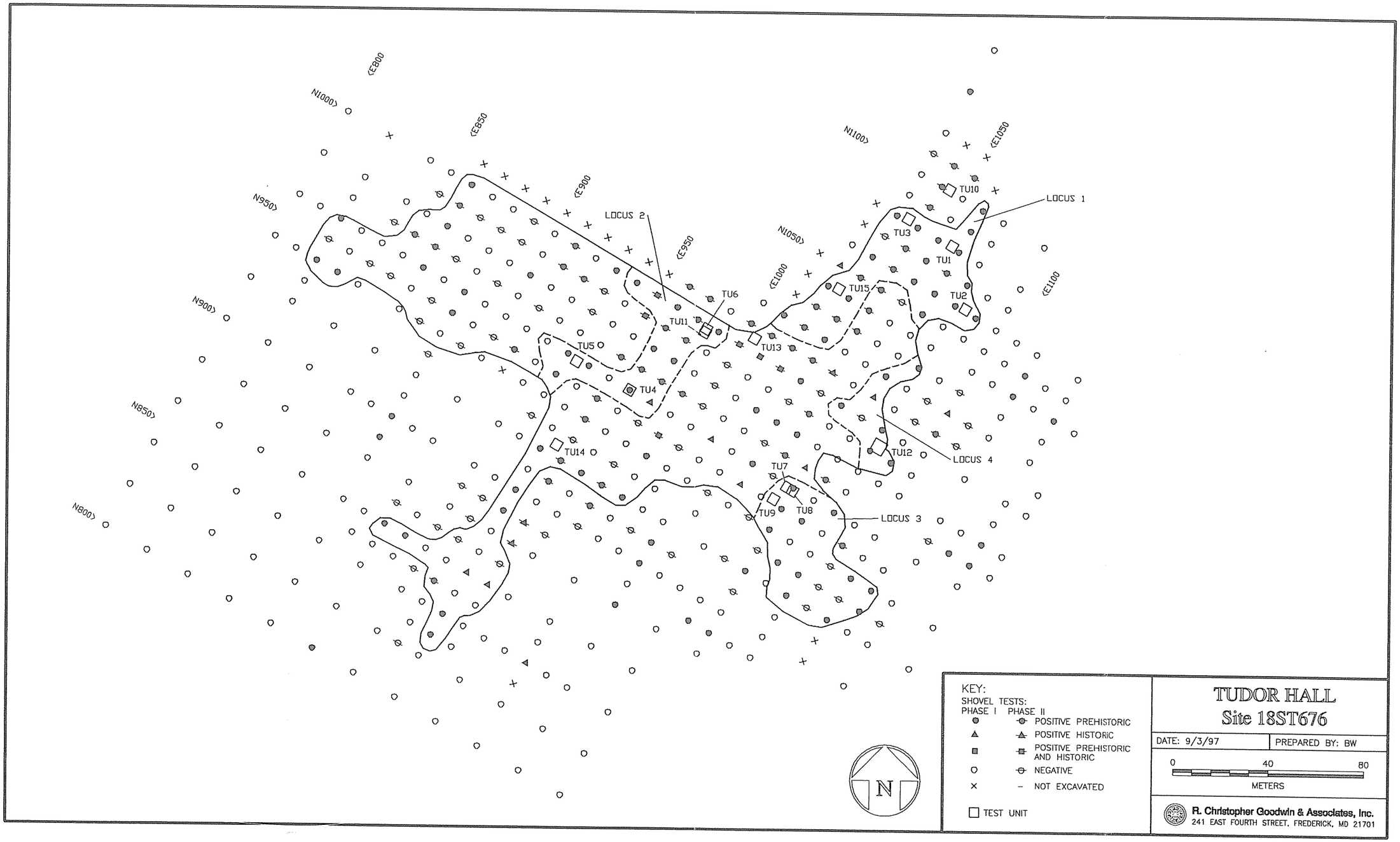


Figure 23. Site 18ST676. Map showing the location of Phase I and Phase II shovel tests and Phase II test units

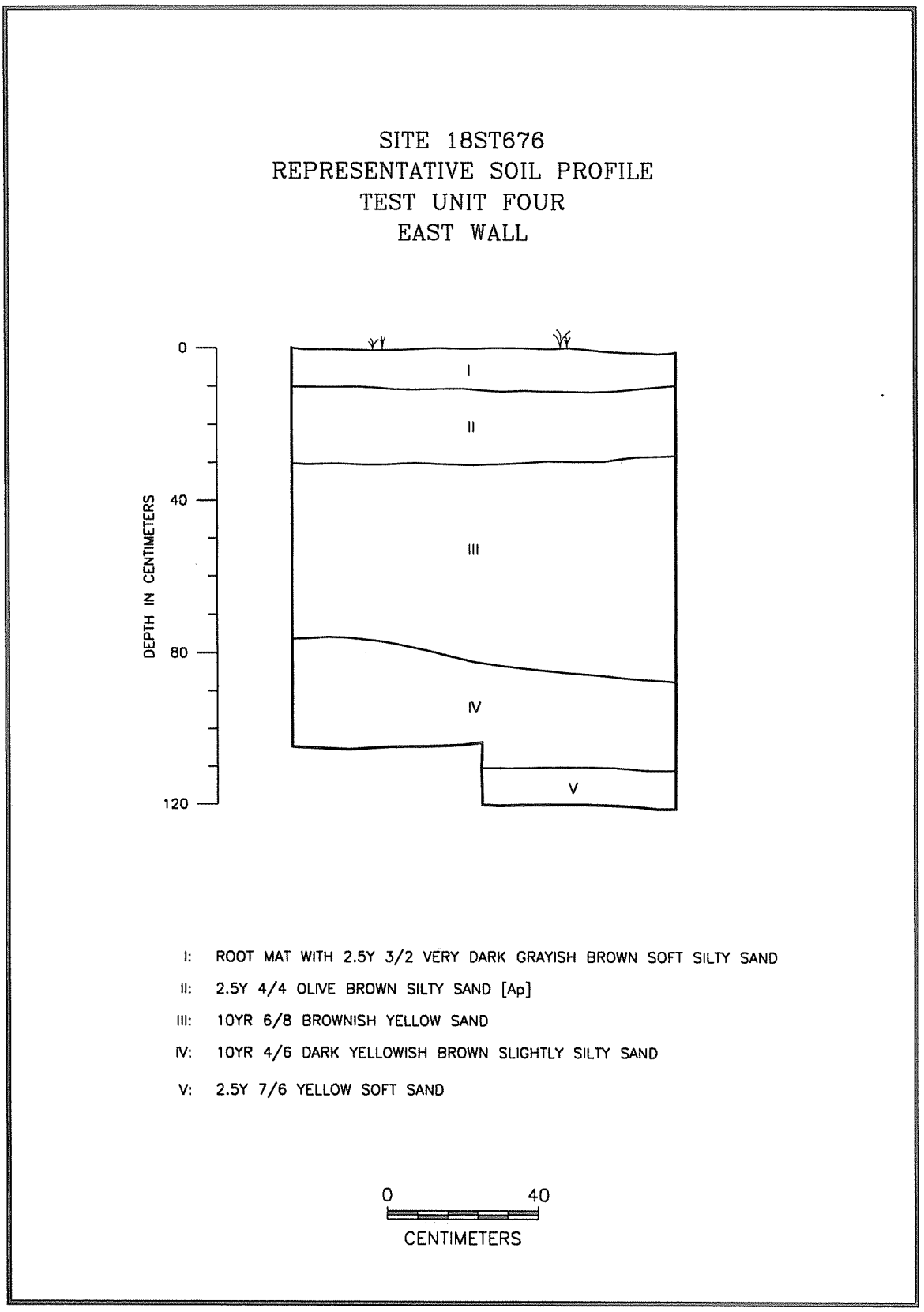


Figure 24. Site 18ST676. Test Unit 4, N956.5/E959.5, East wall profile

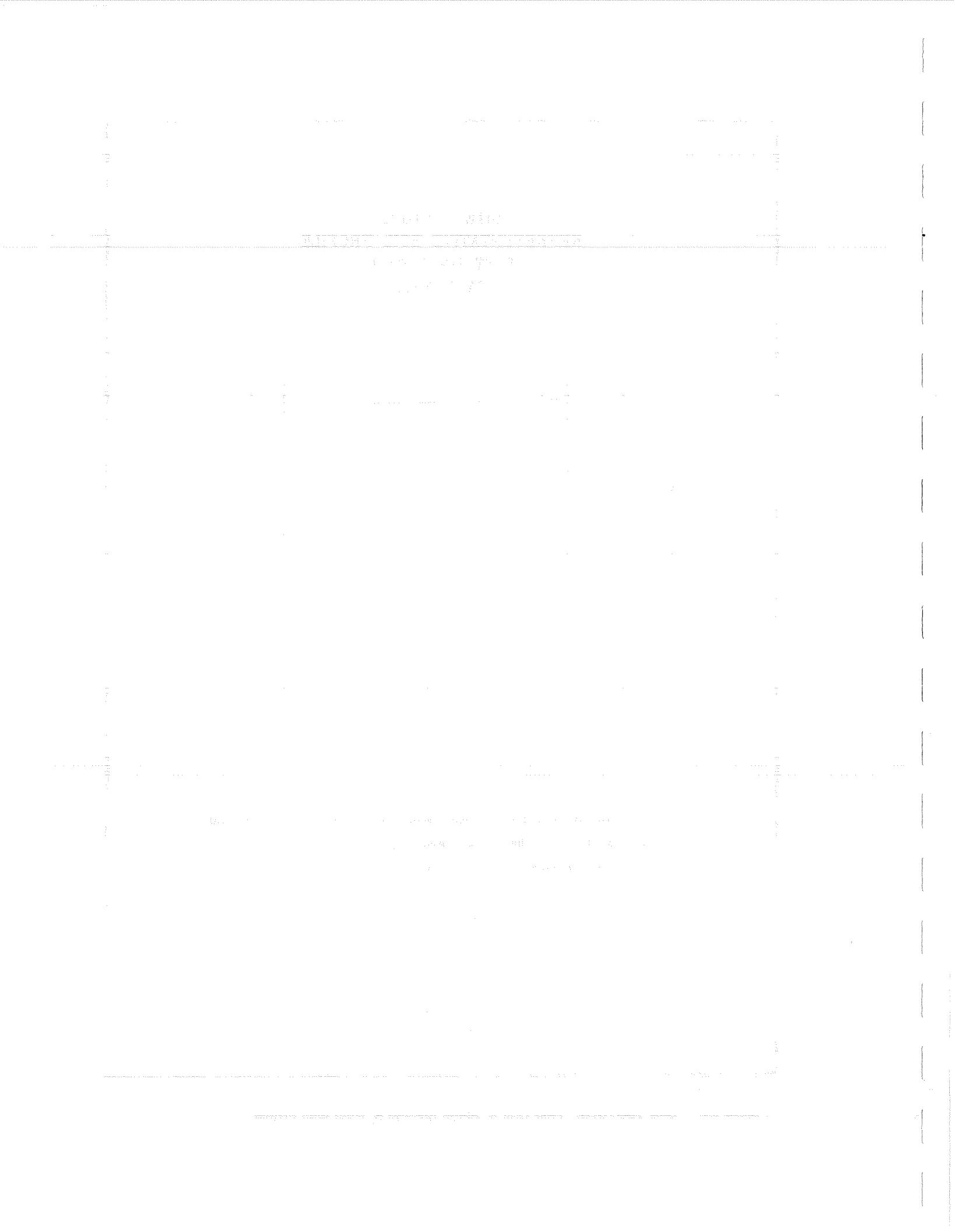


Table 6. Site 18ST676: Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts

Category	Group	Type	Subtype	Total
ceramics	Indeterminate Type	Quartz Temper	Indeterminate Decoration	1
	Indeterminate Type Total			1
ceramics Total				1
Lithics	Biface	Finished biface	Piece esquillee	1
			Preform	2
		Indeterminate	Blank	1
			Indeterminate	1
		Unfinished biface	Blank	1
	Biface Total			6
	Core	25% cortex	Multidirectional	2
			Unidirectional	1
		50% cortex	Disc core	1
			Flake core	1
			Multidirectional	1
			Unidirectional	5
		75% cortex	Disc core	1
			Tested cobble	1
			Unidirectional	8
		95% cortex	Disc core	1
			Tested cobble	2
			Unidirectional	3
	Core Total			27
	Debitage	N/A	Shatter	168
		Non-cortex	Biface margin flake	1
			Biface thinning flake--early stage	11
			Biface thinning flake-late stage	9
			Blade	1
			Pressure flake	100
			Undiagnostic flake	215
		Primary	Biface thinning flake-late stage	1
			Core rejuvenation flake	1
			Pressure flake	8
			Undiagnostic flake	62
		Secondary	Biface margin flake	1
			Core rejuvenation flake	4
			Pressure flake	23
			Undiagnostic flake	131
	Debitage Total			736
	Fire-cracked rock	(blank)	(blank)	172
	Fire-cracked rock Total			172
	Groundstone	Finished	Hammerstone	3
		N/A	Anvil/nutting stone	3
			Hammerstone	10
	Groundstone Total			16
	Other	N/A	N/A	1
			Other	3
	Other Total			4
	Uniface	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake	1
		on secondary flake	Denticulate	1
			Sidescraper	1
	Uniface Total			3
Lithics Total				964
Organics	Organics	Burnt	Unworked	60
		Unburnt	Unworked	19
	Organics Total			79
Organics Total				79
Grand Total				1044

Table 7. Site 18ST676: Vertical Distribution of Lithic Artifacts by Test Unit and Level

	Locus 1				Locus 2				Locus 3			Locus 4	Non-Locus		
Level	**01**	**02**	**03**	**15**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**11**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**12**	**10**	**13**	**14**
1	11		2	9			37	12	7	10		3		5	
2	6	5	5	5	3		44	21	14	6		5	14	7	
3	3	5	3	8	6		24	22	10	4	1	5	26	6	3
4	5	4		11	3	1	13	6	29	6	3	9	18	16	
5		4	4	8	27	2	4	5	15	2	2	6	12	18	3
6		1		6	5	1			2	1			4	14	
7			2	6	2			1	2	1		1	5	3	
8				2	1									2	
Grand Total	25	19	16	55	47	4	122	67	79	30	6	29	79	71	6

-·-·-·-·-·-·- line indicates base of Ap horizon

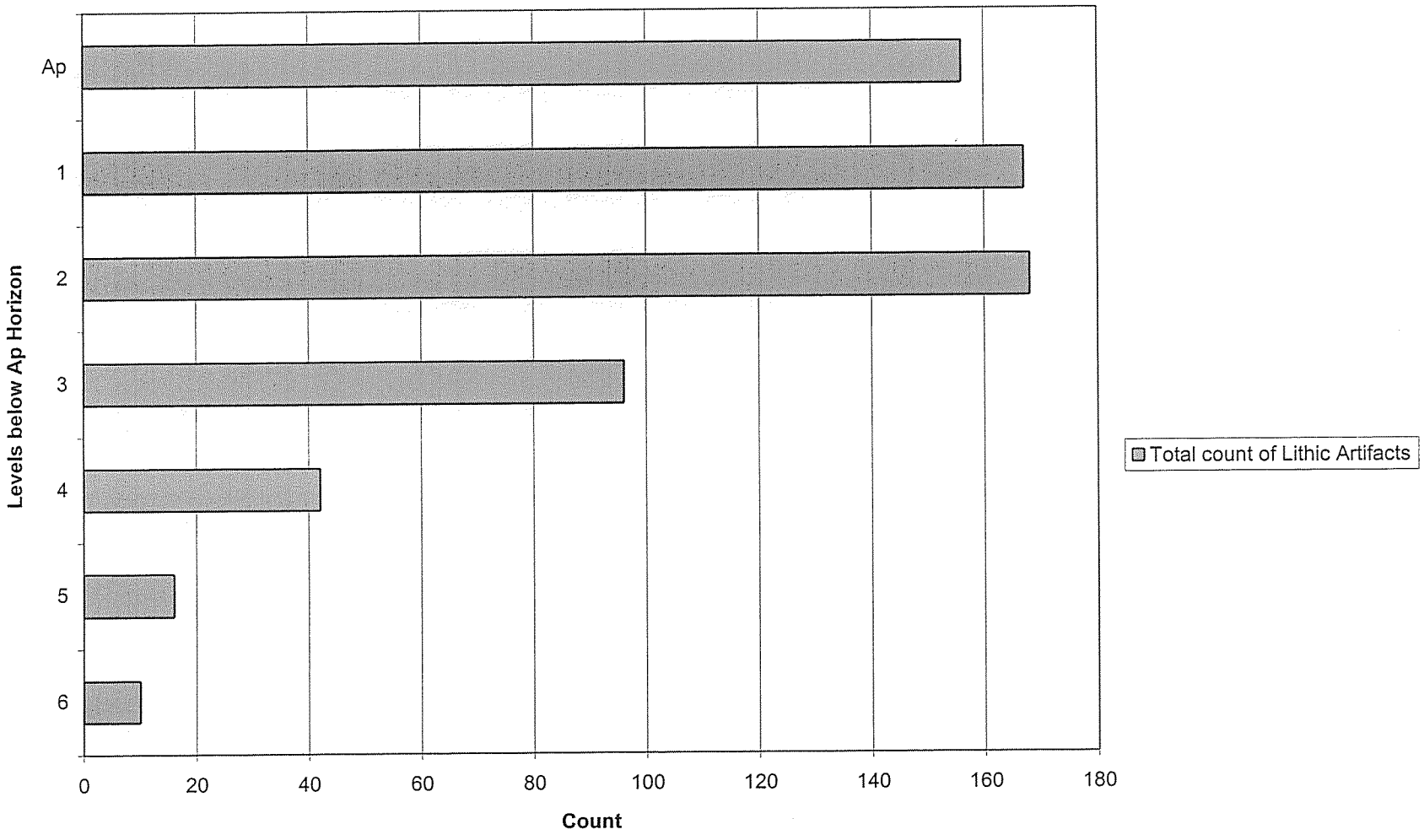


Figure 25. Site 18ST676. Vertical Distribution of Lithic Artifacts Recovered Below the Ap Horizon

25). Non-cortex or tertiary reduction flakes comprised the majority of the assemblage, totaling 337 flakes and including 1 biface margin flake, 20 biface thinning flakes, 1 blade flake, and 100 pressure flakes. The biface thinning flakes consisted of 11 early stage thinning flakes and 9 late stage thinning flakes. The pressure flakes accounted for almost a third of the total number of non-cortex flakes (Table 8).

Shatter not associated with a specific lithic reduction stage was the next highest category of lithic debitage; 168 fragments of shatter were found. Flakes characteristic of secondary lithic reduction comprised over 20 per cent of the debitage inventory and totalled 159 flakes. Included were 1 biface margin flake, 4 core rejuvenation flakes, and 23 pressure flakes. Primary reduction flakes were poorly represented in the assemblage. A total of 72 primary flakes, including 1 biface thinning flake, 1 core rejuvenation flake, and 8 pressure flakes, was found.

A variety of lithic raw material types (n=14) were recorded for debitage. Quartz and quartzite were overwhelmingly the most abundant material types found. Combined, these two lithic classes accounted for 93.05 per cent of the debitage. A total of 348 quartz debitage and 318 quartzite debitage were found. Chert and Rhyolite 3 were the next most common, numbering 14 and 13 artifacts respectively of debitage and comprising 1.91 per cent of the debitage. The remaining 10 lithic raw material types comprised an individual total of less than one per cent of the debitage. These types included chalcedony (n=4), chert 1 (n=1), jasper (n=5), mica schist (n=2), rhyolite (n=3), rhyolite 6 (n=2), sandstone (n=1), sandy chert (n=1), and other unidentified materials (n=2) (Table 9).

A total of six non-diagnostic bifaces was found. All were recovered from sub-plowzone contexts. The bifaces included two blanks, one indeterminate biface, two preforms, and one *piece esquillee*. The last item refers to a biface or core fragment that exhibits characteristics associated with bipolar reduction, specifically crushing on both the distal and proximal ends of the artifact. Quartz (n=4) and quartzite (n=2) were the only raw material types represented among the bifaces.

A total of 23 flake tools was included in the sub-assemblage. Fourteen of the tools evidenced utilization, 7 were retouched and utilized, and 1 was retouched. One unifacial sidescraper showed no signs of further modification. Three of the unifacial tools (one denticulate) and one sidescraper were formed from secondary flakes. Flake types represented in the rest of the collection included 8 primary cortex flakes, 4 secondary cortex flakes, and 9 non-cortex flakes. Material types represented in the collection included quartzite (n=12), quartz (n=8), jasper (n=1), Chert 12 (n=1), and Rhyolite 3 (n=1).

Cores comprised a significantly high percentage of the lithic assemblage; a total of 27 cores were found. These included 3 disc cores, 17 unidirectional cores, 3 multidirectional cores, 3 tested cobbles, and 1 flake core. Quartzite was the most common raw material used, totaling 23 cores. Six of the quartzite cores exhibited evidence of bipolar reduction. Quartz (n=3) and chert (n=1) were the only other material types present. A total of 18 cores were found in association with cultural features, including 12 cores recovered from Feature AA1-4.

Use-modified artifacts consisted of 13 hammerstones and three anvil or nutting stones. Fourteen of these artifacts were composed of quartzite, the remaining two were sandstone. Nine were found in association with cultural features, including six recovered from Feature AA1-4.

Fire-cracked rock was the second most common category of lithic artifact found at Site 18ST676. A total of 172 fire-cracked rocks were recovered; 40 were recovered in association with cultural features. The lithic raw material types represented in the fire-cracked rock sub-assemblage included quartzite (n=137), quartz (n=20), chert (n=13), sandstone (n=2), ironstone

Table 8. Site 18ST676: Summary of Lithic Debitage by Reduction Stage

		Reduction Stage				
Class	**Data**	**Shatter**	**Non-cortex**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Grand Total**
Chalcedony 2	ct.	1	3			4
	wt.(g)	6.31	2.81			9.12
	average wt.	6.31	0.94			2.28
Chert	ct.	14				14
	wt.(g)	44.67				44.67
	average wt.	3.19				3.19
Chert 01	ct.			1		1
	wt.(g)			15.52		15.52
	average wt.			15.52		15.52
Chert 12	ct.		1			1
	wt.(g)		2.98			2.98
	average wt.		2.98			2.98
Jasper	ct.	2		4		6
	wt.(g)	0.46		6.49		6.95
	average wt.	0.23		1.62		1.16
Mica schist	ct.	2				2
	wt.(g)	0.96				0.96
	average wt.	0.48				0.48
Other	ct.		1		1	2
	wt.(g)		0.6		10.52	11.12
	average wt.		0.60		10.52	5.56
Quartz	ct.	99	137	26	92	354
	wt.(g)	98.58	185.03	91.48	242.93	618.02
	average wt.	1.00	1.35	3.52	2.64	1.75
Quartzite	ct.	49	177	41	64	331
	wt.(g)	106.82	325.2	1150.81	863.16	2445.99
	average wt.	2.18	1.84	28.07	13.49	7.39
Rhyolite	ct.	1	2			3
	wt.(g)	0.12	0.26			0.38
	average wt.	0.12	0.13			0.13
Rhyolite 03	ct.		12		2	14
	wt.(g)		6.33		12.37	18.7
	average wt.		0.53		6.19	1.34
Rhyolite 06	ct.		2			2
	wt.(g)		1.26			1.26
	average wt.		0.63			0.63
Sandstone	ct.		1			1
	wt.(g)		2.86			2.86
	average wt.		2.86			2.86
Sandy chert	ct.		1			1
	wt.(g)		0.24			0.24
	average wt.		0.24			0.24
Total ct.		168	337	72	159	736
Total wt.(g)		257.92	527.57	1264.3	1128.98	3178.77
Total average wt.		1.54	1.57	17.56	7.10	4.32

Table 9. Site 18ST676: Summary of Lithic Debitage by Flake Morphology

		Morphology								
Lithic Material	Data	Biface margin flake	Biface thinning flake--early stage	Biface thinning flake-late stage	Blade	Core rejuv. flake	Pressure flake	Shatter	Non-specific flake	Grand Total
Chalcedony 2	ct.							1	3	4
	wt.(g)							6.31	2.81	9.12
	average wt.							6.31	0.94	2.28
Chert	ct.							14		14
	wt.(g)							44.67		44.67
	average wt.							3.19		3.19
Chert 01	ct.								1	1
	wt.(g)								15.52	15.52
	average wt.								15.52	15.52
Chert 12	ct.								1	1
	wt.(g)								2.98	2.98
	average wt.								2.98	2.98
Jasper	ct.						2	2	2	6
	wt.(g)						0.49	0.46	6	6.95
	average wt.						0.25	0.23	3.00	1.16
Mica schist	ct.							2		2
	wt.(g)							0.96		0.96
	average wt.							0.48		0.48
Other	ct.								2	2
	wt.(g)								11.12	11.12
	average wt.								5.56	5.56
Quartz	ct.	1	1	3	1		55	99	194	354
	wt.(g)	2.89	0.7	9.68	4.54		15.97	98.58	485.66	618.02
	average wt.	2.89	0.70	3.23	4.54		0.29	1.00	2.50	1.75
Quartzite	ct.	1	10	7		5	63	49	196	331
	wt.(g)	3.55	69.16	24.17		295.41	17.75	106.82	1929.13	2446
	average wt.	3.55	6.92	3.45		59.08	0.28	2.18	9.84	7.39
Rhyolite	ct.							1	2	3
	wt.(g)							0.12	0.26	0.38
	average wt.							0.12	0.13	0.13
Rhyolite 03	ct.						10		4	14
	wt.(g)						1.76		16.94	18.7
	average wt.						0.18		4.24	1.34
Rhyolite 06	ct.								2	2
	wt.(g)								1.26	1.26
	average wt.								0.63	0.63
Sandstone	ct.								1	1
	wt.(g)								2.86	2.86
	average wt.								2.86	2.86
Sandy chert	ct.						1			1
	wt.(g)						0.24			0.24
	average wt.						0.24			0.24
Total ct.		2	11	10	1	5	131	168	408	736
Total wt.(g)		6.44	69.86	33.85	4.54	295.41	36.21	257.92	2474.54	3178.8
Total average wt.		3.22	6.35	3.39	4.54	59.08	0.28	1.54	6.07	4.32

(n=1), and an indeterminate material (n=1). Again, quartzite was the most common raw material type present.

Cultural Features

Three previously identified prehistoric cultural features and one newly identified cultural feature were investigated during the Phase II survey. A diffuse scatter of fire-cracked rock also was identified, but not assigned a specific feature designation. The features were distributed across the site area, with a slight tendency toward concentration along the northwestern margin of the site. The northwestern margin is defined by a significantly steep slope that currently declines to a seasonally wet area. It is likely that the wet area represents a remnant stream meander that at one point had enough velocity to carve the gradual curve which defines the terrace edge.

Feature AA1-1

Feature AA1-1 was identified during the Phase I shovel test survey and was investigated by Phase II Test Unit 4 (N956.5/E959.5)(Figures 26 and 27). The feature was situated in the central portion of the site area, approximately 50 m (164.04 ft) grid south of the steep slope along the northwestern margin. A tight, roughly circular concentration of 19 fire-cracked rock and 1 lithic core defined the feature.

The concentration was identified 5 cm (1.97 in) below the base of the plowzone, at a depth of 41 cmbd (16.14 in), and extended to a total depth of 55 cmbd (21.65 in). The concentration averaged 40 cm (15.75 in) in diameter and contained no discernible soil staining to differentiate the internal feature matrix from the surrounding subsoil. The internal and external matrix consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand.

The fire-cracked rock consisted of 2 quartz and 17 quartzite fire-cracked rock. The core was a chert unidirectional core. A total of nine debitage and 23 additional fire-cracked rocks were found in the two 10 cm arbitrary levels surrounding the feature. The debitage included primary, secondary, and non-cortex flakes, and shatter. Quartzite, quartz and chert were represented. The fire-cracked rock included the same material types.

Feature AA1-2

Feature AA1-2 was identified during the Phase I shovel test survey and was investigated by Phase II Test Units 7 (N962/E1039.5) and 8 (N962/E1038.5)(Figures 28, 29, and 30). The test units formed a 1 x 1.5 m unit designed to delineate the boundaries of the feature. The feature was situated in the east central portion of the site, approximately 70 m (229.67 in) south of the curve of the steep slope along the northwestern margin. A relatively tight concentration of 10 fire-cracked rock, 5 cores, and 3 use-modified lithic artifacts defined the feature. The concentration measured 60 cm (23.62 in) north-south by 68 cm (26.77 in) east-west.

The feature was identified 10 cm (3.94 in) below the base of the plowzone, at 50 cmbd (19.69 in), and extended to a total depth of 57 cmbd (22.44 in). An apparent soil stain of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand was noted in the central portion of the concentration at 48 cmbd (18.90 in). When excavated, the stain was found to form a shallow, broadly concave depression or pit in which the majority of the feature was contained. The maximum depth of the

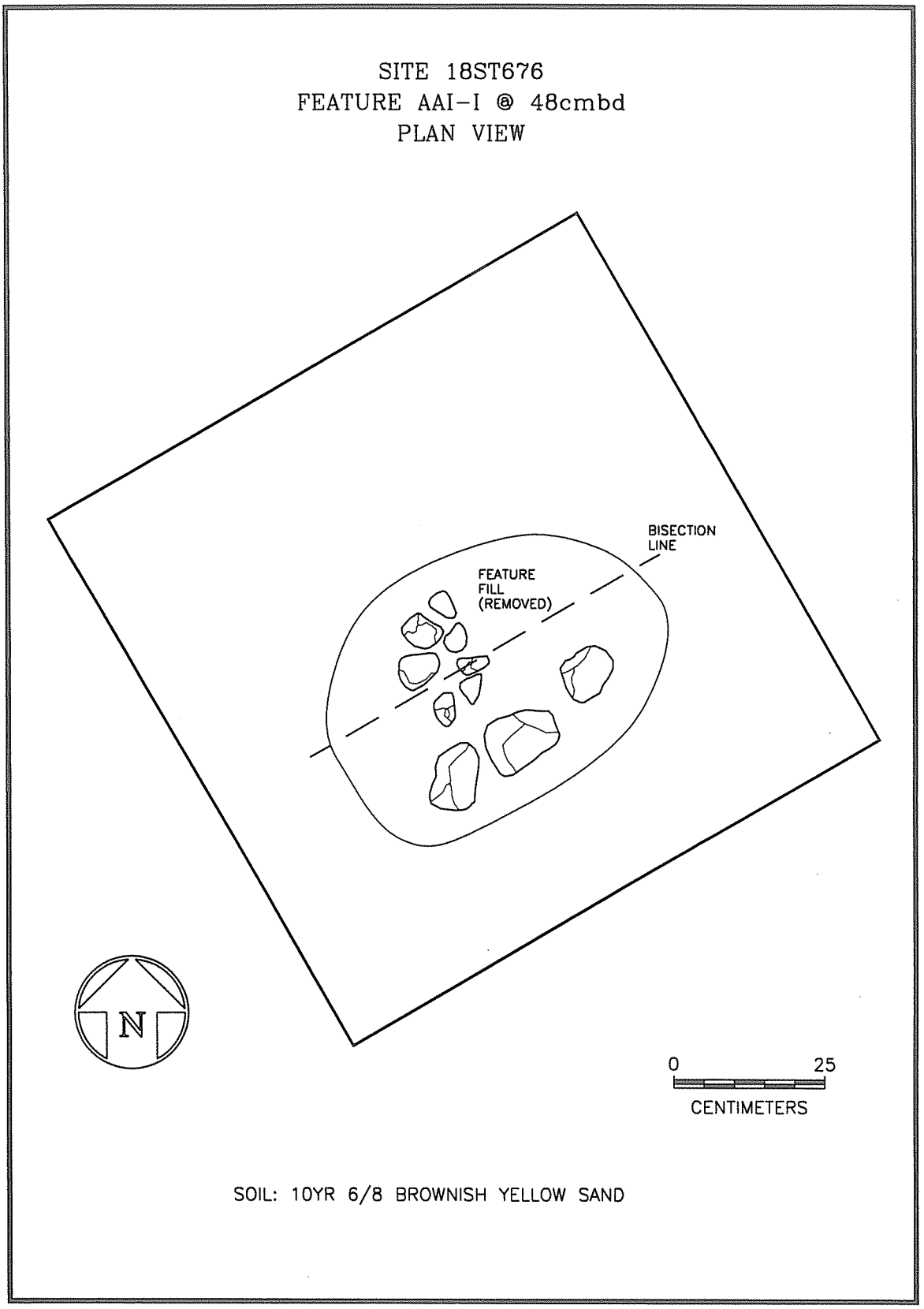
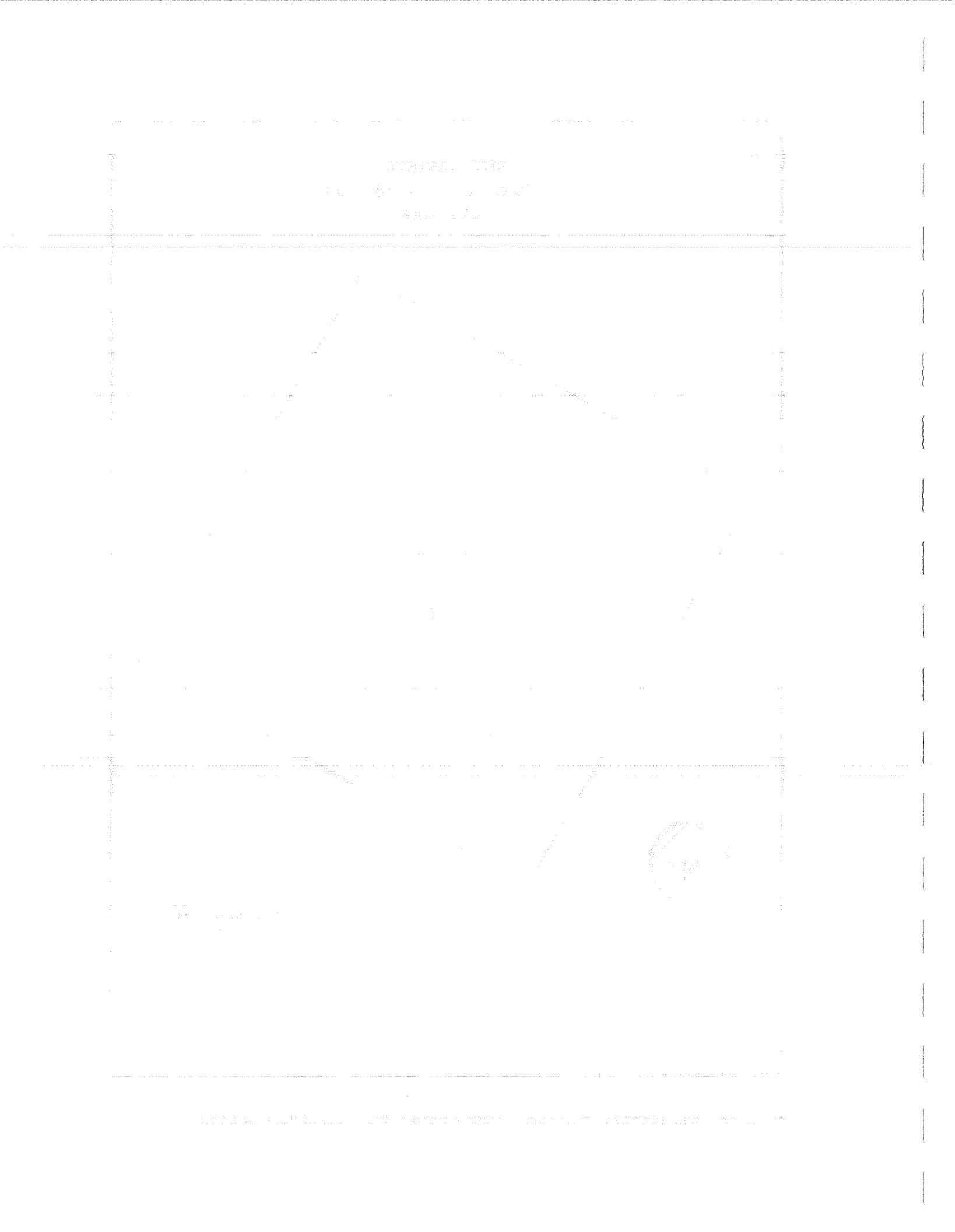


Figure 26. Site 18ST676. Test Unit 4, N956.5/E959.5, Plan view of Feature AA1-I



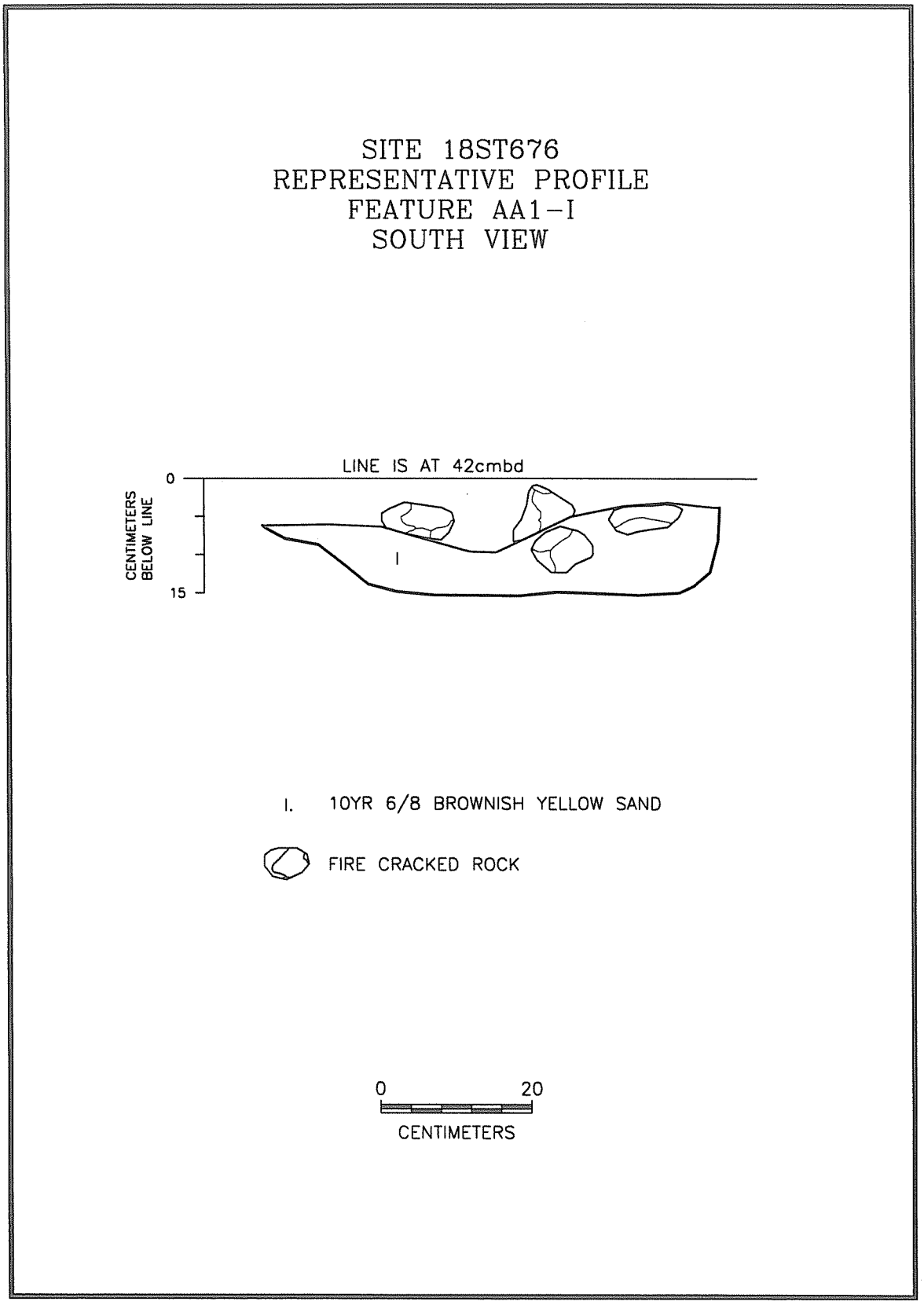
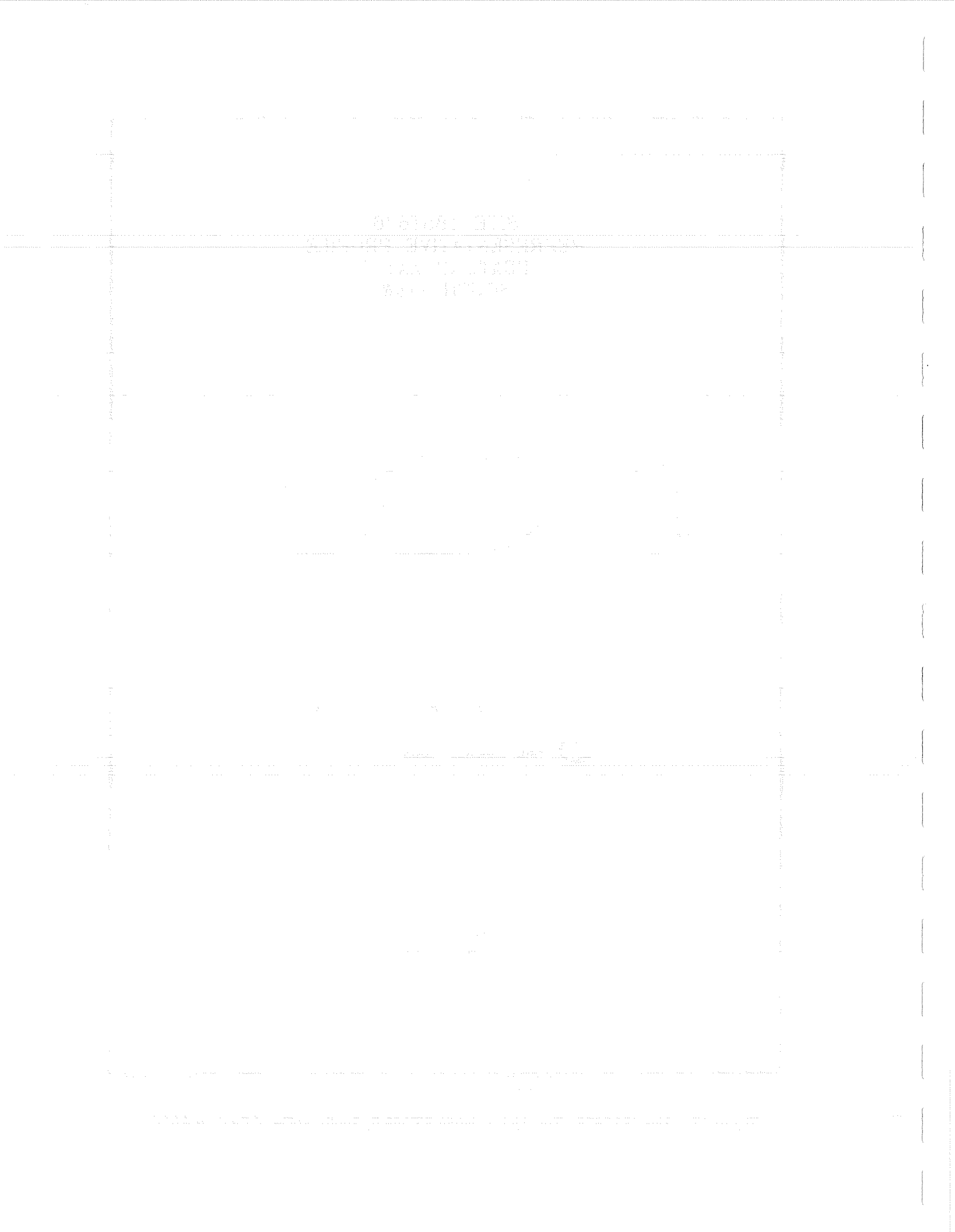


Figure 27. Site 18ST676. Test Unit 4, N956.5/E959.5, South profile of Feature AA1-I



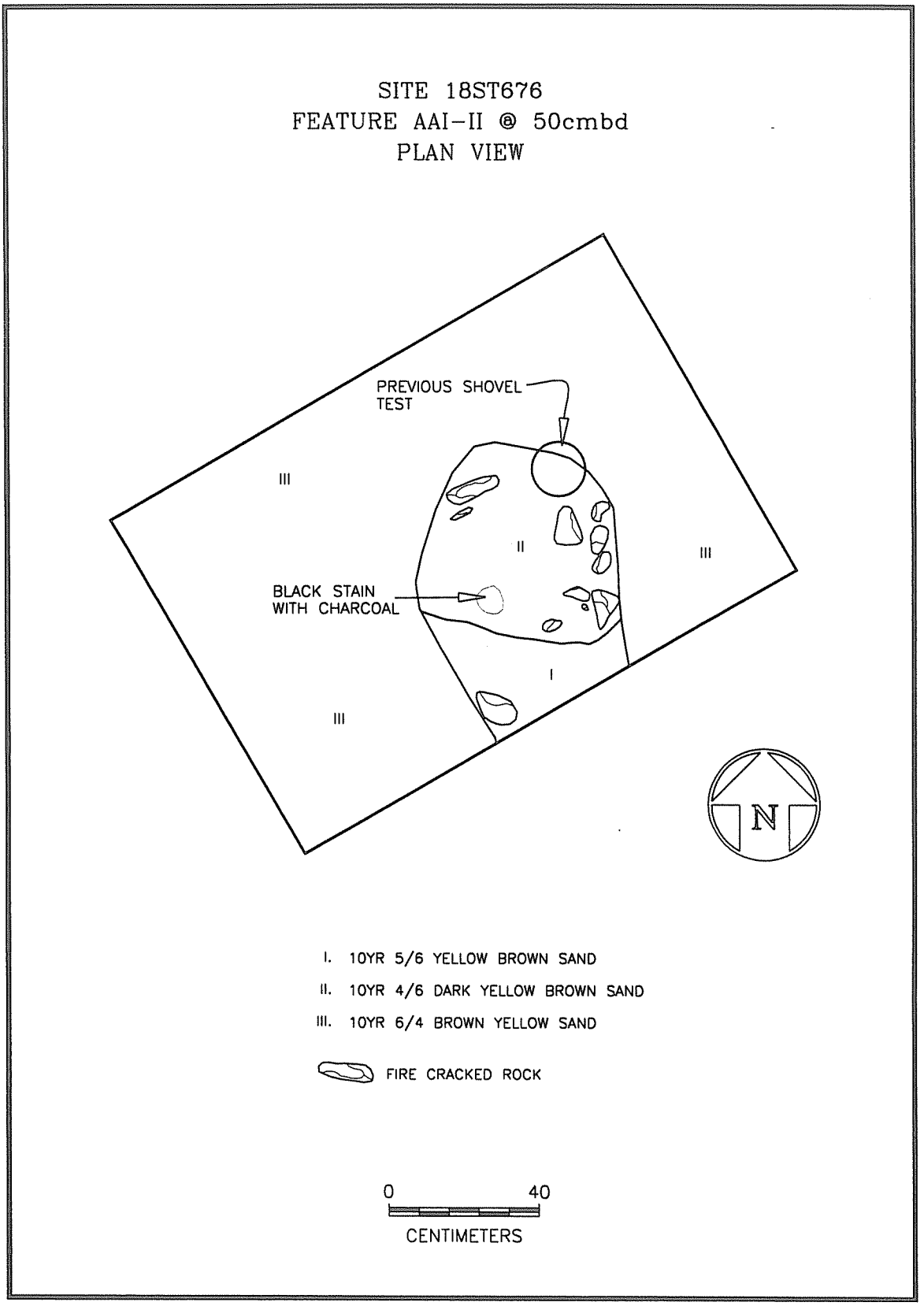
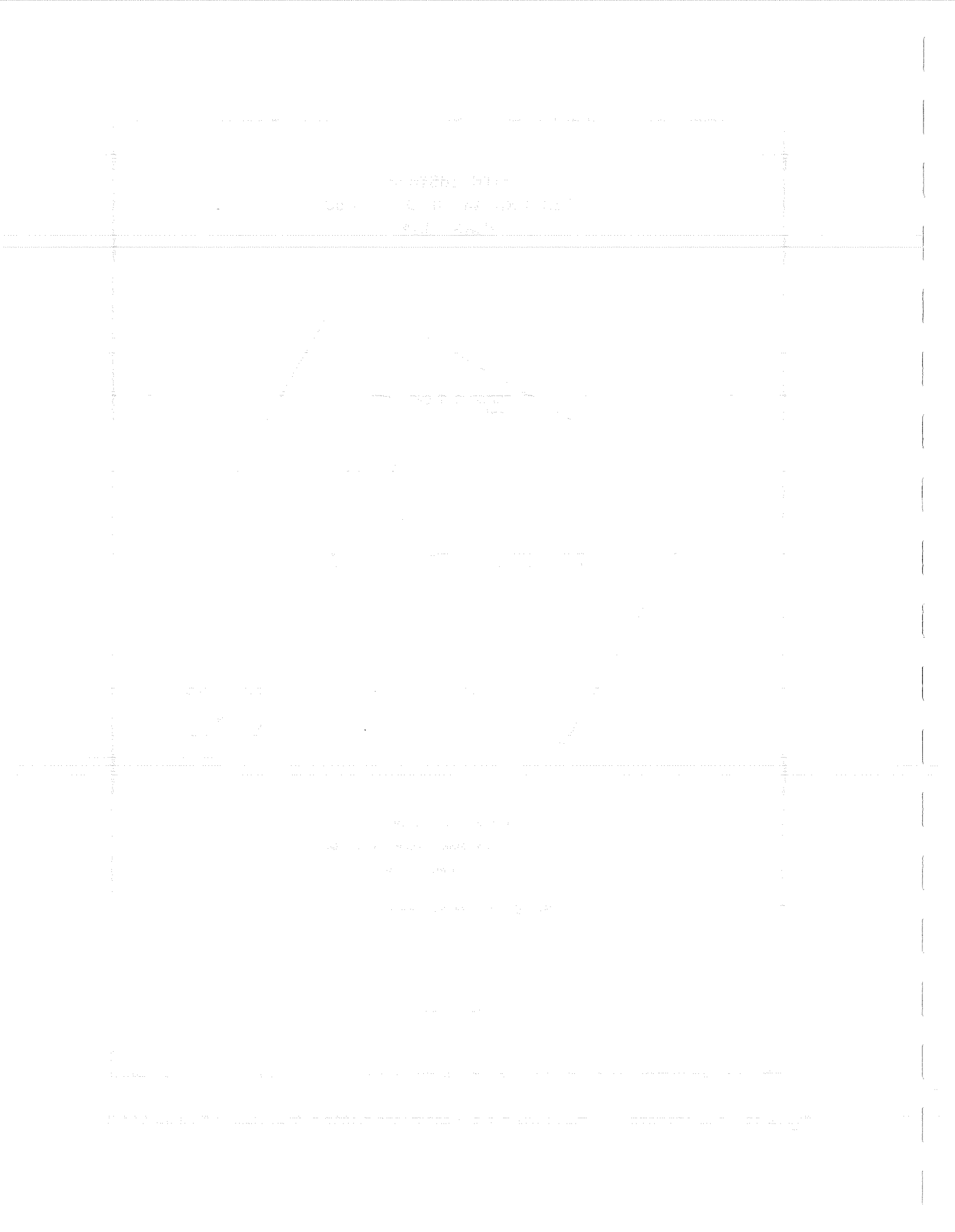


Figure 28. Site 18ST676. Test Units 7 & 8, N962/E1038.5-1039.5, Plan view of Feature AA1-II



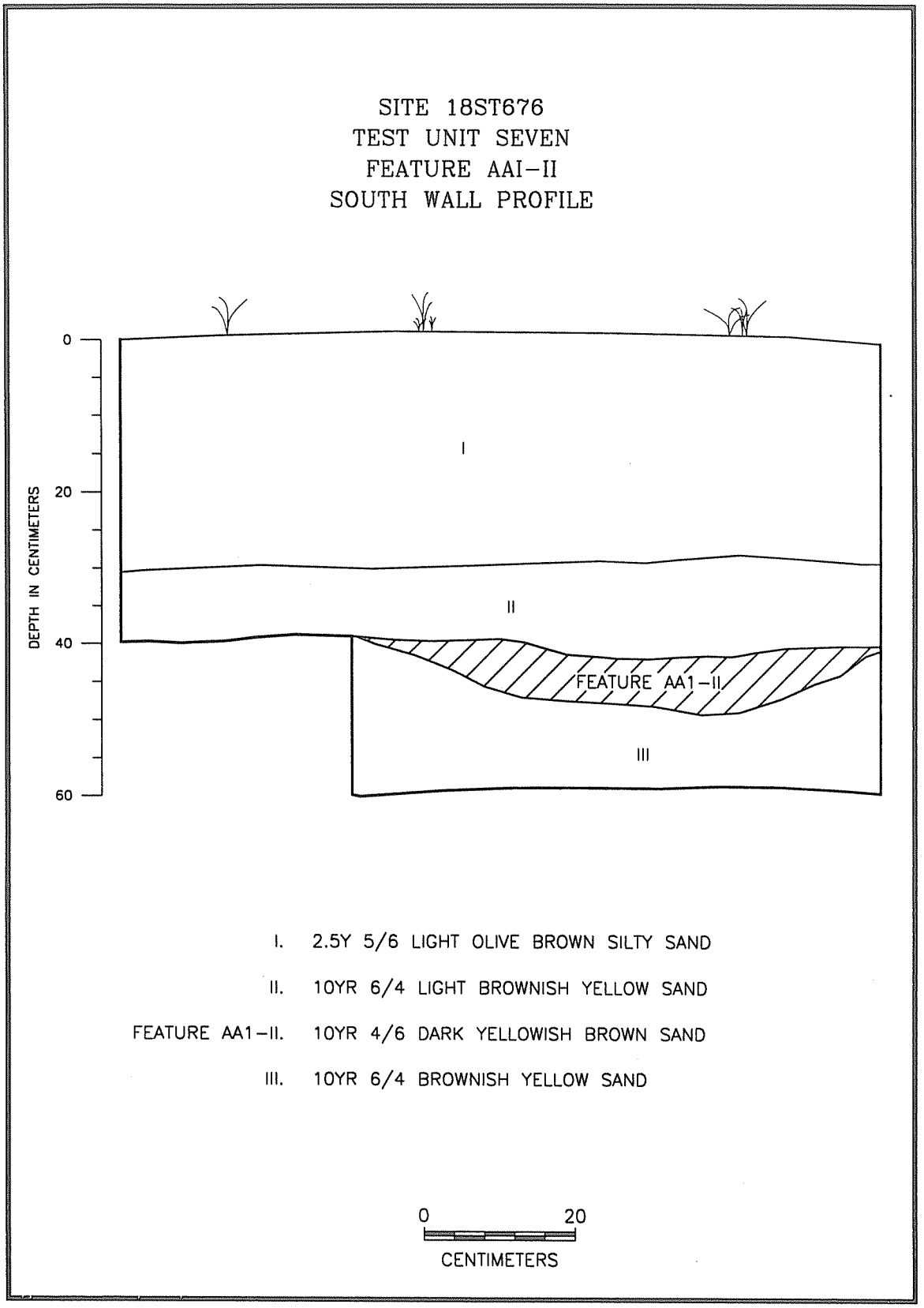


Figure 29. Site 18ST676. Test Units 7, N962/E1038.5-1039.5, South profile of Feature AA1-II

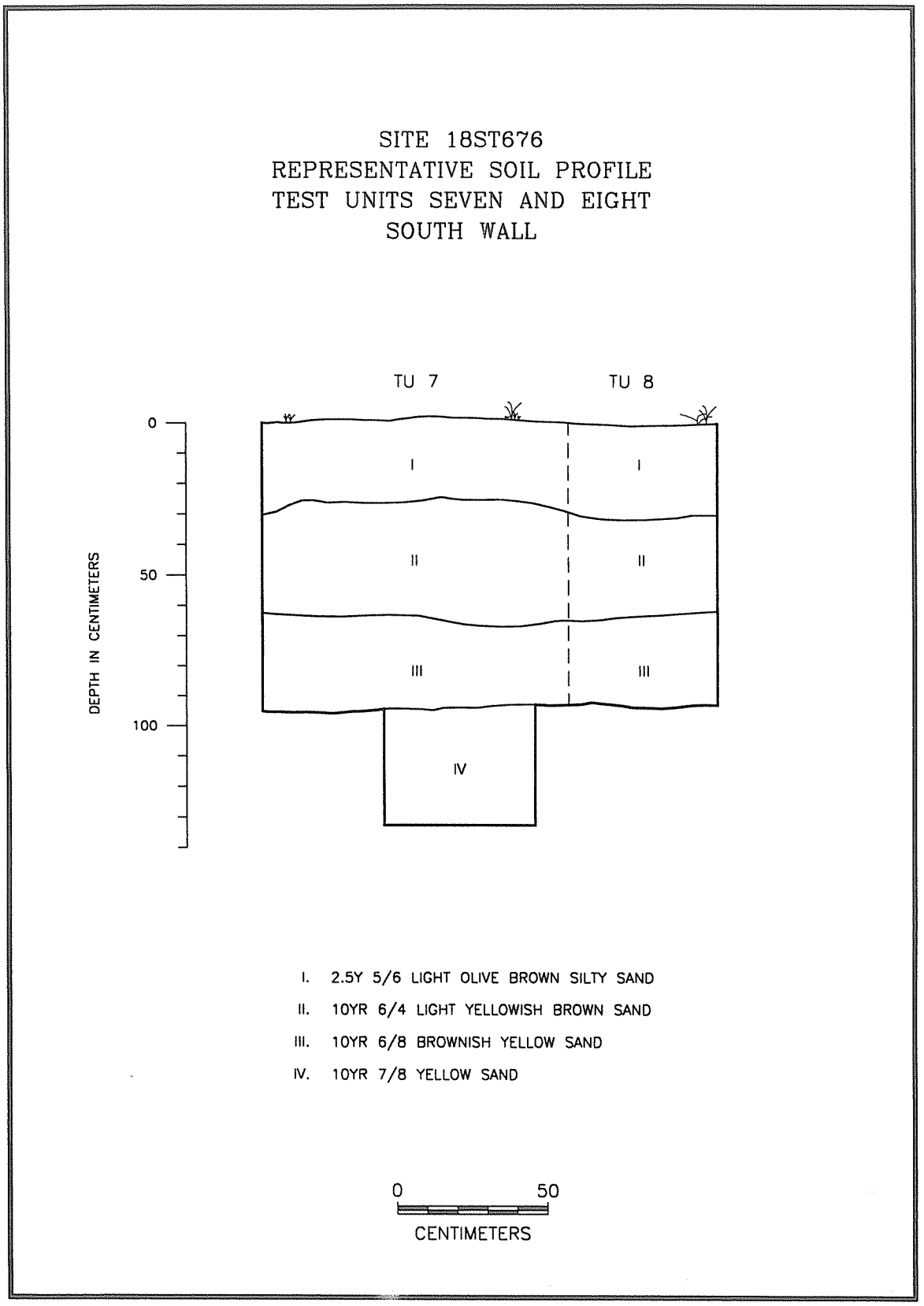


Figure 30. Site 18ST676. Test Units 7 & 8, N962/E1038.5-1039.5, South wall profile

soil stain was 57 cmbd (22.44 in). The entire matrix of the stain was retained for flotation analysis. The archeological plant remains were limited to hickory wood and unidentified amorphous carbon (Appendix II). The surrounding soil matrix was composed of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand.

The use-modified lithic artifacts included one quartzite and one sandstone hammerstone, one exhibiting extensive use, and one quartzite anvil or nutting stone. Included in the feature matrix were two quartzite primary flakes and one quartzite secondary flake which refit to one of the cores found in the feature. All of the cores were quartzite unidirectional cores that exhibited bipolar reduction techniques.

The 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level surrounding the feature produced a total of 39 debitage, 1 quartz biface preform, 1 utilized and retouched quartzite uniface, 1 quartzite hammerstone exhibiting extensive use, and 8 fire-cracked rock. The debitage included all lithic reduction categories; the raw material types chert, quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite 3 were represented. The chert debitage was exclusively shatter, while the rhyolite 3 debitage consisted of two non-cortex pressure flakes and one non-cortex bifacial retouch flake. The fire-cracked rock included chert, quartz and quartzite raw material types.

The 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level underlying the feature produced a total of 13 debitage, 1 quartzite unidirectional, bipolar core, 1 quartzite biface blank, and 6 fire-cracked rock. The debitage again included all lithic reduction stages. Secondary flakes predominated (n=7), followed by non-cortex flakes (n=3), shatter (n=2), and primary flakes (n=1). Again, the chert debitage was exclusively shatter and the rhyolite 3 debitage was non-cortex pressure flakes. The fire-cracked rock was consistently represented by chert, quartz, and quartzite raw material types.

Feature AA1-3

Feature AA1-3 was identified during Phase I shovel testing and was investigated by Phase II Test Unit 3 (N1080/E1030). The test unit was located approximately 10 m (32.81 ft) east of the steep slope along the northwestern margin. The feature consisted of a diffuse scatter of four fire-cracked rock fragments. The fire-cracked rock lacked the distinctive concentration indicative of the core of a hearth feature; the rock may have represented the outer remnants of a dispersed hearth feature.

The fire-cracked rock occurred between a depth of 34 cmbd (13.39 in) and 44 cmbd (17.32 in) in the first 10 cm arbitrary level excavated below the base of the plowzone and exhibited no associated soil staining or other differentiation. The subsoil matrix was an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty sand. Additional fire-cracked rock were present at that level in the northern wall of the test unit, but were not explored.

The only materials recovered from the 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level surrounding the fire-cracked rock were one piece of quartz shatter and 20 oyster shells. Thirteen of the oyster shells were burnt. A total of 47 burnt oyster shells were retained from the plowzone. It was uncertain whether the oyster shell was associated with the prehistoric component or part of the historic agricultural practice of liming agricultural fields to decrease the acidity of the soil. The presence of the oyster shell within an intact sub-plowzone context suggests that the shell may be associated with the prehistoric component.

Feature AA1-4

Feature AA1-4 was identified during the Phase II survey in Test Units 6 (N1000/E970) and 11 (N999 E970)(Figures 31, 32, and 33). The test units formed a 1 x 1.5 m unit designed to delineate the boundaries of the feature. The feature was situated approximately 10 m (32.81 ft) south of the steep slope, along the northwestern margin. The feature was identified at 6 cm (2.36 in), 39 cmbd (15.35 in), below the base of the plowzone and extended to a depth of 50 cmbd (19.67 in).

A tight concentration of 11 fire-cracked rock, 12 cores, and 6 use-modified lithic artifacts defined the concentration (Figure 34). Five fragments of lithic debitage were included within the feature matrix. The dimensions of the concentration were 28 cm (11.02 in) east-west by 30 cm (11.81 in) north-south. No apparent soil staining or other differentiation was associated with the lithic concentration; the subsoil matrix was a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand.

The lithic cores consisted of 2 multidirectional cores, 7 unidirectional cores, and 3 tested cobbles. With the exception of one quartz unidirectional core, the lithic raw material of preference was quartzite. The debitage included 2 quartzite primary flakes, 2 quartzite secondary flakes, and 1 chert shatter. One quartzite secondary flake was classified as a core rejuvenation flake. The fire-cracked rock was exclusively quartzite. Four hammerstones and two anvil or nutting stones completed the sub-assemblage.

The surrounding 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level yielded a total of 43 debitage, 1 quartzite hammerstone exhibiting extensive use, and 1 quartz biface preform. The preform was broken and refit with a preform fragment found in the overlying 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level. The debitage included all stages of lithic reduction. Quartzite and quartz were the most common lithic raw material types; one fragment of chert shatter and one rhyolite 3 non-cortex pressure flake were also found.

The 10 cm (3.94 in) level overlying the feature produced a high number of lithic debitage. A total of 58 debitage, including all lithic reduction stages, was found. Quartzite and quartz were again the most common raw material types, but chalcedony 2 (n=2), chert (n=1), jasper (n=2), and rhyolite 3 (n=2) were also found. The jasper flakes were interesting in that they were primary reduction flakes. The rhyolite 3 flakes were non-cortex pressure flakes and the chert was shatter. One preform, which refit with a preform fragment found in the underlying level, one quartz biface "piece esquillee," one unidirectional bipolar quartzite core, and 12 fire-cracked rock completed the assemblage from that level. Quartz and quartzite were the only raw material represented by the fire-cracked rock.

Test Unit 12 (N996/E1061)

Test Unit 12 was located on the eastern central boundary of the site, approximately 70 m (229.66 ft) magnetic south of the steep slope along the northwestern margin. The test unit produced a total of 22 fire-cracked rock from below the plowzone. Six fire-cracked rock were found in the first sub-plowzone level, 46-56 cmbd (18.11-22.05 in); five in the second level, 56-68 cmbd (22.05-26.77 in); and, five in the third level, 68-78 cmbd (26.77-30.71 in). One additional fire-cracked rock was found in the fifth sub-plowzone level, 88-100 cmbd (34.65-39.37 in).

No distinct concentration of fire-cracked rock indicative of the core of a hearth feature was apparent during excavation. The rock was randomly distributed within the unit and was characterized as the outer remnants of dispersed hearth feature. No soil staining was evident; the subsoil matrix was composed of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand.

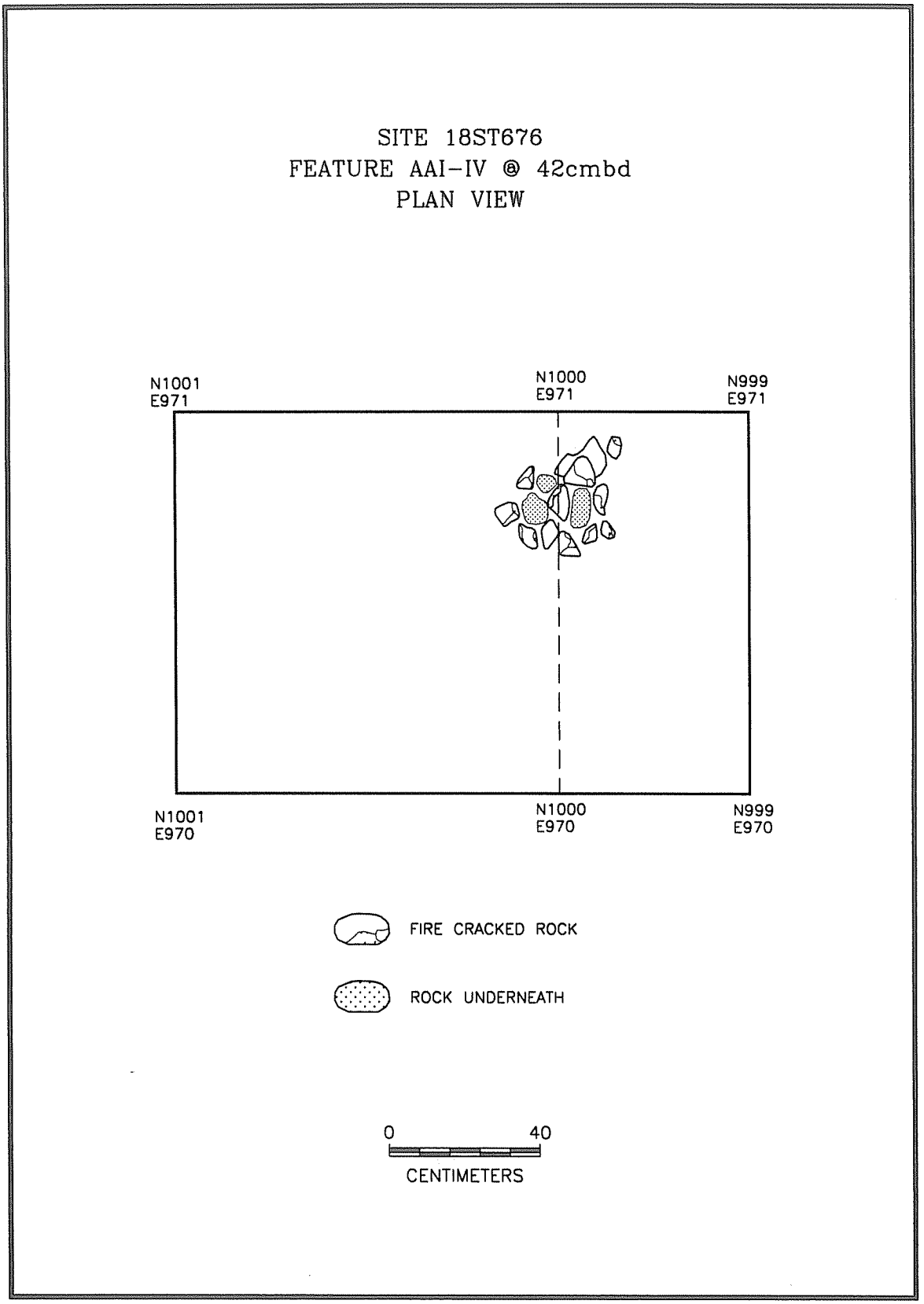
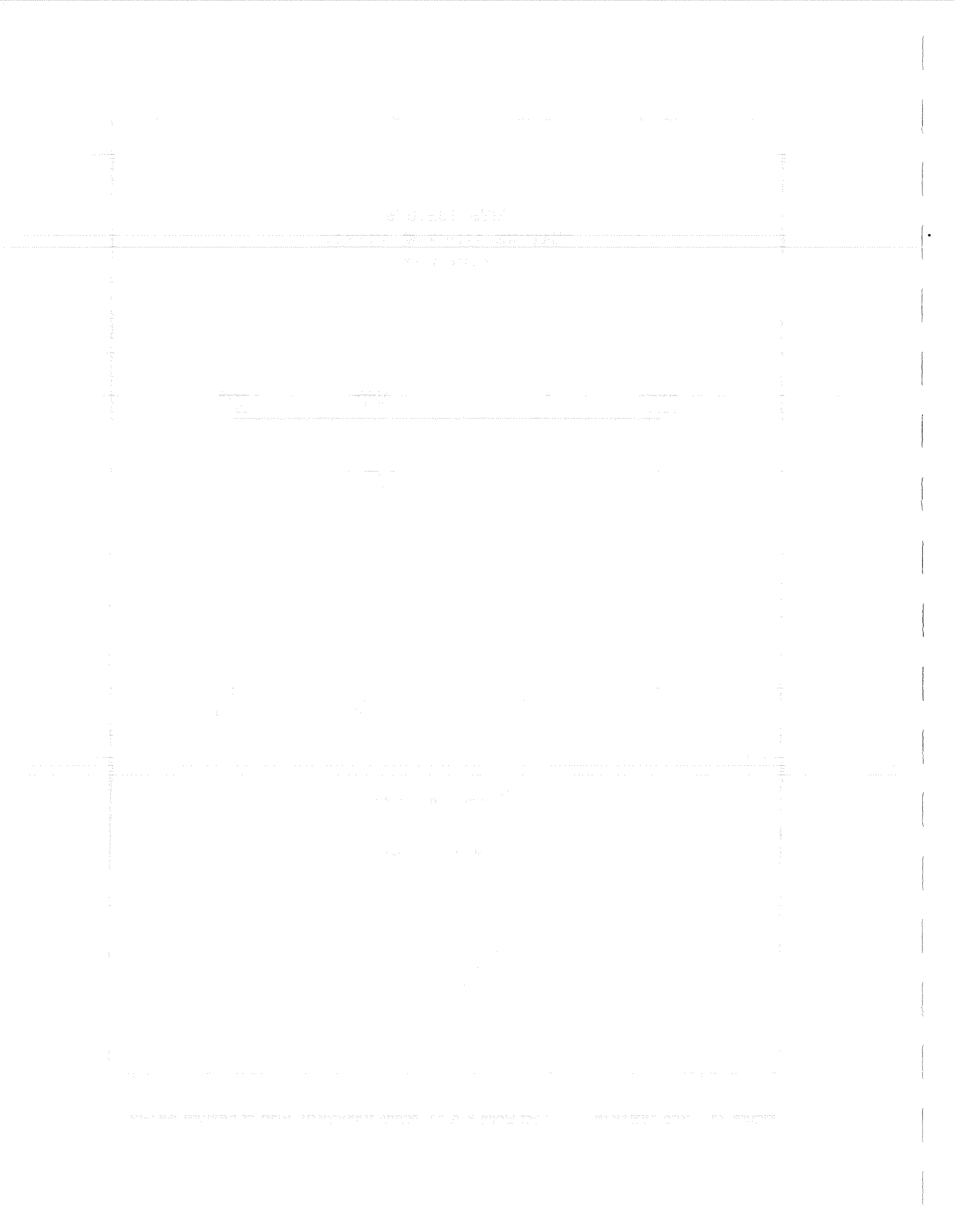


Figure 31. Site 18ST676. Test Units 6 & 11, N999-1000/E970, Plan of Feature AA1-IV



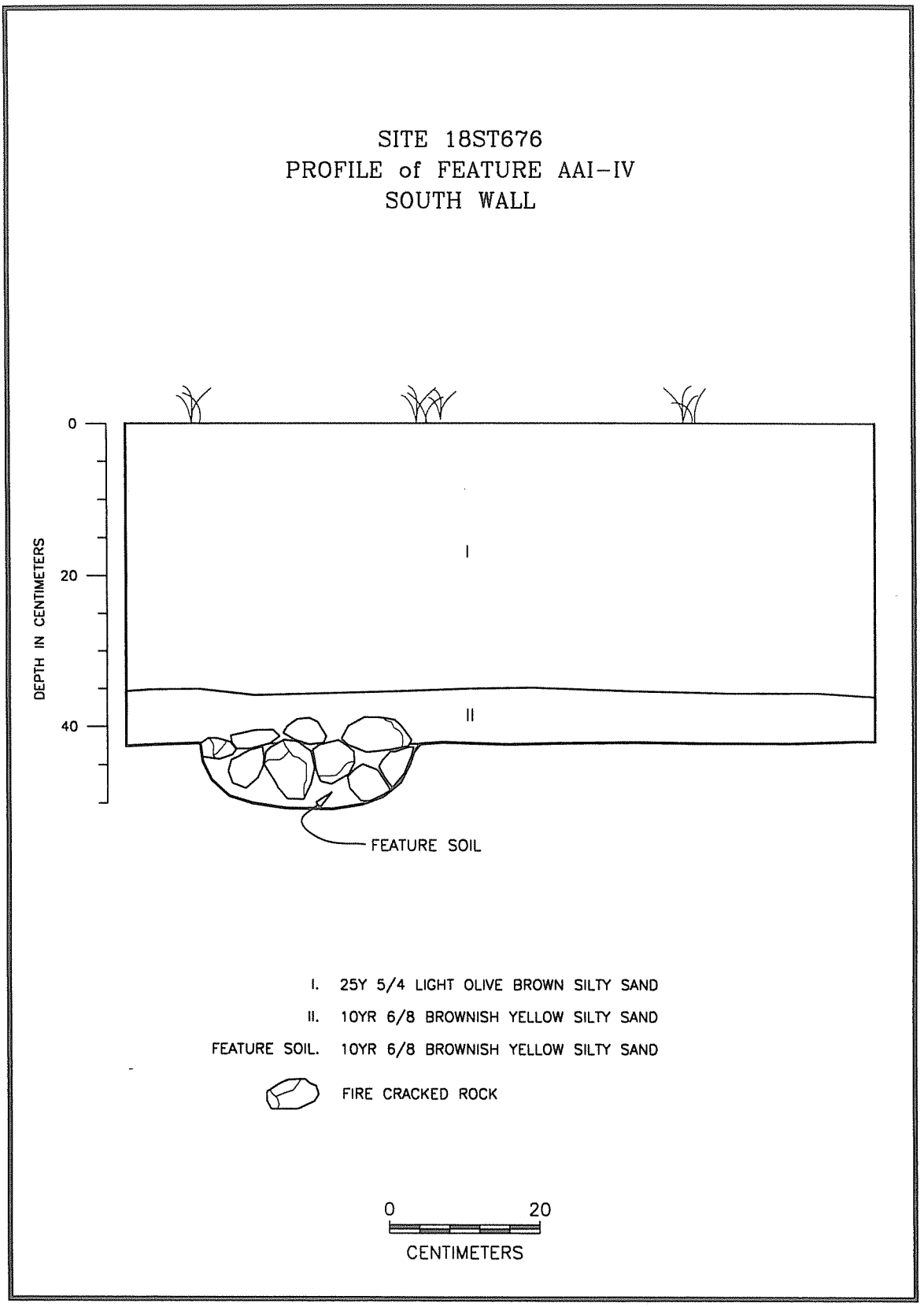
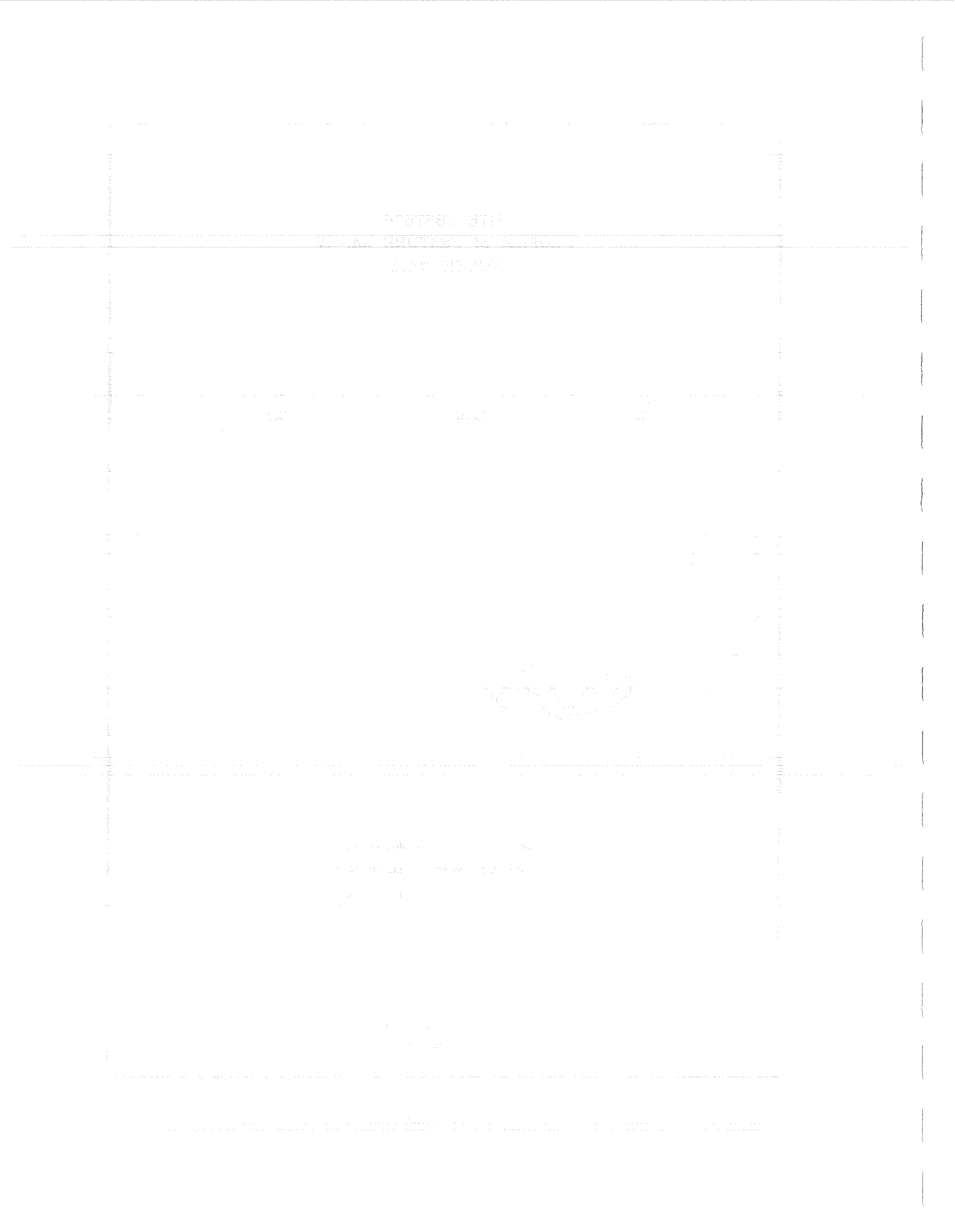


Figure 32. Site 18ST676. Test Units 6 & 11, N999-1000/E970, Profile of Feature AA1-IV



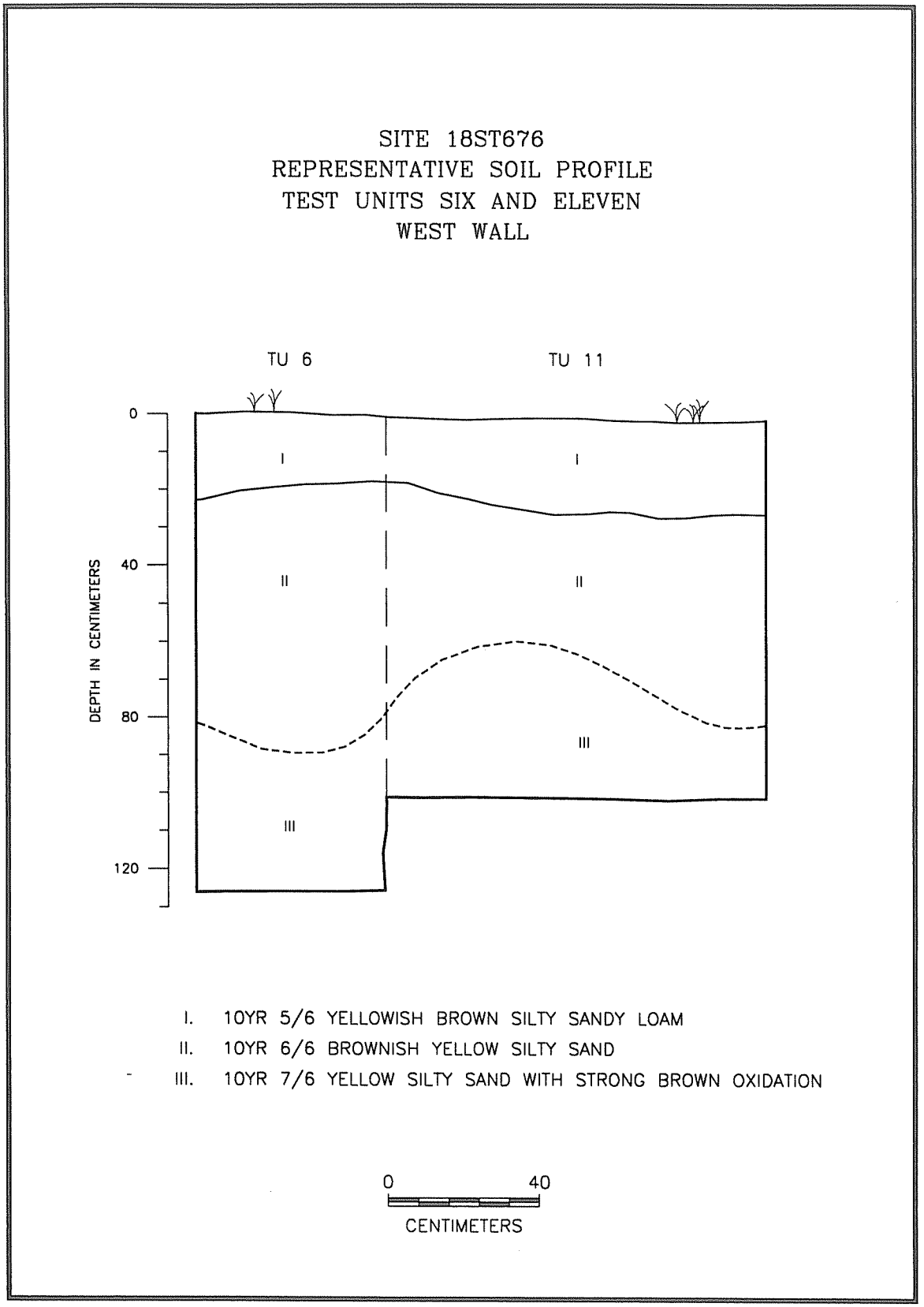
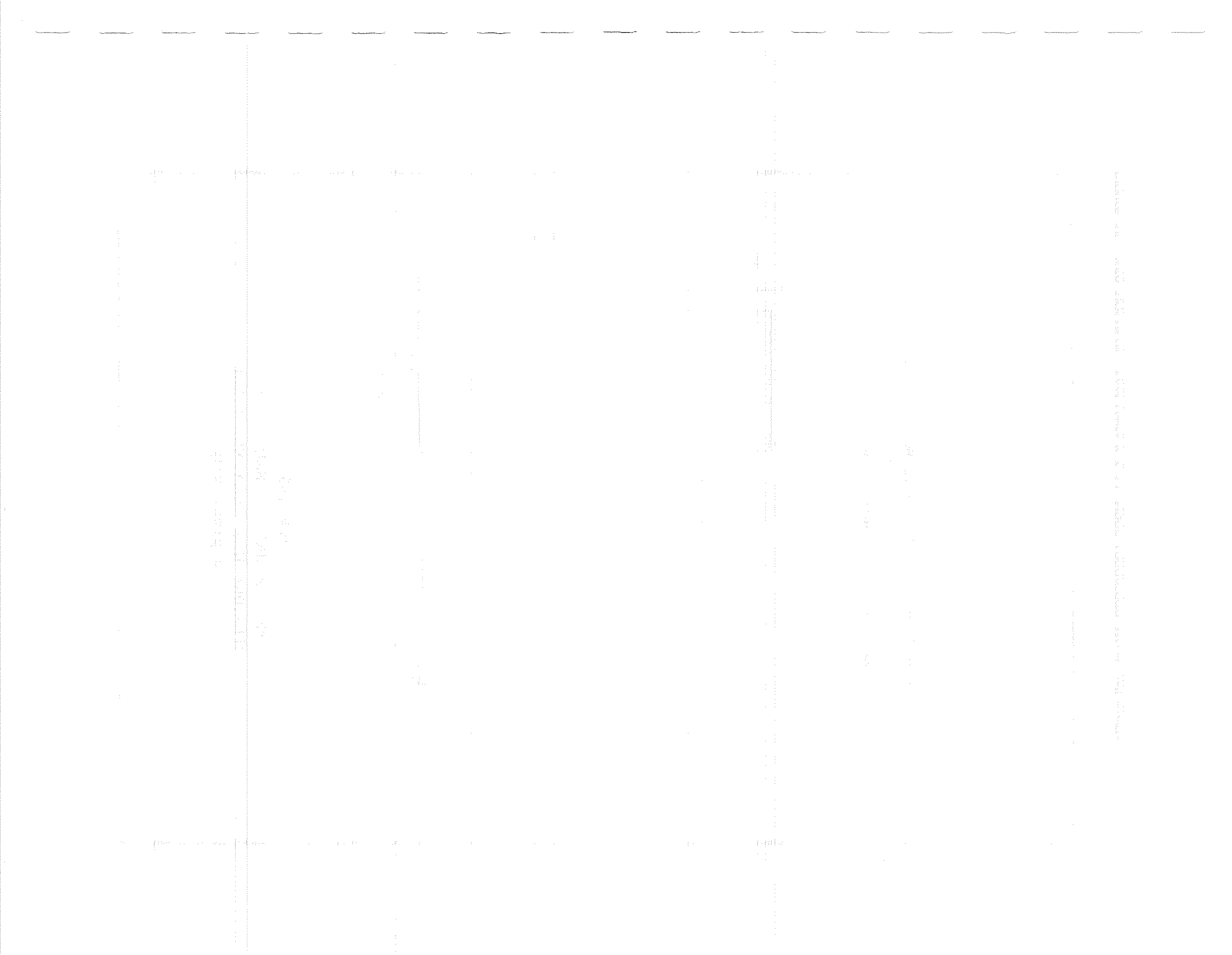


Figure 33. Site 18ST676. Test Units 6 & 11, N999-1000/E970, West wall profile



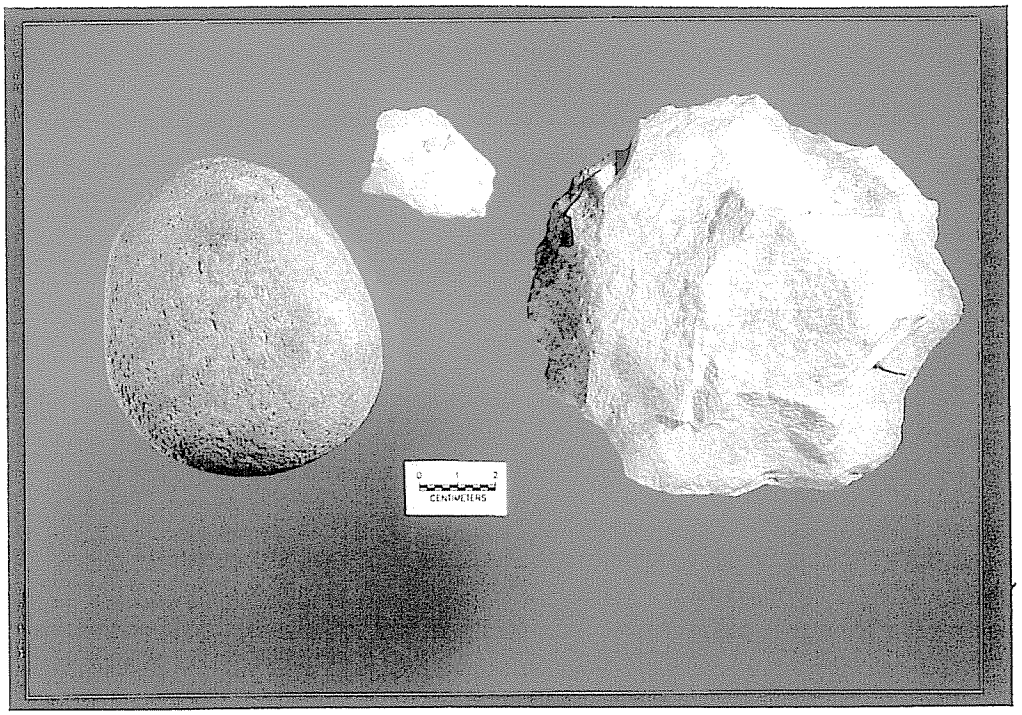


Figure 34. Hammerstone (FS#831), Re-touched Flake (FS#790), and Core (FS#723) from Site 18ST676

The unit produced and extremely low number of other artifacts. Only three fragments of shatter and one uniface were found. The shatter included quartz, quartzite and mica schist raw material types, while the uniface was of quartz. The uniface was characterized as a utilized denticulate on a secondary flake which exhibited dorsal retouch and rounding.

Analysis of the Prehistoric Component

No diagnostic artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. One Piscataway projectile point (A.D. 0-300) and two sherds of Popes Creek ceramic (500 B.C.-A.D. 200) were recovered during the Phase I survey and suggested a Middle Woodland period of occupation. The absence of an extensive ceramic sub-assemblage strongly suggest that much of the activity is pre-Woodland.

The majority of the prehistoric sub-assemblage, 78.96 per cent (n=822), was recovered from intact, sub-plowzone horizons. Three tight concentrations of fire-cracked rock and two additional diffuse scatters of fire-cracked rock were identified within the sub-plowzone horizons. Lithic cores, hammerstones and anvils, and debitage were found in association with the fire-cracked rock concentrations. Several lithic flakes were refitted to one core, demonstrating the potential for the definition of lithic reduction areas in association with the hearth areas.

A great majority of the lithic sub-assemblage is comprised of quartzite and quartz, both locally available materials. Those two material types represent a combined total of 85.49 per cent (n=890) of the lithic sub-assemblage. A total of 89.66 per cent (n=26) of the lithic cores, 100.00 per cent of the bifaces and unifaces, 87.50 per cent (n=14) of the use-modified lithic artifacts, and 93.05 per cent (n=683) of the debitage was composed of quartz or quartzite. This trend, combined with the number of cores, hammerstones, and early reduction stage debitage, suggests that one likely function of Site 18ST676 was as a lithic raw material procurement location.

A preliminary distributional analysis of fire-cracked rock indicated one area of concentrated prehistoric activity. The area highlighted was along crest of the steep slope at the northwestern margin of the site. Fire-cracked rock was recovered from shovel tests in a 30 m (98.43 ft) radius around the rim of the slope and for a 130 m (426.51 ft) distance along the slope edge. Beyond this radius, fire-cracked rock was found infrequently and was generally in association with a hearth feature; two hearth features (AA1-1 and AA1-2) and one dispersed hearth feature (TU 12) were identified beyond the radius.

The preliminary analysis of the distribution of lithic debitage shows a positive correlation with the area highlighted by the fire-cracked rock distribution. Shovel tests excavated along the crest of the steep slope and up to a distance of 30 m (98.43 ft) from the slope edge generally displayed higher debitage counts. Four shovel tests in this area contained greater than 10 flakes and five contained greater than five flakes. The average number of lithic artifacts recovered per shovel test was 6.77 (n=176 artifacts [26 shovel tests]). The average number of lithic artifacts recovered per shovel test for the site as a whole was 4.62 (n=240 artifacts [52 shovel tests]), compared with 2.46 (n=64 artifacts/26 ST) lithic artifacts per shovel test for that portion of the site not included within these apparent activity areas.

Quantitative results taken from the test units similarly reflect a cultural preference for proximity to the steep slope. Of the five test units excavated along the slope margin, four recorded significantly high quantities of lithic materials or included hearth or lithic reduction features. A total of 529 artifacts, or 59.98 per cent of the artifacts recovered from the 15 excavated test units, was found in those five units. The distribution of hearth features both along

the slope margin and along the periphery of the site suggests a diffusion of site activities, possibly reflective of successive and superimposed occupational episodes, in relationship to topographic setting.

The vertical distribution of lithic materials indicates a possible occupation horizon at an average depth of 35 cm (13.78 in) below the present surface. The horizon is defined by the presence of concentrations of fire-cracked rock and artifacts related to various stages of lithic reduction. The greater percentage of artifacts was found within the upper 30 cm (11.81 in) of the sub-plowzone horizon (Tables 7 and Figure 24). Three test units continued to have artifacts in the sixth 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level below the plowzone, and all but six test units had artifacts in the fifth 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary level. The artifact counts decreased steadily with depth and did not definitively suggest the presence of a secondary, more deeply buried, occupation horizon.

An examination of the sub-assemblages from the loci and non-locus test units allows for some hypotheses on the nature of the activities undertaken in various areas of the site.

Locus 1. Four 1 m^2 test units were placed in Locus 1. Test Units 1 (N1080/E1050) and 2 (N1068/E1060) were placed along the eastern limit of the locus to define the density and stratigraphic expression of the site along that boundary. Test Unit 3 (N1080/E1030) was placed in the northern portion of the locus to investigate a possible hearth feature identified in Phase I shovel test N1080/E1030. Test Unit 15 (N1042/E1024.3) was placed along the southwestern limit of the locus in proximity to the steeply declining slope to define the character of the site in proximity to Locus 2.

The stratigraphic profile recorded within the units was consistent with soils documented for the Evesboro series, with nominal variations in soil coloration due to soil hydration and topographic setting. Test Unit 15 contained the most variable soil profile, consisting of seven stratigraphic horizons and including a 8-18 cmbd (3.14-7.09 in) very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty sand plowzone; a 18-43 cmbd (7.09-16.93 in) brown (10YR 5/3) slightly silty sand; a 43-76 cmbd (16.93-29.92 in) olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sand; a 76-97 cmbd (29.92-38.19 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand marbled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; a 97-110 cmbd (38.19-43.31 in) brownish yellow sand (10YR 6/8); a 110-121 cmbd (43.31-47.64 in) pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) fine sand; and, a 121-130 cmbd (47.64-51.18 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact silty sand.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone in all four test units, as well as in successive sub-surface horizons. Cultural material was recovered up to 100 cmbd (39.37 in) or 90 cmbs (35.43 in) in Test Unit 15 and up to 94 cmbd (37.01 in) or 84 cmbs (33.07 in) in Test Unit 3. Test Units 3 and 15 were both situated along the margin of the steeply declining slope.

Artifact densities declined with depth in all test units. The greatest quantity of materials was recovered from Test Unit 15 and included a total of 50 debitage, 3 fire-cracked rock, 1 use modified lithic, and 1 unidentified lithic. Test Units 1-3 recorded progressively lower quantities of lithic materials. A total of 23 debitage and 2 fire-cracked rock were recovered from Test Unit 1; 16 debitage and 2 fire-cracked rock were found in Test Unit 2; and, 12 debitage were found in Test Unit 3. Feature AA2-III was recorded in Test Unit 3 and consisted of a diffuse scatter of 4 fire-cracked rock.

Locus 1 had generally low frequencies of most artifact classes, reflective of limited utilization of that portion of the site area. No bifaces were recovered and only one core and one flake tool were included in the sub-assemblage from Locus 1. The examination of debitage by reduction stage indicated a limited quantity of primary reduction materials. The recovery of two

biface margin flakes and two late stage biface thinning flakes, as well as a concentration of pressure flakes from Test Unit 15, were singularly indicative of late stage biface reduction. The generalized scatter of fire-cracked rock identified during Phase I and Phase II shovel testing was confirmed by a low density of fire-cracked rock recovered from the test units. The fire-cracked rock lacked significant quantity to suggest more than the presence of a hearth feature in the general vicinity of the tests.

Locus 2. A total of two 1 x 1 m test units and one 1 x 1.5 m test unit were placed in Locus 2. Test Unit 6/11 (N999-1000/E970) was placed in the northern portion of the locus, along the margin of the steeply declining slope, with the original intent of investigating the character of the prehistoric occupation along the slope margin. Test Unit 4 (N956.5/E959.5) was placed specifically to investigate Phase I Feature AA1-1 in the southern portion of the locus. Test Unit 5 (N957/E929) was placed in the southwestern corner of the locus to evaluate the density of cultural activity and to assess the stratigraphic integrity of the prehistoric component along that boundary of the locus.

The soil profile recorded by test units excavated in Locus 2 was consisted with that documented for the Evesboro series. A typical soil profile, as taken from Test Unit 4, consisted of a 9-17 cmbd (3.54-6.69 in) root mat with very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine silty sand; a 17-42 cmbd (6.69-16.54 in) olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty sand plowzone; a 42-88 cmbd (16.54-34.65 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; and, a 88-121 cmbd (34.65-47.64 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly silty sand.

Prehistoric artifacts were found in the plowzone, as well as in successive sub-plowzone horizons, in all test units excavated in Locus 2. Artifacts were recovered from up to 96 cmbd (37.80 in) or 86 cmbs (33.86 in) in Test Unit 11 and up to 83 cmbd (32.68 in) or 73 cmbs (28.74 in) in Test Unit 4. The greatest quantity of artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 6/11 and included 1 biface, 108 debitage, 11 fire-cracked rock, 1 groundstone, and 1 other lithic. Not included were a total of 11 fire-cracked rock, 12 cores, 4 hammerstones, 2 anvil or nutting stones, and five fragments of debitage that defined Feature AA1-4 in Test Unit 6/11. The combined total of 308 artifacts was the highest total recorded for the site.

Test Unit 4 recorded the fourth highest artifact count for the site and the second highest within the locus. The sub-assemblage consisted of 22 fragments of debitage and 24 fire-cracked rock. Feature A1-1 was defined by a total of 19 fire-cracked rock and 1 core, not included in the unit total. Test Unit 5 contained the lowest frequency of artifacts for the entire site area. Only three fragments of debitage and one fire-cracked rock were recovered from this unit.

Locus 2 represents an area of variable occupation and landscape utilization. The lithic sub-assemblage reflects a wide range of cultural activities. The focus of activity within the locus was centered along the slope margin, in the vicinity of Test Units 6/11. A decreasing trend of activity is noted to the southern portion of the locus, toward the interior of the upland terrace. The presence of a hearth feature (Test Unit 4) approximately 50 m (164.04 ft) south of the slope margin indicates utilization of the upland terrace with a supportive preference for areas of higher relative elevation.

A total of 13 cores, three of which were bipolar, were recovered from Test Units 6/11 and 4 and suggest resource procurement activities. The additional presence of two anvil stones and six hammerstones also is indicative of primary core reduction related to resource procurement. The presence of 10 flake tools, 3 bifaces, and a concentration of pressure flakes suggest that latter stage reduction also took place in the area. Biface production, which appears to be limited to quartz, was indicated by the presence of 2 preforms, 1 *piece esquillee*, 2 late stage thinning flakes, and 23 pressure flakes.

The dominant material among the flake tools was quartzite, which suggests that they are expedient tools derived from the reduction of the three bipolar quartzite cores recovered from these units. All of the flake tools exhibited utilization; the wide range of edge angles among the collection suggests a number of differing uses on hard and soft materials. The relative density of fire-cracked rock and the low frequency of reduction related artifacts in Test Unit 4 suggest that domestic-related, non-reduction activities were conducted in the vicinity of the unit.

Locus 3. One 1 x 1 m test unit and one 1 x 1.5 m test unit were placed in Locus 3. Both units were placed along the northwestern limit of the locus. Test Unit 7/8 was designed specifically to investigate the hearth feature, AA1-2, identified in Phase I shovel test N960/E1040. Test Unit 9 was placed in close proximity to Test Unit 7/8 to investigate the potential for associated lithic reduction or hearth features.

The stratigraphic profile recorded in the excavated test units was consistent with that documented for the Evesboro series. A typical soil profile, taken from Test Unit 7/8, consisted of a 8-42 cmbd (3.15-16.54 in) light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty sand plowzone; a 42-70 cmbd (16.54-27.56 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; a 70-100 cmbd (27.56-39.37 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; and, a 100-130 cmbd (39.37-51.18 in) yellow (10YR 7/8) sand.

Prehistoric artifacts were found in the plowzone, as well as in successive sub-plowzone horizons, in both test units excavated in Locus 3. In Test Unit 7/8, artifacts were found up to 90 cmbd (35.43 in) or 80 cmbs (31.50 in), while in Test Unit 9, artifacts were recovered up to 55 cmbd (21.65 in) or 45 cmbs (17.72 in) in depth. Test Unit 7/8 produced a total of 132 lithic artifacts, including 1 biface, 7 cores, 78 debitage, 48 fire-cracked rock, 2 use modified lithic, 1 uniface, and 1 other lithic. Ten fire-cracked rock, 5 cores, and 3 use modified lithics associated with Feature AA1-2 contributed to the prehistoric sub-assemblage of Test Unit 7/8. Test Unit 9 produced only six artifacts; these consisted of five fragments of debitage and one use modified lithic.

The presence of seven quartzite cores, three of which were bipolar, suggest that quartzite reduction was the dominant activity in this area; this reduction took place to a limited extent, as evidenced by the high percentage of cortex remaining on the majority of the cores. Later stage reduction was evidenced in the presence of one quartzite blank and one indeterminate quartz biface. Only one quartzite flake tool was recovered from Locus 3. This could indicate that the quartzite reduction was geared towards the production of a biface, or that any flake tools created in this area were used and discarded at other locations. The limited reduction of many of the cores may represent failed attempts to produce flakes appropriate for biface production. An examination of flake scars on the cores indicated that many were the result of the longitudinal removal of flakes.

The dramatic reduction in artifact density evidenced between Test Units 7/8 and 9 suggests Feature AA1-2 represents a discrete, single occupational event. The overall low density of artifacts obtained from shovel tests excavated in the general vicinity of Feature AA1-2 suggests a generalized and non-specific utilization of the interior portion of the upland terrace.

Locus 4. One test unit was placed in Locus 4 to investigate the level of stratigraphic integrity and cultural activity present along that boundary of the locus. Test Unit 12 (N966/E1061) recorded a stratigraphic profile consistent with that of the Evesboro series documented for the site area. The stratigraphic profile consisted of a 13-46 cmbd (5.12-18.10 in) olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sand; a 46-78 cmbd (18.11-30.71 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; and a 78-130 cmbd (30.71-51.18 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact sand.

A total of 29 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 12. These included 6 fragments of debitage, 22 fire-cracked rock, and 1 uniface. Sixteen fire-cracked rock were recovered from three consecutive 10 cm (3.94 in) arbitrary levels excavated in the first sub-plowzone horizon. Although not immediately apparent as a lithic hearth feature, the quantity of fire-cracked rock present indicated the potential presence of a remnant heart feature, such as a hearth disturbed through later cultural or natural activity.

The limited quantity of artifacts, in exclusion of fire-cracked rock, suggests a discrete and possibly isolated cultural occupation episode. This supposition correlates with the results obtained from test units excavated in Locus 3. Both loci occupy interior positions of the terrace and evidenced similar distributions of artifacts. A relatively low density of lithic reduction debitage compared to fire-cracked rock was obtained from each test unit. This is contrasted to a high proportion of both lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock for units on the margin of the steep slope.

Non-Locus Test Unit 10. Test Unit 10 (N1098.5/E1029.5) was placed adjacent to a Phase II shovel test (N11000/E1030), which contained a high quantity of lithic debitage. The results of the Phase II shovel test survey indicated the northern boundary of the site extended a minimum of 30 m (98.43 ft) beyond the previously established limits of the site.

The stratigraphic profile taken from Test Unit 10 was consistent with soils documented for the Evesboro series. The profile consisted of a 10-19 cmbd (3.94-7.48 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand loam; a 19-88 cmbd (7.48-34.65 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt loam; and, a 88-120 cmbd (34.65-47.24 in) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand loam.

A total of 79 artifacts, including 1 core, 77 fragments of debitage, and 1 groundstone, were found. The presence of 8 biface thinning flakes and a limited array of other debitage suggests that limited mid- to late stage biface reduction was undertaken in this area. The situation of the lithic reduction area in close proximity to the steep slope continues to demonstrate a preference for proximity to this landform feature.

Historic Component

A total of 97 historic artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. The shovel tests yielded 22 historic artifacts, while the remaining 75 were found during excavation of the test units. Eighty-five artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. No historic cultural features were identified.

Historic Sub-assemblage

The historic sub-assemblage was relatively undifferentiated. The primary artifacts recovered were architectural and kitchen related domestic items. A minimum number of personal, clothing, and miscellaneous items also were found. The architectural items included 37 fragments of brick, 8 fragments of window glass, 2 rosehead nails, 2 machine cut nails and 1 cut/wrought nail. These comprised 51.55 per cent of the historic assemblage.

The kitchen related items comprised 45.36 per cent of the assemblage and included ceramics, bottle glass, and table glass fragments. Diagnostic artifacts were creamware (n=6, 1762-1820), domestic gray stoneware with blue decoration (n=1, 1790-1900), transitional pearlware (n=1, 1810-1840), undecorated pearlware (1779-1830), underglaze floral polychrome

pearlware (n=1, 1795-1815), and a Rickett's type three piece molded bottle glass fragment (n=1, 1821-c.1913).

The remaining artifacts consisted of one ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, one unidentified buckle fragment, and one piece of plastic.

Analysis of the Historic Component

The range of historic presence in the area was calculated as 1779-1836, or late eighteenth to middle nineteenth century, based upon the range of manufacture of the diagnostic artifacts. The density of artifacts was low and suggested a limited occupation. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the northern half of the site, in close proximity to the steep slope along the northwestern margin of the site. Test Units 13, 6/11, and 15 recorded the highest percentages of historic artifacts, 81.33 per cent, of those found in the test units. A total of 48.45 per cent of the total historic sub-assemblage was recovered from Test Unit 13.

The horizontal distribution of historic materials showed no definitive concentration outside of the northern portion of the northwestern margin of the site area. The quantity of artifacts that were recovered and the quantity of architectural materials suggests the presence of a domestic structure in the general vicinity. The artifacts also could represent the isolated and sporadic discard of materials associated with a structure beyond the immediate project area.

A total of 87.63 per cent of the artifacts were recovered from plow disturbed contexts. The remaining artifacts were found in the upper 10 cm (3.94 in) of the underlying subsoil and included 6 brick fragments, 2 nails, and 4 ceramics. The presence of these artifacts within a sub-plowzone context was not indicative of intact historic deposits.

National Register Eligibility

Site 18ST676 is situated on a relatively broad upland terrace along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. The stratigraphy of the site is consistent with soils of the Evesboro series.

Integrity

The prehistoric component appears to retain exceptional stratigraphic integrity. A total of 78.96 per cent of the prehistoric artifacts was recovered from intact, sub-plowzone horizons. Five intact, cultural features were identified within the sub-plowzone horizons. In a separate instance, several lithic flakes were demonstrated to refit with one core, demonstrating the potential for the definition of lithic reduction areas in association with the hearth areas.

A preliminary analysis of the spatial distribution of fire-cracked rock and lithic debitage indicated one specific area of concentrated or repeated prehistoric activity along the terrace margin at the northwestern edge of the site. The vertical distribution of lithic materials indicates a possible occupation horizon at an average of 35 cm (13.78 in) below the present surface. Three tight concentrations of fire-cracked rock, hammerstones, and lithic cores and two additional diffuse scatters of fire-cracked rock contributed to the definition of this cultural horizon.

The historic component of the site appears to lack stratigraphic integrity. A total of 87.63 per cent of the artifacts were recovered from plow-disturbed contexts. The artifacts found below

the plowzone were not indicative of the presence of intact historic cultural features or occupation horizons.

Research Potential

The prehistoric component of Site 18ST676 appears to include components that date from the Archaic (probably Late Archaic) and Middle Woodland periods. The Archaic occupations are evidenced by the Phase I projectile point, which was characterized as a Piscataway point, and was recovered from sub-plowzone deposits. This specimen is consistent morphologically with both the Piscataway and Rossville types, placing its production during the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland.

An additional clear indication of the pre-Woodland activity at the site is relative dearth of prehistoric ceramics. The three prehistoric ceramics that were recovered were derived from the plowzone. This contrasts with the overwhelming presence of lithic workshops, hearths, and activity areas at a depth below the plowzone. The complete lack of ceramics from these sub-plowzone horizons strongly indicates that they reflect generalized Archaic occupations. A more definitive characterization of the period(s) of use of these activity areas would require more extensive testing.

Research questions related to general and regional settlement patterns, resource procurement considerations and preferences, and general and specific intra-site spatial patterning can be addressed at Site 18ST676. The current lack of a definitive temporal framework for the site's pre-Woodland occupations should be considered as a relevant and appropriate research question related to the duration of occupation of the site and the potential for multiple occupational episodes. Questions related to the environmental setting and available floral and faunal resources may be answered through the anticipated preservation of such specimens in intact cultural features. Thus, further excavation of Site 18ST676 could focus on intensive testing and analysis of a number of the apparently discrete activity areas that were identified during the Phase I and Phase II testing. Such testing would provide important information on prehistoric settlement patterns, landscape use, and resource procurement strategies along estuarine settings in St. Mary's County. To date, minimal comparable data on these research issues has been available from this portion of Southern Maryland.

The prehistoric component of Site 18ST676 appears to retain the qualities of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Mitigative data recovery is recommended for the prehistoric component if impacts to the site cannot be avoided. The site's historic component does not appear to contribute to the National Register eligibility of the resource; no further work on the historic component is warranted or recommended.

CHAPTER IX

RESULTS OF PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: SITE 18ST677

Site 18ST677 is located on the eastern edge of a low, gradually inclining terrace, approximately 35 m (114.83 ft) to the west of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek (Figure 35). The tributary flows in a southern direction to the broad marshlands bordering McIntosh Creek, approximately 360 m (1,181 ft) south of the site. The terrace rises up to the northwest to form a broad, level terrace. The terrace is composed of sandy soils characteristic of the Evesboro series, which are regarded as good soils for the planting of tobacco (Gibson 1978). The site is situated at the southeastern boundary of the Evesboro soils.

The site contains both prehistoric and historic components. The northern edge of the site lies adjacent to Site 18ST676, which is situated on the broad terrace. The core of the site measures approximately 15 m (49.2 ft) east-west by 40 m (131.2 ft) north-south. The boundaries of the site were delineated by 5 m interval shovel testing and were found to include two distinct loci of activity. The first locus corresponded to the location of two historic pit features on the gradually declining terrace edge, in the southern portion of the site. The second locus consisted of a separate diffuse scatter of historic materials on a level area near the terrace crest, in the northern portion of the site.

Results of the Phase I Survey

A total of 61 historic artifacts and 13 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase I investigation. Fifteen original shovel tests contained historic artifacts. Seven shovel tests contained prehistoric artifacts. One shovel test contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The presence of two intact historic pit features indicated a high potential for additional intact sub-plowzone features. Artifacts recovered from the shovel tests placed the site in a late seventeenth century context, which correlated with the date obtained from artifacts recovered from the historic pit features. The prehistoric artifacts clustered along the northern boundary of the site and likely were associated with Site 18ST676.

Research Design and Methodology

The presence of apparent late seventeenth century features indicated that the site might contribute substantive information on rural lifeways of that period. A determination of the degree of resource integrity, keyed to the chronological and functional differentiation of the features, was viewed as crucial to the understanding of the site and the preparation of management recommendations. A characterization of site use through examination of the non-feature site area was important in the development of a contextual framework for the site and in guiding supplemental investigations.

The Phase II investigation was designed to examine two apparently distinct loci of activity within the boundaries of the site (Figure 36). The first area, Locus 1, was defined by the presence of the historic features; the second, Locus 2, by a diffuse scatter of historic artifacts. Both areas were investigated through the excavation of test units. One 2 x 2 m block, or the equivalent, was placed over each feature location to provide a preliminary assessment of the

nature, level of integrity, and horizontal definition of the feature. A sample of each feature was collected to assist in the temporal and cultural characterization of the feature and to provide a determination of vertical integrity.

A total of three 1 x 1 m excavation units was excavated in the area of Locus 2 to assist in the characterization of that portion of the site. One test unit was placed specifically on the northern fringe of the site to investigate a stratigraphic change noted during the Phase I investigation. A shift from historic to prehistoric artifacts accompanied the stratigraphic change and suggested the limit of the core of the historic site was correlated with the stratigraphic change.

Stratigraphy and Context

A typical stratigraphic profile for the site area was taken from Test Unit 11 (N863/E1051), excavated in Locus 2. The profile consisted of a 8-18 cmbd (3.14-7.09 in) very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silt loam humus layer overlying a 18-36 cmbd (7.09-14.17 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam plowzone, and a 36-44 cmbd (14.17-17.32 in) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt loam (Figure 37).

Cultural material was found in the humus layer and plowzone within the units excavated in both Locus 1 and Locus 2. With the exception of artifacts obtained from the historic features investigated in Locus 1, no historic artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone. Prehistoric cultural materials were found in the humus and plowzone strata, as well as in the sub-plowzone horizons of Test Unit 12.

A divergent profile, more typical of the profile encountered in Site 18ST676, was found in Test Unit 12 (N887/E1043) of Locus 2. The profile consisted of an 8-15 cmbd (3.14-5.90 in) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand humus layer; a 15-35 cmbd (5.90-13.78 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty sand plowzone; a 35-86 cmbd (13.78-33.86 in) olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sand; a 86-98 cmbd (33.86-38.58 in) olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sand mottled with approximately 10 per cent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) coarse sand; and, a 98-108 cmbd (38.58-42.52 in) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse clayey sand. No historic artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 12; prehistoric artifacts were found through the upper stratigraphic levels to a depth of 77 cmbd.

The stratigraphy of the site is partially consistent with soils of the Evesboro series mapped for the site area. The extreme northern portion of the site area contains soils that conform to the description provided for soils of the Rumford series, while the remainder of the soils in the site area more closely resemble the description given for soils of the Evesboro series. The prehistoric component of the site generally is confined to the occurrence of Rumford soils and the historic component to the Evesboro soils. Soils of the Rumford series have a rapid permeability and have been highly rated as good building sites and locations for agricultural use.

Prehistoric Component

A total of 33 lithic and 2 ceramic artifacts was recovered from the Phase II test units. Twenty-four lithic artifacts were found in Locus 2; the remainder were found in Locus 1. The humus layer yielded three lithic artifacts, the plowzone yielded nine lithic artifacts, and the sub-plowzone horizons yielded 18 lithic artifacts. One lithic artifact was found in Feature AA2-I, one lithic artifact in Feature AA2-6, and one lithic artifact in Feature AA2-II. Feature AA2-II also produced two ceramic sherds.

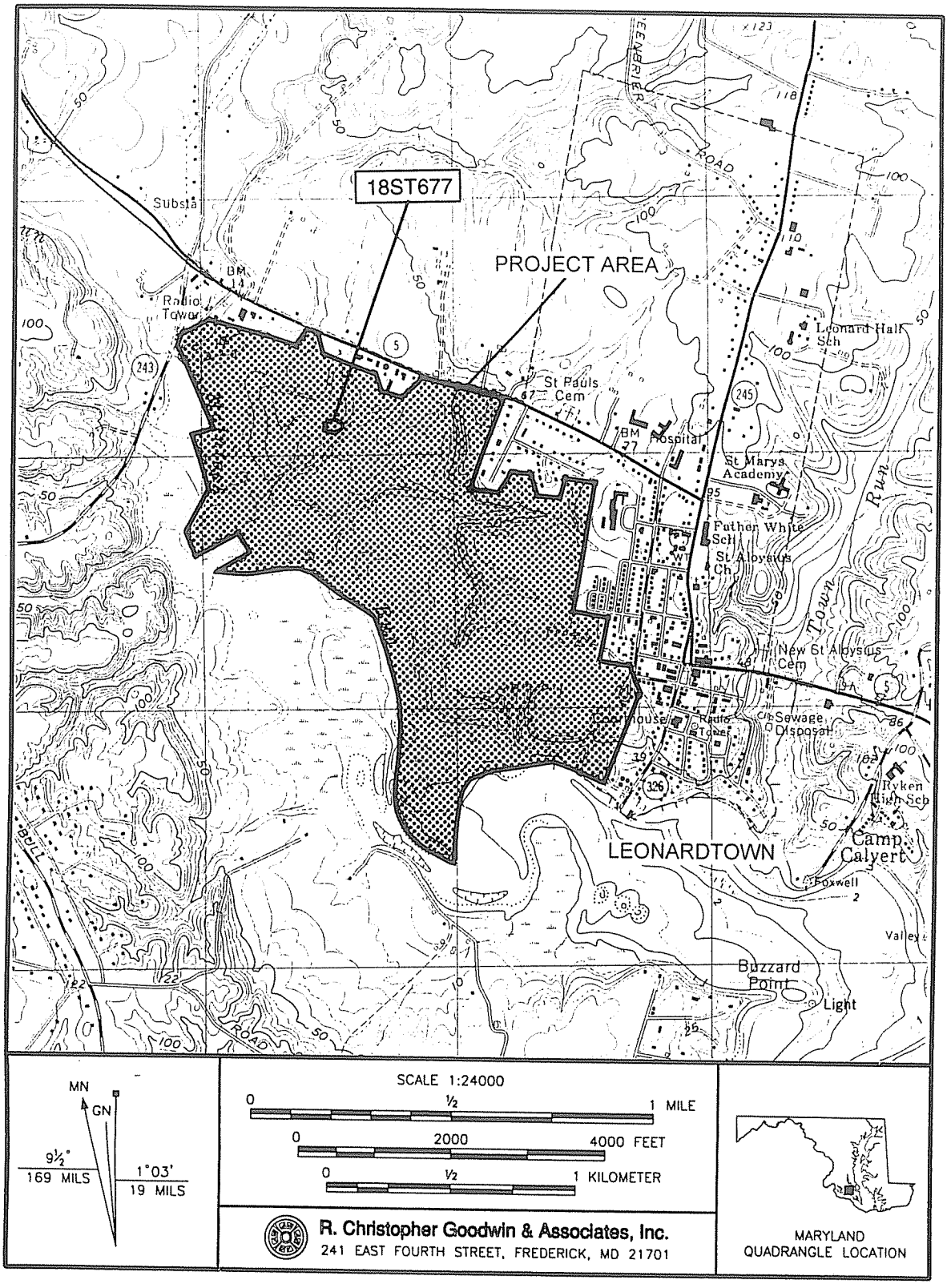
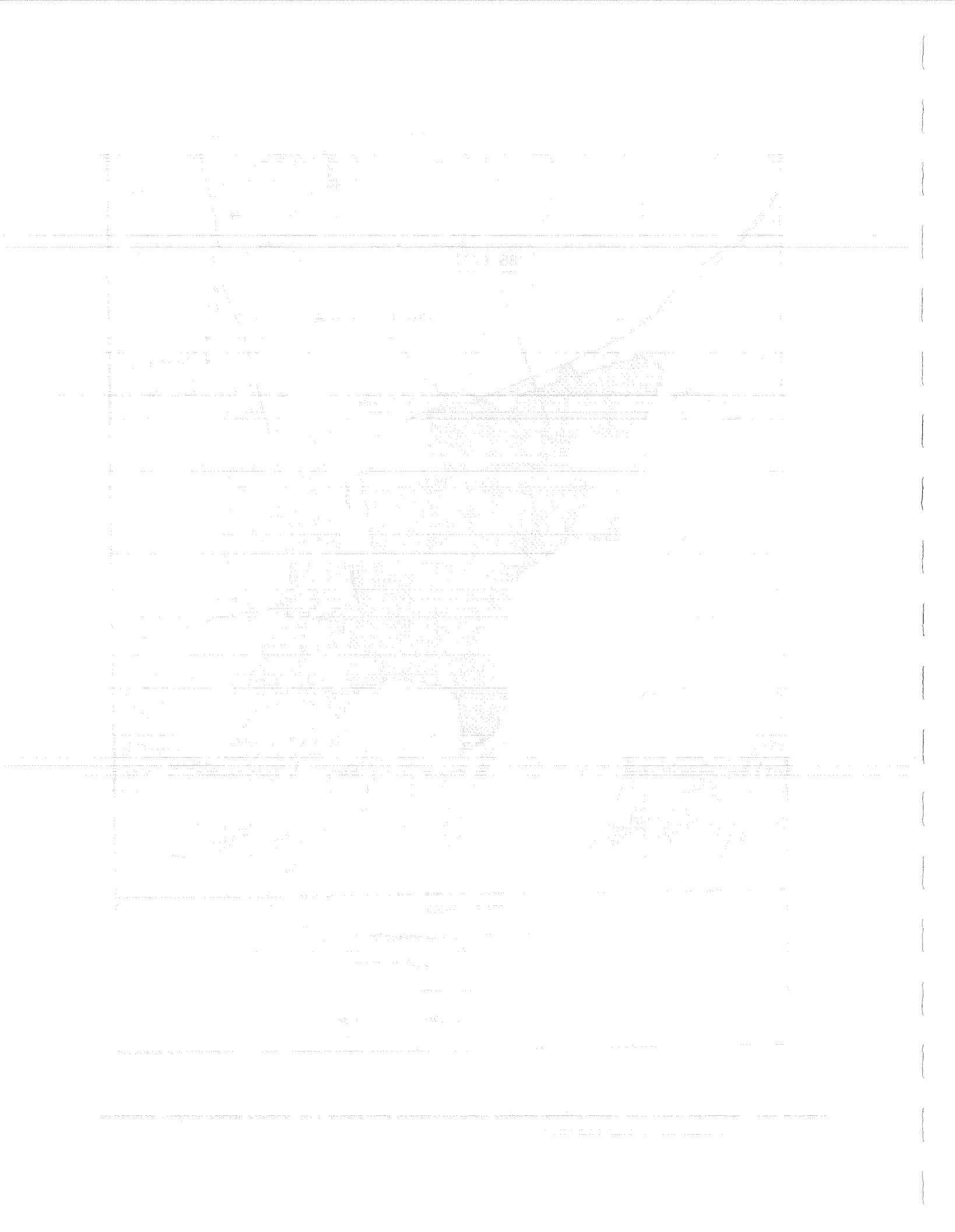


Figure 35. Excerpt from the 1984 photorevised Leonardtown, Maryland 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of Site 18ST677



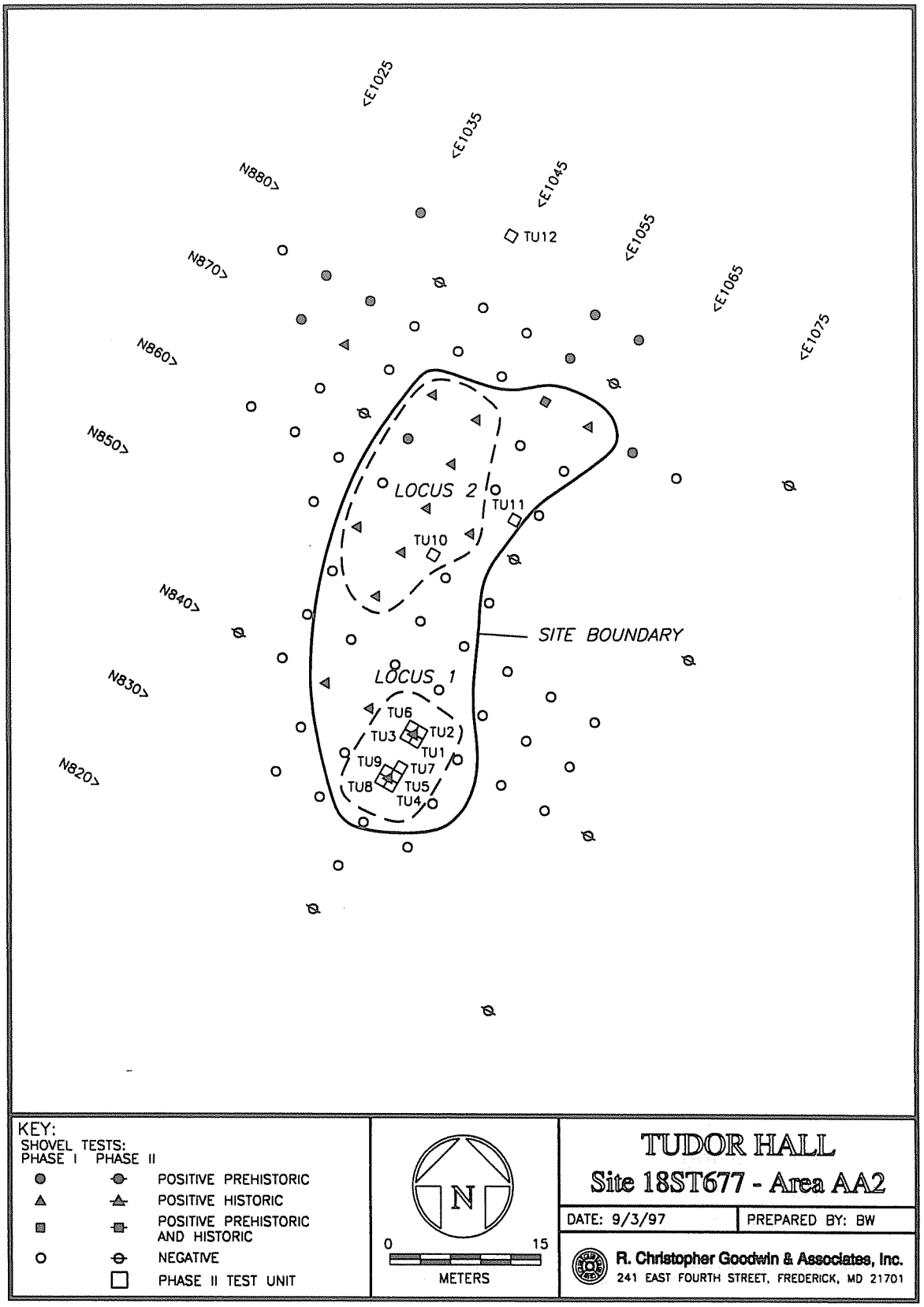
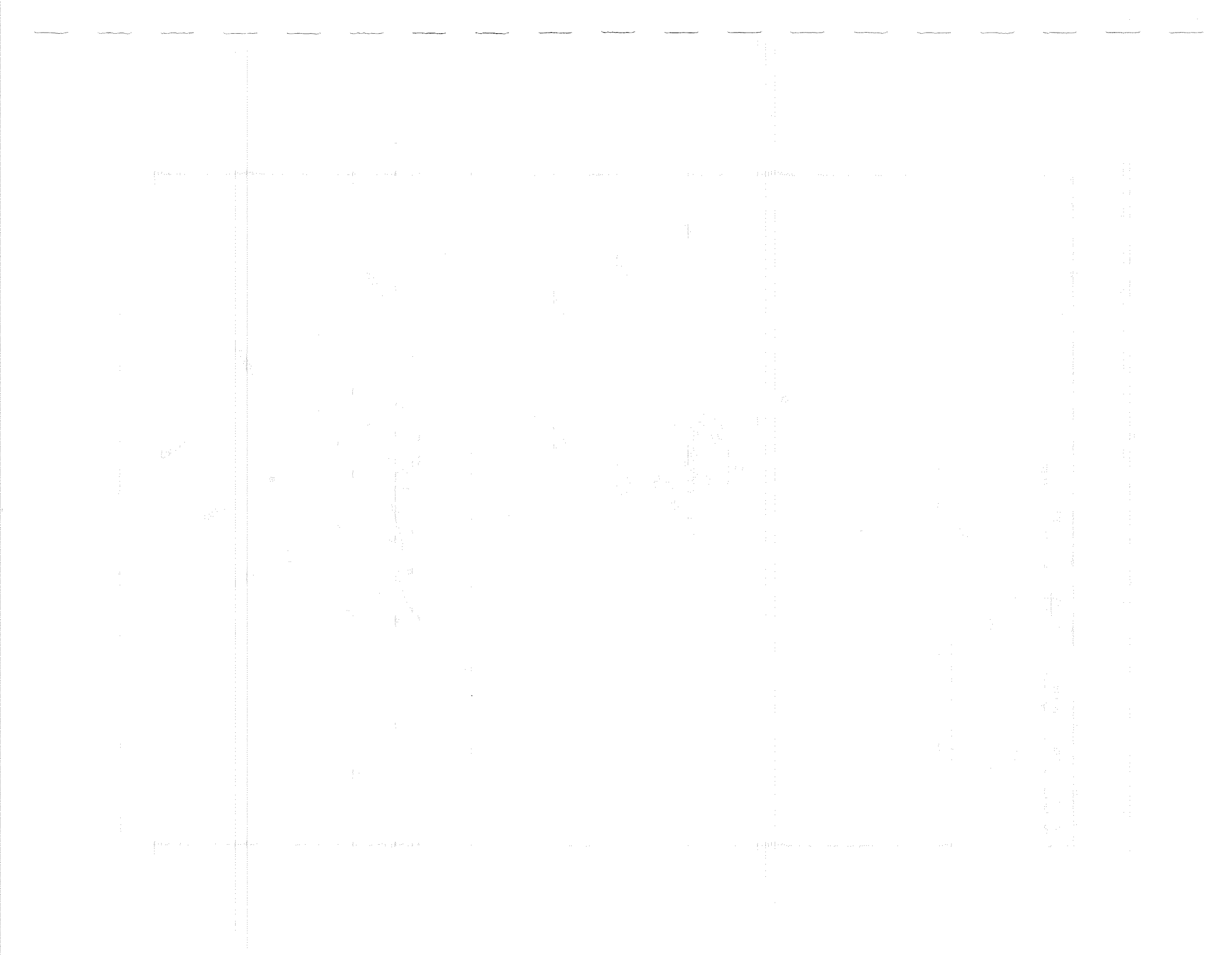


Figure 36. Site 18ST677. Map showing the location of Phase I shovel tests and Phase II test units



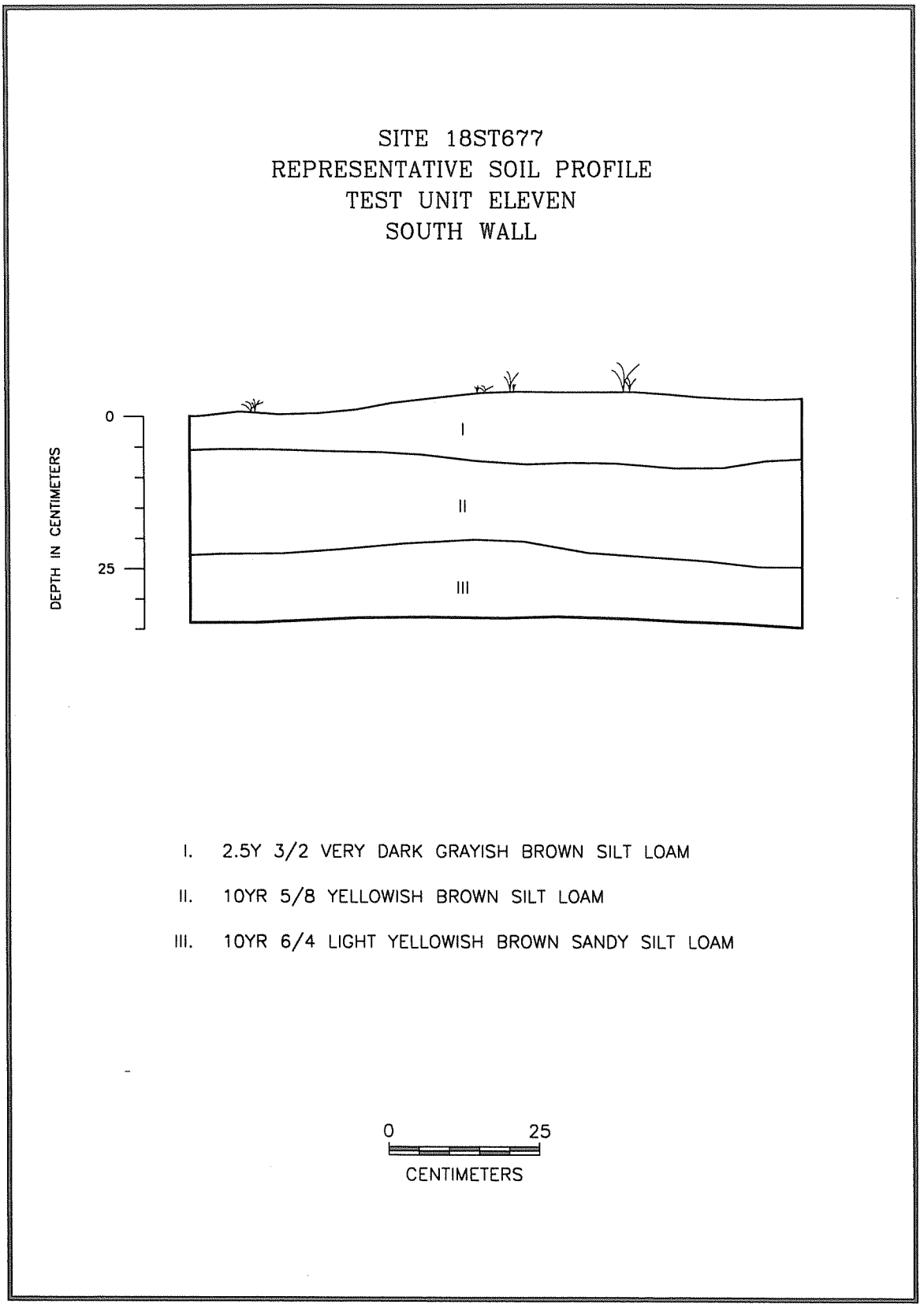


Figure 37. Site 18ST677. Test Unit 11, N863/E1051, South wall profile

Prehistoric Sub-assemblage

The prehistoric sub-assemblage included flaked stone, fire-cracked rock, and ceramic artifacts (Figure 38). Both ceramic sherds found were classified as Yeocomico.

A total of 26 pieces of lithic debitage were found during the Phase II investigation. Three pieces of debitage were found in the humus layer, 6 were in the plowzone, and 17 debitage were in sub-plowzone strata. Non-cortex or tertiary reduction flakes comprised the majority of the assemblage, totaling 16 flakes and including 7 pressure flakes and one biface thinning flake. A total of five secondary reduction flakes, one primary flake, and two pieces of shatter were also recovered. One secondary flake was classified as a pressure flake. The dominant lithic raw material was quartz, comprising 63.64 per cent (n=21) of the assemblage by count and 10.48 per cent (65.87 grams) by weight. Quartzite, chert, and rhyolite 1 were present in significantly lower amounts.

One non-diagnostic quartz biface was recovered from the plowzone and one non-diagnostic quartzite biface came from the first sub-plowzone stratum. One unidirectional unmodified, bipolar quartzite core was found in Feature AA2-II. A total of four fire-cracked rocks also were found. Three generally were recovered from the plowzone, with one from Feature AA2-6. Quartz and quartzite were evenly represented in the fire-cracked rock assemblage.

Analysis of the Prehistoric Component

The only diagnostic prehistoric artifacts found during the Phase II investigation consisted of two Yeocomico ceramic sherds. Yeocomico ware has been radiocarbon dated to between A.D. 1510 and 1690 on sites along the Virginia coastal plain (Potter 1982). This pottery also has been found along the lower Potomac River in St. Mary's and Charles counties, Maryland (Egloff and Potter 1982). The date range provided by the ceramic sherds overlaps the suggested range of historic occupation and introduces the question as to whether the prehistoric ceramics were introduced to the site through prehistoric or historic activity.

Both sherds were found in the upper stratigraphic horizon of Feature AA2-II, an intact late seventeenth century pit feature. The presence of the ceramics could represent incidental deposition related to disturbance of the site's prehistoric component, and not be a direct indicator related to aboriginal occupation of the area at the time of historic settlement. Conversely, the ceramics may reflect an aboriginal and European co-occupation of the area during the late seventeenth century.

Given the historic references to "Shepherd's Old Fields" (Archives of Maryland XXVII:596-570) in the northeastern portion of the Tudor Hall development area, that Native Americans remained in the area through the late prehistoric period and possibly into the early historic period. The location of Site 18ST677 may have been chosen to take advantage of either active or former prehistoric agricultural fields. These ceramics may reflect limited trade with native peoples after settlement of the property.

Slightly more than half of the artifacts, 51.43 per cent (n=18), were recovered from a sub-plowzone context. These artifacts suggest that a degree of stratigraphic integrity remains. The presence of intact historic features on Site 18ST677 and the close proximity of Site 18ST677 with Site 18ST676 further suggests that there is a potential for the presence of intact prehistoric cultural features.

The majority of the prehistoric artifacts, 68.57 per cent (n=24), were recovered from Test Unit 12. This test unit was placed on the southeastern fringe of Site 18ST676 and at the northern boundary of Site 18ST677. Soils identified in Test Unit 12 varied substantially from those recorded in Phase I shovel tests and Phase II test units located in the southern 85 per cent of the site. The lack of historic artifacts in the area of variant soil suggests that the northern limits of the primary historic activity at the site may be drawn along that stratigraphic division. In fact, this stratigraphic boundary may reflect a functional boundary during the seventeenth century between active agricultural land and living space in the core of the site.

Historic Component

A total of 4,503 historic artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. Twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from the humus layer and 412 artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Seven historic features were identified and produced a total of 4,062 artifacts. One artifact was recovered from a non-provenienced context.

Two previously identified probable historic features; AA2-I and AA2-II were examined during the Phase II. Upon investigation, the historic feature cluster was found to be comprised of four pit features of varying size and function and an overlying sheet midden or destruction layer. Included within the four features were three aberrant soil inclusions that were given separate feature designations to provide distinction from the general matrices of the features.

Features AA2-I, AA2-III, AA2-IV, and AA2-V were identified in the 2 x 2 m block composed of Test Units 1, 2, 3, and 6. Feature AA2-I, AA2-III, and AA2-IV were identified following removal of the possible sheet midden or destruction layer; the latter two features were not excavated. Feature AA2-I was found to overlay Features AA2-V and Feature AA2-VI.

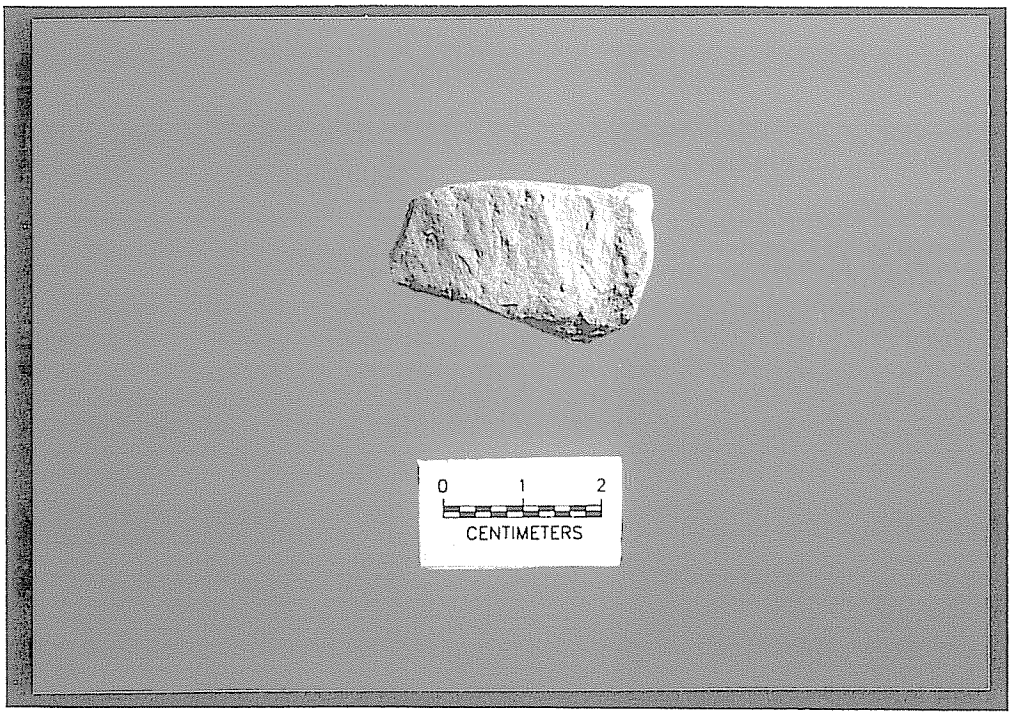
Features AA2-II, AA2-VII, and AA2-VIII were identified in the 1.5 x 2 m block composed of Test Units 4, 5, 7, and 8. Feature AA2-II was found to overlay Features AA2-VII and AA2-VIII, both of which represented independent features identified at the base of Feature AA2-II.

Historic Cultural Features

Feature AA2-I. Feature AA2-I was a roughly circular soil stain that appeared in Test Units 1, 2, 3, and, 6. Only that portion within Test Unit 1 was excavated. This feature was originally identified during Phase I shovel testing and was re-identified at what was thought to be the feature plane. However, as the soils around Feature AA2-I were excavated, it became apparent that Feature AA2-1 was the uppermost stratum of what would later be designated as Feature AA2-VI.

Stratigraphy. The first stratum of Feature AA2-I consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sandy silt loam mottled with approximately 5 per cent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy silt loam. The underlying stratum was a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy silt loam mottled with approximately 10 per cent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy silt loam. The second layer was less compacted, perhaps due to the increased presence of charcoal and brick or daub inclusions.

Cultural Material. A large number of historic artifacts were recovered from Feature AA2-I (Table 10). Stratum I yielded 1 piece of iron wire, 17 small brick fragments, 2 pieces of possible daub, 3 burnt rosehead nails (1600-1818), 18 bone fragments, 1 tooth, 15 oyster shell, 4 clam shell, 4 sherds of North Devon Sgraffito ware (1650-1710), 1 unidentified coarse earthenware,



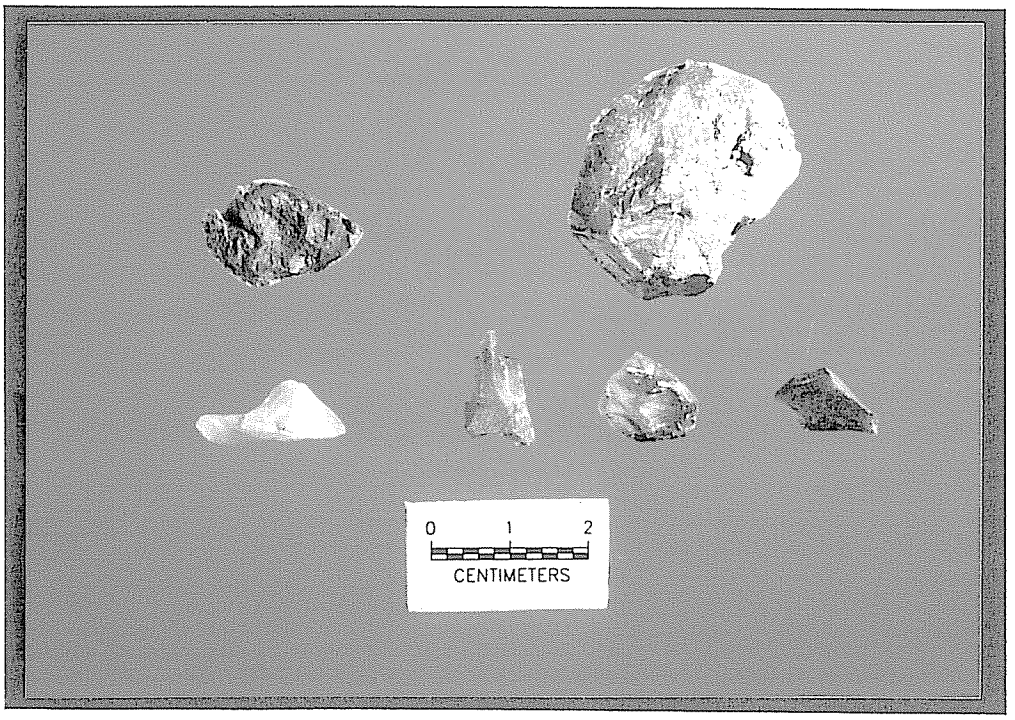


Figure 38. Prehistoric Ceramic Sherd (FS#743) and chert (FS#709, 710, & 719) from Site 18ST677

Table 10. Site 18ST677: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature AA2-I

Group	Class	Type	Subtype	Total
Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Non-Electrical Wire	1
Activities Total				1
Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment	44
		Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub	2
			Mortar	5
			Plaster	1
	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"	3
			Fragment	2
		Unidentified	Nail	1
Architecture Total				58
Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake	1
Arms Total				1
Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	24
			Tooth	1
			Unidentified Bone	5
			Unidentified Tooth	6
		Shell	Clam	4
			Crab/Lobster Carapace	1
			Eggshell	1
			Oyster	21
	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito	5
			Unidentified	2
Kitchen Total				70
Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal	2
	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal	1
Miscellaneous Total				3
Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	2
			Ball Clay Stem	4
			Red Clay Stem	1
Personal Total				7
Grand Total				140

1 possible lead window came, 2 kaolin pipe bowls, 1 kaolin pipe stem (7/64"), 1 kaolin pipe stem with attached bowl (ca. mid 1600's) and, 1 red clay tobacco pipe stem fragment. The second stratum contained: 27 brick fragments, 5 mortar fragments, 1 burnt rosehead nail fragment, 1 English flint flake, 8 bone fragments, 1 tooth, 6 oyster shell, 1 North Devon Sgraffito sherd, 1 unidentified coarse earthenware, and 2 kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragments. All artifacts recovered were temporally consistent with those recovered from Feature AA2-VI and suggest a high degree of vertical integrity.

Feature AA2-II. Feature AA2-II, excavated in Test Unit 4, was a broad, shallow pit containing a paucity of organic, architectural, and domestic artifacts. The feature was an average of 30 cm in depth and contained a minimum of six distinct depositional episodes. The horizontal limits of the feature were not determined during the current phase of investigation. Two additional features, Feature AA2-VII and AA2-VIII, were identified at the base of Feature AA2-II.

Stratigraphy. Feature AA2-II was identified at the base of the plowzone as a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine sandy silt loam with approximately 5 per cent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) fine sandy loam mottling and less than one per cent brick and charcoal flecking. This horizon, Stratum FAA2II-I (III), represented the uppermost stratigraphic level of Feature AA2-II and was present within each test unit excavated to the base of the plowzone. At the plowzone interface, Stratum FAA2II-I was almost completely homogeneous and showed little discernible differentiation or soil mottling with which to assist in the horizontal delineation of the feature. When viewed from the northern side of the block, soils in the southern third of the block appeared to be very slightly lighter in hue than those in the northern two-thirds. This distinction was not borne out through soil Munsell's at this level.

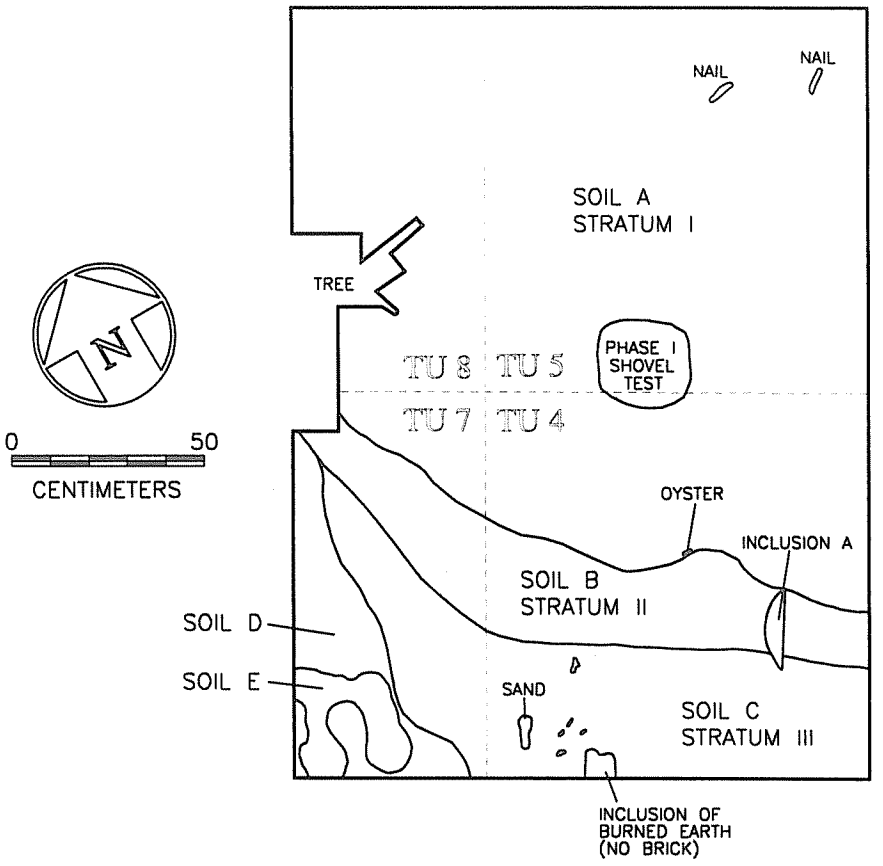
The removal of one arbitrary 5 cm level within each test unit provided more tangible definition between soils in the northern and southern portions of the block (Figure 39). The soils in the northern two-thirds of the block appeared to be a continuation of Stratum FAA2II-I. In contrast, soils in the southern third of the block had graded to a more cohesive and lighter hue (light olive brown [2.5Y 5/3]) loamy sand mottled with approximately 20 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) slightly clayey sand loam with approximately 1 per cent brick flecking and inclusions of pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) slightly silty medium coarse sand and olive yellow (2.6Y 6/6) burned earth (Stratum FAA2II-III [VI]).

In the southwestern quadrant of the block, the soils graded to a brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand mottled with approximately 10 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) slightly clayey sand loam, 5 per cent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt burned earth, 1 per cent brick flecking (yellowish red, 5YR 5/8), and less than 1 per cent inclusions of pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) slightly silty medium coarse sand (Stratum FAA2II-II (VIB)). These distinctions remained evident in the profile of TU 4 (Figure 40).

In the north central portion of the unit, Stratum FAA2II-I overlay a thin, discontinuous deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand loam mottled with approximately 15 per cent dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty sand loam with 1 per cent brick and burned earth flecking (Stratum FAA2II-IV [IV]). In the northwestern quadrant of the unit, Stratum FAA2II-IV overlay a deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with approximately 5 per cent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clayey silt loam and containing less than 1 per cent brick and burned earth flecking (Stratum FAA2II-V [V]). This stratum was of uneven thickness and is partially overlain by Strata FAA2II-V and FAA2II-II.

The depositional sequence of the following strata in the lower portion of the feature was unclear during excavation. Stratum FAA2II-VII and FAA2II-VIIb (VIII) showed no distinction in

SITE 18ST677
TEST UNITS FOUR, FIVE, SEVEN, EIGHT
PLAN VIEW – FEATURE AA2-II at 46cmbd



SOIL A. MOTTLED FILL: 2.5Y 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SANDY LOAM WITH 20% 2.5Y 3/2 VERY DARK GRAY BROWN SANDY LOAM, 10% 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM, 2% 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN LOAMY SAND, AND <1% INCLUSIONS OF 2.5Y 6/6 OLIVE YELLOW BURNED EARTH, 5YR 5/8 YELLOWISH RED BRICK FLECKING AND CHARCOAL FLECKING

SOIL B. MOTTLED SOIL: 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAYEY LOAM WITH 30% 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY LOAM AND <1% INCLUSIONS OF 5YR 5/8 YELLOWISH RED BRICK FLECKING

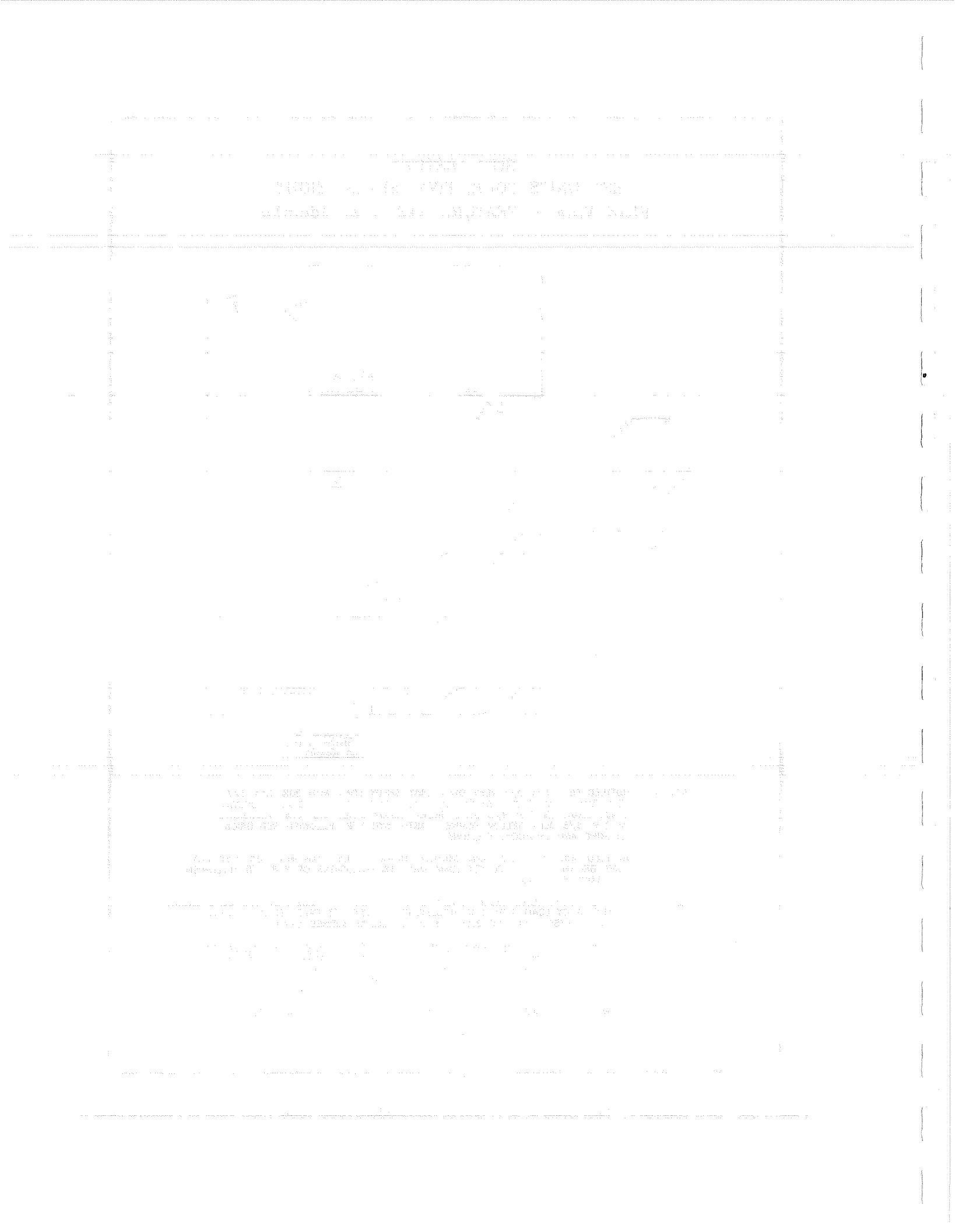
SOIL C. 2.5Y 5/3 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN LOAMY SAND MOTTLED WITH 20% 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN CLAYEY SANDY LOAM WITH <1% INCLUSIONS OF 2.5Y 7/3 PALE YELLOW SLIGHTLY SILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND AND 2.5Y 6/6 OLIVE YELLOW BURNED EARTH

SOIL D. 10YR 4/3 BROWN LOAMY SAND MOTTLED WITH 10% 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SANDY LOAM, 5% 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT/BURNED EARTH, 1% 5YR 5/8 YELLOWISH RED BRICK FLECKING WITH <1% INCLUSIONS OF 2.5Y 7/3 PALE YELLOW SLIGHTLY SILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND

SOIL E. 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SANDY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 40% 10YR 4/3 BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH <1% INCLUSIONS OF 5YR 5/3 YELLOWISH RED BRICK FLECKING

INCLUSION A. 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM

Figure 39. Site 18ST677. Test Units 4, 5, 7, and 8, N834-835/E1059-1060, Plan view of Feature AA2-II



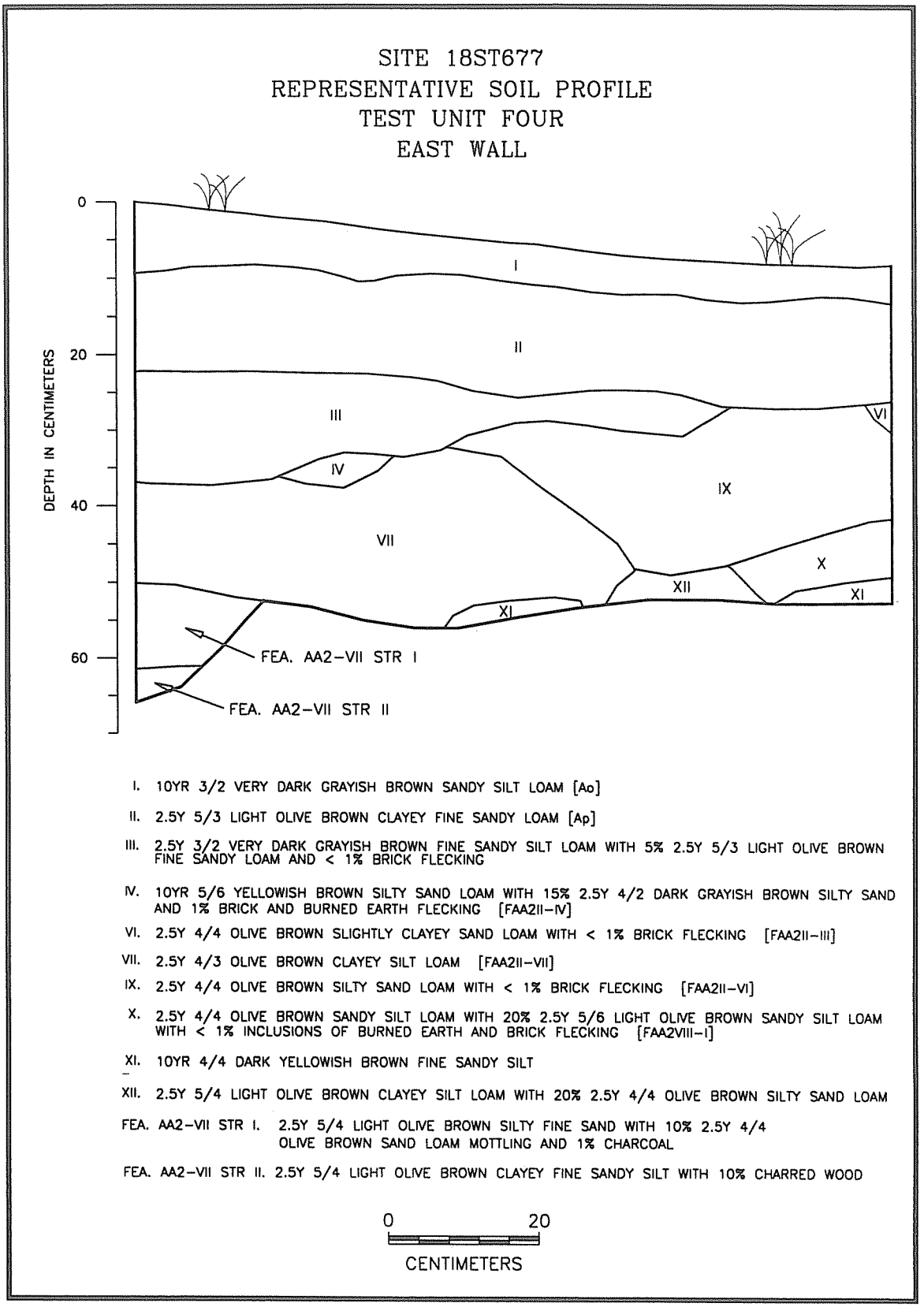
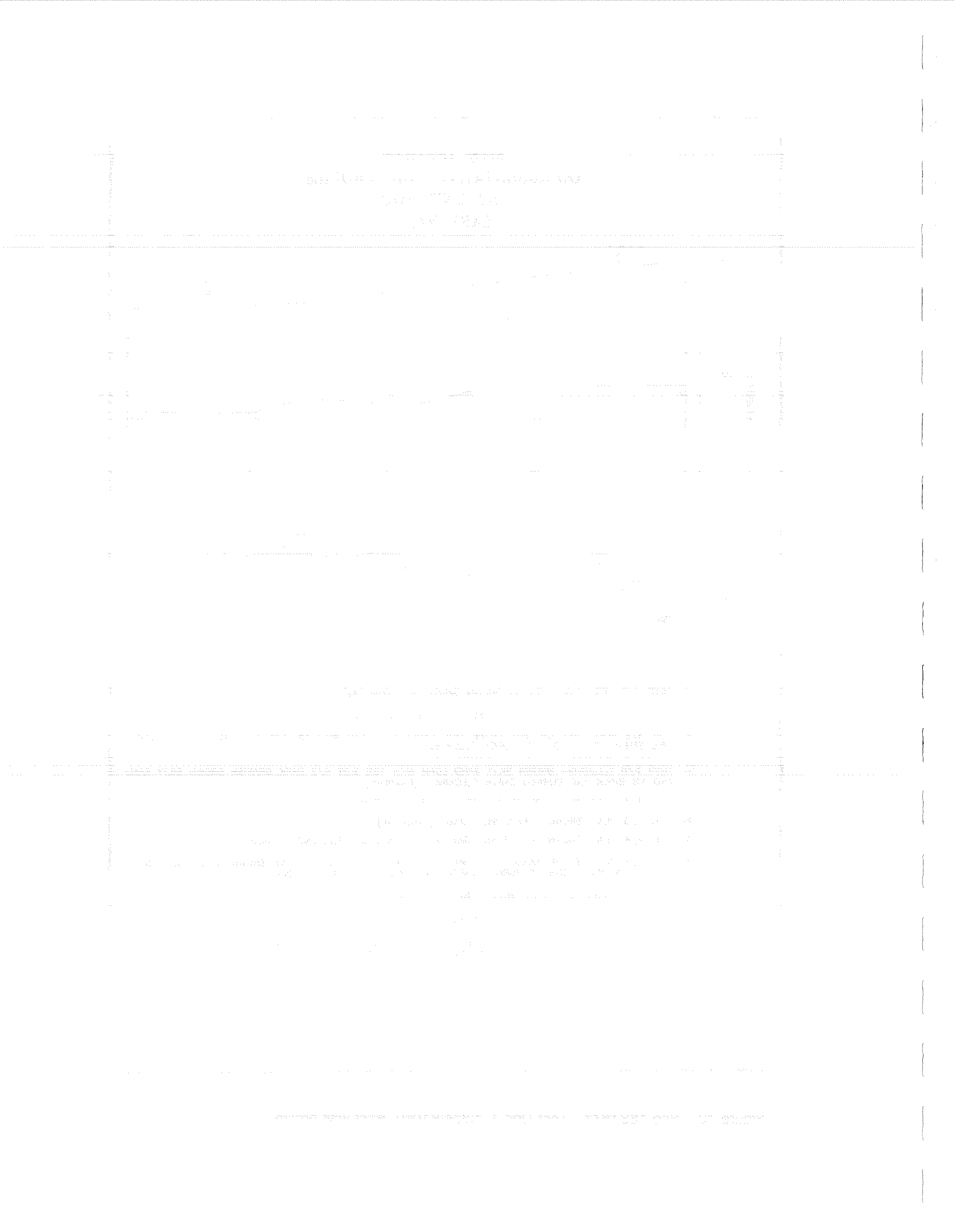


Figure 40. Site 18ST677. Test Unit 4, N834/E1060, East wall profile



plan; however, when viewed in profile they were slightly different in terms of soil mottling and presented different soil Munsell's. The soils apparently represent a single depositional episode, likely of long duration, since the interface between the strata was a gradual gradation.

Stratum FAA2II-VIIb (VIII) was noted in the northwestern half of the unit and was composed of a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty sand loam mottled with approximately 10 per cent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty sand loam and 5 per cent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand. Stratum FAA2II-VII (VII) was present in the northeastern half of the unit and consisted of a fairly homogeneous olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) clayey silt loam. Both strata form the basal depositions for Feature AA2-II. In the northern third of TU 4, these strata immediately overlay Feature AA2-VII, while in the southern two-thirds of the unit, these strata overlay Strata X and XI.

Stratum FAA2II-VIII (IX) occurred in the southeastern quadrant of the unit and was characterized as an olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty sand loam with less than 1 per cent brick flecking. In profile, the strata seem to overlap each other, Stratum FAA2II-VII (VII) overlying Stratum FAA2II-VIII (IX) in the southeastern portion of the unit, and the reverse in the southwestern portion of the unit. It is possible that these three strata represent one single stratum containing unhomogenized fill.

Strata FAA2II-VII and FAA2II-VIII overlay a very thin and discontinuous deposit of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clayey silt loam mottled with approximately 20 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty sand loam (Stratum XI). Stratum XI averaged 1 cm in thickness and directly overlay sterile subsoil.

Cultural Materials. A total of 184 historic artifacts were recovered from Feature AA2-II (Table 11). The cultural materials were temporally consistent throughout the stratigraphic column. Diagnostic ceramics included North Devon Gravel Tempered (n=2), North Devon Sgraffito (n=6), Coarse Earthenware (n=7), possible Colono ware (n=1), and Plain White Delft (n=1). One red clay pipe bowl fragment and four ball clay stem and bowl fragments were found; none exhibited any decoration. One French gun flint flake or spall flake was also found. With the exception of one ball clay pipe stem, all of the ceramic and lithic artifacts were found in the upper stratigraphic horizons of the feature; none were recovered from basal Strata FII-VII and FII-VIIb.

Architectural materials consisted of 42 brick pieces and one possible piece of daub. The brick was mainly concentrated in the upper portions of the feature, but was also found in small quantities in the lower stratigraphic levels. The majority of the brick fragments were less than one centimeter in dimension. Three larger brick fragments, averaging five centimeters in diameter, were found in Stratum FAA2II-VII. The daub piece was found in Stratum FAA2II-I.

Biological materials recovered included three fragments of oyster shell and 107 pieces of bone. The bone assemblage included 87 bones ascribed to large mammals, 2 teeth fragments, 17 teeth associated with a fragmented pig jaw, and 1 unidentified fragment. Twelve bone fragments had been exposed to fire. The bone tended to concentrate in the northern portion of TU 4, which was the deeper part of the feature and contained the more substantial deposits. The frequency of bone remained relatively constant through all stratigraphic levels. The fragmented pig jaw was found in Stratum FAA2II-VII.

Feature AA2-III. Feature AA2-III was a roughly oblong stain composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy silt loam mottled with approximately 5 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sandy silt loam, 3 per cent very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and, 3 per cent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt loam. The soil stain was 18 cm (7.09 in) north-south by 50 cm

Table 11. Site 18ST677: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature AA2-II

Group	Class	Type	Subtype	Total
Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment	41
			Partial	1
		Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub	1
Architecture Total				43
Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake	1
Arms Total				1
Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional	1
Core Total				1
Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	87
			Tooth	19
			Unidentified Bone	1
		Kitchen Use	Nut/Seed/Pit	1
		Shell	Oyster	3
	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	2
			North Devon Sgraffito	6
			Unidentified	8
		Tin Enameled Earthenware	Plain White Delft	1
Kitchen Total				128
Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal	6
Miscellaneous Total				6
Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	1
			Ball Clay Stem	4
Personal Total				5
Grand Total				184

(19.69 in) east-west and occurred in the northeastern quadrant of Test Unit 3 (N839/E1059). This feature was not excavated; no materials were recovered.

Feature AA2-IV. Feature AA2-IV was an amorphous soil stain that occupied much of the western half of Test Unit 3 (N839/E1059). Feature AA2-III lay along the northern edge of Feature AA2-IV. The western limits of the feature were unknown as the soil stain extended into the western wall of the test unit. The feature was composed of a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) compact sandy silt loam mottled with approximately 10 per cent dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy silt loam. Feature AA2-IV was not excavated; no cultural materials were recovered.

Feature AA2-V. Feature AA2-V was a roughly circular stain located along the western wall of Test Unit 1 (N839/E1040). The feature was identified following removal of Feature AA2-I and had been partially impacted by the Phase I Shovel Test N840/E1060. When excavated, the feature consisted of a roughly circular, shallow pit with an extremely uneven base. The feature was 17 cm (6.69 in) in depth at the deepest point. The soils within the feature were composed of a homogeneous light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy silt loam. The shape of the feature was not regular, suggesting that it may have resulted from natural disturbance, such as rodent intrusion. The entire feature matrix was retained for flotation sample; no cultural materials were recovered in the field.

Feature AA2-VI. Feature AA2-VI was a roughly circular soil stain identified in the southwestern quadrant of Test Unit 1 (N839/E1060) following the removal of Feature AA2-I and AA2-V. Approximately one-quarter of the feature was contained within Test Unit 1, the remainder of the feature extended beyond the southern and western limits of the unit. When excavated, the feature was a relatively deep, steep sided pit with a slightly concave base. The superficial diameter of the feature was estimated to be 3 m (9.84 ft) across the center, while the basal diameter was estimated at 1.5 m (4.9 ft) across the center. Total depth was 49 cm (19.29 in) or 43-92 cmbd (16.93-36.22 in). The feature was partially impacted by shovel test N840/E1060, which penetrated the northern central edge of the feature.

Stratigraphy. A total of 13 distinct stratigraphic episodes were identified in Feature AA2-VI (Figure 41). Five strata appear as relatively isolated depositional episodes, while the remaining strata comprise the primary depositional layers of the feature. The soil stratum designations for Feature AA2-VI begin with Stratum III and are listed in the order they were recorded on the stratigraphic profile.

Stratum III was a roughly 6 cm (2.36 in) layer of olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) very fine silty sand originally identified as an extension of Feature AA2-I. The stratum forms an even depositional layer in the central portion of the feature and represents the third stratigraphic episode in Feature AA2-VI.

Stratum IV underlies Stratum III and forms a slightly undulating depositional layer in the central portion of the feature. This stratum was the fourth stratigraphic layer of the feature. The basal contours of this stratum conform to irregularities presented by the underlying and more basal deposits. The average thickness of the stratum was 8 cm (3.15 in), with a maximum depth of 15 cm (5.91 in). Stratum IV is composed of a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) sandy silt loam with moderate brick, daub, and charcoal flecking. The northern portion of the stratum appears to have been impacted by the deposition of Stratum XII.

Stratum V is composed of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy silt loam with moderate brick and daub flecking and intense charcoal flecking. The stratum underlies Stratum IV in the central portion of the feature and represents the sixth stratigraphic episode of the feature. The stratum is relatively uniform in thickness and presents a moderately undulating

base influenced by the contours of the underlying deposits. The average thickness of the stratum was 14 cm (5.51 in) with a maximum thickness of 21 cm (8.27 in). The northern portion of the stratum appears to have been impacted by the deposition of Stratum XII.

Stratum VI represents the ninth stratigraphic episode of Feature AA2-VI. The stratum consists of a small inclusion of mottled soils in the southern side of the test unit. The stratum was composed of light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fine sandy silt mottled with approximately 15 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) fine sandy silt and 5 per cent very dark grayish brown (2.5 3/2) fine sandy silt. The average thickness of the stratum was 8 cm (3.15 in). Stratum VI generally underlay Stratum V, although in the southeastern corner of the test unit, Stratum VI underlay the western fringe of Stratum VII.

Stratum VII was a discrete depositional episode present in the southeastern corner of the feature. The stratum represented the eighth stratigraphic episode of the feature and was composed of a relatively homogeneous olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) very fine sandy silt with extreme brick, daub, and charcoal flecking. When excavated, the stratum was found to occupy a small depression formed by differential filling of the feature interior. The stratum was 15 cm (5.91 in) at the deepest point along the southeastern wall of the test unit. This stratum underlay Stratum V and overlay Strata VI and VIII.

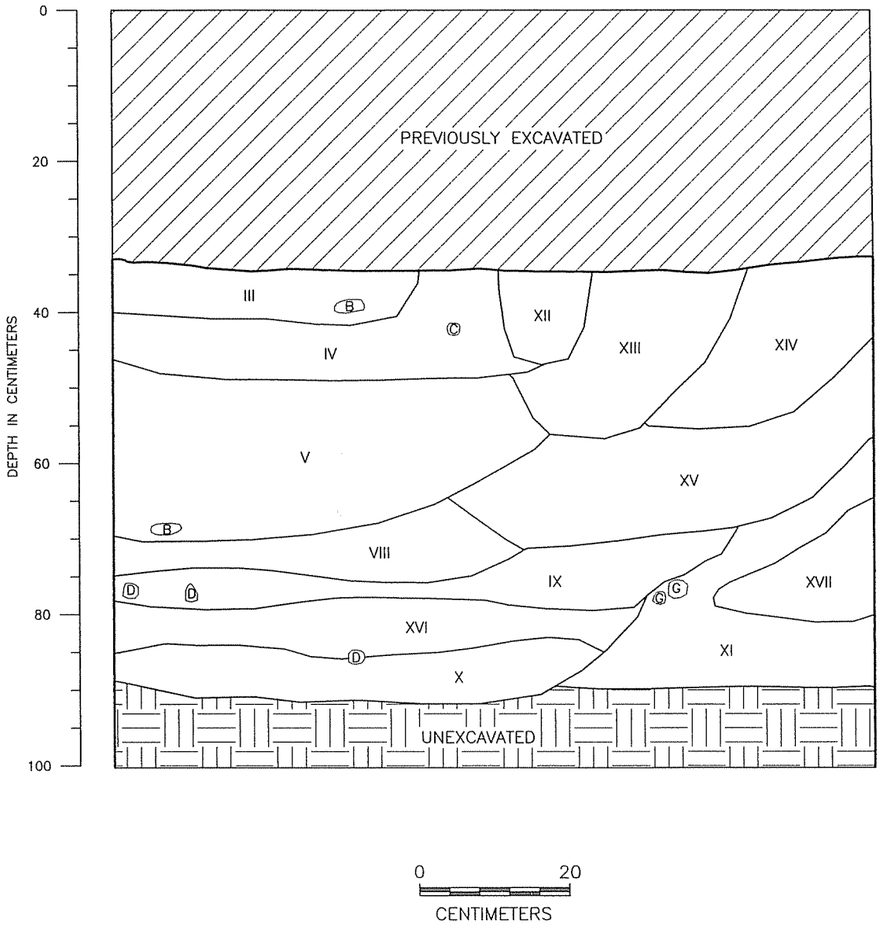
Stratum VIII was the tenth stratigraphic episode in Feature AA2-VI and occupied the majority of the central portion of the feature. The stratum was overlain by Strata V in the center, VI and VII in the southeast, and XV in the northwest. Stratum VIII was composed of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy silt mottled with approximately 5 per cent olive brown (2.5YR 4/4) fine sandy silt and contained extreme charcoal flecking. An inclusion of the Stratum IX matrix was noted in the south central portion of the feature and suggests that Stratum VIII may be composed of multiple and undifferentiated fill episodes. Stratum VIII averaged 8 cm (3.15 in) in thickness and was 22 cm (8.66 in) thick at the deepest point in the center of the test unit.

Stratum IX was the eleventh stratigraphic episode in the feature and likely coincided with the deposition of Stratum VIII. Stratum IX was composed of a light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ashy silt loam mottled with approximately 10 per cent brown (7.5YR 5/4) ashy silt loam. This stratum appeared to represent a disposal of hearth ash and associated cultural materials. The stratum was discontinuous and partially included within the matrix of Stratum VIII. Stratum IX occurred primarily in the northwestern and central portions of the feature and averaged 6 cm (2.36 in) in thickness. The stratum was overlain by Stratum VIII in the southern portion of the feature and Stratum XV in the northern portion of the feature.

Stratum X formed the primary basal deposit of Feature AA2-VII and represented the thirteenth stratigraphic episode recorded. This stratum formed a discontinuous layer along the base of the feature and may represent a minimum of two depositional episodes. Stratum X was composed of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) ashy sandy silt mottled with approximately 5 per cent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) ashy sandy silt. The average thickness of the stratum was 6 cm (2.36 in). This stratum was similar in composition to Stratum IX and likely also represents a discard of hearth ashes and associated cultural materials. Stratum X is overlain by Stratum VIII in the south and Stratum XVI in the north. Both strata interrupt Stratum X in the central portion of the test unit and give the impression that Stratum X is composed of at least two separable but similar deposits.

Stratum XI was culturally sterile subsoil and is not a component of the feature matrix. The subsoil was an olive brown (2.5Y 6/6) moderately compact slightly sandy clayey silt.

SITE 18ST677
REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILE
TEST UNIT ONE
WEST WALL



LEGEND:

B BONE
C CERAMIC
D BRICK/DAUB
G GLASS

III. 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN VERY FINE SILTY SAND [Ap2]
IV. 2.5Y 3/3 DARK OLIVE BROWN SANDY SILT LOAM WITH MODERATE DAUB AND CHARCOAL FLECKING
V. 2.5Y 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY SILT LOAM WITH MODERATE DAUB AND INTENSE CHARCOAL FLECKING
VIII. 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN WITH 5% 2.5Y 4/4 OLIVE BROWN MOTTLING FINE SANDY SILT WITH EXTREME CHARCOAL FLECKING
IX. 5YR 6/4 LIGHT REDDISH BROWN WITH 10% 7.5YR 5/4 BROWN MOTTLING ASHY SILT LOAM
X. 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN WITH 5% 2.5Y 5/3 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN MOTTLING ASHY SANDY SILT
XI. 2.5Y 6/6 OLIVE YELLOW MODERATELY COMPACT SLIGHTLY SANDY CLAYEY SILT
XII. 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SANDY SILT
XIII. 10YR 3/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SANDY SILT WITH MODERATE CHARCOAL DAUB FLECKING, MINOR ASH INCLUSION
XIV. 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN MEDIUM SANDY SILT WITH MODERATE DAUB AND CHARCOAL FLECKING
XV. 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN WITH 5% 10YR 3/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN AND 5% 7.5YR 4/4 STRONG BROWN MOTTLING FINE SANDY SILT
XVI. 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN VERY FINE SANDY SILT
XVII. 10YR 6/8 BROWNISH YELLOW MEDIUM SANDY CLAY

Figure 41. Site 18ST677. Test Unit 1, N839/E1060, West wall profile

Stratum XII represents the first stratigraphic episode of the feature, or in actuality, the final deposit in the feature. Stratum XII was confined to the northwestern portion of the test unit and consisted of a small, but moderately deep deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt. The deposit was 12 cm (4.72 in) in depth and averaged 12 cm (4.72 in) in diameter. Stratum XII partially impacts underlying Strata XIII and IV and is interpreted as an intrusive deposit.

Stratum XIII was the second stratigraphic episode of the feature and was partially impacted by Stratum XII. Stratum XIII itself appears to be an intrusive deposit and partially impacts Strata V, XV, and XIV. The stratum was confined to the northwestern portion of the test unit and consisted of a moderate circumference, moderately deep deposit of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) fine sandy silt with moderate brick, daub, and charcoal flecking and minor ash inclusions. The deposit was 22 cm (8.66 in) in depth and averaged 25 cm (9.84 in) in diameter.

Stratum XIV represents the fifth stratigraphic episode of the feature. Soils were a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) medium sandy silt with moderate brick, daub, and charcoal flecking. Stratum XIV was largely confined to the northwestern corner of the test unit and consisted of a moderate sized, moderately deep deposit that exhibited gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The deposit followed the superficial contours of the underlying Stratum XV. Stratum XIV appeared to have been partially impacted by Stratum XIII.

Stratum XV is overlain by Strata V, XII, and XIV and represents the seventh stratigraphic episode of the feature. The stratum occurs along the northern limit of the feature and generally follows the contours of the underlying sterile subsoil. Stratum XV averaged 13 cm (5.12 in) in thickness and was composed of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt mottled with approximately 5 per cent dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy silt and 5 per cent strong brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy silt.

Stratum XVI represents the twelfth stratigraphic episode of the feature. The stratum consists of a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) very fine sandy silt and along with Stratum X, forms one of the basal depositional episodes of the feature. Stratum XVI occurs primarily along the northern portion of the test unit and averages 6 cm (2.36 in) in thickness. Strata VIII and IX overlie the stratum.

Cultural Materials. A total of 186 historic ceramics of various types were recovered. North Devon Sgraffito (1650-1710) and North Devon Gravel Tempered (1650-1775) dominated the assemblage. North Devon Thin (1650-1775), Tin Enameled Earthenware or Delft (1640-1800), Rhenish Brown Stoneware, and Westerwald (1650-1775) stoneware also were recovered (Figure 42).

The date ranges presented by the historic ceramics were inadequate to assign a definitive seventeenth century date for the deposits in this feature. However, diagnostic tobacco pipes also were recovered (Figure 43). Tobacco pipes are reliable dating sources due to their short use life; the time between purchase and discard is short. Of the tobacco pipe fragments recovered, two contained the markings "LE" (Figure 44). This mark refers to a specific pipe maker, in this case Llewellin Evans. Pipes with this mark were produced between 1661-1689 (Davey and Pogue 1991). Another pipe fragment was of a style only produced between 1650 and 1680.

Llewellin Evans was a member of the well-documented Evans pipemaking family of Bristol, England. He is recorded as having made ball clay pipes from 1661-1689 (Walker 1977: 1131-32). He is also mentioned as a Bristol tobacco pipe maker who specialized in the export market. The "export type" shape is referred to in the literature as a heelless or spurless form

that was manufactured for "export only" and are only rarely encountered in England, but are noted as the standard form on North American sites (Walker 1977:1493). The pipes of Llewellin Evans are recorded from numerous sites dated to the second half of the seventeenth century, not only in the greater Chesapeake area but also throughout the East Coast of America (Pogue 1991:22). Research by Walker (1977) and well illustrated examples of LE pipes by Hurry and Keeler (1991) provided an excellent reference for the marked LE pipe recovered from 18ST677. The maker's mark LE was the most common maker's mark recorded on the white ball clay pipes of another site in the Chesapeake Bay area. At Old Baltimore (18HA30), in Harford County, a total of eight LE marked bowls and 12 LE marked stems were recovered from the seventeenth century site (Davis et al. in preparation).

Though recovered from different strata, the two marked pipe fragments mended from 18ST677. It is likely that, being the most fragile part of the pipe, the stem broke first and, that this occurred after few uses, if any. Recovered fragments from a different stratum suggesting that after the stem broke, the bowl may have been used for a short time before it too broke, rendering it useless. Recovery from separate strata may also confirm that the feature was filled during various episodes, over a short period of time. Further, stratification of this feature supports the hypothesis of multiple fill episodes. This is substantiated by the date range of the archeological record of Feature AA2-VI as a whole.

A large number of food related items were recovered from Feature AA2-VI (Figure 45). Bone dominated the assemblage and included cow, domestic cat, domestic pig, snapping turtle, tree squirrel, bird, white-tailed deer, and general unidentified mammal species. An estimated nine individuals were identified, including 1 striped bass, 1 snapping turtle, 1 chicken, 1 pig, 1 squirrel, 1 cat (felix domesticus), 1 white-tailed deer, and 2 cows. The feature also yielded oyster shell, clam shell, possible freshwater mussel shell, burnt corn cob fragments, burnt nut shell, and eggshell fragments. The biological remains indicate that both wild indigenous and domesticated species of flora and fauna were utilized as food sources. As no reference has been located to suggest its use as a food source, the recovered cat mandible likely represents a domestic house pet. The burning of the specimen probably occurred post-mortum (Appendix I).

Nineteen soil samples totaling 38 liters of cultural fill were collected from Feature AA2-VI. Feature AA2-VI was sampled rigorously for macro-floral remains based on its potential for providing data germane to dietary habits, agricultural pursuits and landscape utilization at Tudor Hall for a specific span of time (1660-1700) during the Contact and Settlement Period.

Flotation processing of 38 liters of soil from Feature AA2-VI yielded 195.39 grams of charcoal, or an average density of 5.14 grams of carbonized plant remains per liter of feature fill. Recovered archeo-botanical remains included indigenous plant species, non-native taxa, and the remains of cultivated field-crops. The distribution of all types of recovered plant remains (i.e., wood charcoal, corn, wheat, and seeds) appears to be generally consistent throughout all cultural strata sampled within Feature AA2-II (Strata I through Strata IX).

Interpretation of colonial subsistence and dietary preference can be approached based on the macro-floral data secured from Feature AA2-VI. The recovery of comestible plant remains in conjunction with a variety of faunal artifacts suggests that Feature AA2-VI was directly related to the preparation and consumption of food (whereas the recovery of corn remains in isolation might indicate the burning of cobs for heat, or the use of corn plants as fodder for livestock).

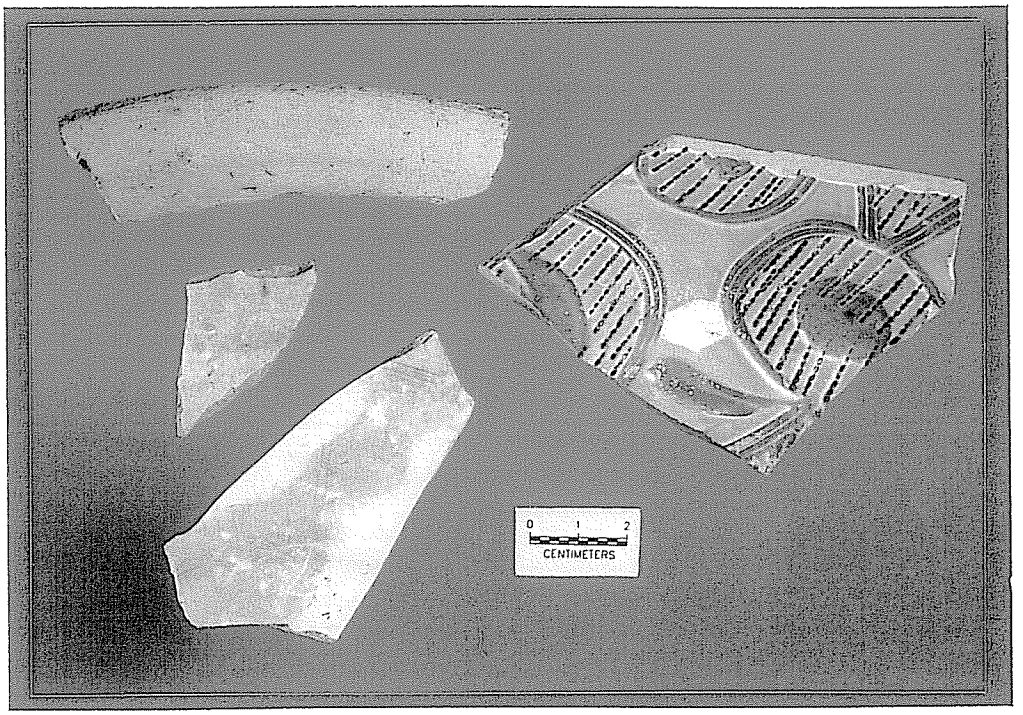
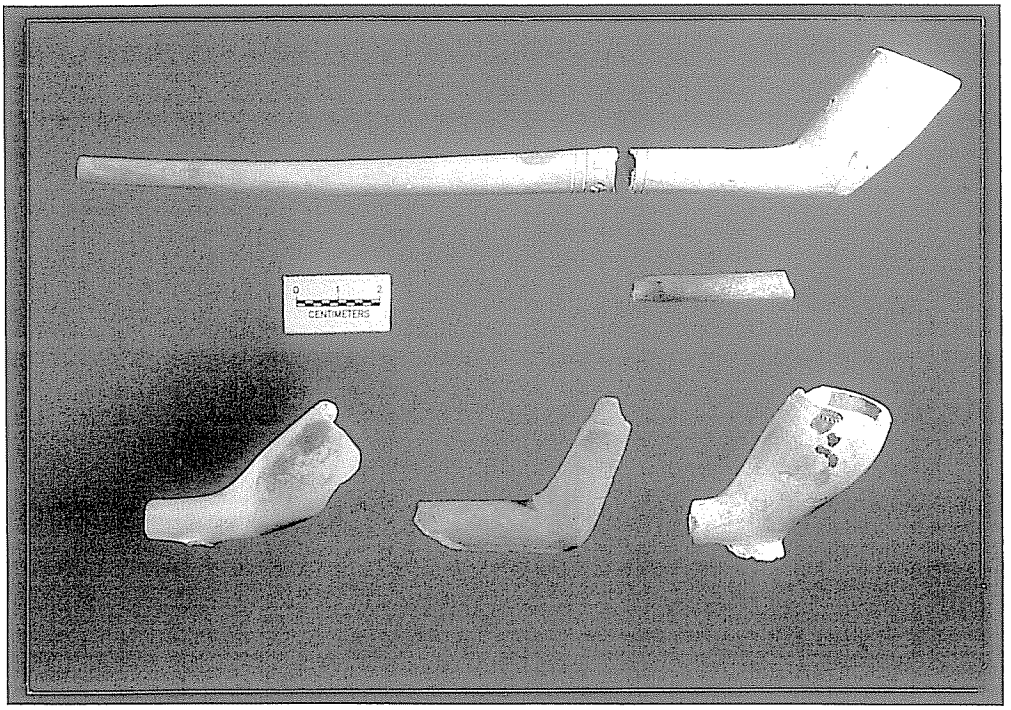


Figure 42. Historic Ceramics (FS#767, 778, & 783) from Site 18ST677



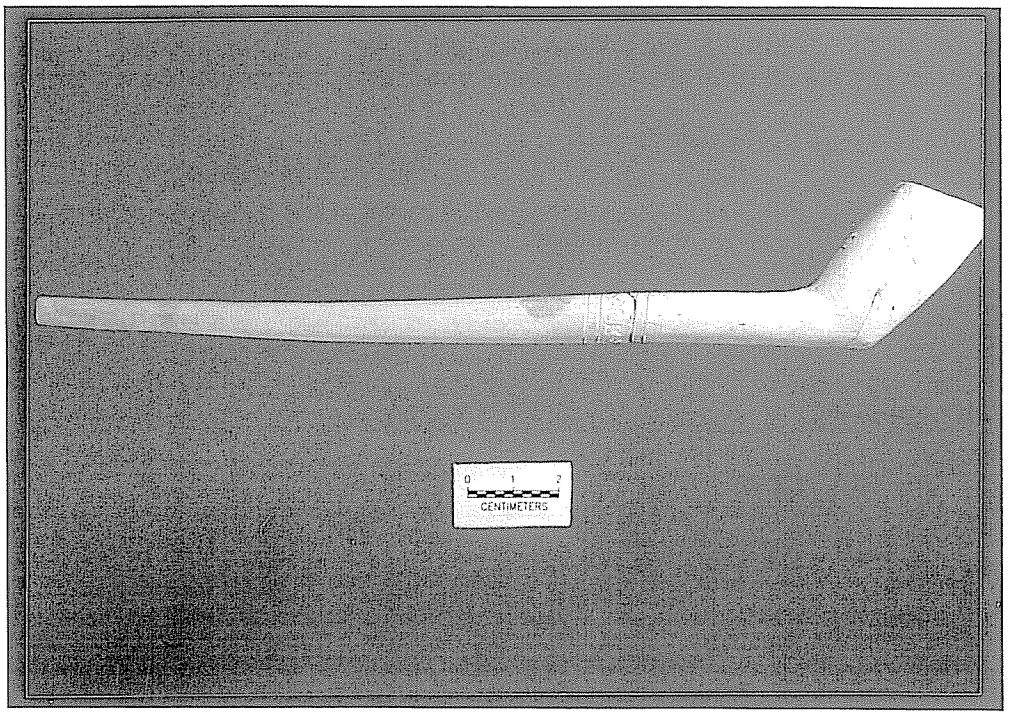


Figure 43. Historic Pipestems and Bowls (FS#706, 717, 774, & 778) and Mended Pipestem and Bowl (FS#774 & 778) from Site 18ST677

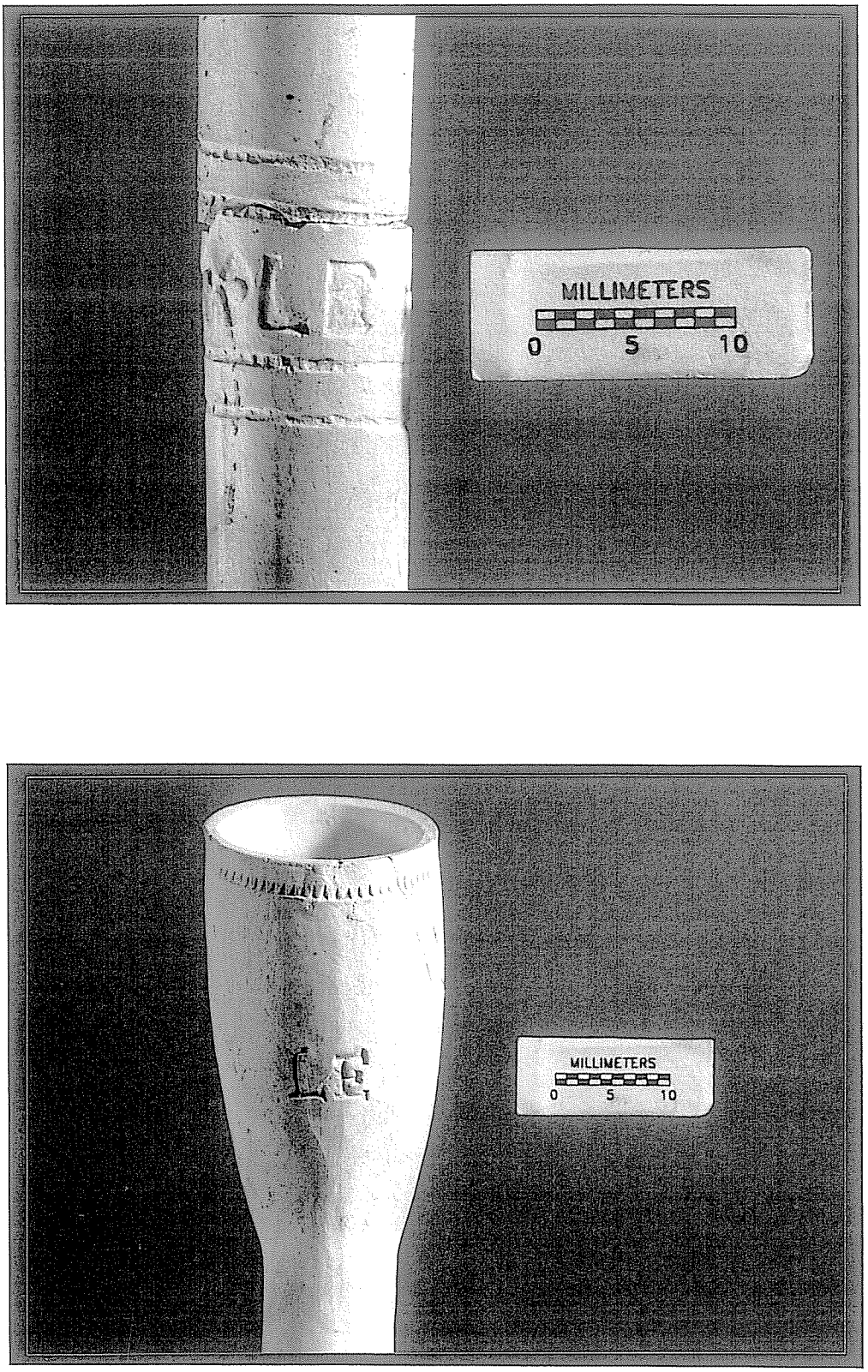


Figure 44. Close-up of "LE" Maker's Mark on Pipestem (FS#774 & 778) and Bowl (FS#778) from Site 18ST677

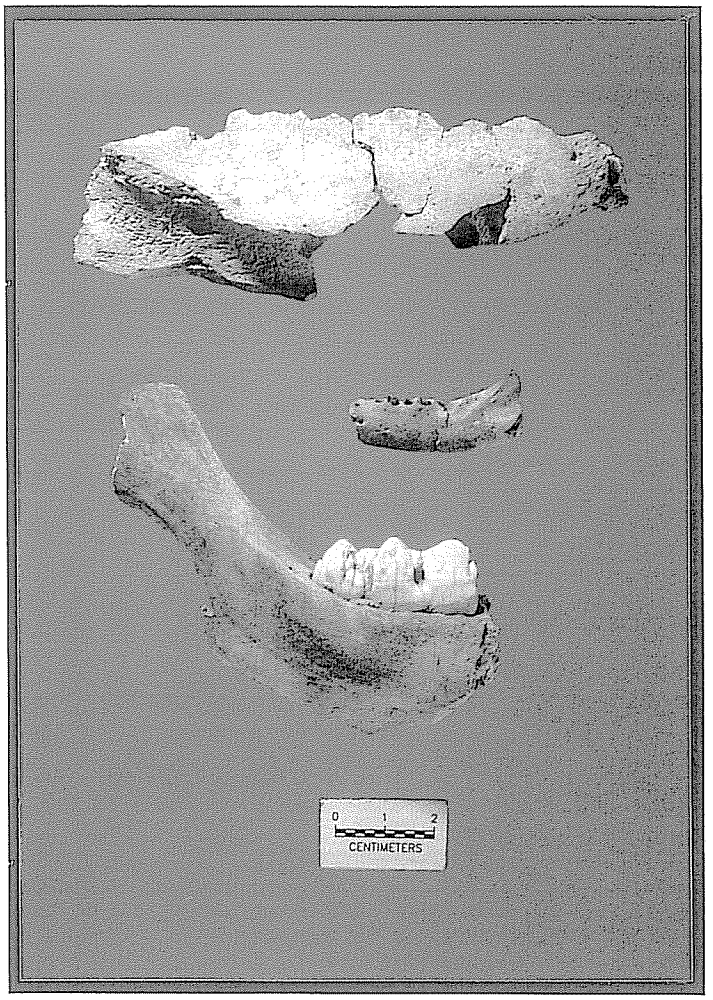


Figure 45. Faunal Mandibles (FS#775 & 779) from Site 18ST677

The recovery of corn and wheat remains from Feature AA2-VI provides substantial evidence for the cultivation of field crops on-site. Identification of cob material and un-processed wheat kernels indicates that these grains were not arriving on-site in a pre-processed state (i.e., as meal or flour).

The paucity of tobacco remains within the Tudor Hall assemblage is curious, as many historic accounts of seventeenth century tidewater Maryland evidence its rigorous cultivation. The absence of tobacco from the examined archeological record at the site may simply be a result of preservational bias: the only tobacco remains we might expect would be carbonized seeds, which are extremely minute and difficult to recover. Or the features sampled for archeo-botanical remains may not have been related to tobacco-processing activities. The lack of archeo-botanical evidence for tobacco at the site is not an indicator of the potential importance of the crop to the economy, function, and culture of colonial Tudor Hall.

In addition to cultivated food-plants, the seventeenth century inhabitants of the site undoubtedly utilized wild food resources from a variety of micro-environmental zones adjacent to the site. The recovery of nutshells and field-greens from archaeological contexts attests to the local availability and probable utilization of these resources.

Wood remains identified from seventeenth century contexts at Site 18ST677 reveal an overwhelming predominance of white oak and maple. Also identified were significant amounts of hickory, american chestnut, and other oak species. All wood remains recovered represent useful tree species with a variety of historic applications. These taxa are consistent with the regional forest cover for the period of site occupation (Brown and Brown 1972; Brown et al. 1986), and are consistent with wood remains previously identified from historic contexts at Tudor Hall (McKnight 1997).

Based on this archeo-botanical assemblage, the landscape at Site 18ST677 during the seventeenth century probably consisted of agricultural fields and a mixed hardwood forest dominated by oak, maple, hickory, and chestnut trees, with an understory that included dogwood and holly. Forest fringes may have supported osage orange and black walnut with fox grape. Agricultural pursuits at Tudor Hall are indicated by the recovery of corn and wheat remains, and supported by the documentation of prime farm soils at the site (Gibson 1978). Identification of ruderal seed species like nightshade and knotweed, which prefer open, disturbed habitats are also emblematic of agricultural settings. The paucity of ornamental plants in this assemblage suggests that the site's seventeenth century occupants lacked the surplus time or money for the propagation of luxury landscape features.

The season of historic deposits can sometimes be established based on analysis of recovered macro-floral remains. Feature AA2-VI contained a concentration of late summer-ripening seed species, which, combined with the recovery of mature wheat and corn, suggest fall-season deposition. Archeo-botanical materials recovered from the base of Feature AA2-VI (Strata IX) include knotweed, nightshade, wild cherry and vetch also indicate a late summer or early fall internment. Interpretation of seasonality based on these archeo-botanical remains should be approached with caution: it is quite possible that the plants recovered represent stored-food resources that were deposited long after their season of harvest (Appendix II).

Architectural items recovered from the feature including brick, daub or plaster, and mortar were well represented in the feature matrices. The highest occurrence of brick was noted in the central strata of the feature and coincided with the presence of many large brick fragments. Daub or plaster and mortar was found in small quantities throughout the feature. Rosehead nails were present in small quantities. One fragment of mortar was classified as shell mortar and contained fragmented pieces of oyster shell.

A variety of household items were recovered from the feature. Some of those items include fragments of a thin, aqua glass vial, fragmentary wine bottles (Figure 46), a possible tack, a possible tool blade or pot fragment, and a small metal clip as from a clothing or jewelry item. Curious artifacts included a thin, folded strip of copper, a flattened lead disc similar to a tack head, and a lump of lead. The lead lump was identified as a possible piece of lead shot. Gun flint flakes and spalls also were found in the feature matrix.

European flint flakes, gunflints, and ballast material are common artifacts found on seventeenth century European and Native American sites in North America. A gunflint is defined as a small sub-rectangular, wedge-shaped artifact manufactured from flint or chert (Crabtree 1972). Flint flakes are the debitage or waste material from the manufacture of the gunflints. Ballast material are flint nodules that were transported to North America as additional weight for ships. These materials then were dumped as cargo was loaded at the ports (Kent 1983).

Two distinguishing characteristics of gunflints have been identified: the physical qualities of the source material and the manufacturing technique (Kenmotsu 1991). The two most common types of flint material found on North American sites are English (from the thick horizontal strata of the Dover chert deposits [Skertchly 1984; Kenmotsu 1991]) and French (from the calcareous formations of superimposed horizontal beds of chert nodules in the Seine and Marne River Valleys [Dolomieu 1960; Kenmotsu 1991]). Additionally, bifacially flaked gunflints of local material have been found at Native American sites (Blanchette 1975; Kent 1983). The use of native chert for flint lock guns generally was abandoned when European flint became widely available (Kenmotsu 1991).

Five techniques have been identified with gunflint manufacture (White 1975): 1) Blade production is common on North American sites after A.D. 1750 (Kenmotsu 1991). This type of manufacturing process involves the quartering of a flint nodule and producing striking platforms for the splitting off of blades. The blades are then sectioned into gunflints (Pfeiffer 1912). 2) Gunspalls or wedge-shaped flakes were created by direct percussion. These are most common on North American sites prior to A.D. 1750 (Hamilton and Fry 1975; Kenmotsu 1991; Kent 1983). 3) The use of bifacial flaking technology for the creation of gunflints is most often seen on Native American sites where European flint is not available. The majority of these gunflints are created from locally available chert, although bifacially flaked gunflints of European flint are occasionally found (Evans 1887; Kenmotsu 1991; Lavin 1965; Natividade 1893). 4) The use of grinding on millstones has been employed for the creation of gunflints in some parts of Europe (Brard 1821; Jacobson 1781). Ground gunflints are rarely recovered on North American sites. 5) Unifacial technology is employed in the creation of gunflints during the twentieth century (Dixie Gun Works 1974). Since this is a modern technique, unifacially flaked gunflints should not be found on archeological sites (White 1975).

Although some literature suggests that French flint dominates archeological assemblages prior to A.D. 1790 and English flint dominates after A.D. 1790 (Kenmotsu 1991; Kent 1983), assemblages from Old Baltimore (18HA30) (Davis et al. in preparation) and Tudor Hall (18ST677) indicate that English flint is more common on these seventeenth century sites. At Old Baltimore, a late seventeenth century town in Hartford County, Maryland, English flint debitage (n=107) out numbered French flint debitage (n=13) by almost 5 to 1. Additionally, more English gunspalls than French gunspalls were recovered. At 18ST677, English flint artifacts (n=21) out numbered French flint artifacts (n=9) by over 2 to 1. The dominance of English flint at these seventeenth century Maryland sites contradicts assemblages from seventeenth and eighteenth century sites in Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; in those areas, French gunflints were used exclusively, while English gunflints were not utilized until the last quarter of the eighteenth century (Kent 1983).



Figure 46. Wine Bottles (FS#778 & 774) from Site 18ST677

Although completed gunspalls may have been imported directly from Europe, the recovery of flakes and ballast material from seventeenth century sites in the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay area suggests that the local manufacture of gunflints also was occurring. Ballast material dumped in heaps at ports in the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay served as raw material for both Native Americans (Kent 1983) and Europeans. The exploitation of these ballast heaps may explain the recovery of English and French flint on seventeenth century European sites in the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay area. The inhabitants of these sites would have used the ballast material for the manufacture of gunspalls. The choice of material may have been motivated by the quality of the ballast flint nodules. In other parts of North America, gunflints may have been imported directly from Europe. On these sites, the dominance of French flint in the assemblage suggests non-local manufacture.

Feature AA2-VII. Feature AA2-VII, present in Test Unit 4, was identified at the base of Feature AA2-II along the northern wall of TU 4 (Figure 47). Approximately one-third of the southern portion of the feature was contained in TU 4 and was subject to excavation. The feature was roughly circular in shape with lightly scalloped edges. The superficial diameter of the feature was estimated to be 120 cm (3.94 ft) across the center, while the basal diameter was estimated at 70 cm (27.56 in) across the center. The maximum depth of the feature was 32 cm (12.60 in) or 60-92 cmbd (23.62-36.22 in). The feature had been partially impacted by the Phase I shovel test that appears to have penetrated the central portion of the feature.

Stratigraphy. The feature was composed of two distinct upper soil horizons and a less well defined basal horizon. The first stratum consisted of a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty fine sand mottled with approximately 10 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sand loam and containing approximately 1 per cent charcoal flecking (Stratum VII-I). The stratum averaged 12 cm in thickness and provided a relatively clean stratigraphic break from the underlying Stratum VII-II.

The second stratum, VII-II, was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clayey fine sandy silt containing approximately 10 per cent charred wood fragments. The fragments varied from less than one centimeter up to six centimeters in size and appeared to be fragments of tree branches and trunk. The charred wood occurred randomly within the matrix and did not form a discernible lens or cohesive center that would have assisted in the functional classification of the feature.

The final stratum, VII-III, overlay the subsoil in the base of the feature and discontinuously along the lower portions of the feature. The stratum contained minimal charcoal flecking and was characterized as a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) fine sandy silt with incidental charcoal inclusions.

Cultural Materials. One brick fragment was present at the interface of Strata VII-I and VII-II. The brick was in the profile of the Phase I shovel test and was not within the limits of excavation for TU 4 and therefore was left in place. One additional brick fleck was noted in the base of the feature at the subsoil interface. It also was within the shovel test and was left in place.

Feature AA2-VIII. Feature AA2-VIII, present in Test Unit 4, was identified at the base of Feature AA2-II, at 48 cmbd. The feature consisted of a small, irregular shaped inclusion of compact and mottled soils in the southeastern corner of the unit. Its superficial dimensions were 26 x 50 cm north/south by east/west. When excavated, the stratum was found to occupy a small, irregular shaped, steep sided pit, approximately 24 cm in depth (48-72 cmbd) and roughly 30 cm in diameter. The pit had been excavated into sterile subsoil such that the western edge of the pit was nearly vertical, while the eastern edge sloped down gradually in short terraces toward the western edge. Approximately one third of the northern portion of the feature was present in the test unit and was subject to excavation.

Stratigraphy. Feature AA2-VIII (X) was composed of a deposit of olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy silt loam mottled with approximately 20 per cent olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silty sand loam (Figure 48). The pit fill was distinct from that of Feature AA2-VI, which also was noted at the base of Feature AA2-II. The soil appeared slightly redder in hue than the surrounding soil and contained a conspicuous amount of fire reddened soil and charcoal flecking. Decayed brick was also noted in the upper matrix of the feature.

Cultural Materials. With the exception of small fragments of decayed brick, no cultural materials were present.

Analysis of the Historic Component

Artifacts recovered during Phase I and Phase II archeological testing of Site 18ST677 indicate an occupation during the later half of the seventeenth century (Table 12). The functional range of materials includes both domestic and architectural items and suggests the location of a structure possessing architectural attributes not commonly associated with temporary residency. The types of artifacts recovered provide substantial insights into the lifeways of the occupants of the site and of the seventeenth century in general.

Cultural Features

Feature AA2-I. Feature AA2-I was classified as the first stratigraphic horizon of Feature AA2-VI. The removal of the stratum facilitated identification of the underlying features and resulted in the exposure of culturally sterile subsoil. The stratum was of uniform thickness, artifact content, and matrix composition. It is possible that the horizon represents a sheet midden deposit that occurred after filling of the Feature AA2-VI pit. The deposit could be representative of a last use fill and destruction layer. It is equally possible that the stratum represents fill from a secondary feature not identifiable within the limits of the current investigation.

Feature AA2-II

The nature or function of Feature AA2-II was not able to be determined. Initial interpretation of the feature was as a secondary and likely incidental refuse pit. The primary function of the feature was likely as a shallow, open pit that offered access to Feature AA2-VII. Feature AA2-VII was tentatively identified as a smoke pit and consisted of a circular pit containing approximately 10 per cent charred wood fragments. The generalized stratigraphic sequence suggests the feature was filled slowly, possibly in several sporadic episodes. The depositional sequences were poorly defined and tended to be very similar regarding the composition of the soil matrix and the type and amount of cultural materials present. Minor settling of the feature prior to deposition of the final soil horizon, Stratum III/FII-I, is suggested by a relatively uniform increase in the thickness of the stratum along the northern edge of TU 4. The underlying strata exhibit differential mounding and spreading and appear to have been deposited in bulk, either naturally through erosion or through long-term, intentional filling.

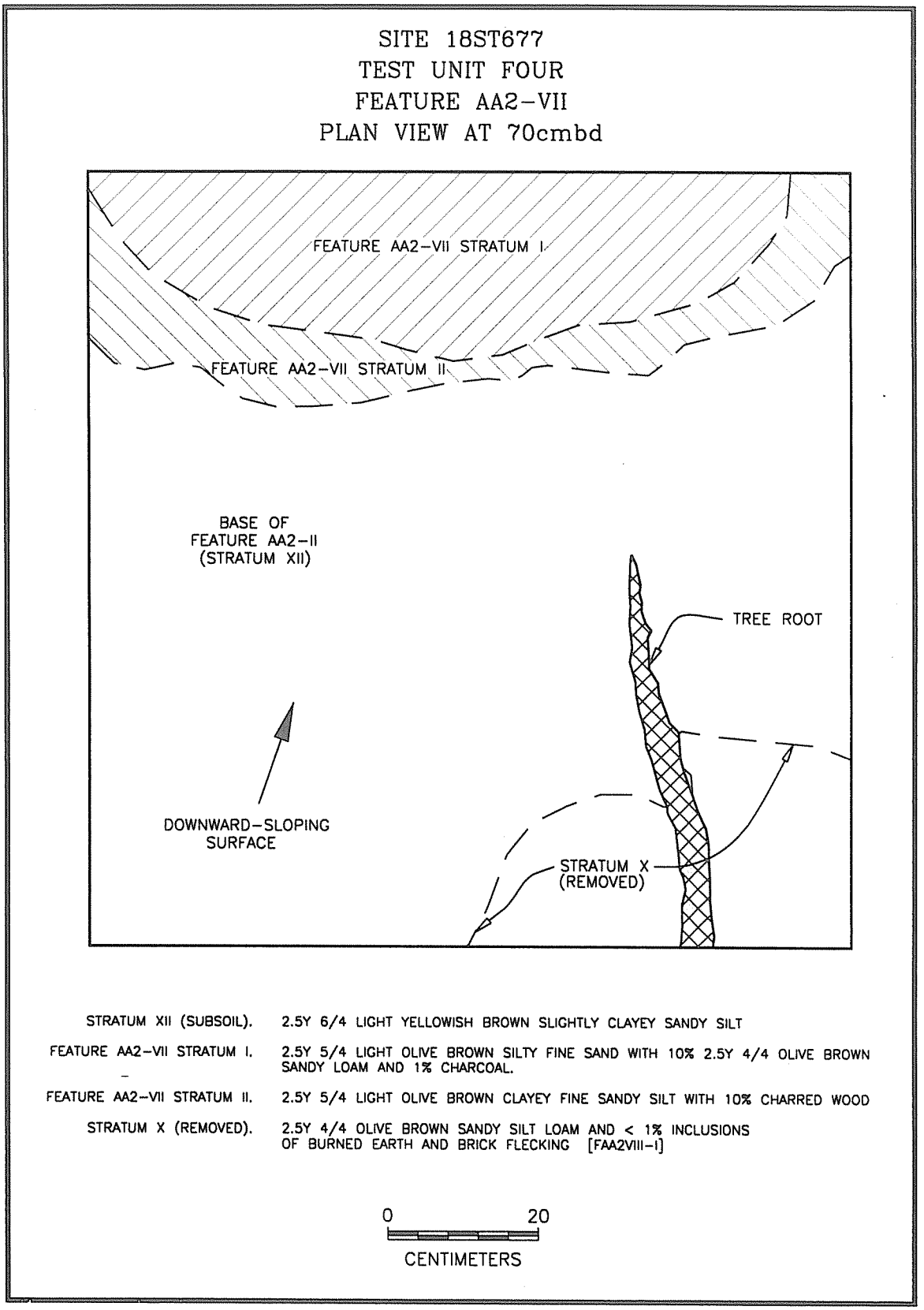


Figure 47. Site 18ST677. Test Unit 4, N834/E1060, Plan view of Feature AA2-VII at 70 cmbd

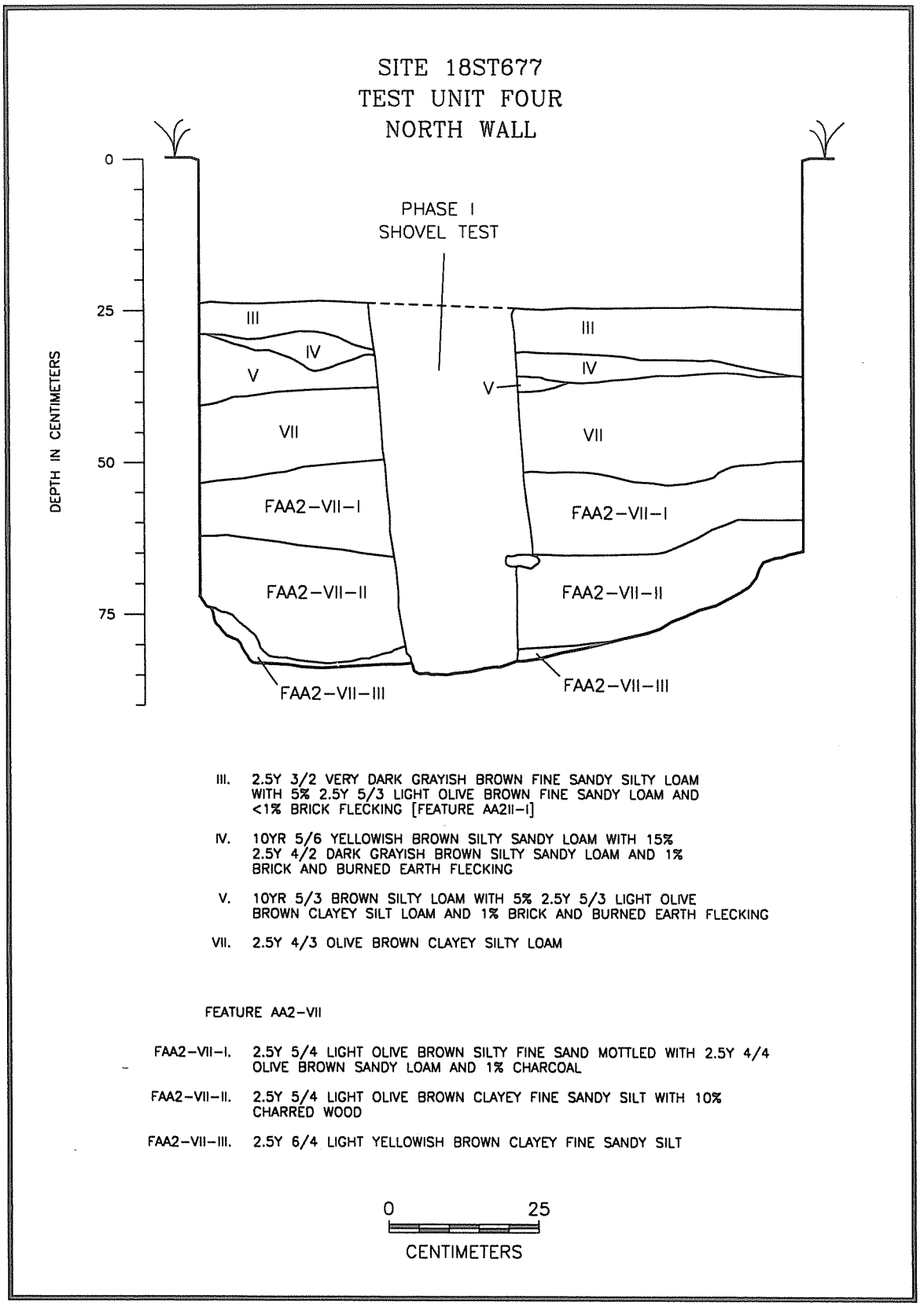


Figure 48. Site 18ST677. Test Unit 4, N834/E1060, North wall profile

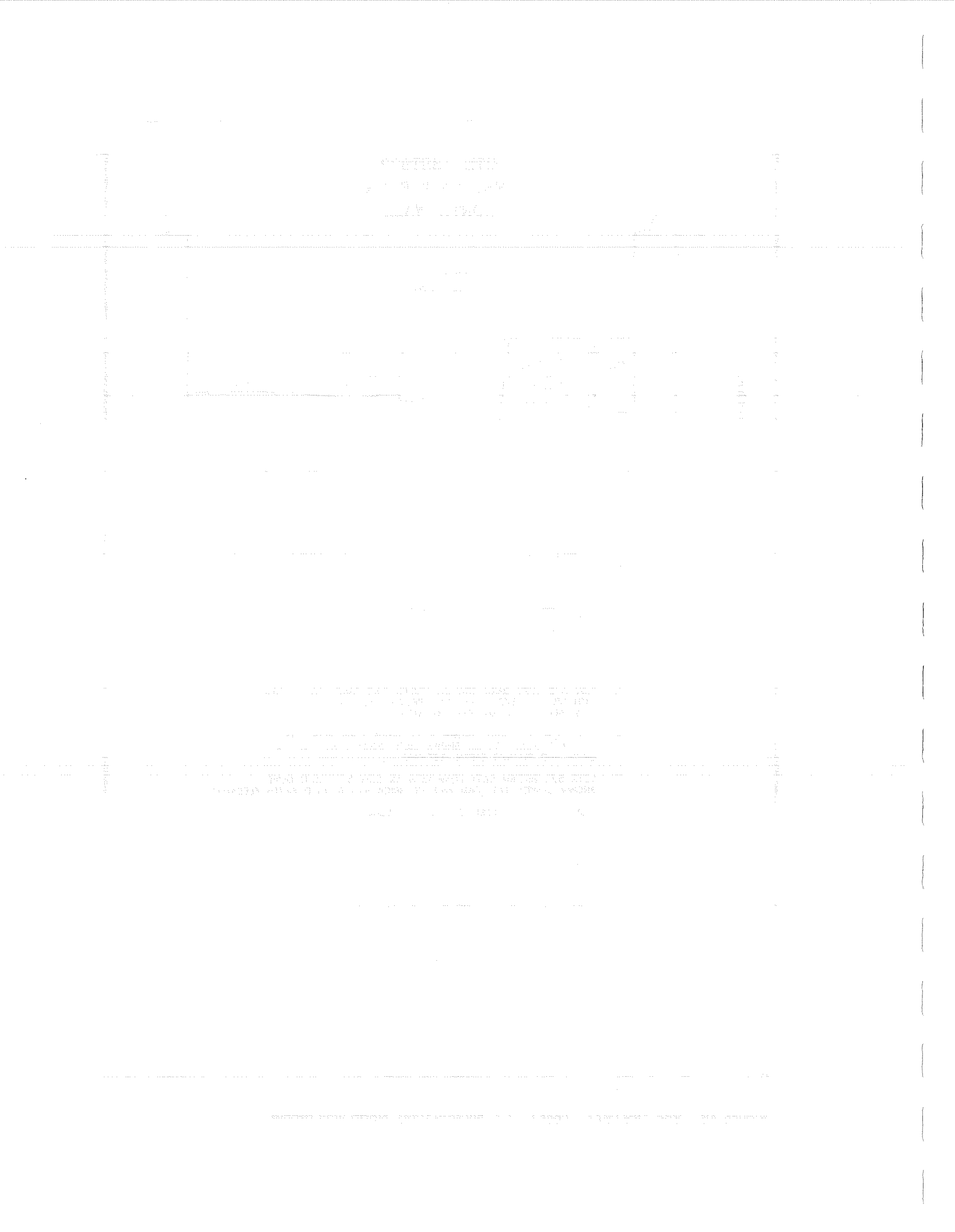


Table 12. Site 18ST677: Summary of Historic Ceramics Recovered from Features

			Feature Number				
Type	**Subtype**	**Date Range**	**AA2-1**	**AA2-2**	**AA2-5**	**AA2-6**	**Grand Total**
Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775		2		4	6
	North Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710	5	6	5	16	32
	North Devon Thin	1650-1775				1	1
	Coarse Earthenware, red paste		1				1
	Coarse Earthenware, buff paste			1			1
	Coarse Earthenware, red-grey paste		1	6		12	19
	Possible North Devon					1	1
	Possible Colonware			1			1
Imported Brown Stoneware	Brown Bottle Stone Ware	1840-1890				1	1
	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	1550-1800				1	1
	Imported Brown Stoneware					1	1
Imported Gray Stoneware	Imported Gray Stoneware					14	14
Redware	Brown Glaze					1	1
	Unglazed					1	1
Slipware	Trailed w/Clear Glaze					2	2
Tin Enameled Earthenware	Plain White Delft	1640-1800		1		1	2
Grand Total			7	17	5	56	85

Feature AA2-III

Feature AA2-III was not excavated. The feature was identified following the removal of Feature AA2-I and consisted of a roughly oblong soil stain composed of highly mottled soils. No determination of the nature of the feature was made.

Feature AA2-IV

Feature AA2-III was not excavated. The feature was identified following the removal of Feature AA2-I and consisted of an amorphous soil stain composed of highly mottled soils. No determination of the nature of the feature was made.

Feature AA2-V

Feature AA2-V was likely the product of rodent disturbance. The feature did not exhibit a consistent or regular shape to suggest purposeful excavation. The base of the feature was very uneven and the general shape suggested a rodent burrow.

Feature AA2-VI

Feature AA2-VI is likely a cellar or trash pit feature. Its shape and the recovery of architectural, kitchen, and personal artifacts suggest this. The specific dimensions of the feature are indeterminate because the majority of feature was left unexcavated and much of the feature plane was left unexposed. Partial excavation of the feature was adequate to establish integrity, while leaving intact the majority of the feature for future investigation.

Feature AA2-VII

Feature AA2-VII is as ambiguous as Feature AA2-II. Initially the feature was thought to represent a type of smoke pit, possibly associated with a smoke house or similar outbuilding. Suggestions of a hearth or brick clamp have also been made, although those are less likely possibilities. The most prominent aspect of the feature is the presence of relatively large pieces of charred wood in the feature matrix. The charred wood content accounts for approximately 10 per cent of the matrix in the second stratum of the feature. Several of the wood pieces were not completely burned and very few were small enough to have been termed charcoal. The wood appeared to consist of small twigs, branches and fragments of trunk and was randomly distributed within the feature matrix.

A paleobotanical analysis of 180.10 grams of charred wood taken from the feature indicated the wood belonged exclusively to the white oak group (Appendix II). Both carbonized wood and root material was present, which suggested the in-situ burning of an oak tree. A smoke house or pit is by nature a repetitive use feature and as such the expectation would be that a range of tree species would have been utilized. The uniformity of the feature edges and base, the lack of extending or extrusive root casts or tap roots and the randomness of the charred wood within the feature matrix argue against an in-situ stump burning. Given the presence of partially charred wood, it is likely that the majority of the basal portion of a stump would have been recognizable as such.

The unknown factor is the duration of use of the feature and the types of trees available. The apparently homogeneous nature of the wood sample suggests a single use episode. The inclusion of root material further suggests opportunistic utilization of resources, possibly from a fallen and deceased tree. Maintenance of the burn is suggested by the mixed nature of the charred wood and the inclusion of brick in the soil matrix. A final determination of function awaits further excavation.

Feature AA2-VIII

As with the previous features, the nature and primary function of Feature AA2-VIII was not determined. The secondary function of the feature was as a secondary refuse pit. The term refuse pit is used loosely, since brick was the only cultural material noted in the feature matrix. It is possible that the feature is the northern edge of a post hole and that the soil which was excavated within the limits of TU 4 was fill on the exterior of a post mold located to the south of the unit.

The general unevenness and slope of the subsoil is curious and provides the sequential link between Features AA2-VI, AA2-II, and AA2-VIII. A thin deposit of soil (Stratum XI) similar in composition to those in the upper matrix of FAA2-VII was noted overlying portions of the subsoil following the removal of Feature AA2-II and AA2-VIII matrices. Although this deposit may represent an interface created through the leaching of organic and cultural materials from overlying horizons, it conversely may represent a type of coincidental sheet midden created during the creation of Feature AA2-VII.

Given that Stratum XI is contemporaneous with the utilization or filling of Feature AA2-VII, the presence of Stratum XI soil underlying the Feature AA2-VIII fill in the upper portion of that deposit suggests that the pit into which the Feature AA2-VIII soils were deposited had been open at the time Feature AA2-VII was in use.

Chronology

The artifacts recovered from Site 18ST677 suggest an occupational period in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. The exclusive presence of middle seventeenth through early eighteenth century ceramics such as North Devon Gravel Tempered (1650-1710), North Devon Sgraffito (1650-1710), North Devon Thin (1650-1775), roulette pipe bowls (1650-1680), and pipe stem and bowls with makers mark "LE" (1654-1689) indicate the site was abandoned by the early eighteenth century.

Function

A variety of domestic artifacts were found that relate directly to the function of the site. Included were a white metal button, a clothing buckle, English and French gun flint flakes, furniture tacks, tobacco pipes, bottle glass, possible glass vial fragments, and numerous faunal remains. Preliminary analysis of the bone recovered from the features indicated the presence of cow, domestic cat, domestic pig, snapping turtle, tree squirrel, bird, and white-tailed deer (Appendix I). The Minimum Number of Individuals (MIN) identified was nine. Although two individual cows were identified, pig bone occurred with the most frequency in the assemblage. Clam, oyster, and possible freshwater mussel were found also. Corn and wheat was the only cultigens found. Unidentified nutshell and eggshell were recovered in small quantities and indicate further utilization of locally available resources.

Manufactured artifacts such as brick, daub, and plaster or mortar were the most numerous artifacts encountered. Hand-wrought nails (1600-1815) represented most of the metal artifacts recovered. Two architecturally utilized stones, including one fragment of flagstone, also appear in the assemblage. One lead fragment may be a widow came. The presence of a considerable amount of brick is significant, as fired in place wattle and daub chimneys were favored in the seventeenth century. The relatively anomalous presence of brick, in quantity, suggests that a structure was associated with the features and was intended for extended occupation. The window came and brick within the same assemblage suggests that not only was the site domestic, but that the occupant(s) were of a relatively higher socio-economic standing than many of their contemporaries.

The ceramic assemblage represents a diversity of ware types, indicating an occupation date ca. 1660 - 1690. The ceramic assemblage is comprised of utilitarian vessel forms, as well as more elaborate tableware forms, such as North Devon sgraffito dishes. In addition, the broad assemblage recovered from 18ST677, suggests a domestic occupation potentially spanning several decades. This, coupled with the architectural evidence, lends credence to the hypothesis of an occupation of an extended duration. However, to date few high status items have been recovered.

The historic features are located approximately 20 m west of a small drainage. The current diminutive size of the creek suggests it functioned primarily as a source of fresh water, rather than a transportation route. The nearest navigable waterway would have been McIntosh Creek, currently located approximately 485 m (1,591.21 ft) south of the site. The creek may have meandered as close as 360 m (1,181.10 ft) from the site at the time of occupation, which would place the creek along the terrace edge in what is currently a remnant back channel. Although crops probably were shipped out of by waterborne transport, it is unlikely that a tenant or commercial farm would have been placed so far away from a navigable waterway if closer land were available.

The current project area of the Tudor Hall development encompasses a portion of the original land grant of the "east side of Brittains Bay" issued to a Bartram Obert and Dominick- in 1649 for transporting themselves to the Province of Maryland in 1646. On an early Rent Roll, this tract of 200 acres is called "Little St. Lawrence." The yearly rent was four shillings or two bushels of good corn (Rent Roll, St. Mary's Co. Liber "0" f. 24). Nothing more is known of the original owners except that in the Assembly Proceedings for this period their names appear on several occasions. On another Rent Roll entered February 4, 1649, Bartram Obert and Dominick are referenced in association with a 200 ac tract known as "Shepherd's Field," part of the property of Philip Lynes of Charles County and his tenant William Bright (Rent Roll, St. Mary's Co. Liber 2 f. 27). The appearance of Bartram Obert and Dominick's names within the rent roll suggest that the property referred to as "Little St. Lawrence" and later renamed "Shepherd's Field" had been transferred to Philip Lynes shortly after the original land grant was issued (Rent Roll, Charles and St. Mary's Co. Liber 1 & 2 f. 27). No information is available on the early occupation of this property by any of these persons. Many of the details of the early history of the property will never be known since a fire in 1831 destroyed most of St. Mary's County Court records.

The early settlers of the region entered a land of tidal marshes and immense forests. The forest consisted of high woods, largely of oaks and free of underbrush. These forest were unlike those found in the interior regions of the Virginia colony, which consisted of virgin forest and dense undergrowth. The forest of southern Maryland were frequently burned by local Indians to drive deer or to clear the undergrowth. The fires destroyed all the undergrowth, wood litter and scrub pines, resulting in a dispersed forest with a high canopy free of undergrowth. In areas where the fires burned more intensely, mature trees were destroyed and thus created

large clearings and small meadows (Stone 1987:7). These natural open areas referred to as "old fields," were used to cultivate tobacco, corn and other staple crops. These areas were also appealing to early settlers for the same reasons.

Regional settlement within the vicinity of the project area during the late seventeenth century was concentrated around the mouths of Breton and St. Clement's Bay, along the shore of the Potomac River. This area known as Newton Neck was the site of Newton Manor House (1668), the oldest Catholic Cemetery (1661), the original site of St. Francis Xavier Church constructed in 1766 on land given by William Bretton in 1662. Farmsteads were usually constructed at water accessible sites, which generally were isolated from one another by broad expanses of fields and woodland. The Tudor Hall development area is located at the headwaters of the upper portion of Breton Bay on an upland terrace.

The majority of farmers in seventeenth century southern Maryland were tenants, working the land of wealthy landowners for an annual rent, usually paid in crops or currency. Farmers, tenants or freeholders, led a daily existence of field labor cultivating stable crops as well as limited amounts of corn and/or tobacco for trade. Only a very few wealthy landowners could afford indentured servants, inmate laborers, or slaves to work their lands (Stone 1987:22).

Several questions remain: (1) why was the site chosen here on an upland terrace rather than on navigable water; (2) who occupied the site and what type of dwelling or outbuildings were constructed? A latter deed refers to the property as "Shepherd's Old Fields", these natural open area within the forest were utilized by Indians as well as early settlers to cultivate tobacco, corn and other staple crops. The reference is insightful in explaining the location of the site, the open site was appealing to early settlers who could cultivate crops without clearing trees. The property may have been occupied by a tenant farmer, who rented the property as referenced by the agreement between Bartram Obert and Dominick with Philip Lynes. Thomas Cornwaleys in 1683 described typical dwellings in St. Mary's County as "Cottages," crude one-story buildings of wattle and daub with thatched roofs. Chimneys were made of logs, lathed, filled, daubed and plastered (Hammett 1997:28-29). This description reveals information as to the type of housing being constructed as well as the anticipated archeological signature. Further archeological investigation are required to explain the nature and activities surrounding this seventeenth century site.

An absentee landowner or large patent holder would have the resources to clear the tract and gain an economic advantage by placing tenants nearer to the main transportation routes. It is more likely that the presence of "old fields," i.e. cleared former Native American farmplots, guided the placement of the site. The rest of the landform was likely to have been uncleared. These factors, combined with the dates implied by materials recovered, suggest a small, subsistence farm/homestead.

The topographic location of the site correlates with a change in the soil sequences present on the landform and may be a reflection of a functional boundary between active agricultural land and living space. Soils on the northern boundary of the site are well drained, sandy soils of the Evesboro series that have been rated good for usage as agricultural land (Egloff and Potter 1982). The soil on which the site is situated belong to the Klej series and are typically poorly drained, sandy soils which have a low agricultural suitability.

Settlement in the mid-seventeenth century occurred primarily along navigable waterways that would have afforded planters reliable access to shipping routes. Transportation of tobacco by water was deemed more expedient and profitable than transportation overland. The development of a road system linking towns and rural areas was just beginning by the mid-

seventeenth century, and was not widely used until the late seventeenth century (Walsh 1977:5-6).

National Register Eligibility

Integrity

The prehistoric and historic components both demonstrate ample stratigraphic integrity. In the prehistoric component, 51.43 per cent of the artifacts (n=18) were recovered from a sub-plowzone context. The artifacts showed a positive vertical clustering at 35-45 cmbd (13.78-17.72 in) and were directly correlated to the results obtained from the adjacent prehistoric Site 18ST676.

A total of 90.21 per cent (n=4062) of the artifacts in the historic component were recovered from a sub-plowzone context. These artifacts were recovered from seven historic features. The presence of intact, definable historic occupational features capped by a possible sheet midden or depositional layer indicates exceptional stratigraphic integrity. A minimum number of historic artifacts were recovered from the plowzone suggesting limited disturbance to the upper portion of the capping deposit.

Research Potential

The prehistoric component of Site 18ST677 appears to date from the Archaic and Woodland periods. The historic component of Site 18ST677 is exclusively middle to late seventeenth century.

The historic component has great potential to address substantive research questions regarding activity in St. Mary's County during the Contact and Settlement Period (1634-1720). The diagnostic ceramics place the main occupation between 1660 and 1690. This is also within the uselife of Yeocomico ware. Questions of general and regional historic settlement patterning and site selection criteria can be addressed through further investigations at Site 18ST677.

Agriculture Theme. A specific question suggested by the early historic site overlying a prehistoric site is landuse patterns as related to discernible aspects of intra-site activity. Was there a specific attribute about the location or landuse patterns of the prehistoric site that later affected the location of the historic site? The apparent boundary of the historic site conforms almost exactly with the boundary between the soil types. General analysis of the paleobotanical landscape at the time of occupation is possible through the possible preservation of floral species within the matrices of the cultural features. The possibility exists that Site 18ST677 marks the initial European occupation of an abandoned Native American agricultural holding. Further excavation may provide additional information on the initial European use of "old fields."

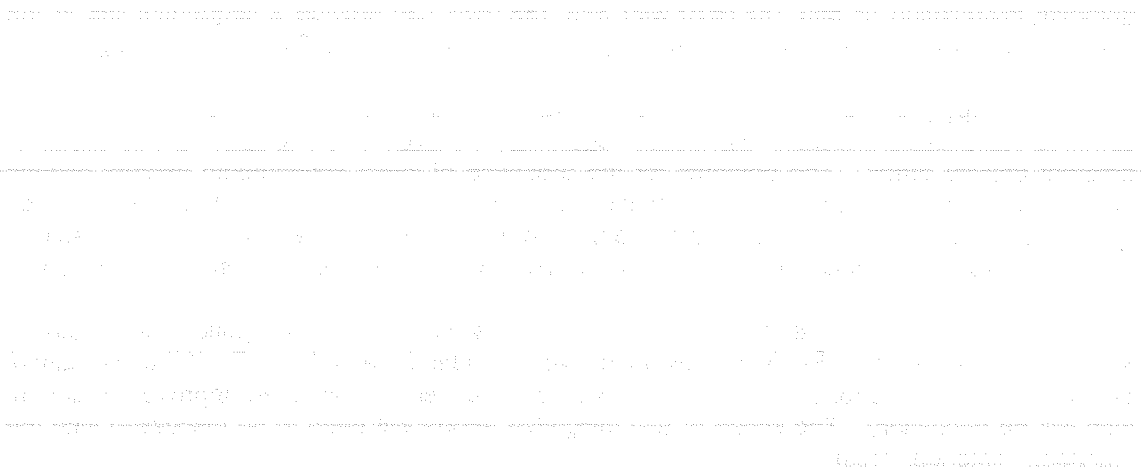
Research questions related to daily life and dietary habits can be formulated based upon the presence of a diversity of floral and faunal materials found during initial investigation of the historic features. The range of non-biological artifacts recovered from the site also contributes greatly to the development of a framework related to seventeenth century life and includes an exploration of possible regional community networks and more expansive trade networks.

The range of artifacts recovered is relatively diverse and includes several ceramic types characteristic of the middle to late seventeenth century. Several of these artifact types correlate directly with the types found on the adjacent early to middle eighteenth century site, 18ST670.

The possible relationship of these two sites may answer research questions related to settlement patterns during the Contact and Settlement Period of St. Mary's County. In addition, the potential association of Site 18ST670 with Site 18ST677 can provide a sequential link in the historic occupation of the land that later became incorporated in the Tudor Hall holdings.

Architecture Theme. The presence of intact cultural features and possible occupational surfaces can provide excellent information regarding landscape use and specific distribution of different activity areas. The potential for the presence of intact seventeenth century historic architectural features, related to the location of domestic structures or outbuildings, greatly enhances the potential information to be gained from the site. An examination of architectural methods linked to site location and land use would also be an applicable research question.

In summary, Site 18ST677 appears to possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criteria A and D. If the site cannot be avoided by the proposed project, mitigative data recovery following an approved treatment plan will be necessary. The scope of any mitigative efforts will need to be discussed with the Maryland Historical Trust.



CHAPTER X

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This report presents the results of Phase II archeological evaluation of Sites 18ST668, 18ST670, 18ST673, 18ST676, and 18ST677 within the proposed Tudor Hall Village Development Area in St. Mary's County, Maryland. These investigations were undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., on behalf of K.A.A.V., LLC of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Formal evaluation of these archeological sites was undertaken in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in compliance with Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. All work was completed following standards promulgated in *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (McNamara 1981), with Maryland's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and with *Archeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.*

The Phase I investigations of the Tudor Hall Village Development Area (Davis et al. 1997) identified 23 archeological sites. Phase II evaluation has been recommended for eight of these sites, and has been undertaken for five sites located within the proposed impact area for the current development. Three of the sites recommended for Phase II evaluation will not be impacted by current development plans (Figure 49). Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from two sites, while all five sites produced diagnostic historic artifacts.

The Phase II evaluations documented prehistoric activity primarily occurred during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (18ST670 and 18ST676). A likely Late Archaic component was noted at one site (18ST676). Generalized prehistoric activity was identified at site 18ST673. Site 18ST677 may exhibit Archaic and Late Woodland/Contact period prehistoric activity. The topographic settings for these sites suggests that prehistoric occupation was widespread and included interior terrace (18ST673 and 18ST677) and terrace edge (18ST676 and 18ST670) locations. The Middle and Late Woodland sites (18ST670, 18ST676, and 18ST677) show a preference for sandy terraces in relative proximity to a primary drainages. The sites exhibiting generalized prehistoric activity were each situated adjacent to secondary or intermittent tributaries.

Historic activity ranges from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. The historic sites relate to rural, domestic activities and include farmsteads, refuse scatters, and casual discard activities. Seventeenth century occupation was identified at one site (18ST677), eighteenth century occupation was represented at one site (18ST670), and nineteenth century occupation was present at one site (18ST668). Late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century occupations was represented at Sites 18ST673, and mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation was represented at one site (18ST670). The topographic settings occupied by the historic sites range from terrace interior (18ST668, 18ST673, 18ST676, and 18ST677) and terrace edges (18ST670). Each site occurs in close proximity to a secondary tributary.

Recommendations are offered below for each of the five sites evaluated during the Phase II investigation. For those sites determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 50), the selection of management options should be determined in consultation with he Maryland Historical Trust.

Architectural investigation of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) were undertaken in December 1996 and August 1997 by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Inc.. The purpose of these investigations was to document and evaluate ten buildings/structures located at Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) applying the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The results of these investigations are summarized in this report and presented in an *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form* for the property. A copy of this document is included in Appendix IV of this report.

Archeological Recommendations

Site 18ST668

Site 18ST668 represents a nineteenth century domestic site and is characterized by a light scatter of domestic and architectural material. The site is situated on a middle terrace at the head of an intermittent tributary of McIntosh Creek and occupies a 60 x 70 m (196.85 x 229.66 ft) area.

Contexts for Evaluation. The historic materials range from early to late nineteenth century. Diagnostic artifacts included Rockingham/Bennington, Albany slip domestic gray stoneware, pearlware, gray ironstone, and a rubber button stamped "Goodyear 1851."

Integrity. All artifacts were recovered from contexts disturbed through modern plowing and agricultural practices. The concentration of materials and the presence of a small quantity of brick suggested the presence of a domestic occupation. The existence of intact architectural remains was not verified.

Research Potential. The site lacks stratigraphic integrity. In addition, the low quantity of historic material suggests minimal potential to address meaningful research issues. Further investigation is unlikely to furnish significantly more information than that presented in this report.

Recommendations. Site 18ST668 does not appear to possess the research potential or quality of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The site does not possess sufficient vertical integrity or quantities of material to study horizontal patterns within the appropriate temporal contexts. **No further work is warranted or recommended at Site 18ST668.**

Site 18ST670

Site 18ST670 is located on a middle terrace along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. The site measures approximately 100 x 175 m (328.08 x 574.15 ft) and contains both prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component is characterized as an Archaic though Woodland period site with a primary Middle to Late Woodland occupation. The site is defined by a diffuse scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts suggestive of sporadic, short-term occupations indicative of a seasonally occupied hunting or resource procurement location. The presence of lithic cores, hammerstones, and a range of primary to tertiary lithic reduction debitage suggests the procurement of lithic resources was a consideration in the location of the site.

Analysis of the historic component of the site indicates two temporally and spatially independent occupational phases. The first phase consists of an early to middle eighteenth century domestic occupation, while the second phase consists of a mid-nineteenth through mid

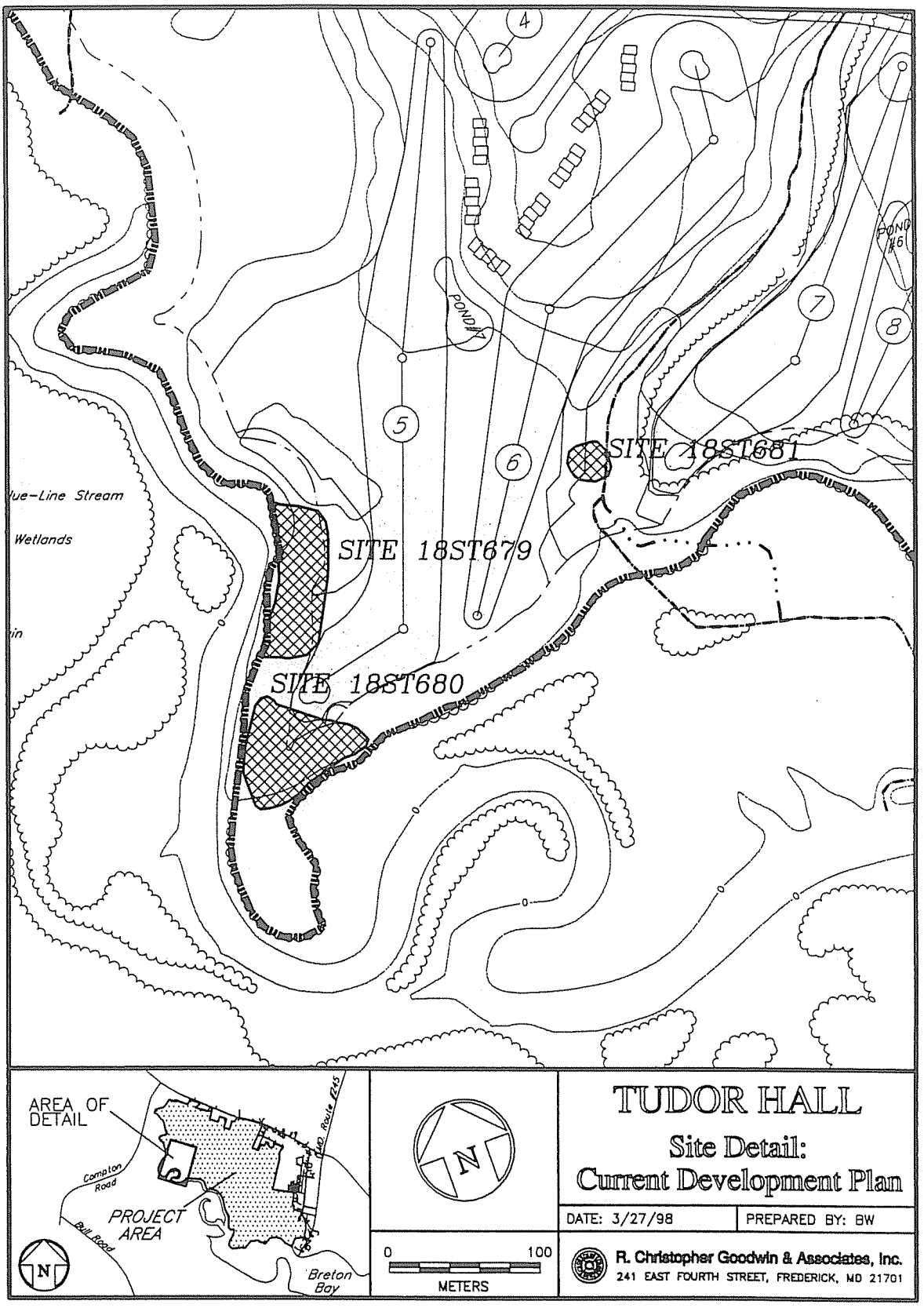
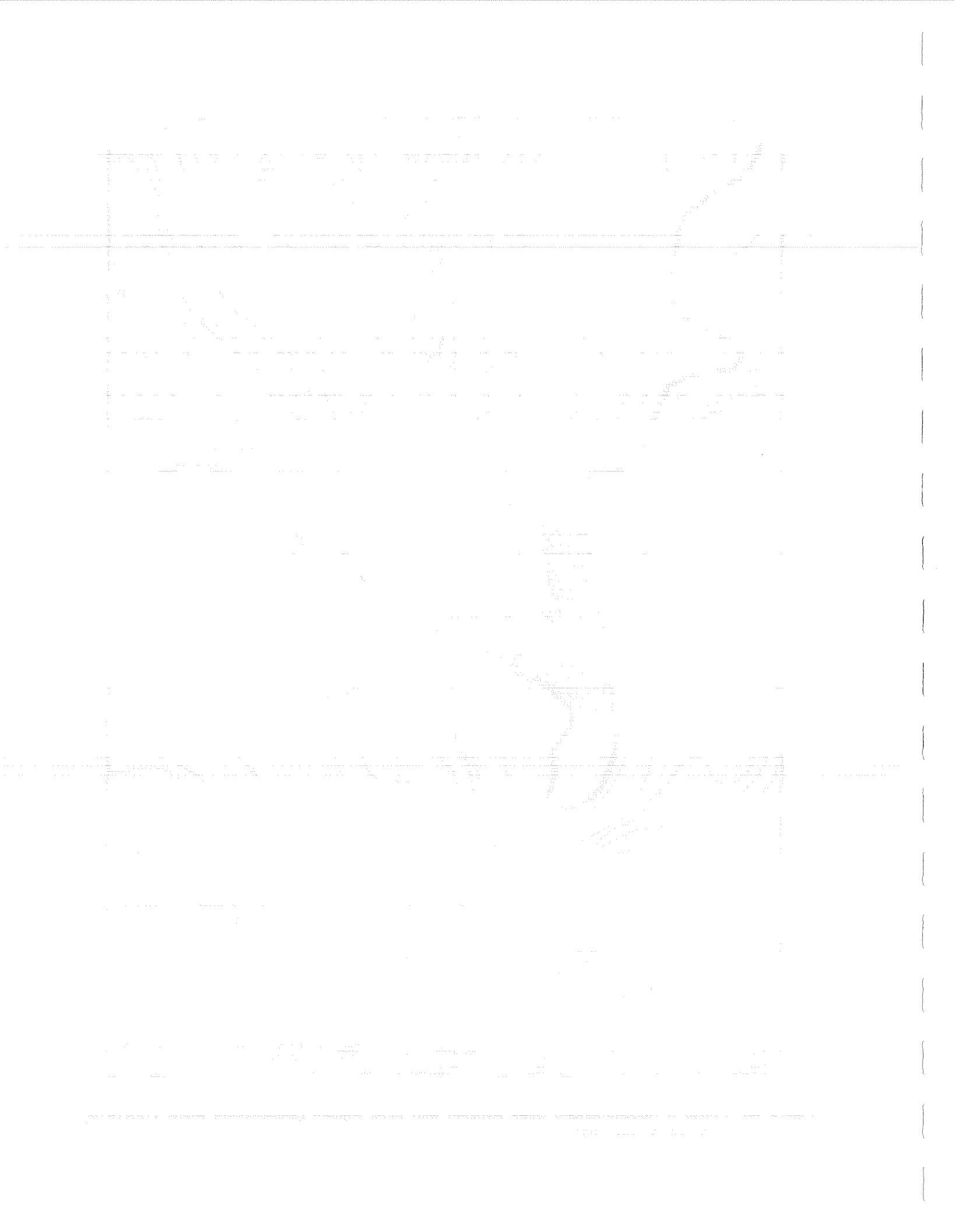


Figure 49. Phase II Recommended Sites Avoided with Most Recent Development Plans (18ST679, 18ST680 & 18ST681)



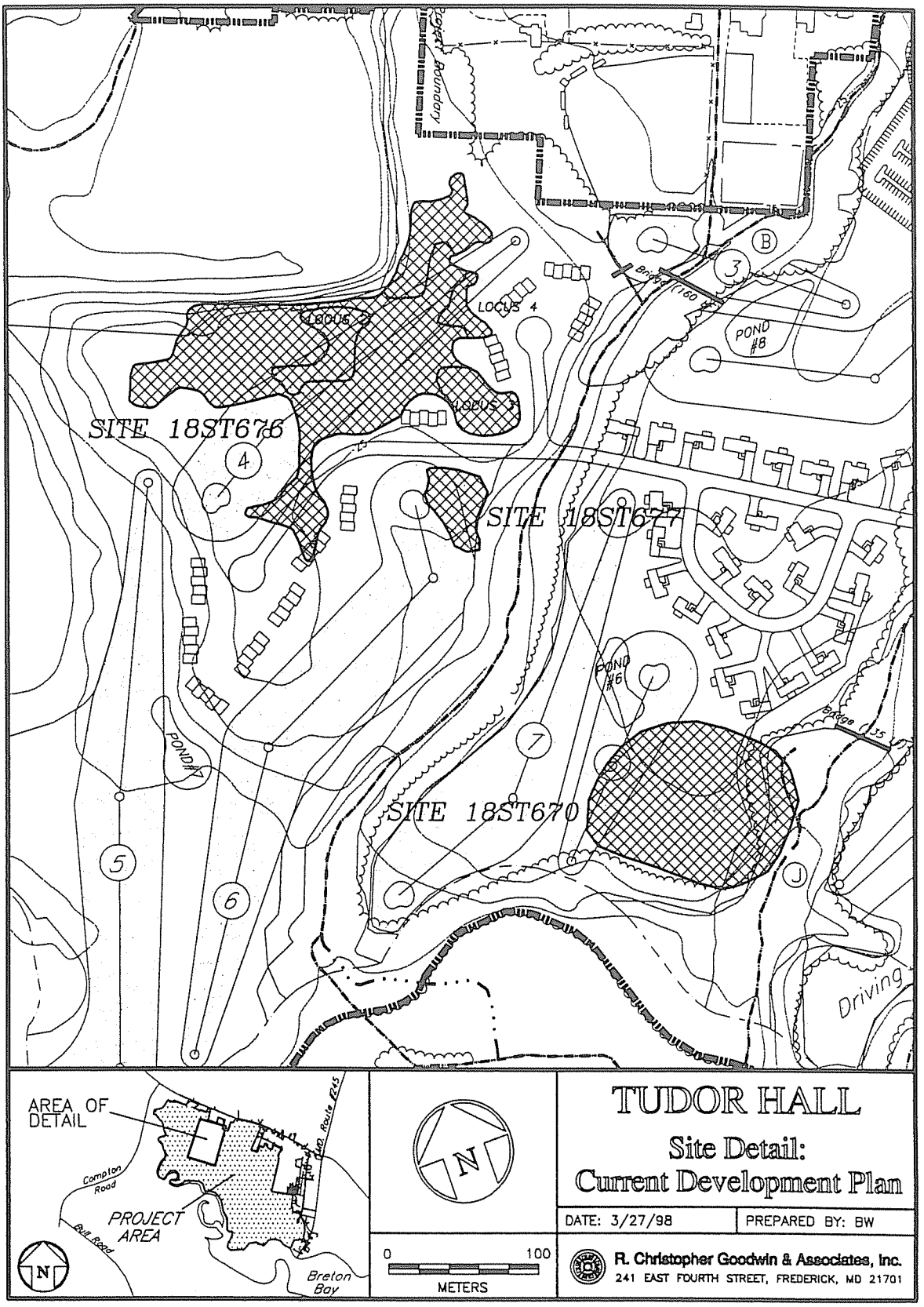
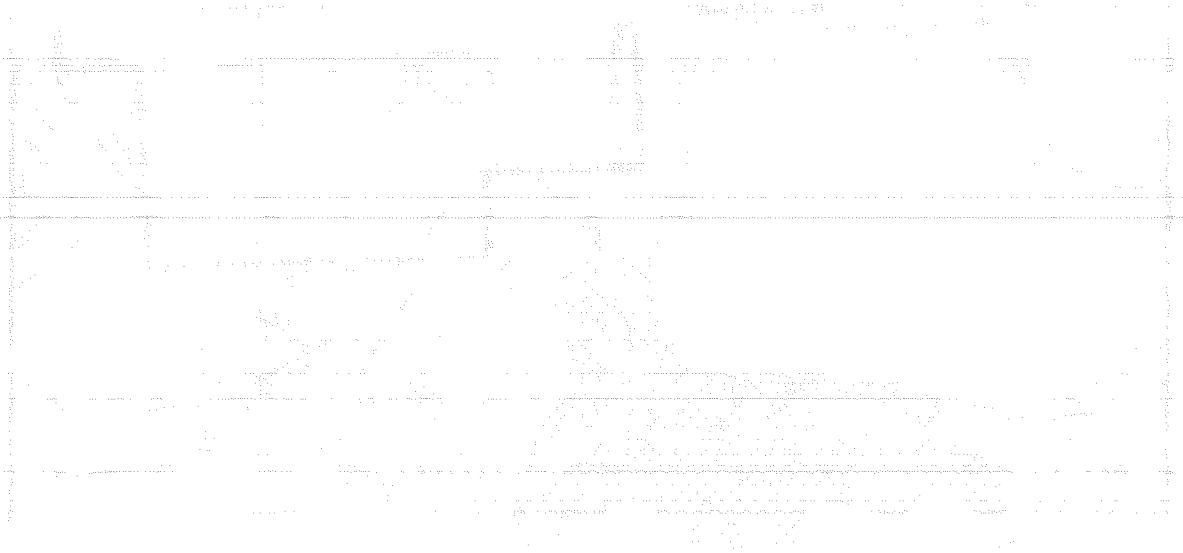
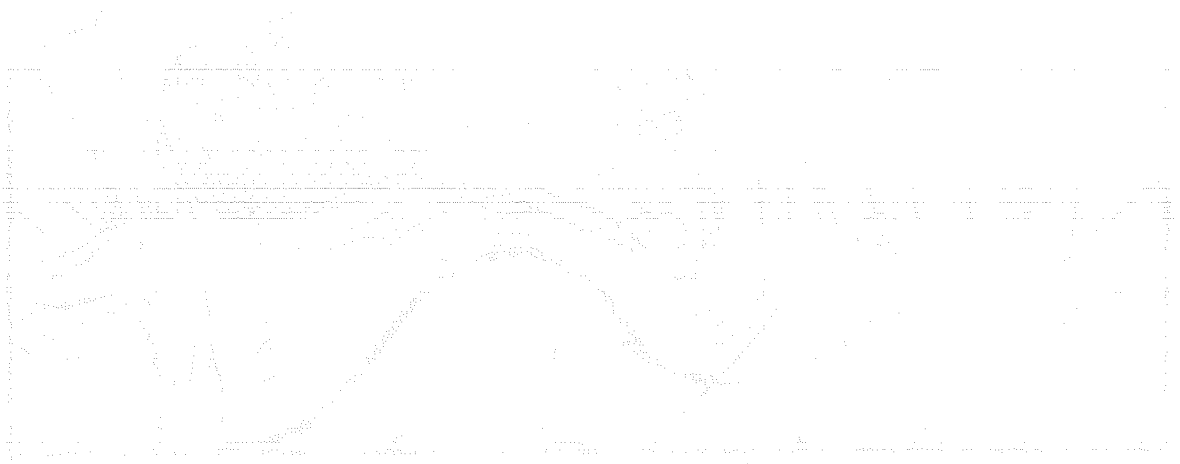


Figure 50. Sites 18St670, 18St676 & 18St677 with Most Recent Development Plans





twentieth century domestic occupation. Artifacts recovered from both loci of activity indicate the presence of a structure in each location.

Contexts for Evaluation. The data recovered during the Phase I and II investigations of Site 18ST670 indicate a prehistoric occupation ranging from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods. The only diagnostic artifacts found during the Phase II were two sherds of Mockley and one reutilized Bare Island projectile point. The Mockley sherds were recovered from a suspected pit feature and provide a Middle Woodland period temporal association. The presence of a high number of quartz and quartzite flakes, cores and core rejuvenation flakes indicates procurement of locally available lithic resources.

Artifacts associated with the eighteenth century occupation occurred in a tight concentration and suggested an occupation of moderate duration. The presence of daub or plaster suggests the presence of an earthfast structure and the potential for the presence of cellar or hearth pit features typically associated with that architectural type. Artifacts associated with the later occupation were more broadly distributed. The presence of a small brick scatter indicates the possible location of a structure.

Integrity. The primary aspects of the prehistoric component are confined to the plowzone; the general lack of these artifacts in sub-plowzone contexts indicates the majority of the site has been disturbed by historic plowing. The one example of a concentration of prehistoric ceramics below the plowzone suggests that limited integrity remains, but is restricted to features that extended to a significant depth below the former occupation horizon. Discrete horizontal patterning was not discernible, due to the low level and diffuse nature of the site and the low diversity of artifact types.

Artifacts associated with both phases of historic occupation were confined to the plowzone. Horizontal integrity is suggested by the tight concentration of eighteenth century artifacts; the later nineteenth to twentieth occupation appears to lack significant horizontal integrity necessary for the identification of discrete activity areas.

Research Potential. The limited nature of the artifact assemblage significantly limits the research potential of the prehistoric component of the site. The limited quantity and diversity of material suggests that, despite evidence for integrity, further work at the site cannot address substantive research questions beyond what has already been ascertained during evaluation.

Although the artifacts associated with the eighteenth century historic components are generally confined to the plowzone, the artifacts appear to retain horizontal integrity. The potential for intact cultural features has been demonstrated by the presence of a discrete concentration of prehistoric ceramics in the sub-plowzone horizon; extensive deflation at the site is not evident. The quantity of historic artifacts recovered is sufficient to study land-use within the Contact and Settlement context, and to address domestic, landscape, and possible subsistence themes.

The potential for the presence of architectural features within the nineteenth to twentieth century historic component indicates that the site could provide general information concerning land-use within the Rural Agrarian Intensification period. However, a lack of horizontal and vertical integrity and the minimal nature of the artifact assemblage suggests that further work examination of this later component cannot address substantive research questions beyond what has already been ascertained during evaluation.

Recommendations. The prehistoric component does not appear to possess the research potential or quality of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR

60.4 [a-d]) to contribute to the site's eligibility. The component does not possess sufficient vertical integrity or qualities of material to study horizontal patterns within the appropriate temporal contexts.

The eighteenth century historic component appears to retain research potential and the quality of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The high degree of horizontal integrity and the likelihood for preserved features from this timeframe suggests the site can contribute substantive information on rural settlement patterns in St. Mary's County during the early to mid-eighteenth century. The nineteenth to twentieth century historic component appears to lack the level of significance and research potential necessary for contributing to the eligibility of the site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 18ST670 appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criteria A and D (36CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Data recovery focused on the eighteenth century component is recommended for this site if impacts to the site cannot be avoided. The prehistoric component and the nineteenth-twentieth century historic component do not appear to be contribute to the eligibility of the site for listing on the National Resister of Historic Places.

Site 18ST673

Site 18ST673 is located on an upland terrace along the southern side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. The site contains both prehistoric and historic components and measures approximately 137 x 165 m (450 x 540 ft). The prehistoric component provided only a single temporally diagnostic artifact, a Middle Archaic period Morrow Mountain projectile point. This projectile point, together with the other lithic materials found, was suggestive of a short-term occupation analogous to a hunting camp. The historic component consisted of two loci of activity, both late eighteenth to middle nineteenth century in date, and both characterized as artifact scatters related to the casual discard of materials.

Contexts for Evaluation. The prehistoric component provided a single diagnostic artifacts suggesting a Middle Archaic temporal and cultural context. The historic component produced artifacts related to the late eighteenth to middle nineteenth century. Diagnostic artifacts included creamware, pearlware, domestic gray stoneware, yellowware, Staffordshire slipware, gray ironstone, and Early White salt-glazed stoneware.

Integrity. The prehistoric component lacks substantive vertical and horizontal integrity. The distribution of artifacts is diffuse and lacks evidence for activity distinctions.

The historic component is composed of two loci, both attributed as field scatter. Both loci lack vertical integrity; all artifacts were recovered from contexts disturbed through modern plowing. A lack of horizontal integrity is evidenced by the generalized scatter of temporally and functionally identical materials beyond the limits of the site area.

Information Potential. Both the prehistoric and historic components lack the horizontal and vertical integrity necessary to differentiate distinct activity areas. The limited quantity of artifacts from both components limits the potential to address meaningful research issues concerning site structure or relationships.

Recommendations. The prehistoric component does not possess sufficient stratigraphic integrity and quantities of diagnostic materials to distinguish discrete assemblages or activity

areas and to place them within a temporal framework. The historic component also lacks sufficient integrity or quantities of artifacts to answer significant research questions. **Therefore, Site 18ST673 does not appear to retain the qualities of significance to be eligible of listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is warranted or recommended.**

Site 18ST676

Site 18ST676 is located on a relatively broad upland terrace along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. The site measures approximately 270 x 290 m (885.83 x 951.44 ft) and includes an Archaic to Woodland period prehistoric component and a late eighteenth to middle nineteenth century historic component.

The prehistoric component was characterized as a series of temporary extraction camps with a primary function as a lithic raw material procurement location. The presence of three intact hearth features and two dispersed hearth features, combined with the quantity of lithic artifacts recovered, suggests occupation of a moderate and likely seasonal duration. Evidence of primary lithic reduction activities and the high percentage of locally available lithic material suggest procurement activities.

The historic component was characterized as a casual discard. The horizontal distribution of historic materials showed no definitive concentration beyond a quantitative preference of close proximity to the steep slope along the northwestern margin of the site. The quantity of artifacts recovered and the high amount of architectural materials in this area does suggest the presence of a domestic structure in the general vicinity.

Contexts for Evaluation. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were found during the Phase II investigation. One Rossville or Piscataway projectile point and two sherds of Popes Creek ceramic (500 B.C.-A.D. 200) were recovered during the Phase I survey. These diagnostic artifacts suggest a Late Archaic/Middle Woodland period range of occupation. The dearth of prehistoric ceramics from sub-plowzone living suffices suggests that the site's intact horizons date from the Archaic Period.

Diagnostic historic artifacts included creamware, domestic gray stoneware, and pearlware. These artifacts provided a late eighteenth to middle nineteenth range of occupation.

Integrity. Vertical integrity was demonstrated by the presence of three intact hearth features and two diffuse clusters of fire-cracked rock within sub-plowzone contexts. Positive vertical clustering of artifacts occurred in the levels surrounding the hearth features and suggested the presence of an intact occupation horizon. Discrete concentrations of lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock suggest the presence of lithic reduction and general activity areas and indicated horizontal integrity.

The historic component lacked both horizontal and vertical integrity. The majority of materials were recovered from a plow disturbed context. The generalized spread of artifacts within the site boundaries was not indicative of the presence of discrete activity areas or the location of a structure.

Research Potential. There is sufficient horizontal integrity of the prehistoric component to isolate distinct activity areas. The presence of intact cultural features indicates vertical integrity and permits the study of settlement systems, land use strategies, lithic reduction strategies and subsistence tasks within discrete activity areas. The prehistoric component can

address substantive questions regarding settlement and intra-site patterning, subsistence, and technology themes.

Recommendations. The historic occupation lacks horizontal and vertical integrity. Investigation of the component is unlikely to provide significantly more information than that presented in this report.

Site 18ST676 appears to retain the qualities of significance for listing on the National register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. Archeological data recovery is recommended for the prehistoric component if impacts to the site cannot be avoided. The historic component does not appear to contribute to the National Register eligibility of the property.

Site 18ST677

Site 18ST677 is located on the northeastern edge of a low, gradually inclining terrace and along the western side of an unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. The site measures approximately 35 x 50 m (114.85 x 164.04 ft) and represents a second half of the seventeenth century domestic site. A diffuse scatter of prehistoric artifacts also are included within the boundaries of Site 18ST677.

Contexts for Evaluation. The prehistoric component of the site was characterized as an artifact scatter. The only diagnostic artifacts associated with the prehistoric component place the activity at the site into the Late Woodland Contact period. The proximity of the site to 18ST676 implies that a generalized Archaic Period occupation also might be present.

Data recovered from the Phase I and II investigations indicate that the historic component represents a single occupational episode dating from the second half of the seventeenth century. Diagnostic artifacts include North Devon, Plain White Delft, Rhenish Brown, Westerwald, ball clay tobacco pipes exhibiting a makers mark of "LE" (Llewellin Evans), and roulette pipe bowls. Seven intact historic features, including three distinct pit features, were present and provided the majority of the artifacts recovered from the site.

Integrity. The prehistoric component exhibits both vertical and horizontal integrity. The artifacts showed a concentration in the first sub-plowzone horizon and suggest an intact vertical deposition. Spatially, the artifacts were distributed along the northern boundary of the site.

There is evidence of past historic cultivation of the site area; however, the presence of seven historic features in the sub-plowzone horizon indicates that demonstrable vertical integrity is present. The tight clustering of artifacts associated with both loci of the historic site suggests sufficient horizontal integrity remains to identify discrete activity areas.

Research Potential. The historic component has great potential to address substantive research questions regarding activity in St. Mary's County during the Contact and Settlement Period (1634-1720). The diagnostic ceramics place the main occupation between 1660 and 1690. This is also within the uselife of Yeocomico ware. Questions of general and regional historic settlement patterning and site selection criteria can be addressed through further investigations at Site 18ST677.

Agriculture Theme. A specific question suggested by the early historic site overlying a prehistoric site is landuse patterns as related to discernible aspects of intra-site activity. Was there a specific attribute about the location or landuse patterns of the prehistoric site that later

affected the location of the historic site? The apparent boundary of the historic site conforms almost exactly with the boundary between the soil types. General analysis of the paleobotanical landscape at the time of occupation is possible through the apparent preservation of floral species within the matrices of the cultural features. The possibility exists that Site 18ST677 marks the initial European occupation of an abandoned Native American agricultural holding. Further excavation may provide additional information on the initial European use of "old fields."

Research questions related to daily life and dietary habits can be formulated based upon the presence of a diversity of floral and faunal materials found during initial investigation of the historic features. The range of non-biological artifacts recovered from the site also contributes greatly to the development of a framework related to seventeenth century life and includes an exploration of possible regional community networks and more expansive trade networks.

The range of artifacts recovered is relatively diverse and includes several ceramic types characteristic of the middle to late seventeenth century. Several of these artifact types correlate directly with the types found on the adjacent early to middle eighteenth century site, 18ST670. The possible relationship of these two sites can answer research questions related to settlement patterns during the Contact and Settlement Period of St. Mary's County. In addition, the potential association of Site 18ST670 with Site 18ST677 can provide a sequential link in the historic occupation of the land that later became incorporated in the Tudor Hall holdings.

Architecture Theme. The presence of intact cultural features and possible occupational surfaces can provide excellent information regarding landscape use and specific distribution of different activity areas. The potential for the presence of intact seventeenth century historic architectural features, related to the location of domestic structures or outbuildings, greatly enhances the potential information to be gained from the site. An examination of architectural methods linked to site location and land use would also be an applicable research question.

Recommendations. Site 18ST677 appears to possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The prehistoric component of the site possesses sufficient stratigraphic integrity, but not the quantity of diagnostic materials necessary to distinguish discrete activity areas and to place them within a temporal framework. The historic component of Site 18ST677 appears to possess sufficient stratigraphic integrity and quantities of diagnostic materials to locate architectural features and to distinguish discrete activity areas, and to place them within a temporal framework.

Mitigative data recovery, in accordance with an approved treatment plan, is recommended for the historic component of Site 18ST677 if impacts to the site cannot be avoided.

Potential Project Effects

The general project area will be impacted by the removal of selected areas of woodland, and by the construction of residential structures, roads, a golf course, a hotel, sewer lines, and other associated improvements (Figure 50).

Site 18ST670

Site 18ST670 is situated south of a proposed residential cul-de-sac on the eastern edge of Golf Hole #6. The fairway of Golf Hole #6 crosses the western portion of the site. Current

development plans limit actions within the site boundary to seeding the existing agricultural field; no other impacts are planned.

Site 18ST676

Site 18ST676 is located in the northern portion of the proposed development. The lower fairway and green of Golf Hole #4 falls within the boundaries of the site. The golf hole will impact the central portion of the site. Lines of planted trees and shrubs bound the golf holes and suggest that the current woodlot will be completely cleared of vegetation and selectively replanted. A series of proposed multi-family residential structures along a secondary road terminating at a cul-de-sac at Golf Hole #4 has been placed to avoid the site. The road will cross the southern extension of the site. Water and sewer lines will directly impact the site.

Site 18ST677

Site 18ST677 is situated within the lower fairway of Golf Hole #6. A small portion of the southeastern edge of the site falls along the outer limit of the golf hole and is within a proposed buffer of trees and shrubs along the unnamed tributary of McIntosh Creek. Current plans prohibit ground disturbance within the boundaries of the site.

Architectural Investigations

Architectural field investigations of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) consisted of an intensive survey of the complex. Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex consisting of ten buildings and structures. The residential complex is separated from the agricultural complex by a wooded tree lot and cultivated agricultural fields. The 10 buildings/structures within the complex were evaluated for potential individual significance and collectively as a potential historic district applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex that consists of 10 buildings/structures, including a two-story principal dwelling (1936), garage (1982), corncrib (ca. 1930), shed (ca. 1930), gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930).

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex. Examination of the historic context applicable to St. Mary's County farms of this period reveals that the building stock of Tudor Hall Farm most closely reflects general county-wide trends during the Industrial Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present). Historic documentation of Tudor Hall Farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or the lives of a person significant in the past (Criteria A & B). Tudor Hall Farm does represent an example of a fully developed twentieth century residential/agricultural complex in St. Mary's County. The twentieth century agricultural structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture that have adopted functional designs; they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The agricultural structures are examples of building types commonly constructed to support agricultural enterprises throughout St. Mary's County. The domestic buildings located within the residential complex demonstrate characteristics of mid-twentieth century methods of construction. The principal dwelling represents a simple, unsophisticated, interpretation of the

Colonial Revival style in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation, the building does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). There are no known archeological resources associated with the buildings/structures within the complex. Though Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association it does not appear to posses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. would like to acknowledge the various individuals and institutions who assisted in the execution of this project. Particular thanks are due to Mr. Andrew Colevas of K.A.A.V., LLC and Mr. Mathew Eddy of Day & Associates for their logistical support. We would like to thank also Dr. Julie King and Mr. Edward Chaney of Jefferson Patterson Park and Ms. Elizabeth Cole and Dr. Gary Shaffer of the Maryland Historical Trust for their interest in this project. Thanks are also due to Mr. Mattingly for his cooperation and information on the history of the project area.

Christopher R. Polglase, M.A., ABD, served as Principal Investigator and supervised all aspects of the study. Ms. Kathryn Kuranda directed the architecture analysis. Dr. Thomas W. Davis served as Project Manager. Dr. Davis and Kathleen Child, B.A., directed the archeological investigations. They were assisted by Christopher Sperling, B.A., Frederic Schroeder, B.A., Elizabeth Winstead, B.A., Elizabeth Rupp, B.A., Ronda Bond, B.A., and Rebecca Schoolfield, B.A. W. Patrick Giglio, M.F.A., conducted the archival research and architectural survey. Fiona Bessey, M.A., W. Patrick Giglio, M.F.A., William Lowthert IV, M.A., Andrew Madsen, M.A., and Christopher Sperling, B.A. assisted in the writing of the report. Mary Bade, M.S., supervised the artifact analyses and was assisted by Fiona Bessey, M.A., Kathleen McGrath, M.S., Ronda Bond, B.A., Terry Reimer, B.A., and Rebecca Schoolfield, B.A. Archeobotanical analyses were preformed by Justine W. McKnight, Ethnobotanist. Zooarcheologicaly analyses were preformed by Charlene A. Keck, M.A. The report was prepared by Ms. Sharon Little and Ms. Sandi Castle.

APPENDIX I

ZOOARCHEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM TUDOR HALL, SITE 18ST677

Site 18ST677 (Tudor Hall) is a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century colonial site in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Phase II investigations at the site included the recovery of a small collection of faunal materials analyzed at the New Orleans lab of R. C. Goodwin and Associates, Inc.

Zooarcheology Methods

Vertebrate remains from the Tudor Hall site (18ST677) were examined using standard zooarcheological methods. Identifications were made by Charlene Keck and Nathanael Heller using the comparative reference skeletal collections of R. C. Goodwin & Associates, Inc. housed at the New Orleans laboratory. Guidelines and manuals used to aid identification procedures included Gilbert (1980), Hillson (1986), Olsen (1968, 1979), and Sisson and Grossman (1938), but these were not used in lieu of reference skeletons.

A number of primary data classes were recorded for purposes of analysis. Specimens were identified in terms of elements represented, the portion recovered, symmetry, and degree of fusion. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was determined. Where specimens cross-mended, these counted as single specimens. Unidentified vertebrate specimens (UID Vertebrate) were not counted due to their fragmented condition and often minute size. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was estimated based on paired elements and age. Modifications were noted in general terms such as burned, cut, or worked. All specimens were weighed to provide additional information about the relative abundance of taxa identified. Unidentified vertebrate specimens were weighed as a whole.

While MNI is a standard zooarcheological quantification method, the measure has several well-known biases. MNI emphasizes small species over larger ones. For example, a collection with twenty squirrels and one deer shows a greater use of squirrels. This is misleading because the one deer provides more meat and is therefore of more economic importance than twenty squirrels. In addition, some elements are more readily identifiable than others. The taxa represented by these elements may be overrepresented. Conversely, some taxa represented by large numbers of specimens may present few paired elements and hence be underrepresented. Gars and turtles are good examples of this bias in which perhaps over one thousand scales or carapace fragments are counted as representative of a single gar or turtle respectively.

The measure, MNI, is also subject to bias introduced by the way samples are aggregated during analysis. The aggregation of separate samples into one analytical whole (Grayson 1973) allows for a conservative estimate of MNI, while the "maximum distinction" method applied when analysis isolates discrete sample units, such as test units, levels, or features, results in a much larger MNI. In estimating MNI for the Tudor Hall assemblage, all faunal materials were quantified as a single analytical unit.

Biomass was estimated for each taxon based on the total weight recorded for that taxon. Biomass estimates attempt to compensate for some of the problems encountered with MNI. Biomass refers to the quantity of meat which might have been supplied by the animal. Predictions of biomass are based on the allometric principle that the proportions of body mass, skeletal mass, and skeletal dimensions change with increasing body size. This scale effect results from a need to compensate for weakness in the basic structural material, in this case, bone. The relationship between body weight and skeletal weight is described by the allometric equation:

$$Y = aX^b$$

(Simpson et al. 1960:397). In this equation, X is the specimen weight, Y is the biomass, b is the constant of allometry (the slope of the line), and a is the Y-intercept for a log-log plot using the method of least squares regression and best fit line (Casteel 1978; Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz et al. 1987; Wing and Brown 1979). Many biological phenomena show allometry described by this formula (Gould 1966, 1971) so that a given quantity of bone or a specific skeletal dimension represents a predictable amount of tissue or body length due to the effects of allometric growth. Values for a and b were obtained from calculations based on data at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, and the University of Georgia Museum of Natural History. The number of observations used in the regression is N, and the proportion of total variance by the regression model is r^2. The allometric formulae used in this study are presented in Table 1

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The species identified from Tudor Hall are summarized by placement in faunal categories based on vertebrate class. This summary contrasts the percentage of various groups of taxa in the collection. These categories are Fish, Turtles, Deer; Other Wild Mammals, Domestic Mammals, Domestic Birds, and Commensal Taxa. The term "commensal" refers to taxa commonly found in and around human residences but which are not usually consumed. Such taxa generally include Old World rats (Muridae), New World mice and rats (Cricetidae), pets, such as dogs (*Canis familiaris*) and cats (*Felis domesticus*), and work animals. In order to make comparisons of MNI and biomass estimates possible, the summary tables include biomass estimates only for those taxa for which MNI was estimated.

A basic consideration with respect to MNI is the assumption that the entire individual animal was utilized at the site. From ethnographic evidence it is known that this is not always true (Perkins and Daly 1968). Cultural bias is inherent in zooarchaeological analysis yet provides the opportunity for human behavioral studies addressing issues other than relative abundance of taxa. For example, butchering practices and transportation costs may be inferred from an examination of the presence or absence of elements in an archeological assemblage. Butchering, the reduction and modification by humans of an animal carcass into consumable parts, is a series of acts and therefore is considered a process. When the sample size is large enough, the distributional and bone frequency data may show patterning or redundancy indicating purposiveness (Lyman 1982). The presence/absence of specimens associated with cultural values are often difficult to interpret from archeological deposits. It is usually assumed that specimens associated with parts of the body that supply relatively little meat represent cuts of meat less desirable than those associated with meaty portions of the carcass. For example, the femur is associated with more meat than are crania, lower legs, and feet. If a carcass was transported over long distances, specimens associated with less meaty portions might be left behind at the kill site to reduce transportation costs. This would result in an underrepresentation of these specimens at a residential site (Perkins and Daly 1968). Some specimens, such as metapodiae and phalanges, are not associated with meat

Table 1. Allometric Formulae Used in Biomass Estimations

Faunal Category	N	(Slope) b	(Y-Intercept) a	r^2
Bone Weight (kg) to Body Weight (kg)				
Fish	393	0.81	0.90	0.80
Turtle	26	0.67	0.51	0.55
Mammal	97	0.90	1.12	0.94
Bird	307	0.91	1.04	0.97

but might be valued as raw material for tools, while crania provide brains for tanning. This is particularly the case for larger individuals and animals used for special purposes. In these cases, it is often necessary to examine the element distribution patterns evident in the collection (Thomas 1971). The mammalian elements identified at Tudor Hall are summarized into categories by body parts. The Head category includes only skull fragments, including antlers and teeth. The atlas

and axis, and other vertebrae and ribs are placed in the Vertebra/Rib category. Forequarter includes the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna. The Hindquarter category includes the innominate, sacrum, femur, patella, and tibia. Finally, metapodiae, podiae, phalanges, and sesamoids are assigned to the Foot category.

Relative ages of pig, deer, and cow were estimated based on observations of the degree of epiphyseal fusion for diagnostic elements. As animals grow and develop, the area of growth along the shaft of the element, the diaphysis, and the end of the element, the epiphysis, are not fused. Once the animal has completed growth, the shaft and the epiphysis fuse. Elements fuse in a regular temporal sequence (Gilbert 1973; Purdue 1983; Watson 1978). During analysis, specimens were recorded as either fused or unfused and placed into one of three categories based on the age in which fusion generally occurs. There is some ambiguity inherent in this type of analysis. For example, an element which fuses at eighteen months of age and is found archaeologically could be from an animal which died at eighteen months of age or many years later. Another method which is helpful in age estimation is tooth eruption sequences (Severinghaus 1949). This method has its limitations as well and is useful only when teeth are found embedded in the mandible or maxilla.

Modifications can indicate butchering methods as well as site formation processes. Modifications are classified as burned, cut, carnivore-gnawed, rodent-gnawed, and worked. Burned specimens may result from exposure to fire when a cut of meat is roasted. Burns may also occur if specimens are burned intentionally or unintentionally after discard. Cuts are small incisions across the surface of specimens. These marks are probably made by knives as meat was removed before or after the meat was cooked. Cuts may also be left on bone if attempts are made to disarticulate a carcass at joints. Gnawing by carnivores and rodents indicate that specimens were not immediately buried after disposal. Carnivores would include such animals as dogs and raccoons. Rodents would include such animals as mice, rats, and squirrels. Worked specimens such as grooved and snapped, flaked, or polished, include those which show evidence of human modification for reasons probably not associated with butchery.

Specimen count (NISP), MNI, biomass, and other derived measures are subject to sample size biases (Casteel 1978; Grayson 1979, 1981). In general, samples of at least 200 individuals or 1400 specimens are needed for reliable interpretations (Wing and Brown 1979). Smaller samples frequently generate a short species list with undue emphasis on one species in relation to others, whereas once the sample size reaches a representative population, additional data does not alter the relative abundance ratios among taxa. A further consideration, briefly outlined above, is the identifiability of certain species. Elements of some animals, for example, gar scales and turtle carapace or plastron fragments, are readily identifiable. In these cases the NISP may be high but the MNI may be very low. In addition, the weight of the total NISP may be very high with a correspondingly high biomass estimate. It is important, therefore, to examine relative abundance ratios derived from specimen counts (NISP), MNI, and biomass calculations with caution.

Poor preservation due to environmental conditions may affect the integrity of bone resulting in a small sample size or an assemblage with few identifiable specimens (Butzer 1982:120-2; Wing and Brown 1979:5-7). Fresh bone is 20-25 percent nonmineral. If bone is left exposed for a period of time the hydroxyapatite, or calcium phosphate, dehydrates and is oxidized. This process weakens the bone structure; the specimen becomes brittle and easily crumbles. Preservation of buried bone depends on soil-water circulation and composition. An acitic water and soil matrix will leach out the mineral components and oxidize the organic compounds in bone. A high sodium concentration in the soil-water composition leads to disintegration of bone as expansion and contraction within the bone structure occurs due to alternating episodes of water absorption and dehydration. Bone preservation is favored by an intermediate pH and the presence of mineralizing waters which increase bone density. Bone mineralization is most successful among large, dense elements such as tarsals, carpals, teeth, and the long bones of large animals (Butzer 1982:196-198; Lyman 1984).

Results

A total of 1304 specimens (NISP) weighing 2636.44g were identified from Tudor Hall (Table 2). An estimated nine individuals were identified, including one striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), one snapping turtle (Chelydridae), one tree squirrel (*Sciurus* spp.), one domestic cat (*Felis familiaris*), one domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*), one white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), two cows (*Bos taurus*) and one chicken (*Gallus gallus*). Unidentified vertebrate remains weighed 235.1g.

Unidentified (UID) Fish specimens (N=110) included scales, dorsal and misc. spines, and vertebra. Most of these were recovered from FS# 5043, the same sample that also included two specimens positively identified as striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), and may all be elements

Table 2. Tudor Hall: Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI		Wt./g	Biomass	
	#	%	#	%		Kg	%
UID Fish	110	8.5			1.83	0.0481	0.2
Morone saxatilis	2	0.2	1	11	0.15	0.0057	<0.1
Striped bass							
UID Turtle	4	0.3			2.11	0.0052	<0.1
Snapping turtle family	10	0.7	1	11	15.76	0.2006	0.6
UID Mammal	837	64.2			1045.27	13.719	41.5
Tree squirrel family	1	0.1	1	11	0.46	0.0013	<0.1
Felis domesticus	1	0.1	1	11	1.78	0.0442	0.1
Domestic cat							
Even-toed ungulates	24	1.8			136.84	2.2009	6.7
Sus scrofa	161	12.4	1	11	233.11	3.5547	10.7
Domestic pig							
Odocoileus virginianus	11	0.8	1	11	151.17	2.4072	7.3
White-tailed deer							
Bos Taurus	13	1.0	2	22	810.16	10.907	33
Cow							
UID Bird	3	0.2			0.39	0.0009	<0.1
UID Bird (eggshells)	126	9.7			2.25		
Gallus gallus	1	0.1	1	11	0.06	0.0016	<0.1
Chicken							
UID Vertebrate					235.1		
Totals	1304		9		2636.44	33.096	

representative of this single individual. The elements identified as striped bass include a burned cleithrum and preopercular.

Mammals dominate the collection in terms of NISP and bone weight. A total of 837 specimens weighing 1045.27g were identified as Unidentified (UID) Mammal, including burned or unmodified tooth, petrous, mandible, and misc. cranial fragments, rib fragments, longbone shaft fragments, and other misc. fragments. One tree squirrel (*Sciurus* spp.) was identified by an illium

fragment, and a domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) was identified by mandible fragments. Twenty-four specimens weighing 136.84g could be identified as Artiodactyl. Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*) was identified from 161 specimens weighing 233.11g. Pig elements were mainly mandible, tooth, and other miscellaneous cranial fragments. Eleven specimens were identified as white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). These included astragalus, calcaneus, femur, tibia, scapula, humerus, and ulna fragments, weighing 151.17g. Cow (*Bos taurus*) was represented by thirteen specimens weighing 810.16g, including two atlases, various cranial fragments and foot fragments, an illium, a sacrum, and two femur fragments.

One identified specimen compares favorably to chicken (*Gallus gallus*), and another specimen was identified as Unidentified (UID) Bird. Additionally, 126 examples of bird eggshell were identified. Because of their fragmented condition, the eggshells could not be typed to species, although chicken is a reasonable possibility.

In terms of biomass, mammals dominate the Tudor Hall collection. Unidentified mammals contributed 41.5 percent of the total biomass. This was followed by cows (33 percent), pigs (10.7 percent), deer (7.3 percent), and artiodactyls (6.7 percent). All other taxa combined contributed less than 1 percent of the total biomass.

Summarizing the collection according to vertebrate class (Table 3), the collection is dominated by domestic mammals in terms of NISP, MNI, and biomass. Other domestic taxa include chicken. Wild or non-domesticated taxa include fish, turtles, squirrel, and deer. Of these, deer constitutes the only significant contributor in terms of biomass. Commensal Taxa is composed of one domestic cat.

A study of element distribution at Tudor Hall (Table 4) shows heavy overrepresentation of pig by cranial elements. This overrepresentation may be the result of a biased sample, in which only one or two skulls, badly crushed, could contribute hundreds of fragments to the sample. Cow shows a relatively even element distribution, with the exception of forequarter elements. The deer is represented exclusively by forequarter, hindquarter, and foot elements. The lack of trunk and cranial elements at the site may be indicative of field dressing at the kill site. The meatier portions of the carcass would have been retained, while the less useful portions would have been discarded in the field. The lack of vertebrae and ribs may also be attributable to preservation or sample size bias.

Table 3. Tudor Hall: Summary of Faunal Remains

Taxon	NISP		MNI		Biomass	
	#	%	#	%	Kg	%
Fish	2	1.0	1	11	0.0057	<0.1
Turtles	10	5.0	1	11	0.2006	1.2
Deer	11	5.5	1	11	2.4072	14.1
Other Wild Mammals	1	0.5	1	11	0.0013	<0.1
Domestic Mammals	174	87	3	33	14.462	84.4
Domestic Birds	1	0.5	1	11	0.0016	<0.1
Commensal Taxa	1	0.5	1	11	0.0442	0.3
Totals	200		9		17.123	

Table 4. Tudor Hall: Element Distribution

Taxon	Head	Vert./Rib	Forequarter	Hindquarter	Foot
Tree squirrel				1	
Domestic cat	1				
Artiodactyl	7	4	2	4	7
Domestic pig	156		2	2	1
White-tailed deer			6	3	2
Cow	3	2		4	4
Total	167	6	10	14	14

Age determination of larger mammals based on epiphyseal fusion yielded limited results (Table 5). The only data for pig was a completely fused acetabulum, indicating a minimal age of 12 months. A fused second phalanyx from a cow indicates a minimum age of 10 months. A little more data was available for deer. Two distal humerus fragments and a distal tibia fragment all exhibited epiphyseal fusion indicating a minimum age of 14 months.

The only modification identified in the Tudor Hall collection was burning. A total of 792, or 61 percent of the specimens were burned (Table 6). In terms of bone weight, including the Unidentified (UID) Vertebrate classification, a total of 1869.79g, or 70.9 percent, of the faunal material was burned.

Table 5. Tudor Hall: Epiphyseal Fusion

		Pig		Cow		Deer	
		Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused
EARLY FUSING:							
	Humerus, distal						2
	Scapula, distal						
	Radius, proximal						
	Acetabulum		1				
	1st/2nd Phalanx, proximal				1		
	Metapodial bones, proximal						
MIDDLE FUSING:							
	Tibia, distal						1
	Calcaneus, proximal						
	Metapodial bones, distal						
LATE FUSING:							
	Humerus, proximal						
	Radius, distal						
	Ulna, proximal						
	Ulna, distal						
	Femur, proximal						
	Femur, distal						
	Tibia, proximal						
TOTAL			1		1		3

Table 6. Tudor Hall: Modifications

Taxon	Burned		Unburned	
	Ct.	Wt./g	Ct.	Wt./g
UID Fish	35	0.6	75	1.23
Striped bass	2	0.15		
UID Turtle			4	2.11
Snapping turtle family	3	5.78	7	9.98
UID Mammal	588	678.64	249	366.63
Tree squirrels			1	0.46
Domestic cat	1	1.78		
Even-toed ungulates	18	101.24	6	35.6
Domestic pig	113	106.72	48	126.39
White-tailed deer	8	127.7	3	23.47
Cow	6	639.85	7	170.31
UID Bird			3	0.39
UID Bird (eggshells)	18	0.28	108	1.97
Chicken			1	0.06
UID Vertebrate		207.05		28.05
Totals	792	1869.79	512	766.65

Discussion

The Tudor Hall II faunal assemblage is represented by a relatively small sample. A combination of factors may have adversely effected the preservation of the faunal material, including environmental conditions at the site and the negative impact of burning. Much of the sample was highly fragmented and could not be identified beyond more general categories. Nearly 65 percent of the NISP fall under the category of Unidentified (UID) Mammal. The NISP is further biased by the large number of pig cranial fragments, UID Fish elements, and UID Bird eggshells, which together account for 30 percent of the NISP.

Considering the limitations associated with small sample size, the Tudor Hall II collection indicates heavy reliance on domestic mammals. Domestic pig and cow dominate the collection in terms of NISP, MNI, and biomass. The presence of a chicken and many eggshell fragments further illustrate the importance of domesticated taxa. Nevertheless, some wild species were being exploited, including deer, squirrel, fish, and turtles. No vermin were identified in the collection, but the identification of a cat suggests the keeping of pets, perhaps to help control vermin. Further work at 18ST677 is necessary to determine whether these observations remain valid in a larger sample.

Table 7: Faunal Remains Recovered from Tudor Hall

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
701	1	4.27	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Carpal/tarsal		
701	1	0.93	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Misc. Tooth fragment		
702	5	2.54	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft frags; possible artiodactyl
702	1	0.39	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	very rugose; possible horn or antler frag
702	3	0.98	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
703	1	2.3	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	shaft fragment
703	3	0.28	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
706	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragment
706	3		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	one shaft fragment in 2 pieces
706	1		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
707	1	3.3	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragment, possible artiodactyl
707	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
707	1	2.09	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Carpal/tarsal	Burned	
709	1	1.31	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragment
709	1	0.54	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Metapodial	Burned	proximal podial/metapodial fragment
709	1	0.21	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
710	1	1.09	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
712	4	1.99	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
714	4	1.17	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		possible fragments from femur
714	1	1.38	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		possible femur fragment of artiodactyl
715	1	38.79	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Sacrum		fragment
717	6	9.85	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		1 shaft frag
717	4		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
717	1	12.56	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
717	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Astragalus		right, fused
717	7	0.91	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
718	2	4.96	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
718	7		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
718	4		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
719	8		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment		possible pig
719	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
719	10		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragments
719	3		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	possible pig
719	18	34.15	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	shaft fragments
719	1	0.48	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Caudal Vertebra	Burned	
719	20	4.62	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	20+ fragments and bone dust

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
720	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Petrous		possible pig
720	39		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
720	10	30.99	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
720	4		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
720	1	11.5	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Sacrum		fragment
720	1	10.22	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Astragalus		Left; fused
724	2		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	shaft fragment
724	2		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
724	1		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
728	2	0.13	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
730	7	2.06	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
730	1	0.4	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
732	1	0.32	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
734	5	8.05	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
734	2	2.99	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
734	1	2.03	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Misc. Tooth fragment		
742	1		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
743	1	0.07	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
744	5		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
744	2	4.65	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
744	1	16.93	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Rib		
744	2	0.59	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
744	8	0.48	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		8+ fragements and bone dust
744	4		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
745	10	2.8	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
745	15	0.32	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	15+ fragments and bone dust
747	2	3.76	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Carpal/tarsal	Burned	
747	6	0.48	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
749	1	31.88	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Atlas		
749	1		Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Atlas		unfused
751	3	5.82	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment		possible pig
751	23	6.7	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
752	10	18.04	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
752	1	92.4	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Illium		right
753	10		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment		10 + fragments
753	1	35.81	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Zygomatic		left
753	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Occipital		fragment
753	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Occipital		left side
753	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Maxilla		with M2 and M3 embedded
754	1	2.28	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
754	1	4.28	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Ulnar carpal		Right side
754	5	0.23	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
755	1	0.7	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
759	1	1.74	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
767	1		Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	Femur		
767	1		Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Misc. fragment		
767	1		Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Misc. phalanx	Burned	
767	1	5.78	Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Neural	Burned	
767	1		Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Misc. fragment	Burned	
767	7	21.28	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
767	19		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
767	6		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
767	5		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
767	22		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
767	1	0.89	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Metapodial		condyle; fusion?
767	1	12.18	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Ulna	Burned	right; fusion indeterminant
768	1		Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Scapula		
768	1		Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Coracoid		
768	4	9.98	Reptilia	Chelydridae			Snapping turtle family	Misc. fragment		
768	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
768	1	11.51	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
768	9		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
768	1	12.1	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Tibia		distal end; fused; pig?
768	5	20.59	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment		
768	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Maxilla		right
768	4		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
768	8		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
768	10	8.6	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
769	20	16.48	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment		possible pig; not confirmed
769	5		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
769	4		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragments
769	4		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	possible pig
769	30		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
769	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
769	1		Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Humerus	Burned	distal; fused; fragmented
769	20		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	20+ fragments and bone dust
771	1	0.43	Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	Misc. fragment		carpal/tarsal
771	3	43.01	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
771	23		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	shaft fragments
771	2	26.07	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment		
771	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Lower M3		4 fragments mend
771	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible	Burned	with lower M1 or M2 embedded
771	8		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
771	1		Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Humerus	Burned	shaft fragment from distal end
771	1	46.33	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Humerus	Burned	left; fused distally

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
771	1	16.54	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Ulna	Burned	two fragments mend; right; fusion indeterminant
771	50	11.98	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	50+ fragments plus bone dust
772	6	5.35	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
772	3		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
772	1	20.64	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Scapula	Burned	side? fusion?
772	1		Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Humerus	Burned	fragment does not mend or overlap with prev. entry
772	1		Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Humerus	Burned	right; 2 fragments mend; distal fused
773	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Mandible		
773	1	0.74	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Rib		possible dog, or any medium to large mammal
773	1	0.67	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Mandible	Burned	
773	1	0.46	Mammalia	Sciuridae	*Sciurus*	*spp.*	Tree squirrels	Illium		left
773	1	1.41	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Femur		side indeterminant
773	3	0.85	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
774	1	0.51	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Metapodial		proximal end
774	2	1.99	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment		
774	3		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
774	6	4.25	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
775	16	9.53	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		possibly fragments from pig mandible
775	1	14.41	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible		2 fragments mend; M3 embedded
775	3		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible		misc. mandible fragments
775	1	568.8	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Metacarpal	Burned	right proximal
775	10		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		10+ fragments
775	2	0.91	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
776	20	21.38	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
777	8	1.7	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
777	1	16.86	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Second phalanx	Burned	Fused proximally and distally
778	4	186.66	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment		
778	2		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
778	12	108.64	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
778	55		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
778	1		Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Femur		side indeterminat; shaft fragment
778	1	44.19	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Calcaneus	Burned	right; fusion indeterminant; carnivore-gnawed
778	1		Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Tibia	Burned	right; fused distally
778	2	34.5	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Femur	Burned	side?; do not X-mend
778	40	20.29	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. Cranial Fragment		

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
779	23	85.01	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	all possibly pig
779	2		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Scapula	Burned	glenoid fossa; fused; possible pig
779	66		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
779	1	1.78	Mammalia	Felidae	*Felis*	*domesticus*	Domestic cat	Mandible	Burned	2 fragments mend
779	1	50.31	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Tibia	Burned	right; possible pig
779	1		Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Tibia	Burned	fragment; fused proximally; possible pig
779	13		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible	Burned	13 fragments; side indeterminant
779	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible	Burned	5 fragments; left
779	50		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
779	1	60.96	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Ulna	Burned	left; fusion?
779	1		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Acetabulum	Burned	right; fused
779	1	10.02	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Third phalanx	Burned	
779	150	43.04	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	150+ fragments plus bone dust
780	68	183.32	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
780	16		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
780	1		Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Rib		
780	1	30.9	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Misc. Vertebra	Burned	unfused
780	1		Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Humerus	Burned	distal; fused
780	6		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
780	5	32.28	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
780	5		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Mandible	Burned	5 fragments do not mend but probably from same
780	14		Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
780	1	9.67	Mammalia	Bovidae	*Bos*	*taurus*	Cow	Occipital	Burned	occipital condyle
780	100	56.31	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	100+ fragments plus bone dust
781	10	15.49	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	possible pig
781	11	6.73	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	shaft fragments
781	50	8	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	50+ fragments and bone dust
783	1	13.25	Mammalia	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	White-tailed deer	Femur		two shaaft fragments mend; fusion unknown
785	1	0.34	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
786	1	1.68	Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	Misc. Vertebra		
786	1		Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	Misc. fragment		
786	1	0.38	Aves				UID Bird	Femur		
786	1		Aves				UID Bird	Coracoid		
786	1		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment		
786	3		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
786	17		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		shaft fragments
786	3	101.95	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
786	27		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
786	2		Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
786	1	5.49	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Calcaneus	Burned	
786	1	0.81	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment		
786	22		Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		22 + fragments plus bone dust
786	5	10.16	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5006	0	0.23	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5006	0	0.08	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5027	1	0.22	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. fragment		
5027	2	0.01	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5027	1	0.06	Aves	Phasianidae	*Gallus*	*gallus*	Chicken	Radius		cf
5027	0	0.41	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5027	0	0.87	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5028	2	1.17	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5028	0	0.79	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5028	0	0.52	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5029	3	0.05	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5029	1	0.19	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment		
5029	1	0.48	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. tooth bearing element		
5029	1	1.42	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
5029	1	1.4	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Petrous	Burned	
5029	2	0.83	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Rib	Burned	
5029	1	2.15	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragment	Burned	
5029	2	3.05	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5029	3	1.3	Mammalia	Tayassuidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*	Domestic pig	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5029	0	0.45	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5029	0	3.59	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5030	1	0.01	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5030	2	4.05	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
5030	4	2.91	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5030	0	0.11	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5030	0	2.02	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5031	1	0	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5031	1	0.57	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5031	0	0.55	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5033	1	0.01	Aves				UID Bird	Misc. fragment		
5033	4	0.04	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5033	2	0.03	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell	Burned	
5033	1	0.17	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5033	1	2.03	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragment	Burned	
5033	0	0.2	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5033	0	0.44	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5034	8	0.07	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5034	8	0.15	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell	Burned	

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
5034	1	0.29	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5034	0	0.66	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5035	1	5.76	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragment	Burned	
5035	0	0.61	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5036	1	0	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5036	1	4.44	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5036	0	0.26	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5036	0	0.9	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5037	6	0.06	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell	Burned	
5037	2	1.17	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5037	0	0.42	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment		
5037	0	1.15	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5038	0	1.11	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5039	2	0.63	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5039	0	1.62	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5040	1	1.02	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. tooth bearing element		
5040	2	2.33	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Mandible	Burned	
5040	2	0.41	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5040	1	1.38	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragment	Burned	
5040	19	16.19	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5040	0	13.37	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5041	3	2.18	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5041	4	3.17	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
5041	8	1.65	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5041	16	7.43	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5041	0	15.08	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5042	21	0.43	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5042	2	0.04	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell	Burned	
5042	3	0.5	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5042	1	1.21	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragment	Burned	
5042	1	1.44	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5042	2	3.94	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Misc. Cranial Fragment	Burned	
5042	1	1.16	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Maxilla	Burned	
5042	2	1.27	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	cf Caprine/ deer
5042	1	0.91	Mammalia	Artiodactyla			Even-toed ungulates	Misc. tooth bearing element	Burned	
5042	0	10.54	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5043	3	0.11	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Dorsal spine		
5043	40	0.46	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Branchiostegals		
5043	16	0.05	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Scale		
5043	1	0.13	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. spine		
5043	1	0.04	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. fragment		
5043	13	0.22	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. fragment		
5043	4	0.13	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. Vertebra	Burned	

FS	CT	WT/G	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ELEMENT	MODIFICATION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
5043	1	0.07	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Dorsal spine	Burned	
5043	19	0.28	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Branchiostegals	Burned	
5043	11	0.12	Osteichthyes				UID Fish	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5043	1	0.09	Osteichthyes	Percichthyidae	*Morone*	*saxatilis*	Striped bass	Preopercular	Burned	Right side
5043	1	0.06	Osteichthyes	Percichthyidae	*Morone*	*saxatilis*	Striped bass	Cleithrum	Burned	Right side
5043	67	1.36	Aves				UID Bird	Eggshell		
5043	2	0.56	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment		
5043	1	0.2	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5043	8	4.03	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5043	0	4.4	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	
5044	1	0.14	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Misc. Tooth fragment	Burned	
5044	0	0.52	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Misc. fragment	Burned	

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APPENDIX II

ARCHEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS

ARCHEO-BOTANY: TUDOR HALL II (18ST676 and 18ST677)

Introduction

Field sampling procedures at Tudor Hall (sites 18ST676 and 18ST677) included the collection of soil samples from both prehistoric and historic contexts. Flotation samples of standard volume (measuring 2 liters) were secured from two intact cultural features. A single 2-liter flotation sample was retained from Feature AA1-II at site 18ST676 and 19 soil samples totaling 38 liters were collected from Feature AA2-VI at site 18ST677. These samples were submitted for flotation-processing and macro-botanical analysis based on their potential for yielding information relative to subsistence practices and landscape utilization during all periods of occupation at the Tudor Hall site.

Methodology

Twenty soil samples from sealed feature contexts at Tudor Hall were individually processed using the standard water flotation system employed by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. This modified SMAP (Shell Mound Archaeological Project) - type system uses available water pressure to separate organic materials from the soil matrix (Watson 1976). A water overflow into a 0.5mm screen allows for the capture of suspended organic debris, while a bottom screen equipped with a 1/16 inch mesh sieve secures non-floating materials. This technique results in both a heavy and a light fraction of material. Floted portions are air dried. Each floted soil sample contained a variety of artifacts and geologic materials which were removed by hand for analysis. All carbonized plant remains recovered through flotation were combined, and passed through a 2mm geological sieve, yielding fractions of 2 different sizes for analysis. Weights and sample descriptions of the resulting greater than or equal to 2mm and less than 2 mm fractions were recorded. The greater than or equal to 2mm charcoal specimens were examined under low magnification (10X to 30X) and sorted into general categories of material (i.e. wood, nut shell, corn, amorphous charcoal, etc.). Description, count and weight were taken for each category of the greater than or equal to 2mm material. The less than 2 mm size fractions were examined under low magnification, their general composition recorded, and the remains of seeds and cultivated plants encountered were removed for identification.

Identifications were routinely attempted on all seed, nut, and cultivated plant remains, and on a sub-sample of twenty randomly-selected wood fragments from each sample containing *more* than twenty specimens, in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 1989). Identification of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic morphology was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical specimens were found to be in such eroded or fragmentary condition as to prevent their complete examination or recognition, a variety of general categories were used to reflect the degree identification possible: General wood categories within the analyzed assemblages include ***ring porous***, where specimens exhibited differences between early and late wood growth: ***diffuse porous***, where specimens exhibited homogenous growth within annual rings; ***deciduous taxa***, where specimens could be identified as having a porous vessel arrangement reflecting deciduous trees rather than a trachid arrangement indicative of coniferous taxa; and ***unidentifiable***, where specimens were so fragmentary or minute that no clear section could be obtained upon which to base identification. The category ***amorphous carbon*** was used in this report to classify carbonized remains which lacked any suitable characteristics whatsoever upon which to base identification.

All identifications were made under low magnification (10X to 30X) with the aide of standard texts (Martin and Barkely 1961; Panshin and deZeeuw 1970; Schopmeyer 1974), and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection germane to the flora of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Specimen weights were taken using an electronic balance accurate to 0.01 grams.

Results of Analysis

Carbonized plant macrofossils were recovered in abundance from Tudor Hall. Flotation processing of 40 liters of feature fill yielded 195.97 grams of carbonized plant remains, or an average density of 4.90 grams of charcoal per liter of soil.

The archeo-botanical assemblage recovered from Tudor Hall reflects the use of a variety of wild and cultivated plant species by the site's seventeenth century inhabitants. These include deciduous timber, native nuts and wheat and corn. Miscellaneous plant materials recovered include fungal fructifications, unidentifiable rind fragments, a woody thorn and amorphous charcoal. Results of analysis of these flotation-recovered remains are presented in Table 01, and a detailed account of the data are provided below.

Wood charcoal was the most ubiquitous and abundant class of material recovered, comprising 81 per cent (by weight) of the recovered archeo-botanical material from the site. A total of 10,629 wood fragments weighing 158.64 grams was recovered. Of the total wood remains, a sub-sample of 398 fragments (a maximum of 20 fragments per sample) was randomly selected for identification. This wood sub-sample revealed a predominance of white oak *(Quercus sp. [LEUCOBALANUS group])* (34 per cent of the identified sub sample, by count), maple *(Acer sp.)* (19 per cent), american chestnut *(Castanea dentata)* (11 per cent), hickory *(Carya sp.)* (11 per cent) and oak (*Quercus sp.*) (9 per cent). Also identified were minor quantities of osage orange *(Maclura pomifera*) (2 per cent), dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and ash *(Fraxinus sp.)* (1 per cent). Red oak *(Quercus sp. [ERYTHROBALANUS group])*, maple or birch (*Acer/Betula*), black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*, american holly *(Ilex opaca)* were recovered from less than 1 per cent of the identified wood sample. Poorly preserved specimens were assigned to the categories ***diffuse porous*** (3 per cent)***, ring porous*** (2 per cent), ***deciduous taxa*** (3 per cent) or ***unidentifiable*** (3 per cent) due to the small and eroded nature of the specimens.

Nutshell remains were recovered from only one of the Tudor Hall flotation samples. A single fragment identified as belonging to the walnut family *(JUGLANDACEAE)* weighed 0.04 grams.

Seeds were recovered from 70 per cent of the Tudor Hall flotation samples. The seed assemblage was dominated by nightshade *(Solanum sp.)* (50 seeds) and knotweed *(Polygonum sp.)* (43 seeds). Also identified were wild cherry *(Prunus serotina)* (6 seeds), vetch *(Vicia sp.)* (2 seeds), grape *(Vitis sp.)* (2 seeds), spurge *(Euphorbia sp.)* (2 seeds), crotolaria *(Crotolaria sp.)* (1 seed), doveweed *(Croton sp.)* (1 seed), squash *(Cucurbita sp.)* (1 seed), tulip poplar *(Liriodendron tulipifera)* (1 seed), deer vetch *(Lotus sp.)* (1 seed), dock *(Rumex crispus)* (1 seed), grass (*GRAMINEAE)* (3 seeds), and daisy *(COMPOSITAE)* (1 seed fragment). Seeds in severely eroded condition were classified as ***unidentifiable seeds*** (2) and ***unidentifiable seed fragments*** (4).

Cultivated plant remains recovered from the Tudor Hall site included corn *(Zea mays)*, wheat *(Triticum aestivum)* and wheat or oats *(Triticum/Avena)*. Remains of these agricultural staples were recovered from various levels of the historic feature. A total of 10 wheat kernels were recovered, and a single grain was identified as wheat or oats *(Triticum/Avena)*. Recovered

corn remains included cob segments (55 fragments), cob material (5 fragments), whole cupules (270), cupules with glumes attached (22), cupule fragments (902), and glumes (19).

A variety of miscellaneous archeo-botanical materials were also recovered. These include 350 fragments of amorphous carbon, 6 unidentifiable rind fragments, 1 fungal fructification and 1 woody thorn.

Culturally Significant Taxa Encountered

Maple/Birch *(Acer/Betula)* Maple and birch species are often hard to distinguish based on their minute structure. Members of each genus would have been a minor forest component in the native landscape of colonial Maryland, each more common to moist valleys and flood plain areas than to upland woods.

Maple *(Acer sp.)*. Maple species have a tremendous north-south range throughout the eastern United States, and a variety of species are native to Maryland's coastal plain forests. Throughout the Eastern Woodlands, red and silver maple wood had historic application in the manufacturing of furniture, boxes, crates, wall paneling and food containers (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:607). An extract from red maple bark was used during historic times to make ink and fiber dye (Held 1978:286; Little 1980:578). Hariot's early historic accounts from Virginia mention the use of maple for fashioning bows (Lorant 1946:258).

Hickory *(Carya sp.)* The hickories include a variety of native species divided generally into two types, the true or thick-walled hickories, and the pecan or thin-walled hickories (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:541). Hickory is a dominant tree in southern Maryland forests (Hamill 1937). Hickory species occupy a variety of ecological zones in the vicinity of the project area, and produce a heavy nut crop which ripens during September and October (Munson 1986). Hickory nuts recovered from prehistoric archeological contexts throughout the eastern woodlands attest to the importance of the species to human subsistence, and the accessibility of the resource to local populations. It is estimated that minimum annual hickory nut yields average 30,000 bushels per square mile on upland forests of the Lower Illinois River Valley (Zawacki and Hausfater 1969:63) -- constituting a plentiful wild harvest. Hickory nuts (referred to as ***walnuts***) are mentioned in early historic accounts of Algonquian diets (Lorant 1946:250; Quinn 1955:351), and the prevalence of hickory trees in the virgin forests of the eastern United States is noted by Hariot *"..there are vary many walnuts; we saw some growing above fourscore feet, straight and without a bough. They make excellent timber four or five fathoms long."* (Lorant 1946:256). Hickory wood has a high caloric value, and serves as an excellent firewood (Graves 1919).

American chestnut *(Castanea dentata)*. American chestnut was once a major component in the oak/chestnut forest dominating Piedmont areas of the mid Atlantic region, and a minor component in oak/hickory forests of the coastal plain. The species is nearly extinct today due to the ravages of the chestnut blight, a disease caused by the ascomycete fungus, *Endothia parasitica*. The fungus was introduced to New York City in 1904 and quickly decimated the american chestnut throughout the Eastern Woodlands of the United States (Little 1980). Early historic accounts of tidewater Virginia mention the great abundance of chestnut trees in some areas, and contain descriptions of the preparation and consumption of chestnuts by native inhabitants: The nuts were either eaten raw or crushed and boiled to extract the oil, with the boiled nutmeats used to make a bread dough (Barbour 1986; Lorant 1946:250). Historically, chestnut lumber made durable fence posts and lasting rails and was used in the construction of homes and outbuildings. The species also provided the principal domestic source of tannin for the preparation of animal hides for leather. The species is poor as a fuel source (Graves 1919).

Dogwood *(Cornus florida)*. The dogwood is a widely spread native flowering tree common throughout Maryland. This under story species prefers acid woodlands, but also often invades old fields (Brown and Brown 1972:244). The wood is close grained, hard, and white in color, making it very suitable for carving. Historically, dogwood was used to fashion shuttles, spools and other items used in textile manufacturing (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:615-618).

Squash *(Cucurbita sp.)*. The single squash seed recovered from the Tudor Hall flotation samples could not be identified to the species level. Although no wild squashes are native or naturalized in the project area, a variety of squash species have been long cultivated in Maryland. Examples include pumpkin, muskmelon and winter and summer squash.

Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*. Ash species common to southern Maryland include white ash *(Fraxinus americana)* and red ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica)*. These species prefer moist soils in rich woodlands (Brown and Brown 1979:279-280). Ash wood exhibits a straight grain, stiffness, hardness, strength, and good bending qualities (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:623-34). Historic uses of native ash include the manufacturing of handles, furniture, vehicle parts, railroad cars, boxes, baskets and crates, ships and boats and dairy, poultry and apiary supplies.

American Holly *(Ilex opaca)*. American holly, a broadleaf evergreen tree, is a common under story component to the native forests of southern Maryland (Brown and Brown 1972). Holly wood is of medium density, close grained, and pale in color when fresh but darkening with age. The pale wood takes a dye well. Holly lumber has been used in furniture construction and for finish carpentry, for inlay in musical instruments, and (dyed) for black piano keys. American holly trees have been a favorite ornamental tree since colonial times (Leighton 1986:433), and Peattie (1991:448) cites a study which shows that many colonial gardeners favored ornamental plantings of *Ilex opaca* in the landscape.

Black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*. Black walnut trees occur throughout southern Maryland on rich soils in deep woods or open fields. The unique purple-brown timber of this native hardwood has been preferred for fine woodworking since colonial times (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:540). Historically, black walnut was favored for exacting work requiring stability and strength, as in the construction of furniture and cabinetry. The wood has a curious odor and taste, hence its nickname gumwood (Edlin 1969:156-157). Black walnut nutmeats were heavily relied upon and favored by Historic Indian tribes throughout the range of the species (Gilmore 1919:74; Yanovsky 1936:17), were readily consumed by colonists and are still eaten today. Hariot comments on the use of black walnuts in his accounts of Virginia *"The kernels of the fruit are very oily and sweet. The inhabitants either eat them or make a milk of them by breaking the nuts with stones and grinding the powder in a mortar with water. This they add to their spoon-meat, their boiled wheat, pease, beans, and pumpkins, thus giving the food a far more pleasant taste."* (Lorant 1946:250). Black walnut meats would have been available for harvest during September and October from local woodlands at Tudor Hall. Husks of the black walnut provide a rich, durable purple/brown dye for fabric, leather and basketry (Brooklyn Botanic Garden 1964:29).

Sweet Gum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*. Sweetgum is a common forest component throughout the coastal plain of Maryland (Eyre 1980; SAF 1954). The species is common to moist soils of valleys and lower slopes in mixed woodlands, and is often a pioneer after logging or in old fields (Little 1980). Sweetgum is an important timber tree -- as a furniture wood, pulpwood, in manufacturing veneers and plywoods, and in the construction of containers (crates, barrels and boxes) (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:588). During colonial times, a gum obtained from the trunk of the sweetgum tree was used medicinally as well as for chewing gum, from which the species earned its' common name.

Osage orange *(Maclura pomifera)*: Although osage orange has been widely naturalized across Maryland, the native range of the species is uncertain (Little 1980:430). Osage orange occurs in St. Mary's county where it was planted for hedge fences and has escaped. The wood of the osage orange possesses valuable properties of strength and durability and exhibits minimal shrinking and swelling when worked (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:581). This wood was preferred for fashioning treenails, fence posts, and making bows (hence the alternate name for the species *Abodark* (from the French *bois d'arc* meaning Abow-wood). The wood and bark contain yellow, green and brown coloring agents used as a dye for fiber and leather (Bliss 1981:7; Brooklyn Botanic Garden 1964:26).

Wild cherry *(Prunus serotina)*. The native wild black cherry is a common forest and field-edge species throughout tidewater Maryland. Lumber from the species is one of the most handsome of domestic woods because of its color and luster when properly finished (Panshin and deZeeuw1970:592-593). Historically, cherry lumber was used for furniture manufacturing, scientific instruments, piano actions, interior trim, woodenware, novelties and toys. As cherries were an orchard favorite in English gardens, colonists were at first delighted to find a country teeming with wild cherries. This initial excitement faded quickly as the fruits of the wild cherry were tasted. Early colonial gardeners warned of the wild choke cherry **"burning the throat and being as wild as the Indians"** (Leighton 1986). Although suitable for making wines, cordials, and preserves, it was quickly obvious that the native cherry would not serve colonial gardens, and that importing cherry stock from England was necessary. According to Downing (1857), wild black cherries were preferred for making A cherry bounce, a favorite liquor concocted by putting the fruit along with sugar in a cask of the best old rum.

Oaks *(Quercus sp.)*. Wood fragments belonging to both the red and white oak groups were encountered within the Tudor Hall assemblage. Although segregation of the particular species of oak is not possible based on their minute anatomy (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970:586-587), the structure of these two groups of the genus *Quercus* can be accurately identified: The red oak group *(ERYTHROBALANUS)* contains such species as southern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) and willow oak (*Quercus phellos*). The white oak group *(LEUCOBALANUS)* contains such species as white oak (*Quercus alba*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*). Oak species exhibit positive qualities for construction, tool and implement manufacture. Oak has a very high caloric value and provides an excellent fuelwood (Panshin and deZeeuw 1970; Graves 1919).

Dock *(Rumex sp.)*. Dock species are annual or perennial herbs native to Eurasia and widely naturalized on the Atlantic coastal plain (USDA 1971). This pernicious weed is common to waste places and open field settings. Historically, the root has been used in medicine as an astringent tonic, laxative and depurent, and young leaves can be used as a potherb (Erichsen-Brown 1979).

Wheat *(Triticum sp.)*. The varieties of wheat grown during the American colonial period were fairly limited, and in accord with what was being grown at the time in western Europe (Colwell 1979). The full range of varieties of European wheat imported to colonial America are uncertain. We do know that the common bread wheat *(Triticum aestivum)* identified at Tudor Hall was widely cultivated in northern Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Also the English wheat varieties known as Red Lammas (Red May) and White Lammas were probably brought to the early colonies. The white wheat variety Red Chaff (also known as Goldcoin) was documented in 1798 (Ball 1930:53). Percy (1978:2) reports that spelt wheat was also grown in the Virginia colonies during the late 1600's. Wheat yields during the eighteenth century averaged 8 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre on raw land (Leach n.d.), and provided a dietary and economic staple in Maryland (Percy 1978).

Grape *(Vitis sp.)*. *Vitis lambrusca*, or fox grape is native to the project area, and was propagated and encouraged in colonial times. *V. lambrusca* is the source of several cultivated grape varieties, including the concord grape (Brown and Brown 1972:226). Strachey comments on the great variety and quantity of wild grapes observed in Virginia: "to behold the goodly vynes, burthening every neighbour-bush and clymbing the toppes of highest trees, and those full of Clusters of grapes in their kynd how over-dreepend and shadowed soever from the Sun and though never pruned or manured. I day say yt that we havu eaten there as full and lusheous a Grape as in the villages betweene Paris and Amiens, and I haue drunck often of the rath (early) wine. . ." (1967:121).

Corn *(Zea mays)*. Introduced to corn cultivation by local Native American populations who engaged in field cultivation of corn, beans, and squash, colonists in the mid-Atlantic region appropriated the consumption and cultivation of these plants upon settling (Harriot 1590). Along with other field crops, corn thrived on Maryland's fertile coastal plain. Historic records indicate that the cultivation of corn was critical to the rural economy of southern Maryland in the seventeenth century (Dent 1979). Analysis of intact cupules and cob segments from seventeenth century contexts at Tudor Hall reveals a high row-number (16 to 30) maize variety indicative of southeastern dent corn (Dent 1979:51). The southern dents (including the historic varieties gourdseed and shoepeg) are late flowering and tall, with short, thick ears and many rows of thin, deep kernels. It has been postulated that the southeastern dents were introduced to the United States from Mexico by the Spanish (Galinat 1985:270).

Floral Summary

Prehistoric Contexts

A single 2-liter flotation sample was analyzed from prehistoric contexts at Tudor Hall (Site 18ST676, Feature AA1-II). 0.58 grams of charcoal were recovered. The archaeological plant remains were limited to hickory wood charcoal and unidentifiable amorphous carbon. No archeo-botanical specimens representative of comestible taxa were identified.

The hickory wood identified from Feature AA1-II is consistent with the flora of St. Mary's county during the Archaic/Woodland periods (Brown et al. 1986; Brush 1986), and with forest product utilization documented for other archeo-botanical assemblages in the region during this period of occupation (Scarry 1989, 1991). Unfortunately, the single flotation sample analyzed from prehistoric contexts at Tudor Hall provides a too small sample from which to interpret the full range of human-plant interactions at the site.

Historic Contexts

Nineteen soil samples totaling 38 liters of cultural fill were collected from Feature AA2-VI at 18ST677. This roughly circular feature contained abundant historic artifacts dating to the third quarter of the seventeenth century, and yielded concentrations of food-related debris including mammal, bird and reptile bone, eggshells, bivalve remains and copious carbonized plant material. Feature AA2-VI was sampled rigorously for macro-floral remains based on its potential for providing data germane to dietary habits, agricultural pursuits and landscape utilization at Tudor Hall for a specific span of time (1660-1700) during the Contact and Settlement Period.

Flotation processing of 38 liters of soil from Feature AA2-VI yielded 195.39 grams of charcoal, or an average density of 5.14 grams of carbonized plant remains per liter of feature

fill. Recovered archeo-botanical remains included indigenous plant species, non-native taxa and the remains of cultivated field-crops. The distribution of all types of recovered plant remains (i.e. wood charcoal, corn, wheat and seeds) appears to be generally consistent throughout all cultural strata sampled within Feature AA2-II (Strata I through Strata IX).

Interpretation of colonial subsistence and dietary preference can be approached based on the macro-floral data secured from Feature AA2-VI. The recovery of comestible plant remains in conjunction with a variety of faunal artifacts suggests that Feature AA2-VI was directly related to the preparation and consumption of food (whereas the recovery of corn remains in isolation might indicate the burning of cobs for heat, or the use of corn plants as fodder for livestock).

The recovery of corn and wheat remains from Feature AA2-VI provides substantial evidence for the cultivation of field crops on-site. Identification of cob material and un-processed wheat kernels indicates that these grains were not arriving on-site in a pre-processed state (i.e. as meal or flour).

The paucity of tobacco remains within the Tudor Hall assemblage is curious, as many historic accounts of seventeenth century tidewater Maryland evidence its rigorous cultivation. The absence of tobacco from the examined archeological record at the site may simply be a result of preservational bias: The only tobacco remains we might expect would be carbonized seeds which are extremely minute and difficult to recover. Or the features sampled for archeo-botanical remains may not have been related to tobacco-processing activities. The lack of archeo-botanical evidence for tobacco at the site is not an indicator of the potential importance of the crop to the economy, function and culture of colonial Tudor Hall.

In addition to cultivated food-plants, the seventeenth century inhabitants of Tudor Hall undoubtedly utilized wild food resources from a variety of micro-environmental zones adjacent to the site. The recovery of nutshells and field-greens from archaeological contexts attests to the local availability and probable utilization of these resources.

Wood remains identified from seventeenth century contexts at Tudor Hall reveal an overwhelming predominance of white oak and maple. Also identified were significant amounts of hickory, american chestnut, and other oak species. All wood remains recovered represent useful tree species with a variety of historic applications. These taxa are consistent with the regional forest cover for the period of site occupation (Brown and Brown 1972; Brown et al. 1986), and are consistent with wood remains previously identified from historic contexts at Tudor Hall (McKnight 1997). Table 1 lists the species composition of wood charcoal identified from Feature AA2-VI.

Based on this archeo-botanical assemblage, the landscape at Tudor Hall Site during the seventeenth century probably consisted of agricultural fields and a mixed hardwood forest dominated by oak, maple, hickory and chestnut trees with an under story that included dogwood and holly. Forest fringes may have supported osage orange and black walnut with fox grape. Agricultural pursuits at Tudor Hall are indicated by the recovery of corn and wheat remains, and supported by the documentation of prime farm soils at the site (Gibson 1978). Identification of ruderal seed species like nightshade and knotweed which prefer open, disturbed habitats are also emblematic of agricultural settings. The paucity of ornamental plants in this assemblage suggests that Tudor Hall's seventeenth century occupants lacked the surplus time or money for the propagation of luxury landscape features.

The season of historic deposits can sometimes be established based on analysis of recovered macro-floral remains. Feature AA2-VI contained a concentration of late summer-

ripening seed species which, combined with the recovery of mature wheat and corn, inconclusively indicate fall-season deposition. Archeo-botanical materials recovered from the base of Feature AA2-VI (Strata IX) include knotweed, nightshade and wild cherry and vetch also indicate a late summer or early fall internment. Interpretation of seasonality based on these archeo-botanical remains should be approach with caution: It is quite possible that the plants recovered represent stored-food resources that were deposited long after their season of harvest.

Research questions surrounding historic occupations at the Tudor Hall site focus on advancing a better understanding the daily life and subsistence habits of site inhabitants during the middle to late 1600's. Heavy habitation of the site spanning prehistoric (Archaic through Woodland-period) and colonial occupations has been documented archaeologically (Davis et al. 1997), and the relationship between these prehistoric and historic occupations is currently being explored.

Location of the colonial settlement at Tudor Hall following the model of reuse of abandoned Native American agricultural fields is supported by the recovered archeo-botanical remains as the historic cultivation of the field-crops corn and wheat has been documented. In addition to the probable desirability of ready-cleared land to European colonists, settlement (or resettlement) of the site in the seventeenth century may also have been influenced by the site's proximity to fresh water streams and the navigable waters of McIntosh Creek, as well as to diverse deciduous forests which offered an abundance of timber and wild plant food resources.

Unfortunately, the paucity of cultivated plant remains from prehistoric contexts at Tudor Hall affords no evidence for a horticultural economy at the site during Woodland times, and offers no support for the scenario that Native American agricultural lands were appropriated and employed by European settlers to Tudor Hall. This lack of data should not be viewed as conclusive, rather, the extended sampling of archeo-botanical remains from prehistoric contexts at Tudor Hall is suggested in order to further explore this compelling research issue.

Table 01: Flotation Recovered Plant Remains from Tudor Hall (18ST676 and 18ST677).

Soil Sample Number		5003	5006	5027	5023	5029	5030	5031
Feature		AA1,II	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2-VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI
Strata					I		I	II
Level		1	1	4	5	6	7	1
Soil Sample Volume (liters)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Charcoal Weight (grams)		0.58	1.73	2.83	24.99	21.06	19.9	2.66
WOOD CHARCOAL	(total count)	18	116	112	2565	1375	1119	66
	total weight (grams)	0.42	1.26	2.43	24.2	17.28	16.64	2.4
Acer sp. (maple)								
Acer/Betula (maple/birch)								
Carya sp. (hickory)		18		5	2	2		2
Castanea dentata (american chestnut)				8	2			6
Cornus florida (dogwood)						2		
Fraxinus sp. (ash)								
Ilex opaca (american holly)								
Juglans nigra (black walnut)								
Maclura pomifera (osage orange)							2	6
Quercus sp. (red group)								
Quercus sp. (white group)			16	5	15	2	18	3
Quercus sp. (unspecified)						13		
diffuse porous			4		1			
ring porous				1				
deciduous taxa				1		1		3
unidentifiable								
total identified fragments		18	20	20	20	20	20	20
NUT REMAINS	(total count)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0
JUGLANDACEAE (walnut family)							1	
SEED REMAINS	(total count)	0	2	0	0	2	8	0
	total weight (grams)	0	0.01	0	0	0.02	0.02	0
Crotolaria sp. (crotolaria)								
Croton sp. (doveweed)							1	
Cucurbita sp. (squash)								
Euphorbia sp. (spurge)							2	
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar)								
Lotus sp. (deer vetch)							1	
Polygonum sp. (knotweed)								
Prunus serotina (cherry)								
Rumex crispus (dock)							1	
Solanum sp. (nightshade)						1		
Vicia sp. (vetch)								
Vitis sp. (grape)						1		
GRAMINEAE entire								
COMPOSITAE fragment			1					
Unidentifiable seed fragment			1				3	
Unidentifiable seed								
FIELD CROPS	(total count)	0	13	5	19	13	110	6
	total weight (grams)	0	0.23	0.18	0.51	3.11	2.16	0.04
Zea mays (corn)								
	kernel fragment				1			
	cupule with glume attached				2			
	cupule		4	2	8	4	2	
	cuple fragment		9	3	6		87	6
	glume						14	
	cob material							
	cob segement				1	9	7	
Triticum aestivum (wheat)								
Triticum/Avena (wheat/oats)					1			
OTHER PLANT REMAINS	(total count)	9	6	16	19	8	97	16
	total weight (grams)	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.65	1.04	0.22
amorphous carbon		9	6	15	14	8	97	15
unidentifiable rind fragment				1	5			
fungal fructification								1
woody thorn								

Table 01: Flotation Recovered Plant Remains from Tudor Hall (18ST676 and 18ST677).

Soil Sample Number		5032	5033	5034	5035	5036	5037	5038
Feature		AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI
Strata		II	III	IV	VI	V	VI	VII
Level		2	1	1	2	1	2	1
Soil Sample Volume (liters)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Charcoal Weight (grams)		0.48	17.75	8.09	3.07	5.82	23.35	7.64
WOOD CHARCOAL	(total count)	33	1292	298	51	160	1360	310
	total weight (grams)	0.43	15.38	6.45	3.04	5.16	19.74	6.2
Acer sp. (maple)			5	3		11	10	10
Acer/Betula (maple/birch)								
Carya sp. (hickory)		2		1			1	
Castanea dentata (american chestnut)		4	6		6			3
Cornus florida (dogwood)		3						
Fraxinus sp. (ash)								
Ilex opaca (american holly)								
Juglans nigra (black walnut)							1	
Maclura pomifera (osage orange)								
Quercus sp. (red group)								
Quercus sp. (white group)		9		16		9		7
Quercus sp. (unspecified)			7				8	
diffuse porous					7			
ring porous		1			2			
deciduous taxa								
unidentifiable		1	2		5			
total identified fragments		20	20	20	20	20	20	20
NUT REMAINS	(total count)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUGLANDACEAE (walnut family)								
SEED REMAINS	(total count)	0	4	2	1	0	2	4
	total weight (grams)	0	0.02	0.12	<0.01	0	0.02	0.05
Crotolaria sp. (crotolaria)								
Croton sp. (doveweed)								
Cucurbita sp. (squash)								
Euphorbia sp. (spurge)								
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar)								
Lotus sp. (deer vetch)								
Polygonum sp. (knotweed)								
Prunus serotina (cherry)				1				1
Rumex crispus (dock)								
Solanum sp. (nightshade)			3				2	2
Vicia sp. (vetch)								
Vitis sp. (grape)								
GRAMINEAE entire			1		1			
COMPOSITAE fragment								
Unidentifiable seed fragment								
Unidentifiable seed				1				1
FIELD CROPS	(total count)	2	51	23	1	56	210	96
	total weight (grams)	0.01	1.96	1.1	<0.01	0.55	2.9	1.33
Zea mays (corn)								
	kernel fragment						1	
	cupule with glume attached							
	cupule	1	15	16		15	44	25
	cuple fragment	1	30	6	1	39	162	71
	glume							
	cob material		5					
	cob segement			1			2	
Triticum aestivum (wheat)			1			2	1	
Triticum/Avena (wheat/oats)								
OTHER PLANT REMAINS	(total count)	2	31	5	3	7	31	11
	total weight (grams)	0.04	0.39	0.42	0.03	0.11	0.69	0.06
amorphous carbon		2	31	5	3	7	31	11
unidentifiable rind fragment								
fungal fructification								
woody thorn								

Table 01: Flotation Recovered Plant Remains from Tudor Hall (18ST676 and 18ST677).

Soil Sample Number		5039	5040	5041	5042	5043	5044	
Feature		AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	AA2,VI	20 samples
Strata		VII	VII	VII	VIII	IX	VI	
Level		2	3	4	1	1	1	
Soil Sample Volume (liters)		2	2	2	2	2	2	40
Total Charcoal Weight (grams)		6.89	9.98	5.81	11.58	3.06	18.7	195.97
WOOD CHARCOAL	(total count)	211	305	210	176	110	742	10629
	total weight (grams)	4.55	3.77	3.58	8.04	1.89	15.78	158.64
Acer sp. (maple)			5			15	15	74
Acer/Betula (maple/birch)							1	1
Carya sp. (hickory)		4	1	3	1	2		44
Castanea dentata (american chestnut)		5		3			1	44
Cornus florida (dogwood)								5
Fraxinus sp. (ash)					4			4
Ilex opaca (american holly)			1					1
Juglans nigra (black walnut)								1
Maclura pomifera (osage orange)								8
Quercus sp. (red group)		1						1
Quercus sp. (white group)		8	7	13	5	2	2	137
Quercus sp. (unspecified)			2		6			36
diffuse porous								12
ring porous			2		2	1		9
deciduous taxa		2	2	1			1	11
unidentifiable					2			10
total identified fragments		20	20	20	20	20	20	398
NUT REMAINS	(total count)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04
JUGLANDACEAE (walnut family)								1
SEED REMAINS	(total count)	2	5	8	29	50	2	121
	total weight (grams)	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.47
Crotolaria sp. (crotolaria)				1				1
Croton sp. (doveweed)								1
Cucurbita sp. (squash)			1					1
Euphorbia sp. (spurge)								2
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar)					1			1
Lotus sp. (deer vetch)								1
Polygonum sp. (knotweed)				5	7	31		43
Prunus serotina (cherry)		2				1	1	6
Rumex crispus (dock)								1
Solanum sp. (nightshade)			3	2	20	16	1	50
Vicia sp. (vetch)						2		2
Vitis sp. (grape)			1					2
GRAMINEAE entire					1			3
COMPOSITAE fragment								1
Unidentifiable seed fragment								4
Unidentifiable seed								2
FIELD CROPS	(total count)	85	197	88	158	83	70	1286
	total weight (grams)	1.49	5.67	2.1	1.5	0.86	2.9	28.6
Zea mays (corn)								1275
	kernel fragment							2
	cupule with glume attached	1	19					22
	cupule	23	30	27	19	17	18	270
	cuple fragment	61	130	52	131	66	41	902
	glume		2		3			19
	cob material							5
	cob segement		16	4	5		10	55
Triticum aestivum (wheat)				5			1	10
Triticum/Avena (wheat/oats)								1
OTHER PLANT REMAINS	(total count)	26	26	3	21	20	1	358
	total weight (grams)	0.82	0.51	0.12	1.97	0.26	<0.01	8.22
amorphous carbon		26	26	3	21	20		350
unidentifiable rind fragment								6
fungal fructification								1
woody thorn							1	1

APPENDIX III

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory

4/7/98

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST668								
FS 700	**Area G-1**		**N 950 E 780**		**Level 1**	**0 to 26 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 704	**Area G-1**		**N 960 E 769**		**Level 1**	**12 to 42 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Clothing	Synthetic	Clothing Item	Rubber Button		1	0	ONE PIECE, DECORATED FRONT, BACK MARKED :GOODYEAR 1851"
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Unidentified White Body		6	0	SPALLS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue/Black/Brown		1	0	FLAT WARE RIM, BLUE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Red/Green/Purple		1	0	FLAT WARE, PURPLE, 1828-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		10	0	FRAGMENTS, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Rockingham/Bennington		3	0	1830-1900
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Amber		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Aqua		5	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Dark Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Solarized		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		3	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		3	0	
					Total Count= 38		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 701	**Area G-1**		**N 970 E 760**		**Level 1**	**0 to 23 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		3	0	POSS. LATE PEARLWARE, 1779-1830

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST668								
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 702	**Area G-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 930**	**E 771**	**Level 1 9 to 30 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		2	0	
	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other		1	0	COPPER PLATE W/THREE HOLES
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Albany Slip on Gray		1	0	HOLLOWWARE BASE, 1800-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		2	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		2	0	1779-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue/Black/Brown		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, BLACK, 1820-PRESENT
	Personal	Synthetic	Personal Use	Bakelite Comb/Brush		1	0	COMB, POSS. EARLY BAKELITE OR HORN
					Total Count= 13		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 705	**Area G-1**	**Unit 02**	**N 920**	**E 761**	**Level 1 10 to 34 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, BURNED, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Glass	Lid Liner	Milk Glass		1	0	POST 1869
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 703	**Area G-1**	**Unit 04**	**N 950**	**E 751**	**Level 1 10 to 35 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		4	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	2-4"		1	0	1815-1890
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze, Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1750-1900

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST668								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		4	0	FLAT WARE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue/Black/Brown		1	0	FLAT WARE, BLUE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Red/Green/Purple		1	0	FLAT WARE, RED, 1828-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Aqua		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Solarized		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		2	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	COPPER, FLAT
				Total Count= 22			**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 706	**Area G-1**	**Unit 06**	**N 941**	**E 730**	**Level 1**	**9 to 37 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		1	0	1820-PRESENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.41	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 2.41**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
FS 700	**Area L-1**		**N 1000 E 980**		**Level 1**	**0 to 28 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Gun Flint		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 701	**Area L-1**		**N 1010 E 980**		**Level 1**	**0 to 31 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	1675-1775
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	4/64
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 702	**Area L-1**		**N 1020 E 1000**		**Level 1**	**0 to 27 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 706	**Area L-1**		**N 1020 E 950**		**Level 1**	**0 to 31 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		1	0	1720-1775
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 705	**Area L-1**		**N 1020 E 970**		**Level 1**	**0 to 26 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	11.55	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 11.55**	
FS 704	**Area L-1**		**N 1020 E 980**		**Level 1**	**0 to 29 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chalcedony 3	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Retouched		1	0.48	DORSAL RETOUCH FORMING NOTCH
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	69.61	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 70.09**	
FS 703	**Area L-1**		**N 1020 E 990**		**Level 1**	**0 to 30 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Furniture	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Brass Tack		1	0	HEAD
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Black Glaze, Thick		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 707	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 1000**	**Level 1**	**0 to 27 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.92	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.92**	
FS 712	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 940**	**Level 1**	**0 to 29 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.25	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0.25**	
FS 711	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 950**	**Level 1**	**0 to 31 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.09	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.09**	
FS 709	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 970**	**Level 1**	**0 to 29 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.75	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	0.92	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 1.67**	
FS 708	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 980**	**Level 1**	**0 to 28 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	42.38	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 42.38**	
FS 710	**Area L-1**		**N 1030**	**E 990**	**Level 2**	**29 to 46 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	10.88	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 10.88**	
FS 713	**Area L-1**		**N 1040**	**E 1000**	**Level 1**	**0 to 29 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Salt-Glaze, Undecorated		1	0	SPALL, 1750-1900

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	7.24	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 7.24**	
FS 717	**Area L-1**		**N 1040**	**E 950**	**Level 1**	**0 to 30 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		1	0	LIP
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	6.75	BIPOLAR
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 6.75**	
FS 716	**Area L-1**		**N 1040**	**E 960**	**Level 1**	**0 to 31 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	27.32	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 27.32**	
FS 715	**Area L-1**		**N 1040**	**E 980**	**Level 1**	**0 to 33 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	50% cortex	Disc core, Unmodified	Y	1	37.97	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 37.97**	
FS 714	**Area L-1**		**N 1040**	**E 990**	**Level 2**	**33 to 45 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.47	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.47**	
FS 718	**Area L-1**		**N 1050**	**E 990**	**Level 1**	**0 to 30 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		2	0	1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Clear		2	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	4.48	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 4.48**	
FS 722	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 1000**	**Level 1**	**0 to 50 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1	0	DISCARDED
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	0.82	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0.82**	
FS 727	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 950**	**Level 1**	**0 to 33 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.26	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.26**	
FS 726	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 960**	**Level 1**	**0 to 31 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.14	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.14**	
FS 725	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 970**	**Level 1**	**0 to 34 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.13	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.13**	
FS 724	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 980**	**Level 1**	**0 to 38 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.59	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 2.59**	
FS 723	**Area L-1**		**N 1060**	**E 990**	**Level 1**	**0 to 50 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	4.27	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	19.08	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 23.35**	
FS 728	**Area L-1**		**N 1070**	**E 970**	**Level 1**	**0 to 28 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Disc core, Unmodified		1	97.07	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 97.07**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
FS 732	**Area L-1**		**N 1090** **E 930**		**Level 1**	**0 to 41 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Dark Green		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 731	**Area L-1**		**N 1090** **E 960**		**Level 1**	**0 to 28 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	18.69	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 18.69**	
FS 730	**Area L-1**		**N 1090** **E 970**		**Level 1**	**0 to 24 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.49	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 1.75**	
FS 736	**Area L-1**		**N 1110** **E 920**		**Level 1**	**0 to 14 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	31.54	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 31.54**	
FS 735	**Area L-1**		**N 1110** **E 980**		**Level 1**	**0 to 19 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	RIM, 1813-1900+
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 720	**Area L-1**		**N 950** **E 970**		**Level 1**	**0 to 30 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Amber		1	0	MODERN, DISCARDED, 1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Clear		1	0	MODERN, DISCARDED, 1898-PRESENT
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	

Artifact Inventory

4/7/98

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
FS 719	**Area L-1**		**N 950** **E 980**		**Level 1**	**0 to 28 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	White Undecorated		1	0	1850-PRESENT
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1	0	DISCARDED
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 737	**Area L-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1035** **E 945**		**Level 1**	**10 to 40 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		3	0	
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	POSS. FLINT FLAKE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Dark Brown/Black Glaze		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		1	0	1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Light Green		4	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	0.6	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	34.33	
					Total Count= 28		**Total Weight= 35.39**	
FS 738	**Area L-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1035** **E 945**		**Level 2**	**40 to 43 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Clothing	Ceramic	Ceramic Clothing	Porcelain Button		1	0	ONE PIECE, 4 HOLE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Glass	Unidentified Glass	Melted		1	0	POSS. GLASS SLAG
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	5.3	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	123.07	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 128.37**	
FS 739	**Area L-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1035**	**E 945**	**Level 3 43 to 53 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Knife, Utilized	Y	1	19.22	BREAK "A", CRUSHING "B"
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 19.22**	
FS 740	**Area L-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1035**	**E 945**	**Level 4 53 to 63 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.12	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.12**	
FS 741	**Area L-1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1043**	**E 990**	**Level 1 11 to 37 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		1	0	SOLARIZED
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Early White Stoneware	White Salt-Glaze, Plain		1	0	CUP RIM, IRON OXIDE WASH, 1720-1805
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Light Green		4	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Clear		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	4.59	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.09	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.86	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched		1	6.69	VENTRAL RETOUCH "A,C" AT PROJECTION
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	15.42	
					Total Count= 14		**Total Weight= 27.65**	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST670

FS 742 Area L-1 Unit 03 N 1065 E 1005 Level 1 10 to 38 CMBD

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		4	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	Fragment		2	0	1815-1890
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		4	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Amber		1	0	1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Clear		1	0	1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	THIN
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1	0	DISCARDED
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Utilized		1	0.26	DORSAL SCALAR, MINIMAL ROUNDING
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		3	2.89	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified	Y	1	1.35	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified	Y	1	15.82	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	3	0.95	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		3	0.92	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	3	2.56	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.75	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.29	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.58	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.2	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	8.83	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.69	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.37	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.77	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
				Total Count= 39			**Total Weight= 42.23**	
FS 743	**Area L-1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1065**	**E 1005**	**Level 2**	**38 to 42 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified	P	1	3.65	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	1.3	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	3.26	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	46.54	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 54.75**	
FS 744	**Area L-1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1065**	**E 1005**	**Level 3**	**42 to 50 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified	Y	1	2.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	2.03	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	7.96	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	54.26	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.89	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	1.27	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	54.18	
				Total Count= 11			**Total Weight= 123.14**	
FS 745	**Area L-1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1065**	**E 1005**	**Level 4**	**50 to 60 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.52	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	28.51	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 29.03**	
FS 746	**Area L-1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1065**	**E 1005**	**Level 5**	**60 to 70 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	

Artifact Inventory

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TUDOR HALL II 18ST670

Total Count= 1 **Total Weight= 0.12**

FS 747 Area L-1 Unit 04 N 1055 E 995 Level 1 10 to 43 CMBD

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		1	0	SOLARIZED
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		2	0	FLAT WARE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cream-Colored Earthenware		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, OVERGLAZE RED & BLACK, ENAMELLED DOTS, POSS, OPAQUE PORCELAIN, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		3	0	1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Plain		1	0	1830-1930's
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Embossed		1	0	"..BO..", LIGHT GREEN
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Light Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Solarized		1	0	POSS. MUG, 1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Solarized		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		2	0	FLAT FRAGMENTS
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Slate		1	0	
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	122.68	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.22	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.96	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	16.97	

Total Count= 28 **Total Weight= 140.83**

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
FS 748	**Area L-1**	**Unit 05**	**N 1025 E 975**		**Level 1**	**10 to 35 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, SPALL, 1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, COMBED, 1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Westerwald, Blue Decorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, SPALL
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Light Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		2	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		8	13.56	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.17	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.08	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.31	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.29	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 06	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.21	
	Debitage	Sandstone	N/A	Shatter		1	3.41	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	38.31	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Moderate use		1	50.9	
					Total Count= 32		**Total Weight= 108.73**	
FS 749	**Area L-1**	**Unit 05**	**N 1025 E 975**		**Level 2**	**35 to 45 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed		1	0	SPALL

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Unfinished biface	Preform, Unmodified		1	7.51	BREAK "D"
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.12	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.42	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	2.29	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	11.3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	11.73	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	116.85	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.81	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	8.28	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	131.34	
					Total Count= 11		**Total Weight= 292.65**	
FS 750	**Area L-1**	**Unit 05**	**N 1025**	**E 975**	**Level 3**	**45 to 55 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.49	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.37	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.62	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.58	
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 4.06**	
FS 751	**Area L-1**	**Unit 06**	**N 1055**	**E 975**	**Level 1**	**10 to 35 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		9	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		1	0	MODERN
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		4	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1813-1900+

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	BASE W/MARK:"..RANTED", 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Light Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Solarized		1	0	1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	1.51	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	5.1	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.19	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.48	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	23.68	DORSAL RETOUCH, MINIMAL ROUNDING
				Total Count= 27			**Total Weight= 30.96**	
FS 752	**Area L-1**	**Unit 06**	**N 1055**	**E 975**	**Level 2**	**35 to 39 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought L Head	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		1	0	SPALL, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Westerwald, Blue Decorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.38	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 3.38**	
FS 753	**Area L-1**	**Unit 06**	**N 1055**	**E 975**	**Level 3**	**39 to 48 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.38	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 0.38**	
FS 754	**Area L-1**	**Unit 07**	**N 1034**	**E 1005**	**Level 1**	**9 to 39 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	THIN
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		2	0	1600-1815
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 756 Area L-1		**Unit 08**	**N 1095 E 965**		**Level 1 10 to 24 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	THIN, DARK
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		5	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Burned White Body		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		2	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Other	Secondary	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Utilized		1	0.4	DARK OLIVE GREEN, TABULAR CORTEX W/BANDING, DULL LUSTER, RHYOLITE OR SERPENTINE
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.34	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.54	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.11	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	189.75	
					Total Count= 16		**Total Weight= 192.14**	
FS 757 Area L-1		**Unit 08**	**N 1095 E 965**		**Level 2 24 to 31 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Burned White Body		2	0	FLAT WARE
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.08	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0.08**	
FS 758 Area L-1		**Unit 08**	**N 1095 E 965**		**Level 4 31 to 41 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	1.28	DORSALSCALAR, MINIMAL ROUNDING
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.28**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
FS 759	**Area L-1**	**Unit 09**	**N 1025 E 930**		**Level 1**	**9 to 39 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		3	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		2	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	2-4"		2	0	1815-1890
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	Fragment		2	0	1815-1890
	Furniture	Glass	Miscellaneous	Mirror Glass		1	0	POSS. MIRROR
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		1	0	HANDLE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Underglaze Floral Polychrome		1	0	CUP RIM, BROWN, 1795-1815
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Unidentified White Body		2	0	SPALL
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Aqua		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Embossed		1	0	"..RUM..", AQUA
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Clear		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Dark Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non-Machine Made Lip	Aqua		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Patent and Prescription Lip	Aqua		1	0	POST 1880s
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		3	0	FROSTED
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Solarized		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Metal	Kitchen Pot	Unidentified Part		1	0	LARGE CAST IRON FRAGMENT, POSS. POT OR STOVE PART
LITHICS	Biface	Quartzite	Unfinished biface	Amorphous, Unmodified	Y	1	6.24	BREAK "A"
	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	2.62	
	Debitage	Other	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.28	PALE BLUE RHYOLITE W/DARK BLUE SPECKS, COARSE ROUND QUARTZ PHENOCRYSTS
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.29	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	P	1	0.19	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	0.94	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	7.41	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	48.85	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	1.12	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.28	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.38	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.52	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	2.24	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	10.69	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	12.15	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	152.06	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, N/A	Y	1	298.3	
					Total Count= 65		**Total Weight= 547.56**	
FS 760	**Area L-1**	**Unit 09**	**N 1025**	**E 930**	**Level 2**	**39 to 44 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	POSS. WIRE
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	25% cortex	Multidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	29.18	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.32	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Debitage	Rhyolite 06	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.33	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 29.83**	
FS 761	**Area L-1**	**Unit 09**	**N 1025**	**E 930**	**Level 3 44 to 54 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.16	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	6.42	MINIMAL ROUNDING ALONG STRAIGHT EDGE
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 6.58**	
FS 762	**Area L-1**	**Unit 09**	**N 1025**	**E 930**	**Level 4 54 to 64 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.7	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 0.7**	
FS 755	**Area L-1**	**Unit 10**	**N 1015**	**E 985**	**Level 1 11 to 33 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, DARK GLAZE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, LIGHT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Blue & White		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1620-1800
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	5/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.81	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	2.83	ROUNDING, CONVEX EDGE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	3.8	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	102.45	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.15	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.07	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.24	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.22	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	143.38	
					Total Count= 24		**Total Weight= 254.95**	
FS 763	**Area L-1**	**Unit 10**	**N 1015**	**E 985**	**Level 2**	**33 to 43 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.22	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.07	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 2.55**	
FS 764	**Area L-1**	**Unit 11**	**N 1005**	**E 975**	**Level 1**	**10 to 33 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other		1	0	SMALL BRASS PLATE W/HOLE, POSS. SMALL LATCH
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Early White Stoneware	Slip Dipped		1	0	MUG HANDLE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	British Brown		1	0	MUG BASE, DARK INTERIOR GLAZE, 1690-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Nottingham		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1684-1800
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Black Glaze, Thick		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Brown Glaze		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	4/64
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Hafted scraper, Utilized		1	3.82	BARE ISLAND
	Debitage	Chert 08	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.06	
	Debitage	Other	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.71	PALE BLUE RHYOLITE W/DARK BLUE SPECKS, ROUND QUARTZ PHENOCRYSTS, QUARTZ VEINS
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	2.79	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	2.07	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.41	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.5	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.84	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		4	0.97	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	45.37	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use		1	311.9	
					Total Count= 34		**Total Weight= 370.44**	
FS 765	**Area L-1**	**Unit 12**	**N 1005**	**E 990**	**Level 1**	**10 to 36 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, THICK BUFF BODY, INTERIOR YELLOW GLAZE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed		2	0	SPALLS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	5/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.09	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	5.53	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	13.35	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.05	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	8.64	BIPOLAR
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.32	
				Total Count= 14			**Total Weight= 30.98**	
FS 766	**Area L-1**	**Unit 13**	**N 1015 E 975**	**Level 1 10 to 31 CMBD**				
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	
	Furniture	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Brass Tack		1	0	SMALL TACK
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		2	0	SPALLS, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, COMBED, 1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		3	0	1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	SPALL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Black Glaze, Thick		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		6	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	FLAT FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		5	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	5/64
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	25% cortex	Flake core, Unmodified	Y	1	120.71	
	Core	Quartzite	25% cortex	Flake core, Unmodified	Y	1	120.71	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		3	0.74	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	2	0.37	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	30.71	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	4.42	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.59	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.18	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.62	
	Debitage	Rhyolite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.88	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use		1	178.6	
				Total Count= 49			**Total Weight= 460.53**	
FS 767	**Area L-1**	**Unit 13**	**N 1015**	**E 975**	**Level 2**	**31 to 41 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.36	
				Total Count= 3			**Total Weight= 0.36**	
FS 768	**Area L-1**	**Unit 13**	**N 1015**	**E 975**	**Level 3**	**41 to 51 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.33	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 0.33**	
FS 769	**Area L-1**	**Unit 14**	**N 1010**	**E 970**	**Level 1**	**11 to 33 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		5	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		7	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		4	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		4	0	SPALLS, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Thin		1	0	POSS. N. DEVON, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		2	0	DOTTED, 1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	HOLLOWWARE BASE, 1675-1775

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		4	0	RED PASTE, SPALLS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Early White Stoneware	Slip Dipped		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Clear		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Dark Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	5/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.44	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	1.6	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.47	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.89	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.36	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.47	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	33.01	
					Total Count= 51		**Total Weight= 37.73**	
FS 770	**Area L-1**	**Unit 14**	**N 1010**	**E 970**	**Level 2**	**33 to 43 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.53	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 02	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.18	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.71**	
FS 771	**Area L-1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1010**	**E 980**	**Level 1**	**10 to 33 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		10	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		3	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		18	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckley		1	0	SPALL, 1720-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	SPALL, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		3	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		2	0	1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	BUFF PASTE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	SPALLS, POSS. N. DEVON
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Brown Glaze		4	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed		5	0	SPALLS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Without Glaze		1	0	1620-1800
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Clear		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		3	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	4/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		6	0	5/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.61	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		5	0.81	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	25.37	VENTRAL SCALAR IN CONCAVE AREAS
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized	Y	1	187.52	DORSAL RETOUCH, ROUNDING, CRUSHING ALONG PORTION OF EDGE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	9.77	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	2.02	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST670								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.37	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	2.12	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 01	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.13	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				4	60.26	
					Total Count= 88		**Total Weight= 291.47**	
FS 772	**Area L-1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1010**	**E 980**	**Level 2**	**33 to 43 CMBD**		
CERAMICS	Indeterminate Type	Body	Quartz Temper	Undecorated		1	2.76	
	Indeterminate Type	Indeterminate Vessel Part	Quartz Temper	Indeterminate Decoration		2	1.34	
	Mockley	Body	Shell Temper	Indeterminate Decoration		1	4.19	FABRIC OR NET
	Mockley	Body	Shell Temper	Indeterminate Decoration		1	1.46	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	1.16	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.32	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.42	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.37	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 05	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.21	
					Total Count= 12		**Total Weight= 14.23**	
FS 773	**Area L-1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1010**	**E 980**	**Level 3**	**43 to 49 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.33	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.33**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
FS 700	**Area P-1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1181 E 900**		**Level 1 8 to 30 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cream-Colored Earthenware		1	0	1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Dark Green		4	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Clear		6	0	SAMPLE KEPT, 1898-PRESENT
					Total Count= 11		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 701	**Area P-1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1221 E 905**		**Level 1 11 to 31 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		1	0	
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		2	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Blue Shell-Edged		2	0	FLAT WARE RIM, 1780-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Other Transfer-Printed		1	0	BLUE, 1792-1840
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		4	0	1779-1830
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		3	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	2.21	
					Total Count= 17		**Total Weight= 2.21**	
FS 702	**Area P-1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1224 E 893**		**Level 1 10 to 31 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		3	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		1	0	FLAT WARE RIM, 1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Blue Decoration		1	0	CROCK HANDLE, 1790-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze, Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE BASE, 1750-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze, Undecorated		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, SPALL, 1750-1900

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Miscellaneous Stoneware	Refined Red, Glazed		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged		2	0	FLAT WARE RIM, 1780-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		2	0	BASE, 1779-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		10	0	1779-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Black Glaze, Thick		1	0	BASE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Plain		1	0	1830-1930's
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		4	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.36	
					Total Count= 33		**Total Weight= 0.36**	
FS 703	**Area P-1**	**Unit 04**	**N 1214**	**E 899**	**Level 1**	**11 to 37 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		1	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged		1	0	FLAT WARE RIM, 1780-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		2	0	1779-1830
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Slag		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Unmodified Stone	Metamorphic - Low Grade Rock		1	0	SERPENTINE FRAGMENT, POSS. WORKED
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 704	**Area P-1**	**Unit 05**	**N 1155**	**E 995**	**Level 1**	**10 to 30 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		1	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transitional (Pearl/White)		1	0	c.1810-1840

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		1	0	RIM, 1779-1830
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		1	0	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 705	**Area P-1**	**Unit 06**	**N 1125**	**E 975**	**Level 1**	**10 to 34 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 706	**Area P-1**	**Unit 07**	**N 1125**	**E 945**	**Level 1**	**10 to 34 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Nut		1	0	
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		3	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire Slipware		1	0	POSS. STAFFORDSHIRE, SPALL, 1675-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		2	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Black Glaze, Fine		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Light Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Molded Stemware		1	0	BASE, SOLARIZED
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		2	0	SOLARIZED
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	5/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	5.44	ROUNDED EDGE,RETOUCH IN NOTCH
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.1	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	1.03	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	17.73	
					Total Count= 21		**Total Weight= 26.3**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
FS 707	**Area P-1**	**Unit 08**	**N 1113**	**E 935**	**Level 1**	**10 to 33 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other		1	0	THICK CAST IRON FRAGMENT
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		5	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	SMALL FLINT COBBLE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Early White Stoneware	White Salt-Glaze, Plain		1	0	1720-1805
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transitional (Pearl/White)		1	0	RIM, POSS. EARLY WHITEWARE, c.1810-1840
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Base	Dark Green		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		3	0	
					Total Count= 14		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 708	**Area P-1**	**Unit 08**	**N 1113**	**E 935**	**Level 3**	**41 to 51 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.63	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 1.23**	
FS 709	**Area P-1**	**Unit 09**	**N 1155**	**E 930**	**Level 1**	**9 to 30 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other		2	0	POSS. SPIKES OR TOOL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Clear		1	0	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 710	**Area P-1**	**Unit 10**	**N 1110**	**E 955**	**Level 1**	**9 to 36 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		3	0	
	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1813-1900+
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Plain		1	0	1830-1930's
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 711	**Area P-1**	**Unit 11**	**N 1214**	**E 879**	**Level 1**	**12 to 38 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		4	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		5	0	1779-1830
LITHICS	Biface	Quartzite	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife, Utilized		1	8.9	MORROW MOUNTAIN, BREAK "A"
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.45	
					Total Count= 12		**Total Weight= 9.35**	
FS 712	**Area P-1**	**Unit 12**	**N 1234**	**E 879**	**Level 1**	**10 to 34 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		3	0	1762-1820
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Blue Decoration		1	0	CROCK HANDLE, 1790-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		1	0	1779-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Burned White Body		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Tooled Lip	Dark Green		1	0	c.1820-c.1920
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	5/64, POSS. GLAZED
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.27	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	1.25	ROUNDED EDGE, HALF-MOON BREAKS
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	22.87	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST673								
						Total Count= 15	Total Weight= 26.39	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 760	**Area AA**		**N 1000**	**E 1010**	**Level 3**	**10 to 26 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		2	0	1762-1820
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter		1	12.65	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 12.65**	
FS 761	**Area AA**		**N 1000**	**E 1010**	**Level 4**	**26 to 85 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	4.13	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	215	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 219.13**	
FS 730	**Area AA**		**N 1000**	**E 910**	**Level 4**	**60 to 100 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.5	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	2.38	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 5.88**	
FS 753	**Area AA**		**N 1000**	**E 990**	**Level 1**	**0 to 23 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		2	0	1779-1830
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 754	**Area AA**		**N 1000**	**E 990**	**Level 2**	**23 to 64 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	2.42	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 2.42**	
FS 758	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1000**	**Level 1**	**0 to 34 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		1	0	1762-1820
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		1	12.1	OYSTER
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 12.1**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 759	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1000**	**Level 2**	**34 to 71 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.09	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	13.53	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 13.62**	
FS 763	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1020**	**Level 1**	**0 to 36 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.25	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.25**	
FS 764	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1020**	**Level 3**	**75 to 96 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	1.48	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.87	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 4.35**	
FS 774	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1030**	**Level 1**	**0 to 25 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Ceramic	Unidentified White Body		1	0	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		1	0.45	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.45**	
FS 786	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 1080**	**Level 2**	**34 to 50 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.93	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.93**	
FS 745	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 960**	**Level 3**	**22 to 95 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	4.29	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		3	0.93	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.16	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	60.07	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 65.45**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 755	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 990**	**Level 2**	**10 to 35 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	1.3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.51	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	7.48	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 9.29**	
FS 756	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 990**	**Level 3**	**35 to 76 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.13	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.4	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.1	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 2.63**	
FS 757	**Area AA**		**N 1010**	**E 990**	**Level 4**	**76 to 94 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	0.86	
	Fire-cracked rock	Indeterminate				1	11.17	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 12.03**	
FS 762	**Area AA**		**N 1020**	**E 1010**	**Level 3**	**48 to 87 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.19	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	9.58	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	1.96	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	4.47	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	26.49	
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 42.69**	
FS 796	**Area AA**		**N 1030**	**E 1010**	**Level 4**	**36 to 70 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	5.73	SLIGHT ROUNDING ALONG STRAIGHT EDGE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	5.39	POSS. BLADE PROXIMAL FRAGMENT
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	9.91	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.37	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.61	
	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	3.78	
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 25.79**	
FS 765	**Area AA**		**N 1030**	**E 1020**	**Level 4**	**73 to 98 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Biface	Quartzite	Indeterminate	Blank, Unmodified		1	25.66	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	4.68	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 30.34**	
FS 775	**Area AA**		**N 1030**	**E 1030**	**Level 2**	**27 to 80 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	24.55	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 24.55**	
FS 776	**Area AA**		**N 1040**	**E 1030**	**Level 1**	**0 to 40 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 777	**Area AA**		**N 1040**	**E 1030**	**Level 2**	**40 to 80 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.92	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	9.48	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 10.4**	
FS 766	**Area AA**		**N 1050**	**E 1020**	**Level 2**	**11 to 33 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Light Green		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert 01	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	15.52	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	4.36	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 19.88**	
FS 778	**Area AA**		**N 1050 E 1030**	**Level 1 0 to 36 CMBS**				
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		3	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Light Green		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.59	
				Total Count= 5			**Total Weight= 0.59**	
FS 779	**Area AA**		**N 1050 E 1030**	**Level 2 36 to 82 CMBS**				
LITHICS	Debitage	Chalcedony 2	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.16	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	1.54	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.14	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.7	
				Total Count= 5			**Total Weight= 3.54**	
FS 780	**Area AA**		**N 1060 E 1030**	**Level 2 10 to 30 CMBS**				
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.07	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 1.07**	
FS 781	**Area AA**		**N 1070 E 1030**	**Level 3 33 to 95 CMBS**				
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	3.62	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	2.33	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	10.25	
				Total Count= 3			**Total Weight= 16.2**	
FS 782	**Area AA**		**N 1090 E 1030**	**Level 2 40 to 70 CMBS**				
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Disc core, Unmodified		1	59.87	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 59.87**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 797	**Area AA**		**N 1100**	**E 1030**	**Level 2**	**6 to 13 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	4.71	ROUNDING
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.3	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 5.73**	
FS 798	**Area AA**		**N 1100**	**E 1030**	**Level 3**	**13 to 31 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified		2	4.06	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	10.8	VENTRAL SCALAR, CONCAVE EDGE
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 15.29**	
FS 799	**Area AA**		**N 1100**	**E 1030**	**Level 4**	**31 to 80 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified		3	29.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		3	1.56	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified	Y	1	4.89	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		11	2.85	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	2	1.13	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		10	30.89	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	8.6	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	7.86	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.73	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
ORGANICS	Organics	Bone	Unburnt	Unworked		2	0.65	
				Total Count= 37			**Total Weight= 88.97**	
FS 800	**Area AA**		**N 1100**	**E 1030**	**Level 5**	**80 to 107 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 0.12**	
FS 801	**Area AA**		**N 1110**	**E 1030**	**Level 4**	**41 to 83 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.74	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.64	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.21	
				Total Count= 3			**Total Weight= 3.59**	
FS 802	**Area AA**		**N 1110**	**E 1040**	**Level 4**	**40 to 89 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.22	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 3.22**	
FS 732	**Area AA**		**N 810**	**E 920**	**Level 4**	**34 to 95 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	13.69	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 13.69**	
FS 787	**Area AA**		**N 850**	**E 930**	**Level 4**	**24 to 42 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 0.26**	
FS 788	**Area AA**		**N 850**	**E 930**	**Level 6**	**75 to 101 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	6.05	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 6.05**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 789	**Area AA**		**N 880** **E 950**		**Level 3**	**18 to 26 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Dark Green		1	0	CASE BOTTLE
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 735	**Area AA**		**N 890** **E 950**		**Level 1**	**0 to 8 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 790	**Area AA**		**N 910** **E 950**		**Level 3**	**26 to 61 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.31	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	5.78	DORSAL RETOUCH AROUND PROJECTION AT "A/B" CORNER, SOME ROUNDING, POSS. GRAVING USE
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	5.65	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 11.74**	
FS 791	**Area AA**		**N 910** **E 970**		**Level 3**	**13 to 30 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.36	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 2.53**	
FS 792	**Area AA**		**N 910** **E 970**		**Level 4**	**30 to 91 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.36	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.3	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	8.84	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 9.5**	
FS 736	**Area AA**		**N 920** **E 950**		**Level 2**	**10 to 36 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.57	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.79	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 4.36**	
FS 737	**Area AA**		**N 920**	**E 950**	**Level 3**	**36 to 51 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	Finished	Hammerstone, Extensive use		1	31.78	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 31.78**	
FS 747	**Area AA**		**N 920**	**E 970**	**Level 3**	**28 to 95 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Jasper	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	3.14	VENTRAL SCALAR
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.31	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		2	10.8	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 14.25**	
FS 739	**Area AA**		**N 950**	**E 950**	**Level 3**	**29 to 60 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	2.86	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 2.86**	
FS 793	**Area AA**		**N 950**	**E 980**	**Level 3**	**15 to 34 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transitional (Pearl/White)		1	0	c.1810-1840
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 794	**Area AA**		**N 950**	**E 980**	**Level 4**	**34 to 85 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	171.14	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 171.14**	
FS 771	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 1030**	**Level 1**	**0 to 30 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.68	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.68**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 803	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 1050**	**Level 4**	**32 to 86 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	20.71	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 20.71**	
FS 752	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 850**	**Level 2**	**6 to 26 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.67	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.18	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 2.85**	
FS 723	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 850**	**Level 3**	**26 to 53 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Disc core, Unmodified		1	532	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	7.52	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 539.52**	
FS 724	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 850**	**Level 4**	**53 to 109 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.18	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.18**	
FS 869	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 860**	**Level 2**	**9 to 34 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.54	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.54**	
FS 870	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 860**	**Level 3**	**34 to 80 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	4.05	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.88	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 5.93**	
FS 795	**Area AA**		**N 970**	**E 980**	**Level 4**	**38 to 91 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	5.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	4.2	

Category	Group	Class	Type		Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676									
						Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 9.46**	
FS 772	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 1030**		**Level 1 0 to 30 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	37.64	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 37.64**	
FS 773	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 1030**		**Level 2 30 to 90 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	67.3	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 67.3**	
FS 725	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 860**		**Level 3 20 to 39 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A		Shatter		1	0.23	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.67	
						Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.9**	
FS 726	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 860**		**Level 4 39 to 109 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex		Pressure flake, Unmodified		4	0.71	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.65	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.59	
						Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 3.95**	
FS 728	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 910**		**Level 2 6 to 36 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A		Shatter		2	0.8	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.57	
						Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 1.37**	
FS 729	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 910**		**Level 4 85 to 100 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A		Shatter		1	0.26	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.26**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 733	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 920**	**Level 2**	**7 to 32 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	4.65	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 5.08**	
FS 734	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 920**	**Level 3**	**32 to 63 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	26.96	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	1.19	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 28.15**	
FS 744	**Area AA**		**N 990**	**E 960**	**Level 3**	**27 to 90 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.13	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.62**	
FS 5000	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 965.5**	**E 959.5**	**Feature AA1-1**	**Level 1**	**45 to 55 CMBD**	**NORTH 1/2**
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.1	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.1**	
FS 815	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 957**	**E 929**	**Level 4**	**35 to 47 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	100.69	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 100.69**	
FS 816	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 957**	**E 929**	**Level 5**	**47 to 59 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	5.62	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 5.62**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 817	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 957**	**E 929**	**Level 6**	**59 to 70 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	17.29	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 17.29**	
FS 875	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 958**	**E 1037.5**	**Level 2**	**14 to 23 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Rickett's Type 3 Piece Molds	Dark Green		1	0	BASE W/LETTERS"..M..", 1821-c.1913
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 876	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 958**	**E 1037.5**	**Level 3**	**23 to 33 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	12.63	POSS. USE, MINIMAL ROUNDING "A", MANY HALF-MOON BREAKS ALONG "B"
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 12.63**	
FS 877	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 958**	**E 1037.5**	**Level 4**	**33 to 45 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	1.31	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.62	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 1.93**	
FS 878	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 958**	**E 1037.5**	**Level 5**	**45 to 55 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.74	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use	Y	1	226.9	FIRE-CRACKED
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 227.64**	
FS 861	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 2**	**19 to 30 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	5.78	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified		1	12.18	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified	Y	1	13.63	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		5	3.23	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.03	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.27	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	13.7	
				Total Count= 14			**Total Weight= 50.28**	
FS 862	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 3**	**30 to 39 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified		3	9.74	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	0.86	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.19	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		10	3.49	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		5	8.53	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	3	2.84	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.15	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.27	
				Total Count= 26			**Total Weight= 27.62**	
FS 863	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 4**	**39 to 49 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	95% cortex	Disc core, Unmodified	Y	1	225.4	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		8	9.33	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.5	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	2.43	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.35	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.04	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.04	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.41	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.72	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use	Y	1	363.5	
				Total Count= 18			**Total Weight= 606.98**	
FS 864	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 5**	**49 to 60 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		6	1.94	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	10.96	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Unmodified		1	0.7	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.76	
				Total Count= 12			**Total Weight= 14.82**	
FS 865	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 6**	**60 to 71 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.31	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	9.87	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.14	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.77	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 11.09**	
FS 866	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 1098.5**	**E 1029.5**	**Level 7**	**71 to 81 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.73	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.36	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.83	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.61	
				Total Count= 5			**Total Weight= 5.53**	
FS 885	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997**	**Level 1**	**10 to 21 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	Fragment		1	0	1815-1890
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue/Black/Brown		2	0	PLATE RIM, BLUE, 1820-PRESENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.44	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.05	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.43	
				Total Count= 9			**Total Weight= 3.41**	
FS 886	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997**	**Level 2**	**21 to 32 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		11	0	FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		3	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		2	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Blue Decoration		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1790-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Underglaze Floral Polychrome		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, BROWN, 1795-1815
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Dark Brown/Black Glaze		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, INTERIOR & EXTERIOR GLAZE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue Hand-Painted		1	0	SAUCER RIM, BLUE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Polychrome w/ Black Stem		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, RED & BLACK, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Red/Green/Purple		1	0	BASE, RED, 1828-PRESENT

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		1	0	FLAT WARE BASE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		2	0	1820-PRESENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.98	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.62	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	22.44	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	71.91	
				Total Count= 32			**Total Weight= 97.41**	
FS 889	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997**	**Level 3 32 to 42 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		3	0	FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		1	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Polychrome Hand-Painted		1	0	BLUE & GREEN, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Red/Green/Purple		2	0	FLAT WARE, RED, 1828-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		2	0	FLAT WARE BASE, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.86	VERY FINE-GRAINED, PURPLE
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.3	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.66	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.42	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	50.21	
				Total Count= 19			**Total Weight= 57.45**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 890	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008 E 997**		**Level 4 42 to 52 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	25% cortex	Multidirectional, Unmodified		1	44.41	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	1.54	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.52	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		4	2.71	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	2	2.2	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.04	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.03	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.24	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.88	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	8.33	ROUNDING
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	1.49	
					Total Count= 21		**Total Weight= 67.39**	
FS 887	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008 E 997**		**Level 5 52 to 63 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.78	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		3	0.67	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.66	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.97	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	6.17	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	6.98	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	20.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.74	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	9.63	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.32	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.54	
				Total Count= 18			**Total Weight= 52.17**	
FS 888	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997** **Level 6**	**63 to 74 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Other	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.6	TRANSLUCENT PURPLE CHERT, NO INCLUSIONS OR MOTTLES
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.32	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.33	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized	Y	1	10.16	DORSAL SCALAR, ROUNDING
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	7.38	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	9.02	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.08	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.74	
				Total Count= 14			**Total Weight= 37.84**	
FS 891	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997** **Level 7**	**74 to 83 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.32	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.18	
				Total Count= 3			**Total Weight= 0.76**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 892	**Area AA**	**Unit 13**	**N 1008**	**E 997**	**Level 8**	**83 to 93 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.2	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	2.73	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 2.93**	
FS 893	**Area AA**	**Unit 14**	**N 923.5**	**E 945.5**	**Level 2**	**16 to 40 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		5	0	WHOLE
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 867	**Area AA**	**Unit 14**	**N 923.5**	**E 945.5**	**Level 3**	**40 to 50 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.59	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	26.36	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 28.95**	
FS 868	**Area AA**	**Unit 14**	**N 923.5**	**E 945.5**	**Level 5**	**60 to 70 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	6.64	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.09	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 8.73**	
FS 767	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1050**	**E 1020**	**Level 4**	**66 to 125 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.81	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	9.95	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 12.76**	
FS 768	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1070**	**E 1020**	**Level 2**	**8 to 21 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.62	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.62**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 769	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1070**	**E 1020**	**Level 4**	**40 to 108 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	37.13	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		7	2.67	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	0.73	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.97	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.34	
					Total Count= 13		**Total Weight= 46.84**	
FS 770	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1070**	**E 1020**	**Level 5**	**108 to 133 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.47	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 2.47**	
FS 783	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1070**	**E 1050**	**Level 1**	**0 to 50 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.32	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	22.13	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 23.45**	
FS 784	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**		**N 1070**	**E 1050**	**Level 2**	**50 to 78 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	34.6	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	24.76	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 59.36**	
FS 700	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1080**	**E 1050**	**Level 1**	**10 to 38 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.82	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		5	1.31	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.68	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	2.61	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	58.5	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		1	9.54	
					Total Count= 12		**Total Weight= 74.46**	
FS 701	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1080**	**E 1050**	**Level 2 38 to 48 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Chalcedony 2	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.22	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		4	0.61	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	9.69	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 12.52**	
FS 702	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1080**	**E 1050**	**Level 3 48 to 58 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	0.54	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched		1	5.21	DORSAL RETOUCH
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 5.75**	
FS 703	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 01**	**N 1080**	**E 1050**	**Level 4 58 to 68 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	1.91	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.82	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	10.38	
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 15.11**	
FS 704	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1068**	**E 1060**	**Level 2 22 to 43 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	6.54	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.33	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	8.93	
	Other	Indeterminate	N/A	N/A		1	1.04	VERY ROUNDED GREEN PEBBLE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 16.84**	
FS 705	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1068**	**E 1060**	**Level 3 43 to 56 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		3	2.13	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	11.58	
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 13.71**	
FS 804	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1068**	**E 1060**	**Level 4 56 to 66 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.71	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	11.97	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	23.63	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 36.31**	
FS 805	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1068**	**E 1060**	**Level 5 66 to 76 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.97	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	10.59	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 11.56**	
FS 806	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 02**	**N 1068**	**E 1060**	**Level 6 76 to 86 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.41	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 1.41**	
FS 706	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1080**	**E 1030**	**Level 1 10 to 34 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.16	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.34	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Burnt	Unworked		47	20.23	OYSTER
					Total Count= 49		**Total Weight= 20.73**	
FS 707	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1080**	**E 1030**	**Level 2 34 to 44 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.38	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				4	665	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Burnt	Unworked		13	6.51	
	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		7	21.37	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
					Total Count= 25		**Total Weight= 693.26**	
FS 708	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1080**	**E 1030**	**Level 3**	**44 to 54 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	2.18	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	10.85	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 13.03**	
FS 709	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1080**	**E 1030**	**Level 5**	**64 to 74 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.46	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	14.33	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	8.68	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.29	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 23.76**	
FS 710	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 03**	**N 1080**	**E 1030**	**Level 7**	**84 to 94 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.4	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 06	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.66	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 2.06**	
FS 894	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 1**	**8 to 31 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Glass	Architectural Element	Window Glass		2	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Glazed		1	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Melted Glass	Aqua		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Synthetic	Miscellaneous	Plastic/Other		1	0	MODERN, DISCARDED
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.6	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface margin flake, Unmodified		1	3.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.44	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	1.39	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	2.01	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.68	
				Total Count= 15			**Total Weight= 10.95**	
FS 895	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 2 31 to 41 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.4	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.11	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		3	1.18	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 1.69**	
FS 896	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 3 41 to 48 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.29	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.61	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.14	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	3.16	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Biface margin flake, Unmodified		1	2.89	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	88.63	
				Total Count= 8			**Total Weight= 95.72**	
FS 897	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 4 48 to 58 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	5.01	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.33	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.39	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.38	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	4.74	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.21	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.56	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	12.37	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	26.48	
				Total Count= 11			**Total Weight= 51.47**	
FS 898	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 5**	**58 to 69 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.31	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	2.14	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.41	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	18.41	
	Other	Limestone	N/A	Other		1	43.94	POSS. USE AS FCR, TABULAR PIECE, PEBBLES ON SURFACE
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Minimal use		1	280	
				Total Count= 8			**Total Weight= 349.49**	
FS 899	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 6**	**69 to 79 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	11.85	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.59	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	19.99	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.2	
	Debitage	Sandstone	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.86	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 37.75**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 900	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 7**	**79 to 90 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.11	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	4.37	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.29	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.73	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 8.5**	
FS 901	**Area AA, LOCUS 1**	**Unit 15**	**N 1042**	**E 1024.3**	**Level 8**	**90 to 100 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.23	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.86	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 1.09**	
FS 742	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 1000**	**E 950**	**Level 2**	**6 to 13 CMBS**		
HISTORICS	Clothing	Metal	Miscellaneous	Unidentified Buckle		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 743	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 1000**	**E 950**	**Level 3**	**13 to 32 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert 12	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	2.98	VENTRAL SCALAR "B", ROUNDED NOTCH "C"
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	8.73	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	26.39	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		4	1.82	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.85	
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 42.05**	
FS 750	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 3**	**23 to 102 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	25% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	43.3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		3	2.87	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	5.05	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	15.33	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.15	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		5	6.32	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.46	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	Finished	Hammerstone, Minimal use		1	200.94	
				Total Count= 17			**Total Weight= 280.59**	
FS 751	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 1010**	**E 970**	**Level 3**	**20 to 110 CMBS**		**LEVELS 3 & 4**
LITHICS	Debitage	Jasper	N/A	Shatter		1	0.17	
	Debitage	Jasper	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.29	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	0.21	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		5	5.46	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.84	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	0.45	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.92	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		2	1.76	
				Total Count= 15			**Total Weight= 15.1**	
FS 740	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 970**	**E 950**	**Level 3**	**33 to 60 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.06	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 1.06**	
FS 746	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 970**	**E 960**	**Level 3**	**32 to 60 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.75	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 4.18**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 748	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 970** **E 970**		**Level 3 26 to 96 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.72	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	16.11	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 17.83**	
FS 741	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 990** **E 950**		**Level 2 7 to 33 CMBS**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	
LITHICS	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.99	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.99**	
FS 749	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**		**N 990** **E 970**		**Level 3 20 to 90 CMBS**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	19.71	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		1	1.5	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 21.21**	
FS 711	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5** **E 959.5**		**Level 2 17 to 28 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		2	0	1779-1830
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		3	4.36	
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 4.36**	
FS 712	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5** **E 959.5**		**Level 3 28 to 38 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	Fragment		1	0	1815-1890
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	1.02	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	15.71	
	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	20	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	0.44	
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		2	0.11	
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 37.28**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 807	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Level 4**	**38 to 42 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	P	1	1.36	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.72	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.1	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 2.18**	
FS 808	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Level 5**	**42 to 52 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.16	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.67	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.1	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.88	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	15.83	
	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				5	38.87	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				10	32.73	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				6	119.92	
					Total Count= 27		**Total Weight= 211.16**	
FS 809	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Level 6**	**52 to 63 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter		1	0.17	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.95	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	73.03	CRUSHING ALONG CONVEX EDGE
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	13	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	4.55	
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 91.7**	
FS 810	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Level 7**	**63 to 73 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.1	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	1.46	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 4.56**	
FS 811	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Level 8**	**73 to 83 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.62	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 0.62**	
FS 814	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Feature AA1-1**	**Level 1**	**45 to 55 CMBD**	**NORTH 1/2**
LITHICS	Core	Chert	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	58.86	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				2	207.9	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				6	1229.7	
				Total Count= 9			**Total Weight= 1496.46**	
FS 813	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Feature AA1-1**	**Level 1**	**45 to 55 CMBD**	**SE 1/4**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				4	845.8	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 845.8**	
FS 812	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 04**	**N 956.5**	**E 959.5**	**Feature AA1-1**	**Level 1**	**45 to 55 CMBD**	**SW 1/4**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				6	2235.3	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 2235.3**	
FS 819	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 1**	**10 to 33 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		1	0	1779-1830
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated		1	0	1820-PRESENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	P	2	8.34	
	Debitage	Jasper	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.23	
	Debitage	Other	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	10.52	TRANSLUCENT CHALCEDONY, POSS. CHALCEDONY 2
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	1.29	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	2.32	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		4	6.06	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized	Y	1	79.73	SLIGHT ROUNDING, POSS. RESIDUE, INDETERMINATE USE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	41.56	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	14.64	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	11.72	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.76	OLIVE GRAY
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	1.49	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	1.73	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.48	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	3.95	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	1.35	DORSAL RETOUCH, CRUSHING, STRAIGHT EDGE
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.83	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.35	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	7.47	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.01	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.4	
	Debitage	Sandy chert	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.24	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	66.17	
	Other	Chert	N/A	Other		1	32.35	POSS. MANUPORT
					Total Count= 39		**Total Weight= 297.99**	
FS 820	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 2**	**33 to 43 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST676

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Lighter Yellow		3	0	1762-1820
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Preform, Unmodified		1	5.88	BREAK "A", REFITS TO FS# 826 BIFACE
	Debitage	Chalcedony 2	N/A	Shatter		1	6.31	
	Debitage	Chalcedony 2	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.43	
	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	10.41	
	Debitage	Jasper	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
	Debitage	Jasper	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.86	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	10.33	OLIVE GRAY
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		4	12.9	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.13	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Core rejuvenation flake, Utilized		1	117.91	DORSAL STEP DAMAGE, ROUNDING, CONVEX EDGE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	12.88	BIPOLAR
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	39.73	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	9.24	ROUNDING, CONVEX EDGE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	20.96	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		4	1.39	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		4	0.95	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.1	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	1.76	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		3	1.08	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.25	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	13.4	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	7.13	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.17	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	3.88	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	229.2	
				Total Count= 49			**Total Weight= 510.54**	
FS 821	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 3**	**43 to 53 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	3	0.3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	1.64	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.69	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.88	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified		1	35.78	REFITS TO 9.75g FLAKE
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.61	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	9.75	REFITS TO 35.78g FLAKE
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	2	0.09	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		4	1.16	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.6	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.66	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.11	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	3.05	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use		1	384.1	
				Total Count= 24			**Total Weight= 444.59**	
FS 822	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 4**	**53 to 63 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.23	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	0.75	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.73	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	1.09	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	2	0.88	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.06	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	5.52	ROUNDING
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.19	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.1	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	9.35	
				Total Count= 13			**Total Weight= 19.9**	
FS 823	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Level 5**	**63 to 74 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	0.68	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.4	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 1.51**	
FS 830	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06,11**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Feature AA1-4**	**Level 1**	**39 to 50 CMBD**	**NORTH 1/2**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	25% cortex	Multidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	343.5	
	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Multidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	358.6	
	Core	Quartzite	95% cortex	Tested cobble, Unmodified	Y	1	424.3	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	P	1	212.8	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Core rejuvenation flake, Unmodified	Y	1	75.03	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	167.37	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use	Y	1	773.4	
				Total Count= 7			**Total Weight= 2355**	
FS 831	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06,11**	**N 1000**	**E 970**	**Feature AA1-4**	**Level 1**	**39 to 50 CMBD**	**SOUTH 1/2**
LITHICS	Core	Quartz	95% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	231.1	
	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	308.1	
	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	114.38	
	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Tested cobble, Unmodified	Y	1	194.9	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	348.9	
	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	413.1	
	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	120.37	BIPOLAR
	Core	Quartzite	95% cortex	Tested cobble, Unmodified	Y	1	423.8	
	Core	Quartzite	95% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	473	BIPOLAR
	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter		1	3.34	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	228.5	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	70.77	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				10	2613.3	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Anvil/nutting stone, Extensive use	P	1	292.4	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Anvil/nutting stone, Extensive use	Y	1	557.2	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Moderate use	Y	1	202	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Moderate use	Y	1	347.5	
	Use-modified Tool	Sandstone	N/A	Hammerstone, Moderate use	P	1	202	
					Total Count= 27		**Total Weight= 7144.66**	
FS 5001	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 06,11**	**N 999**	**E 970**	**Feature AA1-4**	**Level 1**	**39 to 50 CMBD**	**NORTH 1/2**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	11.1	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 11.1**	
FS 5003	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 07,08**	**N 962**	**E 1039**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 1**	**50 to 55 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, SANDY CONCRETIONS
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 824	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999**	**E 970**		**Level 1**	**10 to 33 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		1	0	1779-1830

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.52	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.36	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	3.87	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	9.22	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		3	2.32	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified		1	5.52	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	13.72	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	2.44	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	71.45	
					Total Count= 13		**Total Weight= 110.42**	
FS 825	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999**	**E 970**	**Level 2**	**33 to 46 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Piece esquillee, Utilized		1	1.33	BREAK "A", BIPOLAR DAMAGE "B,C", STEP DAMAGE, ROUNDING
	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	248.5	BIPOLAR
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.31	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized	Y	1	19.82	POSS. NETSINKER USE, VENTRAL RETOUCH "B,C"
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	3.23	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	3	2.64	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.34	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.05	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.61	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.17	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.42	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.65	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	8.07	
				Total Count= 22			**Total Weight= 289.26**	
FS 826	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999 E 970**	**Level 3**	**46 to 56 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Preform, Unmodified		1	8.44	BREAK "A", REFITS TO FS# 820 BIFACE
	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter		1	0.84	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	2	1.05	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.5	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	2.04	OLIVE GRAY
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	21.05	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.35	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	63.55	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	5.22	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Utilized		1	85.3	ROUNDING, CONVEX EDGE
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.1	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Blade, Unmodified		1	4.54	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.72	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	2.06	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.7	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	3.82	BIFACIAL RETOUCH, ROUNDING, CONVEX PROFILE
	Uniface	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	67.36	SCRAPING "A,C"
				Total Count= 22			**Total Weight= 268.64**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 827	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999**	**E 970**	**Level 4**	**56 to 66 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	32.72	OLIVE GRAY
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.95	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.3	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	0.96	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.9	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 39.83**	
FS 828	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999**	**E 970**	**Level 5**	**66 to 76 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.23	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.31	ROCK CRYSTAL
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	6.77	DORSAL RETOUCH, ROUNDING, CONVEX EDGE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 7.69**	
FS 829	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 11**	**N 999**	**E 970**	**Level 7**	**86 to 96 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.15	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.15**	
FS 785	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**		**N 950**	**E 1070**	**Level 2**	**23 to 44 CMBS**		
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Indeterminate	Indeterminate, Unmodified		1	2.28	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 2.28**	
FS 713	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 1**	**8 to 32 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	3.01	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	4.25	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	17.54	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	4.6	
	Uniface	Quartz	on secondary flake	Sidescraper, Unmodified		1	12.81	DORSAL CRUSHING
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 43.49**	
FS 714	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 2**	**32 to 42 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.06	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	2	6.75	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	6.59	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		3	2.82	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	1.98	
	Debitage	Rhyolite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.12	
	Debitage	Rhyolite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.1	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	64.93	
					Total Count= 14		**Total Weight= 86.35**	
FS 715	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 3**	**42 to 50 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		3	1.39	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.89	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	3.81	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.16	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				4	115.41	
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 122.66**	
FS 834	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 4**	**50 to 60 CMBD**		**NE 1/4**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	0.39	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.5	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.15	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.41	
				Total Count= 6			**Total Weight= 1.45**	
FS 833	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 4**	**50 to 60 CMBD**		**NW 1/4**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.66	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	1.23	PROBABLY REFITS TO FS# 845
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= 1.89**	
FS 835	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 4**	**50 to 60 CMBD**		**SE 1/4**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Flake core, Unmodified	Y	1	82.36	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	2	42.23	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	32.05	
	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	50.9	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	278.9	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	1464	
				Total Count= 11			**Total Weight= 1950.44**	
FS 832	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 4**	**50 to 60 CMBD**		**SW 1/4**
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.18	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		2	4.44	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.09	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	102.91	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	39.19	PROBABLY REFITS TO FS# 845
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.34	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	118.05	
	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Hammerstone, Extensive use	Y	1	421.5	
				Total Count= 10			**Total Weight= 686.7**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 836	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 5**	**60 to 70 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Biface	Quartzite	Unfinished biface	Blank, Unmodified		1	2.89	BREAK "A"
	Core	Quartzite	50% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	117.97	BIPOLAR
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	7.2	PROBABLY REFITS TO FS# 845
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.34	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.47	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	13.3	PROBABLY REFITS TO FS# 845
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.18	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	15.48	WATERWORN
	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	22.45	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	230.1	
					Total Count= 15		**Total Weight= 410.38**	
FS 837	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 6**	**70 to 80 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.39	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 1.51**	
FS 838	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Level 7**	**80 to 90 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.66	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.13	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.79**	
FS 716	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-1**	**Level 1**	**50 to 50 CMBD**	**N962.6 E1039.83**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	717.04	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 717.04**	

Category	Group	Class	Type		Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676									
FS 841	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 45 to 45 CMBD**			**N962.13 E1039.96**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	85.62	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 85.62**	
FS 842	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 52 to 52 CMBD**			**N962.16 E1039.85**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex		Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	128.16	BIPOLAR
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 128.16**	
FS 852	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 47 to 47 CMBD**			**N962.16 E1040**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	836.6	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 836.6**	
FS 843	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 55 to 55 CMBD**			**N962.18 E1039.87**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz					1	106.63	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 106.63**	
FS 844	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 50 to 50 CMBD**			**N962.18 E1039.91**
LITHICS	Use-modified Tool	Sandstone	N/A		Hammerstone, Extensive use		1	287.7	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 287.7**	
FS 839	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 49.5 to 49.5 CMBD**			**N962.19 E1039.86**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	34.22	REFITS TO FS# 845, 840
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 34.22**	
FS 840	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 50.5 to 50.5 CMBD**			**N962.21 E1039.88**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	78.01	REFITS TO FS# 845, 839
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 78.01**	
FS 847	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 53 to 53 CMBD**			**N962.23 E1039.92**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary		Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	41.33	REFITS TO FS# 845

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 41.33**	
FS 849	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**47 to 47 CMBD**	**N962.23 E1039.94**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	657.3	BIPOLAR
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 657.3**	
FS 853	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**48 to 48 CMBD**	**N962.26 E1040.04**
LITHICS	Other	Chert	N/A	Other		1	115.81	MANUPORT
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 115.81**	
FS 854	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**46 to 46 CMBD**	**N962.30 E1040**
LITHICS	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	N/A	Anvil/nutting stone, Moderate use		1	736.3	HAMMERSTONE USE
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 736.3**	
FS 845	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**51 to 51 CMBD**	**N962.33 E1039.65**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	451	REFITS TO FS# 847, 840, 839
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 451**	
FS 851	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**48 to 48 CMBD**	**N962.33 E1040.08**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	157.46	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 157.46**	
FS 846	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**50 to 50 CMBD**	**N962.34 E1039.5**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Ironstone				1	80.76	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 80.76**	
FS 850	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4**	**47 to 47 CMBD**	**N962.38 E1040.13**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	443.3	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 443.3**	

Category	Group	Class	Type		Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676									
FS 857	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 53 to 53 CMBD**			**N962.48 E1040.01**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	95% cortex		Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	500.6	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 500.6**	
FS 856	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 55 to 55 CMBD**			**N962.57 E1040.8**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	660.2	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 660.2**	
FS 848	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 45 to 45 CMBD**			**N962.7 E1039.63**
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex		Unidirectional, Unmodified	Y	1	728.7	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 728.7**	
FS 855	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07**	**N 962**	**E 1039.5**	**Feature AA1-2**	**Level 4 54 to 54 CMBD**			**N962.72 E1040.95**
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Chert					1	22.65	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 22.65**	
FS 720	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07,08**	**N 962.5**	**E 1039.66**	**Feature AA1-2N**	**52 to 52 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	238.8	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 238.8**	
FS 722	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07,08**	**N 962.53**	**E 1040.62**	**Feature AA1-2N**	**55 to 55 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite					1	44.54	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 44.54**	
FS 721	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 07,08**	**N 962.56**	**E 1039.61**	**Feature AA1-2N**	**52 to 52 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Use-modified Tool	Quartzite	Finished		Hammerstone, Extensive use	Y	1	288.9	
						Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 288.9**	
FS 717	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**		**Level 1 4 to 32 CMBD**			
CERAMICS	Indeterminate Type	Indeterminate Vessel Part	Quartz Temper		Indeterminate Decoration		1	0.21	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.95	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	6.84	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		4	3.32	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.11	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 06	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.6	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	6.78	
					Total Count= 11		**Total Weight= 18.81**	
FS 718	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 2**	**32 to 42 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	33.67	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		2	1.76	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				3	163.67	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 199.1**	
FS 719	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 3**	**42 to 49 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.96	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.13	
	Debitage	Rhyolite	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.16	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 2.37**	
FS 858	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 4**	**49 to 59 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	0.11	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter		1	0.28	
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	0.43	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		2	8.09	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	0.52	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 9.43**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
FS 859	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 5 59 to 69 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				2	6.29	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 6.29**	
FS 860	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 6 69 to 79 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified	Y	1	3.05	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 3.05**	
FS 873	**Area AA, LOCUS 3**	**Unit 08**	**N 962**	**E 1038.5**	**Level 7 80 to 90 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.17	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.17**	
FS 879	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 1 13 to 36 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Mica schist	N/A	Shatter		1	0.64	PINK, POSS. COPPER CONTENT
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.25	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 03	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.07	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0.96**	
FS 880	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 2 36 to 46 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Mica schist	N/A	Shatter		1	0.32	PINK, POSS. COPPER CONTENT
	Debitage	Quartz	N/A	Shatter	P	1	0.84	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				2	18.83	
	Uniface	Quartz	on secondary flake	Denticulate, Utilized		1	22.93	DORSAL RETOUCH, ROUNDING
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 42.92**	
FS 881	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 3 46 to 56 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	190.93	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST676								
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 190.93**	
FS 882	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 4 56 to 68 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	10.71	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				8	181.42	
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 192.13**	
FS 883	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 5 68 to 78 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Chert				1	5.63	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				5	116.49	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 122.12**	
FS 884	**Area AA, LOCUS 4**	**Unit 12**	**N 996**	**E 1061**	**Level 7 88 to 100 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter		1	7.84	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 7.84**	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
FS 716	**Area AA**		**N 831 E 1060**		**Level 2 15 to 38 CMBS**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 700	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**		**Level 1 11 to 18 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 701	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**		**Level 2 18 to 28 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	POSS. CLINCHED NAIL, 1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		5	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	POSS. COW OR HORSE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		4	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		3	0	HOLLOWWARE, RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	WHITE SLIP, GLAZE SPALLED OFF, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		4	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	1640-1800
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	FLATTENED LEAD DISC, LIKE TACK HEAD
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		6	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	4/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage, Utilized		1	8.78	MINIMAL ROUNDING ALONG "B,C", USE INDETERMINATE, POSS. HAFTING DAMAGE FOR USE AT "A"
					Total Count= 41		**Total Weight= 8.78**	
FS 702	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Level 3**	**28 to 34 CMBD**		**LEVELS 3 & 4**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		5	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		12	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		3	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		6	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Rhenish Brown		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1550-1800
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		4	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	FLAT FRAGMENT, POSS. LATCH
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	REDDISH-BROWN, ROULETTED INCISED DOTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	POSS. PIPE FRAGMENT, VERY RED
					Total Count= 57		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 703	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Level 4**	**34 to 34 CMBD**		**TOP SCRAPINGS**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL LIP
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 720	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Level 5**	**34 to 42 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		36	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		2	0	POSS. DAUB
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Tack		1	0	POSS. TACK
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	> 4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		3	0	1600-1815

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	LARGE FRAG.MENT, POOR QUALITY
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		38	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	POSS. SHEEP/GOAT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		8	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		3	0	PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Clam		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		14	0	FRAGMENT, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		31	0	FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		2	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		2	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, BURNED, WHITE SLIP, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		5	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	BUFF SANDY PASTE, GREENISH GLAZE, SMALL FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		7	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	DECAYED
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		3	0	FLAT FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	POSS. INCISED CIRCLE

Artifact Inventory

4/7/98

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	7/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.75	
				Total Count= 182			**Total Weight= 0.75**	
FS 717	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-1**	**Level 1**	**33 to 41 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Non-Electrical Wire		1	0	IRON
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		15	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	POSS. DAUB
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		2	0	BURNED, 1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	BURNED, 1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		8	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		5	0	CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Clam		4	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		9	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		6	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	ELABORATE DECORATION, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		3	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, RED WASH, SPALL

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	LEAD STRIP, POSS. WINDOW CAME
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64, W/BOWL ATTACHED (MID 1600'S SHAPE)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 71		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 718	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-1**	**Level 2 41 to 47 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		27	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		4	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	BURNED, 1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Tooth		6	0	BURNED, POSS. TOOTH
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		5	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	FRAGMENTS
					Total Count= 56		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5001	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-1**	**Level 2 41 to 47 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	SAMPLE, NOT NECESSARILY ROSEHEAD, HEAD MISSING, 1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Crab/Lobster Carapace		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. OYSTER
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 8		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5002	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-5**	**Level 1**	**33 to 43 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. OYSTER
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		5	0	SGRAFFITO DECORATION ABSENT, 1650-1710
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	SAMPLE, FERRIC CONCRETIONS
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5003	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-5**	**Level 2**	**43 to 44 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. OYSTER

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Unmodified Wood		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. WOOD
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Unidentified Stone		1	0	SAMPLE, LIMONITE/BOG IRON
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5004	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-5**	**Level 3 44 to 47 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	FERRIC CONCRETION, POSS. NAIL ASSOC.
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. OYSTER
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5005	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-5**	**Level 4 47 to 50 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, PROBABLY OYSTER
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Sheet Metal		1	0	SAMPLE, IRON
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 782	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**64 to 64 CMBD**			**N839 E1060.31**
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 783	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**66 to 66 CMBD**			**N839 E1060.92**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	DISH OR MILK PAN, ELABORATE DECORATION, 1650-1710
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 784	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**69 to 69 CMBD**			**N839.76 E1060**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Base	Dark Green		7	0	MEND, 17TH C. FORM
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 719	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 1 43 to 48 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		81	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		2	0	POSS. DAUB
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		5	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Tack		1	0	HAND WROUGHT
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		3	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	HEATED, SMALL COBBLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		23	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		23	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	TAIL BONE, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		12	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		12	0	FRAGMENTS

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		12	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		8	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, THIN, GRAYISH PASTE, BROWN GLAZE
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		4	0	FLAT FRAGMENTS
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		3	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64, W/PART OF BOWL ATTACHED
					Total Count= 205		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5006	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 1**	**43 to 48 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Unidentified Stone		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 786	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 2**	**48 to 52 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		153	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		12	0	PLASTER OR DAUB

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"	3	0		1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment	1	0		1600-1815
	Architecture	Stone	Miscellaneous Building Material	Other	1	0		WORKED SANDSTONE
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake	1	0		
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	14	0		LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	18	0		LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth	1	0		PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth	3	0		LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	15	0		FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	21	0		MAMMAL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	19	0		SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	3	0		FRAGMENTS, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster	15	0		SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	3	0		HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito	2	0		HOLLOWWARE RIM, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito	1	0		SPALL, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	1	0		HOLLOWWARE, POSS. N. DEVON
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	8	0		RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal	2	0		
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel	2	0		FLAT FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	1	0		
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	3	0		ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	1	0		ROULETTED RIM, FRAGMENT OF INCISED DESIGN

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 309		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5014	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 2**	**48 to 52 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		2	0	INDET. FORM, SGRAFFITO DECORATION ABSENT, 1650-1710
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 8		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 767	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 3**	**52 to 57 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		172	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	BURNED
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		15	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Tack		1	0	SMALL, POSS. TACK
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Stone	Miscellaneous Building Material	Flagstone		1	0	THIN WORKED SANDSTONE, POSS. BURNED

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	26	0		LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	9	0		LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	1	0		MAMMAL PHALANGE, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone	23	0		LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Cut/Butchered Bone	2	0		LARGE MAMMAL, CUT MARKS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Cut/Butchered Bone	3	0		LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED, CUT MARKS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth	1	0		LARGE MAMMAL, FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	2	0		
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone	2	0		CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Kitchen Use	Nut/Seed/Pit	1	0		NUT SHELL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Clam	1	0		SMALL FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster	1	0		SMALL FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Thin	1	0		HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	1	0		RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed	1	0		HOLLOWWARE RIM, BUFF-PINK PASTE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal	6	0		
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel	2	0		
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel	2	0		FLAT FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	2	0		PLAIN LINE AROUND RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	2	0		
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl	2	0		ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem	2	0		8/64

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Metal	Personal Use	Other		1	0	SMALL CIRCULAR WHITEMETAL PIECE, DECORATIVE
					Total Count= 287		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 768	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 4**	**57 to 62 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick		Fragment		205	0 SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material		Plaster		5	0 PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead		Fragment		1	0 1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part		English Flint Flake		1	0
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		3	0 PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		24	0 LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		10	0 LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		16	0 LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Cut/Butchered Bone		1	0 LARGE MAMMAL, CUT MARK
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Unidentified Bone		2	0
	Kitchen	Biological	Kitchen Use		Nut/Seed/Pit		1	0 NUT FRAGMENT, BURNED
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood		Charcoal		3	0
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object		Iron/Steel		1	0
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object		Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0 LEAD LUMP
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe		Ball Clay Stem		1	0 7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe		Ball Clay Stem		1	0 7/64 W/WHOLE BOWL ATTACHED, ROULETTED RIM (1650-1680 SHAPE)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe		Ball Clay Stem		1	0 8/64

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Molded Ball Clay Stem		1	0	ELABORATE CHECK & DIAMOND PATTERN, POSS. "LE"
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 279		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5027	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 4 57 to 62 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Brown Glaze		1	0	INDETERMINATE FORM
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5028	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 5 62 to 65 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. MUSSEL
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; MEASUREMENT INDETERMINATE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 5029	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Level 6**	**65 to 69 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	NOT NECESSARILY ROSEHEAD, 1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Unidentifiable		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, CORN COB
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	INDETERMINATE FORM, POSSIBLY FLATWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Rhenish Brown		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1550-1800
					Total Count= 13		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 769	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6** **Strat 1**	**Level 5**	**62 to 65 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		306	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		12	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Tack		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		6	0	1600-1815

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Gun Flint		1	0	THICK
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		10	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	SMALL TO MEDIUM MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		40	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		22	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		16	0	MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	BURNED FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		3	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 433		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 770	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 1**	**Level 5**	**65 to 65 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		15	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	BURNED
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		4	0	
					Total Count= 22		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 771	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 1**	**Level 6**	**65 to 69 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		95	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		2	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		5	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		8	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		17	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		32	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	POSS. DEER, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		5	0	PIG JAW W/TEETH, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		22	0	FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Clam		1	0	SMALL CLAM OR MUSSEL
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		8	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64, DIAMOND & ROULETTED BANDS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
					Total Count= 215		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 785	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 1**	**Level 6**	**65 to 65 CMBD** **TOP OF LEVEL**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
FS 772	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 1**	**Level 7**	**69 to 71 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		46	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		3	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		2	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED, PROBABLE PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Kitchen Use	Nut/Seed/Pit		3	0	CORN COB FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	8/64, POLISHED
					Total Count= 67		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5030	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 1**	**Level 7**	**69 to 71 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, PROBABLY DAUB
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; SEVERE FERRIC CONCRETIONS
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; SEVERE FERRIC CONCRETIONS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, PROB. OYSTER
	Kitchen	Glass	Dip Mold	Dark Green		1	0	CASE BOTTLE, 1680-1850
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; MEASUREMENT INDETERMINATE
					Total Count= 11		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5031	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 2**	**Level 1**	**58 to 66 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, PROBABLY DAUB
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Slipware	Trailed w/Clear Glaze		2	0	UNIDENTIFIED
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5032	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 2**	**Level 2**	**66 to 72 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, PROBABLY DAUB
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 773	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 3**	**Level 1**	**66 to 71 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		74	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		2	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	>8/64
					Total Count= 86		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5033	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 3**	**Level 1**	**66 to 71 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Unidentifiable		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, CORN COB
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; MEASUREMENT INDETERMINATE
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5034	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 4**	**Level 1**	**66 to 68 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, POSSIBLY DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Unidentifiable		1	0	SAMPLE, UNIDENTIFIED SHELL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Brown Bottle		1	0	POSS. FRECHEN, 1840-1890
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	SAMPLE, PROB. WINE
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5035	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 4** **Level 2**	**68 to 76 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, MORTAR/CHINKING
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Clothing	Metal	Miscellaneous	Other		1	0	CONSERVATION; SILVER (Ag), POSSIBLE SPRING OR PARTIAL CLOTHING ACCESSORY
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENTARY; MEASUREMENT INDETERMINATE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 774	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 5** **Level 1**	**71 to 75 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		107	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		6	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64, MARKED "LE" IN DIAMOND BAND (LLEWELLIN EVANS, BRISTOL, 1654-1689)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM, DOUBLE LINE
					Total Count= 136		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5036	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 5**	**Level 1**	**71 to 75 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE, POSS. EGGSHELL
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. MUSSEL
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 775	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 6**	**Level 1**	**71 to 76 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		22	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		3	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		7	0	LARGE MAMMAL

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Cut/Butchered Bone		11	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED, CUT MARKS, PROBABLE PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	PIG JAW W/TEETH
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	FLAT FRAGMENT, POSS. TOOL BLADE OR POT FRAGMENT
	Personal	Metal	Personal Use	Other		1	0	SMALL METAL CLIP, POSS. JEWELRY OR CLOTHING PART
					Total Count= 48		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5044	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 6**	**Level 1**	**71 to 76 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	DISCARD: FERRIC CONCRETIONS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 776	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 6**	**Level 2**	**76 to 83 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		15	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		19	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
					Total Count= 35		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5037	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 6**	**Level 2**	**76 to 83 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	NOT NECESSARILY ROSEHEAD - HEADLESS OR HEAD MISSING, 1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	DISCARD, CONCRETION
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	BURNT
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 777	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6** **Strat 7**	**Level 1** **75 to 76 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		25	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		4	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		7	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	PIG, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
					Total Count= 40		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5038	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6** **Strat 7**	**Level 1** **75 to 76 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. MUSSEL
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 778	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6** **Strat 7**	**Level 2** **76 to 81 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		127	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		4	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		8	0	DARK BROWN
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		10	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		14	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		34	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	POSS. DEER, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Cut/Butchered Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CUT MARKS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		5	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		21	0	FRAGMENTS, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		46	0	FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		3	0	HOLLOWWARE, SPALLS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	PLATE FRAGMENT, WELL PRESERVED, BURNED, 1640-1800
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Base	Dark Green		1	0	PONTIL, LAST 1/2 17th C. STYLE
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	7/64, W/BOWL, ROULETTED RIM & STEM, MEND, MARKED "LE" ON BOWL (1654-1689)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	8/64, W/BOWL ATTACHED, ROULETTED RIM, MEND (1650-1680 SHAPE)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED LINES
					Total Count= 295		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5039	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 7**	**Level 2**	**76 to 81 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 779	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 7**	**Level 3**	**81 to 86 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		89	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		5	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	BURNED, 1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		79	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		66	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		11	0	POSS. PIG, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		3	0	PIG, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		45	0	LARGE MAMMAL JAW & TEETH, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		59	0	FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		43	0	FRAGMENTS, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Kitchen Use	Nut/Seed/Pit		1	0	CORN COB FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		8	0	HOLLOWWARE BASE, SPALLS, DARK GRAY PASTE, BROWNISH GLAZE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	8/64
					Total Count= 413		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 780	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 7**	**Level 4**	**86 to 88 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick		Fragment		72	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material		Chinking/Daub		1	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material		Plaster		5	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL JAW, POSS. PIG, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		75	0	MAMMAL, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		64	0	LARGE MAMMAL, PROBABLE PIG, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related		Bone		8	0	POSS. BIRD, BURNED/CALCINED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL RIB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Cut/Butchered Bone		33	0	LARGE MAMMAL, PROBABLE PIG, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		16	0	PIG, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		86	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, BURNED/CALCINED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Unidentified		3	0	GRAY PASTE, CLEAR YELLOWISH GLAZE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	40.52	
					Total Count= 369		**Total Weight= 40.52**	
FS 5041	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 7**	**Level 4**	**86 to 88 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 781	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 8**	**Level 1**	**88 to 90 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		13	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		1	0	POSS. ROUNDED
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		2	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		60	0	MAMMAL FRAGMENTS, CALCINED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Unidentifiable		8	0	POSS. SHELL FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
					Total Count= 92		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5042	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 8**	**Level 1**	**88 to 90 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		2	0	SAMPLE, FRAGMENTARY, SEVERE FERRIC CONCRETIONS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Unidentified Stone		1	0	SAMPLE, LIMONITE/BOG IRON
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5043	**Area AA**	**Unit 01**	**N 839 E 1060**	**Feature AA2-6**	**Strat 9**	**Level 1**	**90 to 92 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, SMALL MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Fish Scale/Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 721	**Area AA**	**Unit 01,2,3,6**			**WALL**			**CLEANING**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		4	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 704	**Area AA**	**Unit 02**	**N 840**	**E 1060**	**Level 1 6 to 13 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 705	**Area AA**	**Unit 02**	**N 840**	**E 1060**	**Level 2 13 to 23 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		7	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		3	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	THIN COPPER STRIP, FOLDED OVER
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	FLATTENED LEAD DISK, LIKE TACK HEAD
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		4	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	FRAGMENTS
					Total Count= 25		**Total Weight= 0**	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

FS 706 Area AA Unit 02 N 840 E 1060 Level 3 23 to 27 CMBD

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		11	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Thin		1	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		2	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, SOFT RED PASTE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	1640-1800
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		4	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64, MARKED "LE" (LLEWELLIN EVANS, BRISTOL, 1654-1689)
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64, W/PART OF BOWL
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	BUFF, >8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT W/CIRCULAR PUNCTATE DECORATION
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	8/64, REDDISH-BUFF, ROULETTED LINES ALL DOWN BOWL
LITHICS	Debitage	Chert	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	4.43	
	Debitage	Quartzite	N/A	Shatter	Y	1	2.12	
					Total Count= 46		**Total Weight= 6.55**	
FS 707	**Area AA**	**Unit 02**	**N 840**	**E 1060**	**Level 4**	**27 to 30 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		9	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		2	0	WHITE SLIP, GLAZE SPALLED OFF, 1650-1710
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 23		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 722	**Area AA**	**Unit 02**	**N 840**	**E 1060**	**Level 5**	**30 to 31 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	HOLLOWWARE RIM, 1650-1710
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 708	**Area AA**	**Unit 03**	**N 839**	**E 1059**	**Level 1**	**4 to 14 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		3	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 709	**Area AA**	**Unit 03**	**N 839**	**E 1059**	**Level 2**	**14 to 25 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		3	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		14	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	HEAT SPALL, POSS. GUNFLINT CHERT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		8	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		3	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		3	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
LITHICS	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	185.57	
					Total Count= 47		**Total Weight= 185.57**	

TUDOR HALL II 18ST677

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
FS 710	**Area AA**	**Unit 03**	**N 839**	**E 1059**	**Level 3**	**25 to 27 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		1	0	SHELL
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		6	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 22		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 724	**Area AA**	**Unit 03**	**N 839**	**E 1059**	**Level 4**	**27 to 31 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		5	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		2	0	BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		2	0	POSS. PIG
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	FRAGMENTS, CALCINED

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL LIP
	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Dark Green		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	LEAD LUMP, POSS. SHOT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		11	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		2	0	
					Total Count= 38		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 723	**Area AA**	**Unit 03**	**N 839**	**E 1059**	**Level 5**	**31 to 32 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 725	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Level 2**	**16 to 26 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 726	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**		**Level 4**	**32 to 37 CMBD**		
CERAMICS	Yeocomico	Other	Combination Temper	Undecorated		1	5.22	QUARTZ MICA & SHELL TEMPER, VERY DENSE HARD PASTE, LARGE SPALL, EXTERIOR ONLY
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		5	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	POSS. DAUB
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		2	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64, W/PART OF BOWL ATTACHED
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 13		**Total Weight= 5.22**	
FS 5007	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**		**Level 4**	**32 to 37 CMBD**		**NORTH 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5008	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**		**Level 4**	**32 to 37 CMBD**		**SOUTH 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. OYSTER
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 744	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 1**	**Level 1**	**37 to 41 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		4	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	HEATED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	LARGE MAMMAL, BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL RIB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		8	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		2	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		2	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		5	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, DARK GRAY PASTE, WHITE SLIP, NO GLAZE LEFT, POSS. COLONO WARE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 32		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5012	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 1**	**Level 1**	**37 to 41 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		4	0	SGRAFFITO DECORATION ABSENT, 1650-1710
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 745	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 2**	**Level 1**	**37 to 42 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		8	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	POSS. DAUB
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		6	0	BURNED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	
					Total Count= 20		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5013	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 2**	**Level 1**	**37 to 42 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 747	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 2**	**Level 2**	**42 to 46 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		5	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		7	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
LITHICS	Core	Quartzite	75% cortex	Unidirectional, Unmodified		1	308.4	BIPOLAR
					Total Count= 15		**Total Weight= 308.4**	
FS 5015	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 2**	**Level 2**	**42 to 46 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 746	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 1**	**37 to 42 CMBD**	**EAST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE RIM, 1650-1775
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 749	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 1**	**37 to 42 CMBD**	**WEST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		5	0	LARGE MAMMAL
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 750	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 2**	**42 to 46 CMBD**	**EAST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, BUFF SANDY PASTE, EXT. CLEAR GLAZE, INT. RED WASH
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	1640-1800
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 751	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 2**	**42 to 46 CMBD**	**WEST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		7	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		25	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	7/64
					Total Count= 34		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5017	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 3**	**46 to 51 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Kitchen Use	Nut/Seed/Pit		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 752	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 3**	**46 to 51 CMBD**	**EAST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		17	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
					Total Count= 18		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 753	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 3**	**46 to 51 CMBD**	**WEST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Partial		1	0	HAND MADE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		17	0	PIG JAW
					Total Count= 18		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 754	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 4**	**51 to 56 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		6	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		5	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
					Total Count= 12		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5018	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 4**	**51 to 56 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5019	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834** **E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 3**	**Level 5**	**56 to 62 CMBD**	
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 5020	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 4**	**Level 1**	**58 to 62 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 755	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-2**	**Strat 4**	**Level 1**	**62 to 62 CMBD** **EAST 1/2**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5021	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-7**	**Strat 1**	**Level 1**	**62 to 67 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Unidentified Stone		1	0	SAMPLE, LIMONITE/BOG IRON
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5022	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-7**	**Strat 1**	**Level 2**	**67 to 78 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5025	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-7**	**Strat 3**	**Level 1**	**88 to 92 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 5026	**Area AA**	**Unit 04**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-7**	**Strat 5**	**Level 1**	**48 to 72 CMBD**
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 715	**Area AA**	**Unit 04A**	**N 834**	**E 1060**			**BACKFILL**	
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 711	**Area AA**	**Unit 04A**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Level 1**	**8 to 18 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Undiagnostic flake, Retouched and Utilized		1	56.79	DORSAL RETOUCH, ROUNDING
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 56.79**	
FS 712	**Area AA**	**Unit 04A**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Level 2**	**18 to 28 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		4	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 713	**Area AA**	**Unit 04A**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Level 3**	**26 to 31 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 714	**Area AA**	**Unit 04A**	**N 834**	**E 1060**	**Level 4**	**31 to 40 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	COBBLE SPALL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		5	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	FLAT WARE, 1640-1800
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
					Total Count= 16		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 727	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 835**	**E 1060**	**Level 1**	**5 to 12 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Thin		1	0	1650-1775
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 728	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 835**	**E 1060**	**Level 2**	**12 to 22 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		6	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		2	0	PEBBLE FRAGMENT
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, CALCINED

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, NO GLAZE LEFT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	LEAD LUMP
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64, W/PART OF BOWL ATTACHED
					Total Count= 22		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 729	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 835**	**E 1060**	**Level 3**	**22 to 26 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		4	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		5	0	FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		2	0	1650-1710
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		3	0	
					Total Count= 15		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 730	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 835**	**E 1060**	**Level 4**	**26 to 34 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		26	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		5	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		7	0	LARGE MAMMAL, FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		3	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		6	0	BUFF PASTE, LIGHT ORANGE WASH, NO GLAZE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	BUFF PASTE, CLEAR GLAZE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Brown Stoneware	Rhenish Brown		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, THIN RIM, IRON OXIDE WASH, 1550-1800
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Plain White Delft		1	0	1640-1800
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		4	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	FRAGMENTS
					Total Count= 68		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5009	**Area AA**	**Unit 05**	**N 835**	**E 1060**	**Level 4**	**26 to 34 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE, BURNT, POSS. BONE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
FS 731	**Area AA**	**Unit 06**	**N 840**	**E 1059**	**Level 1**	**5 to 10 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 732	**Area AA**	**Unit 06**	**N 840**	**E 1059**	**Level 2**	**10 to 21 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		4	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		3	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Arms	Metal	Projectile Part	Rimfire Cartridge .22		1	0	MODERN
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	RED PASTE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	POSS. MODERN
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 18		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 733	**Area AA**	**Unit 06**	**N 840**	**E 1059**	**Level 3**	**21 to 23 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		7	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		4	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	POSS. HEATED GUNFLINT FRAGMENT

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		4	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Red Clay Stem		1	0	
					Total Count= 25		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 734	**Area AA**	**Unit 06**	**N 840**	**E 1059**	**Level 4**	**23 to 29 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		5	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		2	0	
	Clothing	Metal	Metal Clothing	White Metal Button		1	0	CAST BUTTON, IRON SHANK, FLORAL PATTERN, LATE 17TH C. STYLE
	Clothing	Metal	Miscellaneous	Clothing Buckle		1	0	BRASS, RECTANGULAR BUCKLE, PLAIN
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		3	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		5	0	LARGE MAMMAL
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Tooth		1	0	COW/SHEEP/DEER
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		3	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, BURNED
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		2	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	LARGER THAN 8/64"
					Total Count= 31		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 735	**Area AA**	**Unit 07**	**N 836**	**E 1060**	**Level 1 22 to 31 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Activities	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other		1	0	IRON DOUBLE LOOP, POSS. BIT FRAGMENT
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, DARK GRAY PASTE, WHITE SLIP, NO GLAZE LEFT, POSS. COLONO WARE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 736	**Area AA**	**Unit 07**	**N 836**	**E 1060**	**Level 2 31 to 42 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar		1	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Redware	Clear Glaze, Plain		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, SANDY PASTE, CLEAR GLAZE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	8/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		3	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT, W/PART OF BOWL
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Unfinished biface	Blank, Unmodified		1	1.84	BREAK "A"

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
					Total Count= 22		**Total Weight= 1.84**	
FS 737	**Area AA**	**Unit 08**	**N 834**	**E 1059**	**Level 2**	**15 to 25 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	1650-1710
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	SOFT RED PASTE, WHITE WASH
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 738	**Area AA**	**Unit 08**	**N 834**	**E 1059**	**Level 3**	**25 to 29 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		6	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Nail		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Thin		1	0	1650-1775
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		1	0	RED PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
					Total Count= 9		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 739	**Area AA**	**Unit 08**	**N 834**	**E 1059**	**Level 4**	**29 to 35 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		17	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
					Total Count= 17		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 5010	**Area AA**	**Unit 08**	**N 834**	**E 1059**	**Level 4**	**29 to 35 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0**	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
FS 740	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 835 E 1059**		**Level 1 2 to 10 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS, POSS. MODERN
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 741	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 835 E 1059**		**Level 2 10 to 20 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		3	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified		3	0	RED-GRAY PASTE, SPALL, POSS. N. DEVON SCRAFFITO
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Chert Pebble		1	0	SMALL PEBBLE
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
					Total Count= 11		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 742	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 835 E 1059**		**Level 3 20 to 23 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		2	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	CALCINED
	Kitchen	Glass	Blown in Mold	Dark Green		1	0	POSS. CASE BOTTLE
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 743	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 835 E 1059**		**Level 4 23 to 34 CMBD**			
CERAMICS	Yeocomico	Body	Combination Temper	Undecorated		1	5.07	QUARTZ MICA & SHELL TEMPER, VERY DENSE HARD PASTE
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		9	0	SMALL FRAGMENTS
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	HEATED
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Unidentified Bone		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Glass	Non Machine Made Bottle	Aqua		1	0	VERY THIN, POSS. VIAL
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Object	Iron/Steel		1	0	FLAT FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 16		**Total Weight= 5.07**	
FS 5011	**Area AA**	**Unit 09**	**N 835**	**E 1059**	**Level 4 23 to 34 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Eggshell		1	0	POSS. EGGSHELL
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 756	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 856**	**E 1052**	**Level 2 19 to 29 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	2-4"		1	0	1600-1815
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		2	0	1600-1815
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 757	**Area AA**	**Unit 10**	**N 856**	**E 1052**	**Level 3 29 to 37 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	POSS. GUNFLINT FLAKE
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Imported Gray Stoneware	Westerwald, Blue Decorated		1	0	MUG BASE, 1650-1775
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	FRAGMENT
					Total Count= 7		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 758	**Area AA**	**Unit 11**	**N 863**	**E 1051**	**Level 1 8 to 14 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Metal	Unidentified	Cut/Wrought Nail		1	0	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	FRAGMENTS
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		1	0	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 759	**Area AA**	**Unit 11**	**N 863**	**E 1051**	**Level 2 14 to 24 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		1	0	PLASTER OR DAUB
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Tack		2	0	
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	Fragment		6	0	1600-1815
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	English Flint Flake		1	0	
	Arms	Stone	Firearm Part	French Flint Flake		1	0	
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	LARGE MAMMAL, CALCINED
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		1	0	
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Sgraffito		1	0	HOLLOWWARE, 1650-1710
	Kitchen	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Clear		1	0	
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Bowl		2	0	ROULETTED RIM
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		2	0	7/64, W/PART OF BOWL ATTACHED
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	7/64
	Personal	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	Ball Clay Stem		1	0	6/64
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	1.44	
	Debitage	Rhyolite 01	Non-cortex	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.36	
					Total Count= 23		**Total Weight= 1.8**	
FS 760	**Area AA**	**Unit 11**	**N 863**	**E 1051**	**Level 3 24 to 34 CMBD**			
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
	Architecture	Metal	Handwrought Rosehead	< 2"		1	0	1600-1815
	Kitchen	Biological	Shell	Oyster		2	0	FRAGMENTS

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 0**	
FS 761	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 1**	**8 to 15 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified	Y	1	0.09	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.32	
					Total Count= 2		**Total Weight= 0.41**	
FS 762	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 2**	**15 to 28 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.12	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		1	0.36	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartz				1	7.9	
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite				1	1.33	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 9.71**	
FS 763	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 3**	**28 to 35 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
LITHICS	Biface	Quartzite	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife, Utilized		1	0.83	BREAK "D", TIP
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.26	
					Total Count= 4		**Total Weight= 1.09**	
FS 764	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 4**	**35 to 45 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SMALL FRAGMENT
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		6	0.87	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Undiagnostic flake, Unmodified		3	4.93	
					Total Count= 10		**Total Weight= 5.8**	
FS 765	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 5**	**45 to 56 CMBD**		
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		2	0.3	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.13	

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
TUDOR HALL II 18ST677								
					Total Count= 3		**Total Weight= 0.43**	
FS 766	**Area AA**	**Unit 12**	**N 887**	**E 1043**	**Level 7 66 to 76 CMBD**			
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Pressure flake, Unmodified		1	0.26	
					Total Count= 1		**Total Weight= 0.26**	
FS 5000	**Area AA, LOCUS 2**	**Unit 01**	**N 839**	**E 1060**	**Feature AA2-1**	**Level 1 33 to 41 CMBD**		
HISTORICS	Architecture	Manufactured	Brick	Fragment		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Chinking/Daub		1	0	SAMPLE
	Architecture	Manufactured	Miscellaneous Building Material	Plaster		1	0	SAMPLE
	Kitchen	Biological	Food Related	Bone		1	0	SAMPLE
	Miscellaneous	Biological	Wood	Charcoal		1	0	SAMPLE
					Total Count= 5		**Total Weight= 0**	

APPENDIX IV

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES FORM

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Tudor Hall Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 425 Lawrence Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Leonardtown X vicinity of congressional district Third

state Maryland county St. Mary's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	X work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Tudor Hall Farm Inc. Richard Mattingly

street & number 425 Lawrence Ave. telephone no.: 301-373-5713

city, town Leonardtown state and zip code Maryland 20650

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber 249

street & number Washington Street folio 459

city, town Leonardtown state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. SM-595

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See continuation sheets.

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595)
St. Mary's County, Maryland

Capsule Summary

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a 480 acre tract situated immediately north of Breton Bay on the western edge of Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Tudor Hall Farm is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex which consists of ten buildings/structures, including a two-story principal dwelling (1936), garage (1982), corncrib (ca. 1930), shed (ca. 1930), gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930). A gravel driveway leads to the property from Lawrence Avenue. Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex. Though Tudor Hall Farm retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association it does not appear to posses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A, B, C and D).

General Description

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex consisting of ten buildings and structures and located on a 480 acre tract situated immediately north of Breton Bay on the western edge of Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. A gravel driveway leads to the property from Lawrence Avenue. The residential complex is separated from the agricultural complex by a wooded tree lot and cultivated agricultural fields. Buildings/structures within the residential complex and the agricultural complex have been individual denoted for survey purposes.

Residential Complex

Situated on the crest of a low hill, the residential complex is composed of a two-story, wood frame principal dwelling (R-1), a one-story, wood-frame, garage (R-2) and a wood-frame corncrib (R-3). A gravel driveway provides access to the complex from Lawrence Avenue. A circular parking area is located between the principal dwelling and garage.

The principal dwelling is an example of the Colonial Revival architectural style common in the early twentieth century. The principal dwelling and garage are in good condition, while the corn-crib is severely deteriorated.

Principal Dwelling (R-1)

The principal dwelling faces east towards a wooded area on the edge of Leonardtown. The principal dwelling, a rectangular (24.5' X 36'), two-story, wood frame dwelling was constructed in 1936 in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling rest on a full basement constructed of poured concrete. The wood-frame dwelling is sheathed in horizontal wood siding covered with aluminum siding. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Brick interior end-chimneys pierce the roof plan. A simple wooden box-cornice defines the building eaves. The gable ends feature two louvered vents.

The primary elevation exhibits three ranked fenestration with a central, one-story pedimented entrance portico. The entrance portico (6' X 8') includes a curved ceiling features and terminates in a front gable roof supported by two wooden columns. The columns rest on a raised concrete slab with steps. The entrance portico shelters a central raised paneled wood door flanked by four-light sidelight. The windows are aligned symmetrically and consist of six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

A one-story, wood framed, shed roof screened porch is appended to the south gable-end (10' X 18') and west rear elevation (8' X 12') of the dwelling. The porches are supported by concrete piers. The porch floors are constructed of tongue and groove boards. Circular wooden columns support the porch roof. The shed roofs are sheathed with composition shingles.

Access to the interior of the dwelling was denied.

Garage (R-2)

A one-story, square (20' X 20'), wood-frame garage was constructed northwest of the principal dwelling in 1982. The garage rests on a poured concrete foundation. The wood-frame garage is sheathed in vertical wood panel siding. The front gable roof is clad with metal sheeting. The primary (east) elevation

features a wooden overhead door flanked by a two-light wooden door. The south elevation features two, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. No other windows are located in the garage. The garage replaced a garage constructed on the same location in 1938.

Corncrib (R-3)

A one-story, rectangular plan, wood-frame corncrib sheathed in vertical board-and-batten wood siding is located west of the garage on the edge of a field. The structure rests on concrete piers and terminates in a metal standing seam gable roof. Chicken wire has been nailed to the exterior of the corncrib to fill the gaps between missing boards and deter animals. The corncrib was constructed ca. 1930.

Agricultural Complex

The agricultural complex is located along a farm lane on a low slope west of Leonardtown. The agricultural complex is composed of a wood frame shed (A-1), a gambrel roof barn (A-2), a gable roof barn (A-3), an attached machinery barn (A-4), a wood tobacco barn (A-5), a concrete block pig pen (A-6), and a granary (A-7). The structures within the farm complex embody the characteristic of early-twentieth century vernacular agricultural construction. The structures are in good condition.

Shed (A-1)

The shed is a rectangular plan (16' X 56'), one-story, two-bay structure constructed ca. 1930. The wood frame shed is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. The shed is accessed by a double door and a single door sheathed in vertical wood siding.

Gambrel Roof Barn (A-2)

The barn is a rectangular plan (24.5' X 60'), two-and-one-half story, four-bay structure constructed ca. 1930 and rebuilt ca. 1960. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timbers with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The vertical supporting timbers rests on concrete piers. The barn is sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The gambrel roof is clad with corrugated metal. The hayloft is accessed on either end by a wide door located on the second floor level. The openings are sheltered by a gable roof extension which original housed a block and tackle. The south side of the barn on the first floor level is open to allow vehicle access. The first floor is currently used for storage. The barn features a packed dirt floor. An enclosed granary is located along the east elevation of the first floor level of the structure.

Gable Roof Barn (A-3)

The barn is a rectangular plan (40' X 60'), two-story, four-bay structure constructed ca. 1930. The barn rests on a post-in-dirt foundation. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timber with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The barn is sheathed with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is clad with sheet metal panels. The interior of the barn features a dirt floor and has been divided to include a series of pig pens separated by a central walkway. An open shed roof addition is located along the front (south) elevation of the barn. The shed roof addition also rests on a post-in-dirt foundation. A fenced stock yard is located south of the addition. This area was used to house pigs.

Machinery Barn (A-4)

The machinery barn is a rectangular plan (39' X 66'), two-story, four-bay structure constructed in 1946. The machinery barn utilizes methods of pole-barn construction. Utility poles, resting on concrete piers support a prefabricated wooden roof truss system. The gable roof is clad with pressed metal panels. The barn is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The south side of the barn is open to allow vehicle access. The barn features a packed dirt floor. The east wall of the machinery barn incorporates a portion of the gable roof barn. An enclosed corn crib is located along the west elevation of the structure adjoining the tobacco barn. The corn crib is accessed by a door sheathed in vertical wood siding.

Tobacco Barn (A-5)

The tobacco barn is a rectangular plan (32' X 80'), one-story, structure constructed in 1958. The barn rests on a raised poured concrete footer wall to which a wood sill plate is attached. The vertical wood timber frame is attached to the sill plate. The barn is constructed of circular-sawn timber with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The tobacco barn is sheathed with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal panels. Double wooden doors are located on each gable end. The north elevations feature a series of vertical wooden boards hinged at their sides. The vertical hinged boards could be left open to provide controlled ventilation of the interior of the barn during the tobacco curing process. The interior of the tobacco barn features a series of horizontal wood poles attached to the timber frame from which tobacco could be hung.

Pig Pen (A-6)

The pig pen is a rectangular plan, one-story structure constructed in 1986. The pig pen rest on a poured concrete foundation, the walls consist of a four foot high concrete block wall surmounted by a wood-frame wall. The wood-frame portion is sheathed with wire screen, the gable ends are sheathed with plywood. The structure terminates in a corrugated metal roof. The interior of the structure is divided into large pen areas with concrete block walls. An enclosed grain storage and work area are located along the north elevation of the structure.

Granary (A-7)

The granary is a rectangular plan (14' X 28'), one-story, wood-frame structure constructed ca. 1930. The granary rests on concrete block piers and is sheathed with corrugated metal. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. A simple wood frame door sheathed with corrugated metal provides access to the structure. Small rectangular metal-screen ventilators are located on the upper portions of the walls and gable ends.

Building/structure Inventory

R-1 Principal Dwelling (1936)
R-2 Garage (1982)
R-3 Corncrib (ca. 1930)
A-1 Shed (ca. 1930)
A-2 Gambrel Roof Barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960)

A-3 Gable Roof Barn (ca. 1930)
A-4 Machinery Barn (1946)
A-5 Tobacco Barn (1958)
A-6 Pig Pen (1986)
A-7 Granary (ca. 1930)

Summary

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a 480 acre tract situated immediately north of Breton Bay on the western edge of Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Tudor Hall Farm is a twentieth century residential/agricultural complex which consists of ten buildings/structures, including a two-story principal dwelling (1936), garage (1982), corncrib (ca. 1930), shed (ca. 1930), gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930). A gravel driveway leads to the property from Lawrence Avenue.

The complex was evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]. The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the period of Industrial Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present) in the areas of agriculture and architecture, as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1987).

Site-Specific History

Archival research was undertaken at the St. Mary's County Courthouse to establish the land tenure history of Tudor Hall Farm from 1900 until the present. Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is a 480 acre tract encompassing fields and a residential/agricultural complex. Archival investigations revealed that the residential/agricultural complex was established during the 1930s. The majority of remaining buildings/structures represent the twentieth century evolution of the farm after the property was acquired by the Mattingly family.

Tudor Hall Farm is comprised of a portion of the eighteenth century parcel known as America Felix Secundus. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century Tudor Hall Farm was part of a larger tract associated with the Key family. The lands occupied by the present Tudor Hall Farm served as the agricultural lands for a vast plantation located on the edge of the Leonardtown. Tudor Hall, a brick two-story dwelling, was constructed in the 1740s on a lot east of the courthouse in present day Leonardtown. Tudor Hall served as the manor house for this large plantation. The plantation remained together until 1937 when the property known as "Tudor Farm" was sold to Clarence E. and Sophia S. Bright (Land Records St. Mary's Co. Liber J.M.M. 10, f.350). The farm which the Bright's purchased was comprised of several barns and a shed located along a farm lane on a low slope west of Lawrence Avenue. The present Colonial Revival dwelling and original garage (demolished) were constructed in 1936 on the crest of a low hill southeast of the agricultural complex. The Bright's operated the farm until 1942 when they sold the property to J. Maguire Mattingly and his wife Helen B. Mattingly (Land Records St. Mary's Co. Liber C.B.G. 13, f.397). The Mattingly family has operated the farm for the past 55 years cultivating corn, soybean, tobacco and raising livestock. The Mattingly's also expanded the agricultural complex renovating several barns, as well as constructing a machinery barn and tobacco barn. The most recent building to be constructed was a pig pen, built in 1986. In 1985, the heirs of J. Maguire Mattingly formed a corporation, Tudor Hall Inc., comprised of J. Maguire Mattingly Jr., Mary M. Pfeiff, J. Richard and Thomas W. Mattingly. The corporation managed the property, selling several one acre tracts of the property throughout the 1980s, while continuing to operate the farm. The sale of Tudor Hall Farm is currently under negotiation with the real estate developers of the property. The principal dwelling is currently unoccupied, while the agricultural fields of the farm are still actively cultivated by the Mattingly family.

Historic Context-Agriculture

Agriculture was the economic base of St. Mary's County from the seventeenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. The county's principal farm products include tobacco, corn, wheat, soy beans and hay. In 1920, 190,387 acres of St. Mary's County were classified as farmland, this was approximately 80% of the county's total 238,976 acres (Hammett 1994:395). Until the establishment of Patuxent Naval Air Station in 1940, the county's economy was based almost entirely on the agricultural production of tobacco and to a lesser extant other crops. Although tobacco historically was the leading crop in St. Mary's County, individual farmers also practiced diversified agriculture. Livestock raising and truck farming developed during the late nineteenth century.

The price of tobacco fluctuated throughout the twentieth century in response to consumer demand and changes in the market as other southern states began production. The type of tobacco grown in southern Maryland was noted for its even burning qualities and was used by manufacturers of blended cigarettes. During the late 1920s tobacco prices rose as the county's tobacco production rose, followed by the depression of the 1930s. Prices escalated again in 1939 with the establishment of the Maryland Loose Leaf Tobacco Auction Warehouse in Hughsville (Hammett 1994:391). Prior to this time, tobacco was shipped and sold in a hogshead, or a large wooden cask.

Changes to the agricultural character of St. Mary's County began in earnest after World War II. The proliferation of the automobile encouraged the spread of suburbanization beyond the railroad lines, and highway construction altered land use by promoting strip development and subdividing nineteenth century crossroads communities. The proliferation of Patuxent Naval Air Station, increasing numbers of subdivisions, and the construction of highways within the area also contributed to changing the overall character of the county (Hammett 1994:391). By 1974 there were 733 farms in St. Mary's County, the total acreage was 87,866 acres. The percentage of county lands classified as farmland had diminished to 37% of the county's total acreage. Crops included 5,992,323 pounds of tobacco, 889,103 bushels of corn, 118,414 bushels of wheat, 228,634 bushels of soybeans and 6,568 tons of hay. Tobacco remained the primary cash for the county during this period even though production levels had begun to diminish. In 1977 there were 5,400 acres of tobacco harvested, by 1988 there were only 2,800 acres of tobacco harvested in St. Mary's County. Many farmers during this period discontinued farming operations to find alternative methods of supplementing their incomes. Increased demands for property for the construction of housing developments during this period, and rising property values also caused a dramatic decline in farmland, especially in the northern and eastern portion of the county. By 1989 there were only 840 farms in St. Mary's County with an average size of 60 acres (Hammett 1994:391). Today, the increased demand for property and declining numbers of farms have dramatically changed the overall character of the county.

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) was active in the cultivation corn, soybean and tobacco throughout the twentieth century. The cultivation of these cash crops and the associated agricultural practice of crop rotation used on the farm represent a common pattern of agricultural land use illustrated throughout St. Mary's County during the period (Criterion A). While Tudor Hall Farm is associated with the broad pattern of local agricultural history in St. Mary's County during the twentieth century (Criterion A), archival data does not suggest that the farm complex possesses a significant association with local agricultural history.

The majority of the extant agricultural structures at Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) represent the mid-to-late twentieth century development of the farm. These resources include a gambrel roof barn (ca. 1930, rebuilt ca. 1960), gable roof barn (ca. 1930), machinery barn (1946), tobacco barn (1958), pig pen (1986), and granary (ca. 1930). The structures within the farm complex embody the characteristic of mid-twentieth century vernacular agricultural construction.

All the barns are constructed of circular-sawn timbers with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The barns are sheathed with vertical wood siding and terminate in a variety of roof types clad with standing seam or corrugated metal.

The twentieth century agricultural structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture which have adopted functional designs, they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). These structures are examples of building types commonly constructed to support agricultural enterprises throughout St. Mary's County.

Historic Context-Architecture

The Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century is the first architectural style that was generated by American cultural and social trends of the period. Prior to this time American architecture was derived primarily from European trends, but Colonial Revival architecture based its roots on the celebration of the founding of the United States. It represents a departure from European styles. The Centennial Celebration of 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania created a renewed interest in the early history of the United States (McAlester 1984:326). This event in conjunction with other celebrations, expositions and commemorative ceremonies increased the public interest, knowledge and appreciation of American history and architectural heritage. This interest in the past fueled the Colonial Revival style of architecture, which became popular especially for residential architecture. The Colonial Revival style draws from a combination of elements and detailing primarily from the earlier Georgian and Federal periods of the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. Architectural pattern books, builders' handbooks, and catalogues were vehicles to disseminate information on the architectural style. The architects McKim, Mead, White, and Biglow executed the design and construction of two landmark houses in the Colonial Revival style during the 1880s which established a design precedent for other houses in the style (McAlester 1984:326). In 1915, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* published as a promotional advertisement for the lumber industry, further popularized the Colonial Revival style with photographs and blueprints. In 1933, the Historic American Building Survey, began recording significant historical proprieties with detailed measured drawings and large format photography (Poppeliers et. al. 1983:84). The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia in the 1930s by John D. Rockefeller was the final popularization of the Colonial Revival style (Gowan 1986:147).

Although derived from historical precedent, the Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth-century was a distinctive architectural form that was basically an American celebration of its colonial history. The Colonial Revival style became the style of choice for many upwardly mobile American families. The Colonial Revival dwelling was inspired by details with colonial precedents, but also incorporated many contemporary ideas of interior arrangement and planning. Frequently built on suburban lots, the Colonial Revival dwelling was typically spacious and well proportioned. The composition of the Colonial Revival style stressed regularity of massing, proportions, materials, with well-chosen architectural details to accent the building. The typical Colonial Revival style dwelling of the twentieth century is a two-story, three to five-bay building terminating in a gable roof flanked by exterior-end chimneys. These houses were constructed in a variety of materials pending regional preferences.

The principal dwelling of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) reflects the growth of the Colonial Revival style, popular nationally during the early twentieth century. The principal dwelling, a rectangular, two-story, three bay, wood-frame dwelling was constructed in 1936 in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling rest on a full basement constructed of poured concrete. The wood-frame dwelling is sheathed in horizontal wood siding covered with aluminum siding. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Brick interior end-chimneys pierce the roof plan. A simple wooden box-cornice defines the building eaves.

The design and ornamentation of the principal dwelling exhibits design influence of the Colonial Revival style through massing and architectural detailing, particularly on the porches and windows. The primary elevation exhibits a central, one-story pedimented entrance portico. The entrance portico with curved ceiling features a front gable roof supported by two wooden columns. The entrance portico shelters a central raised paneled wood door flanked by four-light sidelight. The windows are aligned symmetrically and consist of six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash.

A one-story, wood framed, shed roof screened porch is appended to the south gable-end and west rear elevation of the dwelling. The porches are supported by concrete piers. The porch floors are constructed of tongue and groove boards. Circular wooden columns support the porch roofs. The shed roofs are sheathed with composition shingles.

The principal dwelling survives intact and represents a simple but unsophisticated interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criteria C). The dwelling is a modest example of Colonial Revival dwelling, adopting a common form. The dwelling retains its original form, materials, workmanship and design from its period of construction. Though retaining its overall integrity the dwelling does not appear to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the Nation Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation. The dwelling is similar in style, design and construction to numerous other twentieth century examples found throughout St. Mary's County.

Conclusion

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) is an example of a typical twentieth century St. Mary's County residential/agricultural complex. The ten buildings/structures within the complex were evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Examination of the historic context applicable to St. Mary's County farms of this period reveals that the building stock of Tudor Hall Farm most closely reflects general county-wide trends during the Industrial Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present). Historic documentation of Tudor Hall Farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or the lives of a person significant in the past (Criteria A & B). Tudor Hall Farm, does however, represent an example of a fully developed twentieth century residential/agricultural complex in St. Mary's County. The twentieth century agricultural structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture which have adopted functional designs, they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The agricultural structures are examples of building types commonly constructed to support agricultural enterprises throughout St. Mary's County. The domestic buildings located within the residential complex demonstrate characteristics of mid-twentieth century methods of construction. The principal dwelling represents a simple, unsophisticated, interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation, the building does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). There are no known archeological resources associated with the buildings/structures within the complex. Though Tudor Hall Farm retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association it does not appear to posses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A, B, C, and D).

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St. Mary's County Tax Assessments, Tax Assessment Office, St. Mary's County, Leonardtown.

St. Mary's County Wills, St. Mary's County Courthouse, Probate Office, Leonardtown.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Architectural investigation of Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595) includes 480 acres situated immediately north of Breton Bay on the western edge of Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Tudor Hall Farm is composed of a residential/agricultural complex which consists of ten buildings/structures. The residential complex is separated from the agricultural complex by a wooded tree lot and cultivated agricultural fields. Buildings/structures within the residential complex and the agricultural complex form two distinct areas with separate boundaries.

The residential complex is situated on the crest of a low hill on the eastern edge of the property. The residential complex is accessed by a gravel driveway from Lawrence Avenue. The boundaries of the residential complex have been defined as containing 1.43 acres beginning at a point northeast of principal dwelling (R-1) incorporating the southern edge of the circular parking area, thence northwest along the southern edge of the circular parking area to a point northwest of the garage (R-2), thence southeast to a point south of the corncrib (R-3), thence northeast to the beginning point. The boundary creates a triangle incorporating the three buildings and structures composing the residential complex.

The agricultural complex is located along a farm lane on a low slope near the center of the property. The boundaries of the agricultural complex have been defined as containing 3.10 acres beginning at a point north of the shed (A-1), thence northwest along the fields edge to a point northwest of the tobacco barn (A-5), thence southwest to a point southwest of the pig pen (A-6), thence southeast to a point southeast of the granary (A-7), thence northeast to the beginning point. The boundary creates a rectangle incorporating the seven structures composing the agricultural complex.

Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595)
St. Mary's County, Maryland

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data:

Geographic Organization: Western Shores

Chronological/Development Periods:
Industrial Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-Present

Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture

Resource Type:
Category: Building
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/complex
Known Design Source: none

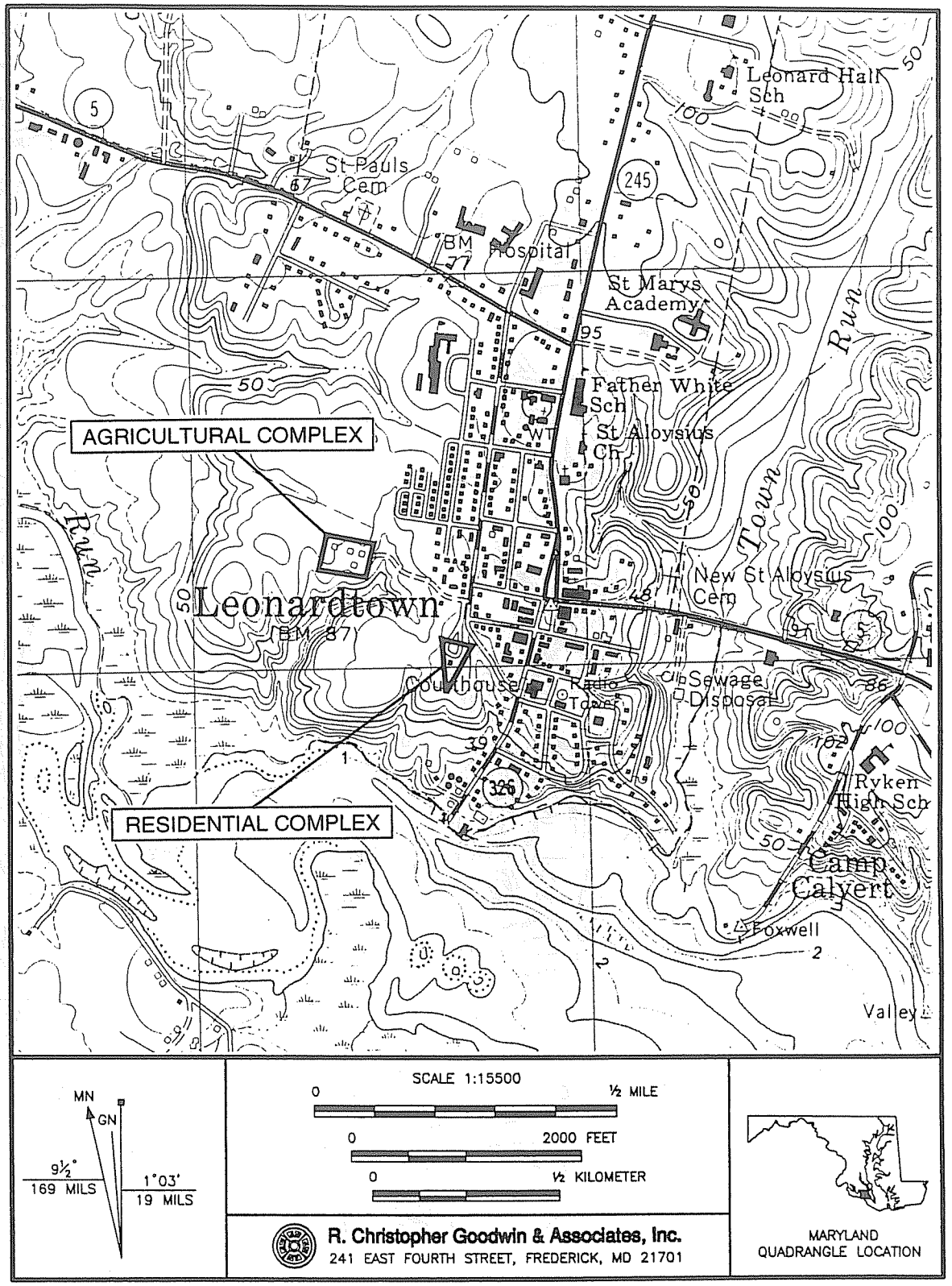
Tudor Hall Farm (SM-595)
St. Mary's County, Maryland

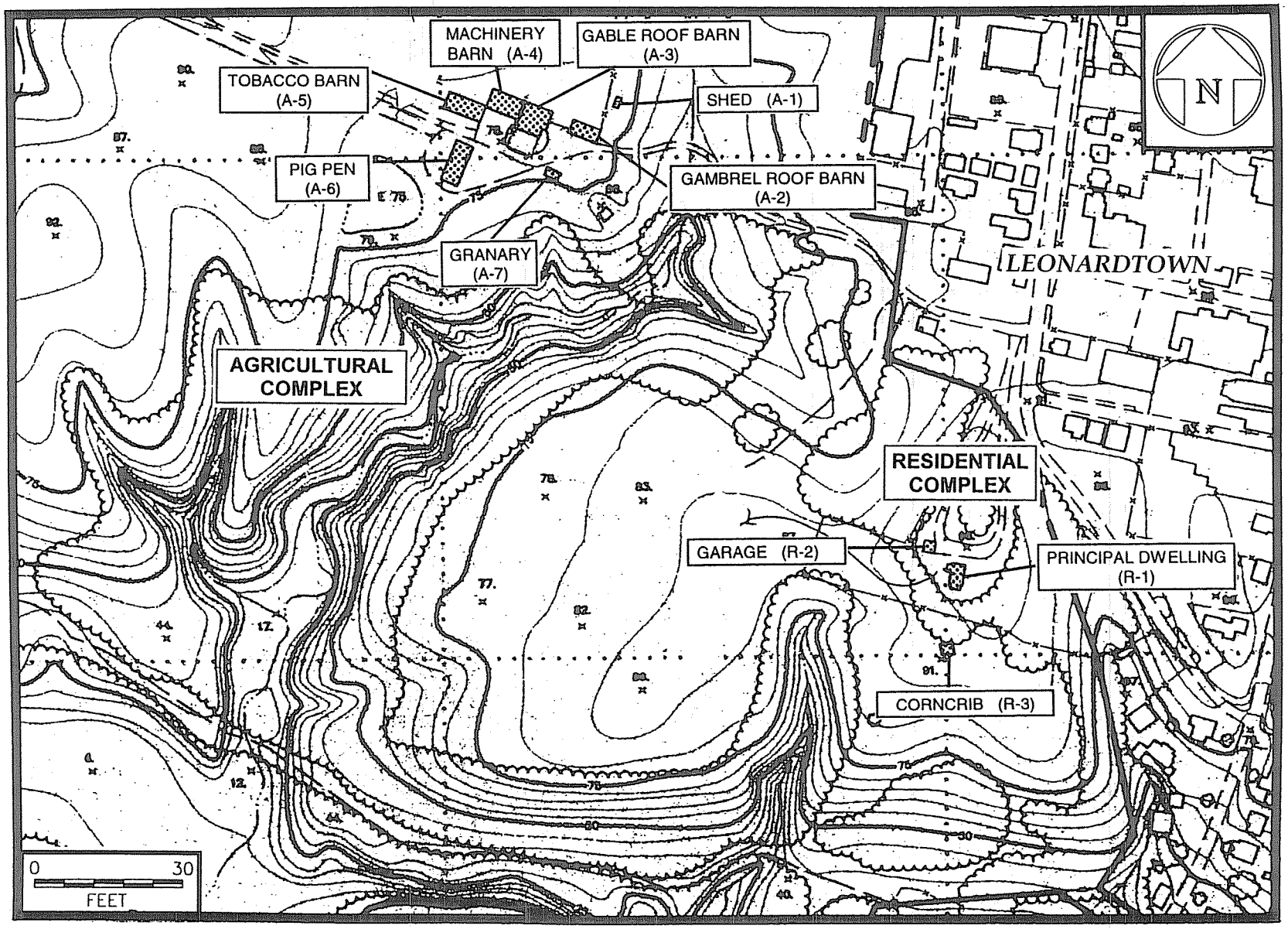
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Continuation sheets

Maps:

- Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data
- USGS Quadrangle
- Historical Map
- Sketch Plan
- Photographs


AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX
RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX
Leonardtown
BM 87
Leonard Hall Sch
St Pauls Cem
BM Hospital
St Marys Academy
Father White Sch
St Aloysius Ch
New St Aloysius Cem
Courthouse
Radio Tower
Sewage Disposal
Ryken High Sch
Camp Calvert
Foxwell
Valley
Town Run
Run
MN
GN
9½°
169 MILS
1°03'
19 MILS
SCALE 1:15500
0
½ MILE
0
2000 FEET
0
½ KILOMETER
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701
MARYLAND
QUADRANGLE LOCATION


MACHINERY BARN (A-4)
GABLE ROOF BARN (A-3)
TOBACCO BARN (A-5)
SHED (A-1)
PIG PEN (A-6)
GAMBREL ROOF BARN (A-2)
GRANARY (A-7)
LEONARDTOWN
AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX
RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX
GARAGE (R-2)
PRINCIPAL DWELLING (R-1)
CORNCRIB (R-3)
N
0
30
FEET

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The information for items a-f is identical for each print.

1. a. inventory #: SM-595
   b. historic name: Tudor Hall Farm
   c. location: St. Mary's County
   d. photographer: P. Giglio
   e. date of photograph: December 1996
   f. location of negative: MD SHPO
   g. description: Principal Dwelling, view southwest

2. f. Principal Dwelling, view northwest

3. f. Principal Dwelling, view southeast

4. f. Garage, view northwest

5. f. Corncrib, view south

6. f. Agricultural Complex, view west

7. f. Shed, view west

8. f. Gambrel Roof Barn, view northeast

9. f. Gable Roof Barn and Machinery Barn, with Tobacco Barn in background, view west

10. f. Corner of Tobacco Barn, Machinery Barn and Gable Roof Barn, with Gambrel Roof Barn in background, view east

11. f. Tobacco Barn, view northwest

12. f. Pig Pen, view southwest

13. f. Granary view southeast

INDEX TO SLIDES

The information for items a-f is identical for each slide.

1. a. inventory #: SM-595
   b. historic name: Tudor Hall Farm
   c. location: St. Mary's County
   d. photographer: P. Giglio
   e. date of photograph: December 1996
   f. location of negative: MD SHPO
   g. description: Principal Dwelling, view southwest

2. f. Principal Dwelling, view northwest

3. f. Principal Dwelling, view southeast

4. f. Garage, view northwest

5. f. Corncrib, view southwest

6. f. Agricultural Complex, view west

7. f. Shed, view northwest

8. f. Gambrel Roof Barn, view northwest

9. f. Gambrel Roof Barn, view southeast

10. f. Gable Roof Barn and Machinery Barn, with Tobacco Barn in background, view west

11. f. Gable Roof Barn and Machinery Barn, view southwest

12. f. Tobacco Barn, view northwest

13. f. Granary view southeast

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-595

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G N/A

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-595

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Leonardtown, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:2400

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Patrick Giglio

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. **date** March 19, 1997

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 **telephone** 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick **state** Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

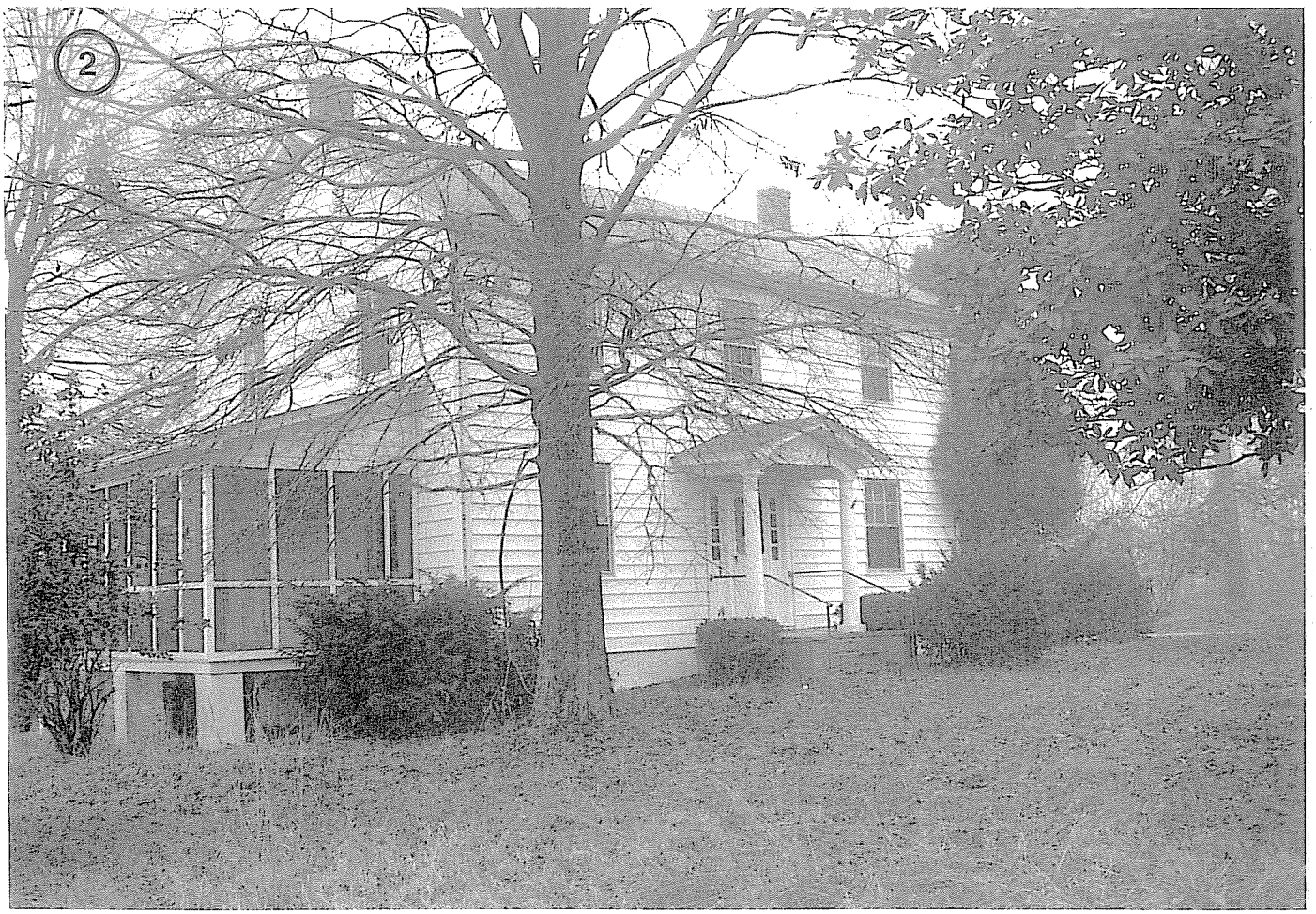
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746


1


2

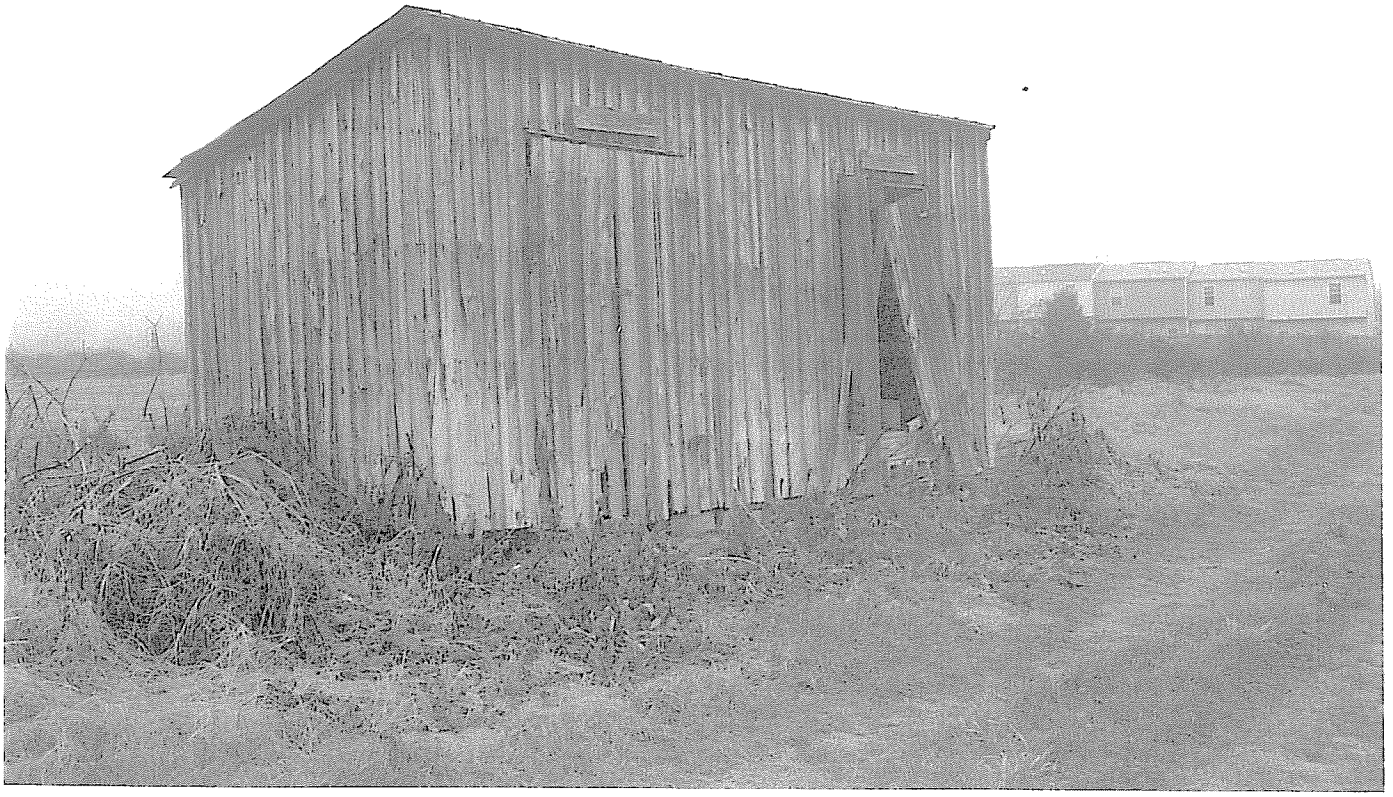

3


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12



13



APPENDIX V

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST668

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- [X] domestic
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] transportation
- [ ] military
- [ ] sepulchre
- [ ] unknown

b.
- [ ] urban
- [X] rural
- [ ] unknown

c. standing structure:
- [ ] yes
- [X] no
- [ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- [ ] yes
- [X] no
- [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- [X] artifact concentration
- [X] possible structure
- [ ] post-in-ground structure
- [ ] frame structure
- [ ] masonry structure
- [ ] farmstead
- [ ] plantation
- [ ] townsite
- [ ] mill (specify:_____)
- [ ] raceway
- [ ] quarry
- [ ] furnace/forge
- [ ] other industrial (specify):
- [ ] road/railroad
- [ ] wharf/landing
- [ ] bridge
- [ ] ford
- [ ] battlefield
- [ ] military fortification
- [ ] military encampment
- [ ] cemetery
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other:

3. Ethnic Association:
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] Afroamerican
- [ ] Angloamerican
- [ ] other Euroamerican (specify):
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] Asian-American
- [X] unknown
- [ ] other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- [X] ceramics
- [X] bottle/table glass
- [ ] other kitchen artifacts
- [X] architecture
- [ ] furniture
- [ ] arms
- [ ] clothing
- [ ] personal items
- [X] tobacco pipes
- [ ] activity items
- [ ] human skeletal remains
- [ ] faunal remains
- [ ] floral remains
- [ ] organic remains
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Whiteware
Pearlware
Rockingham/Bennington
Domestic Gray Stoneware
Ironstone

6. Features present:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown

7. Types of features present:
   _____construction feature
   _____foundation
   _____cellar hole/storage cellar
   _____hearth/chimney base
   _____posthole/postmold
   _____paling ditch/fence
   _____privy
   _____well/cistern
   _____trash pit/dump
   _____sheet midden
   _____planting feature
   _____road/drive/walkway
   _____depression/mound
   _____burial
   _____railroad bed
   _____earthworks
   _____raceway
   _____wheel pit
   _____unknown
   _____other:
   _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   _____non-systematic surface search
   _____systematic surface collection
   __X__non-systematic shovel test pits
   __X__excavation units
   _____mechanical excavation
   extent/nature of excavation: 6 excavation units, 8 systematic shovel test pits

9. Flotation samples collected:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    _____yes
    __X__no
    _____unknown
    analyzed:
    _____yes, by_____
    _____no
    _____unknown

11. Other analyses (specify):_____

12. Additional Comments:
    Historic artifacts are confined to the plowzone. Date range suggested by the artifacts found is 19th Century. No additional work is recommended.

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick,
    Date: 9/5/97

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by:_____ 15. Date:_____
16. Form checked by:_____
17. Entered on computer by:_____ 18. Date:_____
19. Form updated by:_____ 20. Date:_____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST 670

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

_____ village
_____ hamlet
_____ base camp
_____ short-term resource procurement
_____ lithic quarry/extraction
_____ rockshelter/cave
_____ cairn
_____ earthen mound
_____ shell midden
_____ fish weir
_____ submerged prehistoric
X lithic scatter
_____ unknown
_____ other:

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

X flaked stone
X ground stone
_____ stone bowls
X fire-cracked rock
X other lithics
X ceramics (vessels)
_____ other fired clay
_____ human skeletal remains
_____ faunal implements/ornaments
X faunal material
_____ oyster shell
_____ floral material
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

X jasper
X chert
X rhyolite
X quartz
X quartzite
X chalcedony
_____ ironstone
_____ argillite
_____ steatite
X sandstone
_____ silicified sandstone
_____ ferruginous quartzite
_____ European flint
_____ basalt
_____ unknown
_____ other:

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

Brewerton PPK (1)
Levanna PPK (1)
Mockley Ceramic (2)

5. Features present:

_____ yes
X no
_____ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

_____ midden
_____ postmolds
_____ house patterns
_____ palisade
_____ hearths
_____ chipping clusters
_____ refuse/storage pits
_____ burials
_____ ossuaries
_____ unknown
_____ other:

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ____ non-systematic surface search
   - ____ systematic surface collection
   - ____ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - _X_ systematic shovel test pits
   - _X_ excavation units
   - ____ mechanical excavation
   - ____ other: _____

   extent/nature of excavation: 106 shovel test pits, 15 1 X 1m excavation units

8. Flotation samples collected:
   - ____ yes
   - _X_ no
   - ____ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ____ yes, by _____
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
   - ____ yes
   - _X_ no
   - ____ unknown

   Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ____ yes
    - _X_ no
    - ____ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ____ yes, by _____
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional comments:

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc. Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick, MD 21701
    Date: 9/5/97

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16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST 670

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a. [X] domestic
[ ] industrial
[ ] transportation
[ ] military
[ ] sepulchre
[ ] unknown

b. [ ] urban
[X] rural
[ ] unknown

c. standing structure:
[ ] yes
[X] no
[ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
[ ] yes
[X] no
[ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

[X] artifact concentration
[X] possible structure
[ ] post-in-ground structure
[ ] frame structure
[ ] masonry structure
[ ] farmstead
[ ] plantation
[ ] townsite
[ ] mill (specify:_____)
[ ] raceway
[ ] quarry
[ ] furnace/forge
[ ] other industrial (specify):
_____
[ ] road/railroad
[ ] wharf/landing
[ ] bridge
[ ] ford
[ ] battlefield
[ ] military fortification
[ ] military encampment
[ ] cemetery
[ ] unknown
[ ] other:
_____

3. Ethnic Association:

[ ] Native American
[ ] Afroamerican
[ ] Angloamerican
[ ] other Euroamerican
(specify):
_____
[ ] Hispanic
[ ] Asian-American
[X] unknown
[ ] other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

[X] ceramics
[X] bottle/table glass
[ ] other kitchen artifacts
[X] architecture
[ ] furniture
[X] arms
[X] clothing
[ ] personal items
[X] tobacco pipes
[ ] activity items
[ ] human skeletal remains
[X] faunal remains
[ ] floral remains
[ ] organic remains
[ ] unknown
[ ] other:
_____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Delftware
Buckley
Gray Ironstone
Early White Stoneware
Yellow ware
Staffordshire
Ironstone
French Gunflint Flake

6. Features present:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown

7. Types of features present:
   _____construction feature
   _____foundation
   _____cellar hole/storage cellar
   _____hearth/chimney base
   _____posthole/postmold
   _____paling ditch/fence
   _____privy
   _____well/cistern
   _____trash pit/dump
   _____sheet midden
   _____planting feature
   _____road/drive/walkway
   _____depression/mound
   _____burial
   _____railroad bed
   _____earthworks
   _____raceway
   _____wheel pit
   _____unknown
   _____other:
   _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   _____non-systematic surface search
   _____systematic surface collection
   __X__non-systematic shovel test pits
   __X__excavation units
   _____mechanical excavation
   extent/nature of excavation: 106 systematic shovel test pits, 15 excavation units

9. Flotation samples collected:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

11. Other analyses (specify):_____

12. Additional Comments: Two historic components are present: a late 17th - early 18th Century component and a 19th - 20th Century component. A small brick scatter is associated with the latter. Additional evaluation of the 17th - 18th Century compon is recommended.

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., Frederick, MD 21701
    Date: 9/5/97

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17. Entered on computer by:_____ 18. Date:_____
19. Form updated by:_____ 20. Date:_____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST 673

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a. _____domestic
_____industrial
_____transportation
_____military
_____sepulchre
_____unknown

b. _____urban
_____rural
__X__unknown

c. standing structure:
_____yes
__X__no
_____unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
_____yes
__X__no
_____unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

__X__artifact concentration
_____possible structure
_____post-in-ground structure
_____frame structure
_____masonry structure
_____farmstead
_____plantation
_____townsite
_____mill (specify:_____)
_____raceway
_____quarry
_____furnace/forge
_____other industrial (specify):
_____
_____road/railroad
_____wharf/landing
_____bridge
_____ford
_____battlefield
_____military fortification
_____military encampment
_____cemetery
__X__unknown
_____other:
_____

3. Ethnic Association:

_____Native American
_____Afroamerican
_____Angloamerican
_____other Euroamerican
(specify):
_____
_____Hispanic
_____Asian-American
__X__unknown
_____other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

__X__ceramics
__X__bottle/table glass
_____other kitchen artifacts
__X__architecture
_____furniture
_____arms
_____clothing
_____personal items
__X__tobacco pipes
_____activity items
_____human skeletal remains
_____faunal remains
_____floral remains
_____organic remains
_____unknown
_____other:
_____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Whiteware
Creamware
Pearlware
Domestic Gray Stoneware
Rockingham/Bennignton
Early White Stoneware

6. Features present:
   _____yes
   _X_ no
   _____unknown

7. Types of features present:
   _____construction feature
   _____foundation
   _____cellar hole/storage cellar
   _____hearth/chimney base
   _____posthole/postmold
   _____paling ditch/fence
   _____privy
   _____well/cistern
   _____trash pit/dump
   _____sheet midden
   _____planting feature
   _____road/drive/walkway
   _____depression/mound
   _____burial
   _____railroad bed
   _____earthworks
   _____raceway
   _____wheel pit
   _____unknown
   _____other:
   _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   _____non-systematic surface search
   _____systematic surface collection
   _X_ non-systematic shovel test pits
   _X_ excavation units
   _____mechanical excavation
   extent/nature of excavation: 12 excavation units, 24 systematic shovel test pits.

9. Flotation samples collected:
   _____yes
   _X_ no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
   _____yes
   _X_ no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

11. Other analyses (specify):_____

12. Additional Comments:
   The historic component of Site 18ST673 is confined to the plowzone. Date range suggested by the artifacts is 18th - 20th Century. No additional work is recommended

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
   Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick, MD 21701
   Date: 9/5/97

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16. Form checked by:_____
17. Entered on computer by:_____ 18. Date:_____
19. Form updated by:_____ 20. Date:_____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST676

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):
   a. [X] domestic
      [ ] industrial
      [ ] transportation
      [ ] military
      [ ] sepulchre
      [ ] unknown

   b. [ ] urban
      [X] rural
      [ ] unknown

   c. standing structure:
      [ ] yes
      [X] no
      [ ] unknown

   d. above-grade/visible ruin:
      [ ] yes
      [ ] no
      [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
   [ ] artifact concentration
   [ ] possible structure
   [ ] post-in-ground structure
   [ ] frame structure
   [ ] masonry structure
   [ ] farmstead
   [ ] plantation
   [ ] townsite
   [ ] mill (specify:_____)
   [ ] raceway
   [ ] quarry
   [ ] furnace/forge
   [ ] other industrial (specify):
   _____
   [ ] road/railroad
   [ ] wharf/landing
   [ ] bridge
   [ ] ford
   [ ] battlefield
   [ ] military fortification
   [ ] military encampment
   [ ] cemetery
   [X] unknown
   [X] other:
   diffuse artifact scatter

3. Ethnic Association:
   [ ] Native American
   [ ] Afroamerican
   [ ] Angloamerican
   [ ] other Euroamerican
   (specify):
   _____
   [ ] Hispanic
   [ ] Asian-American
   [X] unknown
   [ ] other:
   _____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
   [X] ceramics
   [X] bottle/table glass
   [ ] other kitchen artifacts
   [X] architecture
   [ ] furniture
   [ ] arms
   [X] clothing
   [X] personal items
   [X] tobacco pipes
   [ ] activity items
   [ ] human skeletal remains
   [ ] faunal remains
   [ ] floral remains
   [ ] organic remains
   [ ] unknown
   [ ] other:
   _____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):
   Cream ware (4)
   Pearlware (5)
   Domestic Grey Stoneware (1)
   Handwrought Rosehead nail (2)
   Machine cut nail (1)

6. Features present:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown

7. Types of features present:
   _____construction feature
   _____foundation
   _____cellar hole/storage cellar
   _____hearth/chimney base
   _____posthole/postmold
   _____paling ditch/fence
   _____privy
   _____well/cistern
   _____trash pit/dump
   _____sheet midden
   _____planting feature
   _____road/drive/walkway
   _____depression/mound
   _____burial
   _____railroad bed
   _____earthworks
   _____raceway
   _____wheel pit
   _____unknown
   _____other:
   _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   _____non-systematic surface search
   _____systematic surface collection
   __X__non-systematic shovel test pits
   __X__excavation units
   _____mechanical excavation
   extent/nature of excavation: 15 test units, 127 systematic shovel test pits excavated during Phase II investigation of Prehistoric Site 18ST676.

9. Flotation samples collected:
   _____yes
   __X__no
   _____unknown
   analyzed:
   _____yes, by_____
   _____no
   _____unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    _____yes
    __X__no
    _____unknown
    analyzed:
    _____yes, by_____
    _____no
    _____unknown

11. Other analyses (specify):_____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick, MD 21701
    Date: 9/5/97

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16. Form checked by:_____
17. Entered on computer by:_____ 18. Date:_____
19. Form updated by:_____ 20. Date:_____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST 676

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- ____ village
- ____ hamlet
- ____ base camp
- _X_ short-term resource procurement
- ____ lithic quarry/extraction
- ____ rockshelter/cave
- ____ cairn
- ____ earthen mound
- ____ shell midden
- ____ fish weir
- ____ submerged prehistoric
- _X_ lithic scatter
- _X_ unknown
- ____ other: _____

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

- _X_ flaked stone
- _X_ ground stone
- ____ stone bowls
- _X_ fire-cracked rock
- ____ other lithics
- _X_ ceramics (vessels)
- ____ other fired clay
- ____ human skeletal remains
- ____ faunal implements/ornaments
- _X_ faunal material
- _X_ oyster shell
- ____ floral material
- ____ unknown
- ____ other: _____

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- _X_ jasper
- _X_ chert
- _X_ rhyolite
- _X_ quartz
- _X_ quartzite
- _X_ chalcedony
- _X_ ironstone
- ____ argillite
- ____ steatite
- _X_ sandstone
- ____ silicified sandstone
- ____ ferruginous quartzite
- ____ European flint
- ____ basalt
- ____ unknown
- _X_ other: Mica Schist

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

N/A

5. Features present:

- _X_ yes
- ____ no
- ____ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- ____ midden
- ____ postmolds
- ____ house patterns
- ____ palisade
- _X_ hearths
- _X_ chipping clusters
- ____ refuse/storage pits
- ____ burials
- ____ ossuaries
- ____ unknown
- ____ other: _____

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ____ non-systematic surface search
   - ____ systematic surface collection
   - ____ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - __X__ systematic shovel test pits
   - __X__ excavation units
   - ____ mechanical excavation
   - ____ other: _____

   extent/nature of excavation: 123 systematic shovel tests; 11 1X1m units
   2 1X1.5m test units

8. Flotation samples collected:
   - __X__ yes
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ____ yes, by _____
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
   - ____ yes
   - __X__ no
   - ____ unknown

   Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

10. Soil samples collected:
    - __X__ yes
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ____ yes, by _____
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional comments: Artifacts recovered from plowzone and subplowzone contexts. One distinct occupation horizon is present at 45 cm bs and is manifested by clusters of fire-cracked rock and lithic debitage. A possible secondary and earlier occupation is suggested by the presence of lithic debitage in levels below the distinct occupation horizon.
    Concensus is the site is National Register eligible.

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick, MD 21701
    Date: 9/5/97

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16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST677

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

___ village	___ earthen mound
___ hamlet	___ shell midden
___ base camp	___ fish weir
___ short-term resource procurement	___ submerged prehistoric
___ lithic quarry/extraction	X lithic scatter
___ rockshelter/cave	___ unknown
___ cairn	___ other:

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

X flaked stone	___ human skeletal remains
X ground stone	___ faunal implements/ornaments
___ stone bowls	___ faunal material
___ fire-cracked rock	___ oyster shell
X other lithics	___ floral material
X ceramics (vessels)	___ unknown
___ other fired clay	___ other:

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

___ jasper	___ steatite
X chert	___ sandstone
X rhyolite	___ silicified sandstone
X quartz	___ ferruginous quartzite
X quartzite	___ European flint
___ chalcedony	___ basalt
___ ironstone	___ unknown
___ argillite	___ other:

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

Yeocomico ceramic N=1

5. Features present:

___ yes
X no
___ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

___ midden	
___ postmolds	___ refuse/storage pits
___ house patterns	___ burials
___ palisade	___ ossuaries
___ hearths	___ unknown
___ chipping clusters	___ other:

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ____ non-systematic surface search
   - ____ systematic surface collection
   - ____ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - __X__ systematic shovel test pits
   - __X__ excavation units
   - ____ mechanical excavation
   - ____ other: ____

   extent/nature of excavation: 12 excavation units

8. Flotation samples collected:
   - __X__ yes
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ____ yes, by ____
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
   - ____ yes
   - __X__ no
   - ____ unknown

   Dates and Lab Reference Nos. ____

10. Soil samples collected:
    - __X__ yes
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ____ yes, by ____
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ____

12. Additional comments:

    The prehistoric component of Site 18ST677 is an expression of an activity locus associated with adjacent prehistoric Site 18ST676. The artifacts were generally confined to the northern portion of site 18ST677, along the border of Site 18ST676

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17. Entered on computer by: ____ 18. Date: ____
19. Form updated by: ____ 20. Date: ____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 ST 677

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- [X] domestic
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] transportation
- [ ] military
- [ ] sepulchre
- [ ] unknown

b.
- [ ] urban
- [ ] rural
- [X] unknown

c. standing structure:
- [ ] yes
- [X] no
- [ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- [ ] yes
- [X] no
- [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- [X] artifact concentration
- [X] possible structure
- [ ] post-in-ground structure
- [ ] frame structure
- [ ] masonry structure
- [X] farmstead
- [ ] plantation
- [ ] townsite
- [ ] mill (specify: _____)
- [ ] raceway
- [ ] quarry
- [ ] furnace/forge
- [ ] other industrial (specify): _____
- [ ] road/railroad
- [ ] wharf/landing
- [ ] bridge
- [ ] ford
- [ ] battlefield
- [ ] military fortification
- [ ] military encampment
- [ ] cemetery
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] Afroamerican
- [X] Angloamerican
- [ ] other Euroamerican (specify): _____
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] Asian-American
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- [X] ceramics
- [X] bottle/table glass
- [ ] other kitchen artifacts
- [X] architecture
- [ ] furniture
- [X] arms
- [ ] clothing
- [ ] personal items
- [X] tobacco pipes
- [ ] activity items
- [ ] human skeletal remains
- [X] faunal remains
- [ ] floral remains
- [X] organic remains
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

North Devon Sgraffito
North Devon Gravel Tempered
Plain White Delft

English Gunflint
Handwrought Rosehead Nails
Rouletted Tobacco Pipe

6. Features present:
   - [X] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - [ ] construction feature
   - [ ] foundation
   - [ ] cellar hole/storage cellar
   - [ ] hearth/chimney base
   - [ ] posthole/postmold
   - [ ] paling ditch/fence
   - [ ] privy
   - [ ] well/cistern
   - [X] trash pit/dump
   - [ ] sheet midden
   - [ ] planting feature
   - [ ] road/drive/walkway
   - [ ] depression/mound
   - [ ] burial
   - [ ] railroad bed
   - [ ] earthworks
   - [ ] raceway
   - [ ] wheel pit
   - [X] unknown
   - [ ] other: _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - [ ] non-systematic surface search
   - [ ] systematic surface collection
   - [ ] non-systematic shovel test pits
   - [X] excavation units
   - [ ] mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: 12 excavation units

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - [X] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by _____
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - [X] yes
    - [ ] no
    - [ ] unknown

    analyzed:
    - [ ] yes, by _____
    - [ ] no
    - [ ] unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments: Concensus is the site is National Register Eligible

13. Form filled out by: Kathleen Child
    Address/Affiliation: R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., 241 E. 4th St., Frederick, MD 21701
    Date: 9/5/97

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APPENDIX VI

NADB FORM

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Completing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Maryland Historical Trust will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID _____

3. FILED AT

_____

_____

_____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS Kathleen M. Child, B.A., Thomas W. Davis, Ph.D., W. Patrick Giglio, M.F.A., and Christopher Sperling, B.A. with contributions by Fiona Bessey, M.A., Charlene A. Keck, M.A., William Lowthert IV, M.A., Andrew Madsen, M.A., and Justine W. McKnight.

6. YEAR 1 9 9 8

Year published.

7. TITLE Phase II Archeological Evaluation of five sites for the Proposed Tudor Hall Village Development, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

_____

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)

1 Monograph or Book
2 Chapter in a Book or Report Series
3 Journal Article
4 Report Series
5 Dissertation or Thesis
6 Paper presented at a Meeting
(7) Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report
8 Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION
Follow the American Antiquity style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.

Child, Kathleen M., Thomas W. Davis, W. Patrick Giglio, and Christopher Sperling 1998 Phase II Archeological Evaluation of five sites for the Proposed Tudor Hall Village Development, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Prepared for K.A.A.V., LLC, Marlboro, Maryland.

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1 MD	COUNTY	St. Mary's	TOWN	Leonardtown
STATE 2 ___	COUNTY		TOWN	
STATE 3 ___	COUNTY		TOWN	

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document
1 Cultural Resources Management Plan
2 Cultural Resources Research Plan
3 Statement for Management
4 Outline of Planning Requirements
5 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
6 Development Concept Plan
7 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study
8 Boundary Study
9 Interpretive Prospectus
10 Special Planning/Management Study
11 Historical Study
12 Primary Document - Original
13 Primary Document - Translation
14 Advertisement
15 Popular Culture/History Document
16 Journal/Periodical
20 Historical Resource Study

21 Historical Base Map
22 Historical Handbook Text
23 Park Administrative History
24 Special History Study
30 Archeological General Considerations
31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)
34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
37 Social Impact Statement
38 Ethnohistory Study
39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
42 Paleo-environmental Research
43 Archeometrics
44 Archeoastronomical Study
46 Remote Sensing
47 Archeozoological Study
48 Archeobotanical Study
49 Bioarcheological Study
50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
51 Historic Buildings Report-After February 1957-Part I
52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
57 HSR-Historical Data
58 HSR-Archeological Data
59 HSR-Architectural Data
61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
65 Special Historic Architecture Study
70 Scope of Collection Statement
71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
72 Collection Condition Survey
73 Collection Storage Plan
82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
83 Special Curatorial Study
84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant
86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
87 Underwater Survey
88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation

90 Oral History
91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
92 Testing/Limited Excavation
93 Major Excavation
94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
98 Environmental Research
99 Geomorphological Study
100 Geological Study
101 Paleontological Study
102 Population Reconstruction
103 Rock Art Study
104 Architectural Photography
105 Architectural Site Plan
106 Architectural Floor Plan
107 HABS Drawing
108 Physical Anthropology Study
109 Boat Survey
999 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this study.)

12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

0 Types of Resources (or "no resources")
1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
4 Geographic Names or Locations
5 Time
6 Project Name/Project Area
7 Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

St. Mary's County	[4]	17th-18th Century	[5]	A.D. 1510-A.D. 1690	[ ]
18th Century	[5]	Mid 19th-20th	[5]	Native American	[5]
19th Century Ceramics	[3]	17th, 18th, 19th Century	[ ]	17th Century Tobacco	[ ]
Middle Woodland	[5]	Ceramics	[3]	Pipe	[3]
Morrow Mountain	[3]	"LE" Maker's Mark	[3]	Mockley Prehistoric	[ ]
Middle Archaic	[5]	17th Century Faunal	[ ]	Ceramics	[3]
Tudor Hall	[6]	assemblage	[3]	A.D. 200/300-800/900	[5]
17th Century Floral Assemb.	[3]	Bare Island Hafted	[ ]	Mid 18th-Mid 19th	[ ]
		Scrapper	[3]	Century	[5]

Continuation, see 14.

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE _____

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.) 17th Century Gun Flint Assemblage [3] Late Archaic [5] Yeocomico Prehistoric Ceramics [3] 17th Century Features [7] 17th Century Landscape use [1] Reuse of Native American Agricultural Fields by Euro-Americans [1] 20th Century Architecture [3]

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Date 4/2/98

Address 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100

City Frederick State MD

Zip 21701

Telephone Number 301-694-0428

APPENDIX VII

RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL

CHRISTOPHER R. POLGLASE, M.A., A.B.D.

VICE PRESIDENT- ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. Christopher Polglase received his baccalaureate degree from William and Mary in 1980, his M.A. from SUNY Binghamton in 1985, and he currently is A.B.D. at that institution. At SUNY Binghamton, Mr. Polglase served as a teaching, research, and graduate assistant. Also at that institution, he edited the multi-volume report on excavations at the Utqiagvik Village site in Barrow, Alaska. A member of Sigma Xi, the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Society for Archaeological Sciences, and the Society for American Archeology, Mr. Polglase received considerable cultural resource experience with the Public Archeology Facility at SUNY Binghamton, where he served as crew chief on numerous Phase I-III projects. In Virginia, Mr. Polglase served as crew chief for three seasons at Fort Christanna, an early eighteenth century frontier outpost in Brunswick County, and as field supervisor for the Phase I study of the proposed Roanoke River Parkway. He also has participated in large multi-season excavations in Barrow, Alaska, and in Italy.

At R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Mr. Polglase has worked on numerous archeological projects in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Florida, and the District of Columbia. He has directed data recovery at numerous prehistoric sites in Howard, Charles, Anne Arundel, and Frederick Counties, Maryland, and at historic sites in NSGA Northwest in Chesapeake, Virginia and Annapolis, Maryland. He also has directed Phase II archeological investigation of prehistoric and historic period sites in Central Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Washington, D.C. Two of those projects, excavations at the Russett Center and at the 10,000 year old Garman Site, received the Excellence in Archeology Awards from the Anne Arundel County Trust for Historic Preservation in 1991 and 1992. His recent projects have included: Phase III archeological data recovery for the Moorefield Local Flood Control Project, West Virginia; preparation of the Cultural Resource Management Plans for the U.S. Naval Academy and for Aberdeen Proving Ground; Phase II archeological evaluation of Civil War earthworks in Newport News, Virginia; Phase II evaluation of 23 sites at NRTF Driver in Suffolk, Virginia, Phase III at two sites at NSGA Northwest, and Phase I archeological survey of over 11,000 acres at U.S. Navy activities throughout Virginia; Phase I survey of the Virginia Natural Gas Company Northern Trunk Line project; and Phase II evaluations of nearly one dozen prehistoric and historic sites for the Maryland Department of Transportation. In addition, he has directed the preparation of multi-disciplinary historical and cultural resource planning materials for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Atlantic Division of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and for the Maryland Port Administration.

His research interests include lithic analysis, obsidian analysis, and long-distance exchange; in addition to numerous technical reports, he has published papers in the *Journal of Archeological Science*, *Preistoria Alpina, Quaternaria*, and the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology*. He has presented professional papers to the Society for American Archeology, the Archaeological Society of Maryland, the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, the Archeological Societies of Maryland and Virginia, the Eastern States Archeological Federation, the Center for Medieval and Early Renaissance Studies, and the Valle dei Cavalieri.

KATHLEEN MARIE CHILD, B.A.

CREW CHIEF

Ms. Kathleen Marie Child, was awarded a B.A. in Economics, with honors, from St. Mary's College of Maryland in 1989. While a student at St. Mary's College, she acquired considerable field experience in historical archeology, serving as Research Assistant in the St. Mary's College Division of Social Sciences and the Department of Anthropology. Between 1984 and 1989, Ms. Child served as an excavator on numerous Phase I survey and Phase II excavation projects, including the Susquehannna Project, sponsored by the Henry Ford Museum and Jefferson-Patterson Park and Museum, and the Simsonville Mill Store Project, sponsored by the Upper Patuxent Archeology Group. She also was a Teaching Assistant in the Archeological Program for Maryland's Gifted and Talented Program in 1988.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in 1989, Ms. Child has served in a variety of capacities, including that of Laboratory Technician, Archeological Field Technician, and Archeological Crew Chief. Ms. Child has co-authored several reports for Goodwin & Associates, Inc., including *Phase II Archeological Evaluations of Sites 18CV61 and 18CV62, in Calvert County, Maryland*, and *Phase II Archival and Archeological Investigations at the Wallace's Mill Site (18AN432), Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*

THOMAS W. DAVIS, Ph.D.

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

Dr. Thomas Davis received Bachelors of Arts degrees in both History and Near Eastern Archaeology from Wheaton College (IL), and an M.A. and a Ph.D. in Oriental Studies/Syro-Palestinian Archaeology from the University of Arizona. Dr. Davis has worked on both historic and prehistoric sites throughout the Mediterranean littoral. On Cyprus, Dr. Davis served as Assistant Field Director on excavations conducted at Kourion City, a 4th century Byzantine city destroyed by earthquake. The Kourion excavations also functioned as a field test for a computer field mapping project. As a post-doctoral Fellow on Cyprus, Dr. Davis pioneered research on the history of archaeology on the island, and compiled an oral history video library at the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. Prior to joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Dr. Davis worked on a Phase III archaeological investigation in Pennsylvania, functioning as Assistant Historian and as Crew Chief.

Dr. Davis' dissertation, A History of Biblical Archaeology, is slated for publication by Caradoc Press of England. Additional publications include preliminary site reports, synthetic articles, and book reviews. He has presented professional papers to the American Schools of Oriental Research, the International Congress of Archaeology, and regional archeological societies. Dr. Davis holds memberships in the American Historical Association, Archaeological Institute of America, American Schools of Oriental Research, and he is a fellow of the Institute for Biblical Research. Since joining Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Dr. Davis has worked on Phase I, II, and III archeological investigations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, and Virginia. Recently, Dr. Davis' functioned as Field Director for 22 Phase II evaluations and 8 Phase III archeological mitigations in Mississippi and Florida.

W. PATRICK GIGLIO, M.F.A.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

W. Patrick Giglio received a Master of Fine Arts degree in Historic Preservation from Savannah College of Art and Design and earned a Bachelor of Arts in American History from Mary Washington College. Mr. Giglio's experience in historical preservation includes work on the restoration of the Octagon House, Washington, D.C., and Phase III Archeological Investigation of Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., Mr. Giglio has worked on numerous architectural documentation and survey projects throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southern states. Mr. Giglio has been involved in a number of research projects for the Naval Surface Warefare Center (NSWC), Indian Head, Maryland. These have included a Section 106 report, a cultural resources evaluation report, and preparation of a National Register Nominations for the Extrusion Plant Historic District. Mr. Giglio also has been involved in a Legacy Resources Management Program creating an interpretive brochure and walking tour of the former Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He currently completed work on the maintenance plan for the historic buildings and landscape that comprise the Langley Field Historic District at Langley Air Force Base (AFB) in Hampton, Virginia.

CHRISTOPHER I. SPERLING, B.A.
ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN

Mr. Christopher Sperling received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology in 1996 from George Mason University . While in school, Mr. Sperling focused on historical and archeological method and theory. His current research interests include shipwreck archeology, mid-Atlantic contact period archeology and, the archeology of the Old South.

Prior to his employment with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Mr. Sperling served as an archeological technician for the University of Maryland, John Milner & Associates, Dames and Moore and, Greenehorne & O'Mara. In this capacity, he gained experience in Phase I, II and, III field methods. In addition to terrestrial archeology, Mr. Sperling participated in underwater mapping of historic shipwrecks and remote sensing during his employment with the National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit. Since his employment with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Mr. Sperling has worked on several Phase I, II, and III excavations which covered both historic, pre-historic and multi-component sites. Mr. Sperling has done field work in: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia , West Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida. In addition to his field work, Mr. Sperling has conducted archival research on shipwrecks as well as on specific Civil War soldiers and units.