

Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301) Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area

Beaufort County, South Carolina



December 2013

Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301) Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area

Beaufort County, South Carolina

December 2013

Final Report

Prepared for:

Talbert, Bright & Ellington, Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

and

Beaufort County
Hilton Head Island Airport
Hilton Head, South Carolina

Prepared by:



Scott Butler, RPA
Principal Investigator,

Patricia Stallings
Historian,

Meagan Brady
Laboratory Director,

and

Jeff Sherard
Laboratory Analyst

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Elizabethtown
Jackson • Jacksonville • Pensacola • Savannah

Management Summary

During February and March 2013, Brockington and Associates, Inc. undertook Phase III mitigative data recovery fieldwork at Site 38BU2301 at the Hilton Head Island Airport, on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Site 38BU2301 represents a portion of Mitchelville, a village established in 1862 during the Civil War as a freedmen's town. Previous archaeological investigations (Butler and Roberts 2012) identified and delineated 38BU2301. Through consultation the site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and therefore is a historic property as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Beaufort County, under the purview of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), proposes to make improvements to the Hilton Head Island Airport that will enhance the safety of this facility. Extension of the runway, taxiway, and safety areas are necessary for these improvements. The FAA and Beaufort County, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), have determined the proposed improvements cannot be redesigned or relocated to avoid historic property 38BU2301. These airport improvements will have an adverse effect on the Mitchelville archaeological site. The data recovery investigation used hand excavation and heavy machinery scraping to expose Mitchelville related subsurface historic archaeological features. The present Phase III archaeological data recovery mitigates (in part) adverse effects to the site.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank a number of individuals and organizations who assisted with this archaeological data recovery project; without their efforts its completion would not have been possible. Ms. Lisa Favors and Mr. Parks Preston at the Federal Aviation Administration, Ms. Jodi Barnes, Ms. Emily Dale, and Ms. Rebekah Dobrasko, at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Mr. Gary Kubic at Beaufort County, Mr. Paul Andres at the Hilton Head Island Airport, Ms. Teri Lewis at the Hilton Head Island Community Development Department, and Ms. Judy Elder at Talbert, Bright, & Ellington, Inc.

For all of their support and encouragement, our sincere thanks to members of the Mitchelville Preservation Project, including Mr. Ezra “Cal” Calahan, Mr. Randy Dolyniuk, Mr. Bob Richardson, Mr. Ben Williams, and Ms. Joyce Wright. Also thanks to Ms. Natalie Hefter at the Coastal Discovery Museum and Ms. Linda Piekut at the Heritage Library Foundation, and Mr. Sam Khalil at Christensen-Khalil Surveyors who were very gracious with sharing historic information.

This project was a team effort. Brockington field crew included Mr. Cristian La Rosa, Ms. Bronwen Morgan, Mr. John O’Donnell, and Mr. James Page. Laboratory staff included Ms. Meagan Brady, Mr. Justin Bradshaw, and Mr. Jeff Sherard. Mr. Bradshaw was also artifact photographer. Graphics, editing, and production staff included Ms. Gitisha Goel, Mr. Ambrose Hoilman, Ms. Alicia Sullivan, and Mr. Michael Walsh.

Table of Contents

Management Summary	iii
Acknowledgements	v
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	xvii
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview	5
2.1 Environmental Overview	5
2.2 Cultural Overview	5
2.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era	5
2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT	8
2.3.1 The Contact and Post-Contact Eras	8
2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations	36
3.0 Methods of Investigation	47
3.1 Archival Research	47
3.2 Fieldwork	47
3.3 Laboratory Analysis	50
4.0 Project Results	53
4.1 38BU2301 Background	53
4.2 Fieldwork- One-By-Two-Meter Control Units	53
4.2.1 Unit 401	61
4.2.2 Unit 402	62
4.2.3 Units 403, 406, and 407	62
4.2.4 Unit 404	65
4.2.5 Unit 405	66
4.3 Machine Scrapes	67
4.3.1 Scrape 1	79
4.3.2 Scrape 2	79
4.3.3 Scrape 3	79
4.3.4 Scrape 4	79
4.3.5 Scrape 5 and the Midden Block	86
4.3.6 Scrape 6	94
4.3.7 Scrape 7	94
4.3.8 Scrape 8	95
4.3.9 Scrape 9	95
4.3.10 Scrape 10	96
4.3.11 Scrape 11	104
4.3.12 Scrape 12	104
4.3.13 Scrape 13	104
4.3.14 Scrape 14	104
4.3.15 Scrape 15	109
4.3.16 Scrape 16	109
4.3.17 Scrape 17	109
4.4 Block A	117

Table of Contents (continued)

4.4.1 Unit 408	117
4.4.2 Unit 409	121
4.4.3 Unit 410	121
4.4.4 Unit 411	123
4.4.5 Unit 412	124
4.4.6 Unit 413	124
4.4.7 Unit 414	125
4.4.8 Unit 415	126
4.4.9 Unit 416	127
4.4.10 Unit 417	128
4.5 Block B	129
4.5.1 Unit 424	129
4.5.2 Unit 425	132
4.5.3 Unit 426	133
4.5.4 Unit 427	133
4.5.5 Unit 428	134
4.5.6 Unit 429	135
4.5.7 Unit 430	136
4.5.8 Unit 431	138
4.5.9 Unit 432	140
4.5.10 Unit 433	140
5.0 Cultural Material Assemblage	143
5.1 Architecture Group	143
5.2 Kitchen Group	148
5.2.1 Kitchen Metal.....	148
5.2.2 Kitchen Glass	148
5.2.3 Kitchen Ceramics	155
5.2.4 Minimum Vessel (MNV) Analysis	162
5.3 Activities Group	164
5.4 Clothing Group	166
5.5 Tobacco Group.....	180
5.6 Personal Group	182
5.7 Arms Group	187
5.8 Furniture Group	189
5.9 Miscellaneous Artifacts	191
5.10 Prehistoric Artifact Assemblage	192
6.0 Research Topics	195
6.1 Project Summary	228
References Cited.....	231
Appendix A - Artifact Catalog	
Appendix B - Hilton Head Island Airport Memorandum of Agreement	
Appendix C - Hilton Head Island Airport Data Recovery Plan	
Appendix D - Concurrence Letter	

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements study area location, showing Site 38BU2301 location (USGS 1971 <i>Hilton Head, SC</i> quadrangle).....	2
Figure 1.2 Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD) Improvements study area, aerial photograph showing Site 38BU2301 location.	3
Figure 1.3 Site 38BU2301, identified by Butler and Roberts (2012).	4
Figure 2.1 Site 38BU2301, overgrown field prior to fieldwork (southeast view).....	6
Figure 2.2 Plantations on Hilton Head Island, 1861, showing Fish Haul Plantation.	9
Figure 2.3 Map of Hilton Head Island, from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , December 21, 1861.....	10
Figure 2.4 "Map of Portions of Sea Coast of Georgia and South Carolina in Possession of the United States," December 12, 1861 (OCS).....	11
Figure 2.5 Government buildings erected on Hilton Head Island, from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , January 25, 1862.	13
Figure 2.6 Map of Hilton Head, South Carolina, 1864 (McCracken 1993).....	14
Figure 2.7 Portion of an 1864 tax map, showing location of Site 38BU2301.	15
Figure 2.8 Eldredge (1893) Hilton Head Island Civil War map, showing camp locations and approximate location of Mitchelville.....	16
Figure 2.9 Contraband barracks from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , January 19, 1862.....	18
Figure 2.10 Of the few photographs taken of houses at Mitchelville; few houses appeared to have traditional chimneys; many had stove flues (NARA photograph 165-C-137).....	20
Figure 2.11 Photograph (1862, LOC) by Henry Moore taken of slave cabins at the former plantation of Confederate General Thomas Drayton on Hilton Head Island. The architectural styles shown here are similar to those exhibited at Mitchelville.....	21
Figure 2.12 "Map of Mitchelville and Vicinity," 1865 (NARA RG 77).	22
Figure 2.13 The landscape of Mitchelville, 1865, showing Site 38BU2301 (NARA RG 77).	23
Figure 2.14 Photograph of Union Square at Hilton Head Island, facing north (McCracken 1993). This would have marked the daily entry point for the freedmen working or trading at the military garrison. Mitchelville is visible in the left background.	24

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 2.15 Contraband Commissary at Hilton Head Island, October 27, 1864. Located adjacent to the government boathouse, Mitchelville residents would have frequented the commissary for various items. Note the service windows on the front of the building; this suggests the building may have been used more for allocating donated items (NARA photograph 165-C-289).	24
Figure 2.16 A number of USCI regiments were recruited from Hilton Head Island. This photograph, taken September 8, 1864, shows the recruitment office, located between the <i>New South</i> printing office and the Port Royal Restaurant (NARA photograph 165-C-318).....	25
Figure 2.17 Residents found employment at the military complex on Hilton Head Island. The freedmen shown here in front of Sawmill No. 1 were likely residents of Mitchelville (NARA photograph 165-C-363, dated November 12, 1864).	26
Figure 2.18 1869 plat map of the Mitchelville vicinity (Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 1 West) shows just a general location for the town (BC Plat Book 3:141).	29
Figure 2.19 In 1894, local surveyor H. G. Judd outlined the historical plantation boundaries for Hilton Head Island. Map shows Site 38BU2301 falling within the southern periphery of the Fish Haul Plantation (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).	31
Figure 2.20 Division of Fish Haul by H. G. Judd 1894 (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).	32
Figure 2.21 Division of Fish Haul by H. G. Judd 1894 showing location of Site 38BU2301 (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).	33
Figure 2.22 Hilton Head Island, 1931, Thorne and Loomis property map (courtesy of the Hilton Head Heritage Library) showing location of Site 38BU2301.	34
Figure 2.23 Hilton Head Island, 1950, Thorne and Loomis timber map, showing overlay of Site 38BU2301 (BC Plat Book 8: 15).....	35
Figure 2.24 Project area overlay on “Coast Chart No. 55. Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1873).	37
Figure 2.25 Project area overlay on “South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1917).....	38
Figure 2.26 Project area overlay on a 1918 topographic map, showing the cluster of houses that had become Mitchelville.....	39
Figure 2.27 Portion of the (1937) Beaufort County General Highway and Transportation map showing Hilton Head Island and the approximate location of the study tract.	40

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 2.28 Hilton Head Island and the Mitchelville area as depicted on a 1950 US Division of Mines Map (courtesy of the Hilton Head Heritage Library).	41
Figure 2.29 1965 aerial photograph of Hilton Head Island showing location of Site 38BU2301. ...	42
Figure 2.30 Previously recorded NRHP properties and archaeological sites, within and near the study area (USGS 1971 <i>Hilton Head</i> , SC quadrangle).	43
Figure 3.1 Profile drawing at one by two meter control unit excavation in cleared field.....	48
Figure 3.2 Heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301 (northeast view).....	48
Figure 3.3 Feature plan recording within heavy machinery scrape at 38BU2301 (north view).	49
Figure 3.4 Mapping features at 38BU2301 using a laser theodolite.	49
Figure 3.5 Excavation of two-by-two-meter unit in wooded Block A (north view with airport runway in background).	50
Figure 4.1 Site 38BU2301 within the Hilton Head Island Airport study tract.	55
Figure 4.2 1864 Hilton Head Island map overlay on the current (2013) 38BU2301 site map.	57
Figure 4.3 Site 38BU2301, artifact concentrations and control unit excavation locations.	59
Figure 4.4 Unit 401, west profile.	61
Figure 4.5 Unit 402, south profile.	62
Figure 4.6 Unit 403, north profile.....	63
Figure 4.7 Units 403, 406,407- plan view sketch.	64
Figure 4.8 Feature 601, south profile.	65
Figure 4.9 Unit 404, north profile.....	66
Figure 4.10 Unit 405, north profile.....	67
Figure 4.11 Scrape 1-17 locations at 38BU2301.	69
Figure 4.12 Heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301.....	71
Figure 4.13 Site 38BU2301, scraped area showing backdirt.....	72
Figure 4.14 Scrapes 1-4, 38BU2301.....	81

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.15 Scrape 1 (northeast view).....	83
Figure 4.16 Scrape 1, Feature 626 (north profile).....	83
Figure 4.17 Scrape 2 (northeast view).....	84
Figure 4.18 Scrape 3 (northeast view).....	84
Figure 4.19 Scrape 4 (northeast view).....	85
Figure 4.20 Scrapes 5 and 6, 38BU2301.	87
Figure 4.21 Scrape 5 (northeast view).....	89
Figure 4.22 Excavation in the “midden block” (northeast view).....	89
Figure 4.23 Unit 418, north profile.....	90
Figure 4.23 Unit 418, north profile.....	90
Figure 4.24 Unit 419, north profile.....	91
Figure 4.25 Unit 420, east profile.	92
Figure 4.26 Unit 421, south profile.	93
Figure 4.27 Unit 422, south profile.	94
Figure 4.28 Scrape 6 (northeast view).....	95
Figure 4.29 Scrapes 7-10, 38BU2301.....	97
Figure 4.30 Scrape 7 (northeast view).....	99
Figure 4.31 Scrape 8, northeast view.....	99
Figure 4.32 Scrape 8, John O’Donnell profiling (non-historic) Feature 737.	100
Figure 4.33 Scrape 9, northeast view.....	100
Figure 4.34 Scrape 9, Feature 745 (non-historic), west profile.	101
Figure 4.35 Scrape 10, northeast view.....	101
Figure 4.36 Scrape 10, James Page profiling barrel well Feature 761 (northwest view).....	102

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.37 Scrape 10, Feature 761, north profile.....	103
Figure 4.38 Scrapes 11-14, 38BU2301.....	105
Figure 4.39 Scrape 11, northeast view.....	107
Figure 4.40 Scrape 12, northeast view.....	107
Figure 4.41 Scrape 13 (northeast view).....	108
Figure 4.42 Scrape 14 (northeast view).....	108
Figure 4.43 Scrapes 15-17, 38BU2301.....	111
Figure 4.44 Scrape 15 (southwest view).	113
Figure 4.45 Scrape 16, southwest view.	113
Figure 4.46 Feature 829 (non-historic), west profile.....	114
Figure 4.47 Feature 836 (non-historic), west profile.....	114
Figure 4.48 Scrape 17, southwest view.	115
Figure 4.49 James Page profiling Feature 846, northwest view.....	115
Figure 4.50 Feature 846 (barrel well) sketch, west profile.....	116
Figure 4.51 Feature 846 (barrel well) photograph, west profile.....	117
Figure 4.52 Excavation units and features at Block A, 38BU2301.....	118
Figure 4.53 Unit 408, north profile.....	120
Figure 4.54 Unit 409, north profile.....	121
Figure 4.55 Unit 410, west profile.	122
Figure 4.56 Unit 411, north profile.....	123
Figure 4.57 Unit 412, east profile.	124
Figure 4.58 Unit 413, south profile.	125
Figure 4.59 Unit 414, south profile.	126

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.60 Unit 415, south profile.	127
Figure 4.61 Unit 416, south profile.	128
Figure 4.62 Unit 417, east profile.	129
Figure 4.63 Excavation units and features at Block B, 38BU2301.	130
Figure 4.64 Unit 424, south profile.	131
Figure 4.65 Unit 425, south profile.	132
Figure 4.66 Unit 426, west profile.	133
Figure 4.67 Unit 427, south profile.	134
Figure 4.68 Unit 428, west profile.	135
Figure 4.69 Unit 429, east profile.	136
Figure 4.70 Unit 430, west profile.	137
Figure 4.71 Feature 879, west profile.	138
Figure 4.72 Unit 431, south profile.	139
Figure 4.73 Unit 432, south profile.	140
Figure 4.74 Unit 433, south profile.	141
Figure 5.1 Architecture group artifacts.	146
Figure 5.2 Locks and lock parts from 38BU2301.	147
Figure 5.3 38BU2301 Kitchen metal artifacts.	149
Figure 5.4 38BU2301 Tableglass;	150
Figure 5.5 38BU2301 Alcohol Bottles.	152
Figure 5.6 38BU2301 Food Bottles; Lips.	153
Figure 5.7 38BU2301 Medicine Bottles.	154
Figure 5.8 Early ceramics from 38BU2301.	159

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 5.9 Tea, storage, and preparation ceramics from 38BU2301.	160
Figure 5.10 Late ceramics from 38BU2301.....	161
Figure 5.11 Toys and figurines from 38BU2301.	165
Figure 5.12 38BU2301 Clothing artifacts.	167
Figure 5.13 38BU2301 Civilian Buttons.	178
Figure 5.14 38BU2301 Federal Military Buttons.	179
Figure 5.15 38BU2301 tobacco pipes.	181
Figure 5.16 Women's artifacts from 38BU2301.....	183
Figure 5.17 38BU2301 Umbrella parts.....	184
Figure 5.18 Men's artifacts from 38BU2301.....	185
Figure 5.19 Educational artifacts from 38BU2301.	186
Figure 5.20 Coins from 38BU2301.....	187
Figure 5.21 Arms group artifacts.....	188
Figure 5.22 38BU2301 Furniture artifacts.	189
Figure 5.23 Lighting and domestic artifacts from 38BU2301.	190
Figure 5.24 38BU2301 Prehistoric ceramics.....	193
Figure 5.25 Coastal Plain chert lithic tools from 38BU2301.....	194
Figure 6.1 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-140). This particular photograph illustrates the varying roof styles.....	202
Figure 6.2 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 25, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-139). This is a particularly unusual dwelling with its four doors and central chimney; it may have been built for more than one family.....	202
Figure 6.3 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 26, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-135).....	203
Figure 6.4 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-138).....	203

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 6.5 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-141). Note the side addition made of canvas.....	204
Figure 6.6 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head (photograph courtesy of Coastal Discovery Museum).....	204
Figure 6.7 Samuel A. Cooley (1864) photograph of Mitchelville houses.....	205
Figure 6.8 Detailed 1865 map of Mitchelville, with Site 38BU2301 overlay (NARA, RG77).	206
Figure 6.9 A neat row of houses at Mitchelville, showing a more substantial structure at one and one-half stories (McCracken 1993).	207
Figure 6.10 This photograph dated October 26, 1864 shows differing architectural styles and a Mitchelville resident doing laundry. Note the bedframe in front of the house (NARA photograph 165-C-136).	207
Figure 6.11 “Section V. South Carolina, Seacoast From Port Royal to the Mouth of May River (Topographic Survey), parts of 1859-1860” (University of Alabama Map Collection).	209
Figure 6.12 Detail view of “Coast Chart No. 55. Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River.” (OCS 1873).	210
Figure 6.13 “South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1917).	211
Figure 6.14 Detail of 1918 topographic map, showing the cluster of houses that had become Mitchelville. This map incorrectly plotted the twentieth century remnants of Mitchelville, including St. James church, one road too far to the northeast.	212
Figure 6.15 Detail of 1930 property map of W.L. Hurley, showing Site 38BU2301 overlay.	214
Figure 6.16 Military artifacts from 38BU2301.....	216
Figure 6.17 Freedmen at Fish Haul Plantation, Hilton Head Island. Males are wearing military issue clothing and headgear.	220
Figure 6.18 Student members of the Mitchelville Preservation Project.	230

List of Tables

Table 2.1 Division of a Portion of Fish Haul By Tract and Acreage, 1894.	30
Table 2.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Near the Study Area.	44
Table 4.1 Heavy Machinery Scrapes at 38BU2301.	71
Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301.	72
Table 4.3 Feature Stains Identified in Block A.	119
Table 4.4 Feature Stains Identified in Block B.	131
Table 5.1 38BU2301, South Artifact Categories.	144
Table 5.2 Mean Ceramic Dating for 38BU2301 (after South 1977:210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, personal communication Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).	157
Table 5.3 Kitchen Ceramic Ware Types from 38BU2301.	163
Table 5.4 Kitchen Ceramic Vessel Form Categories at 38BU2301.	164
Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301.	168
Table 5.6 Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from 38BU2301.	191
Table 6.1 Listing of Mitchelville Residents According to Beaufort County Tax Records, 1879.	197
Table 6.2 Ammunition From 38BU2301.	217
Table 6.3 Artifact Pattern Comparison Percentages for 38BU2301.	222
Table 6.4 Diagnostic Prehistoric Artifacts from 38BU2301.	227

1.0 Introduction

From February to March 2013, Brockington and Associates, Inc. undertook Phase III mitigative data recovery field investigations at Site 38BU2301, on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). Beaufort County, under the purview of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), proposes to make improvements to the Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD) to enhance the safety of this facility. Airport improvements include extension of the runway and taxiway. These activities will occur within the existing airport property (owned by Beaufort County) and within seven adjoining parcels currently owned by private entities. The Airport will acquire these adjoining lands to accommodate the planned improvements. The lands currently within the limits of HXD and the adjoining parcels form the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an intensive archaeological survey conducted in January-March 2012 (Butler and Roberts 2012). The survey identified one significant archaeological site (38BU2301) within the APE; this site contains evidence of a portion of the freedmen's town of Mitchelville. Through consultation, Site 38BU2301 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Figure 1.2 shows a current aerial map of the HXD Improvements Project, Site 38BU2301, and nearby cultural resources associated with the former Mitchelville settlement.

The present archaeological data recovery mitigation was performed for Talbert, Bright & Ellington Inc., Columbia, South Carolina. Federal permits and funds support this development, which required an Assessment of the Effects of the project on historic properties (sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) as per the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. The FAA and Beaufort County, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), determined that the proposed improvements could not be redesigned or relocated to avoid historic property 38BU2301, and will have an adverse effect on the historic property.

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was developed and signed that outlines actions that mitigate adverse impacts to 38BU2301 (Appendix

B). As stipulated in the MOA, Brockington prepared a research design for Phase III archaeological data recovery at 38BU2301. The research design was approved by the SCSHPO prior to the present Phase III investigation. The research design focuses on data recovery investigations outside the present (2013) Runway Safety Areas (RSAs); the Phase I survey demonstrated soils in these RSAs have previously been churned by heavy machinery. Instead, the current Phase III data recovery investigates artifact concentrations and potential subsurface archaeological deposits and features associated with individual Mitchelville residences. These concentrations are located within the previously undisturbed 38BU2301 site area, and will be adversely impacted by the planned runway improvements (Figure 1.3). As stipulated in the MOA, additional mitigative actions include the development of museum exhibits and public interpretation programs of Mitchelville's history and residents. It is anticipated some artifacts from the data recovery investigations will be used for the public exhibits.

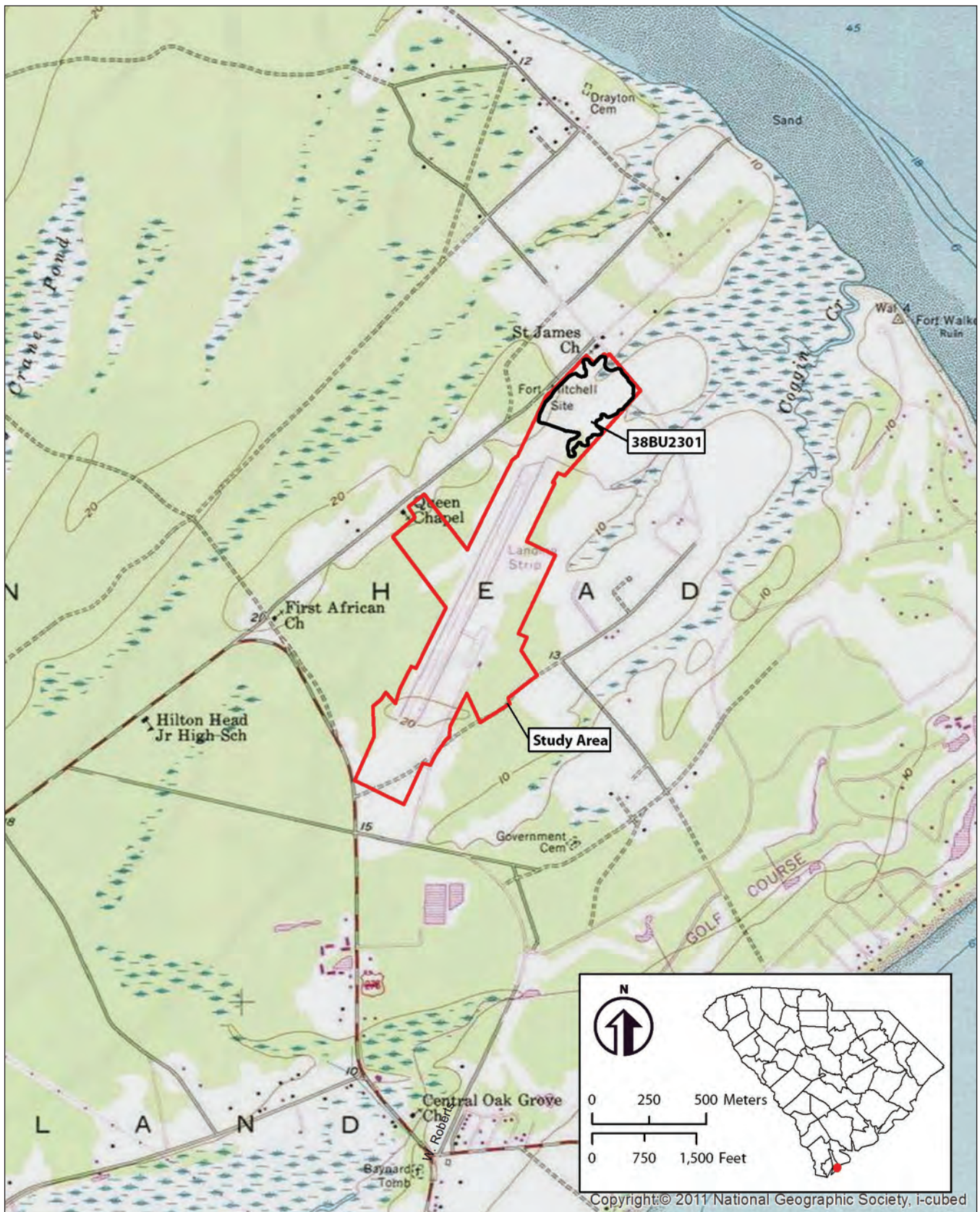


Figure 1.1 Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements study area location, showing Site 38BU2301 location (USGS 1971 Hilton Head, SC quadrangle).

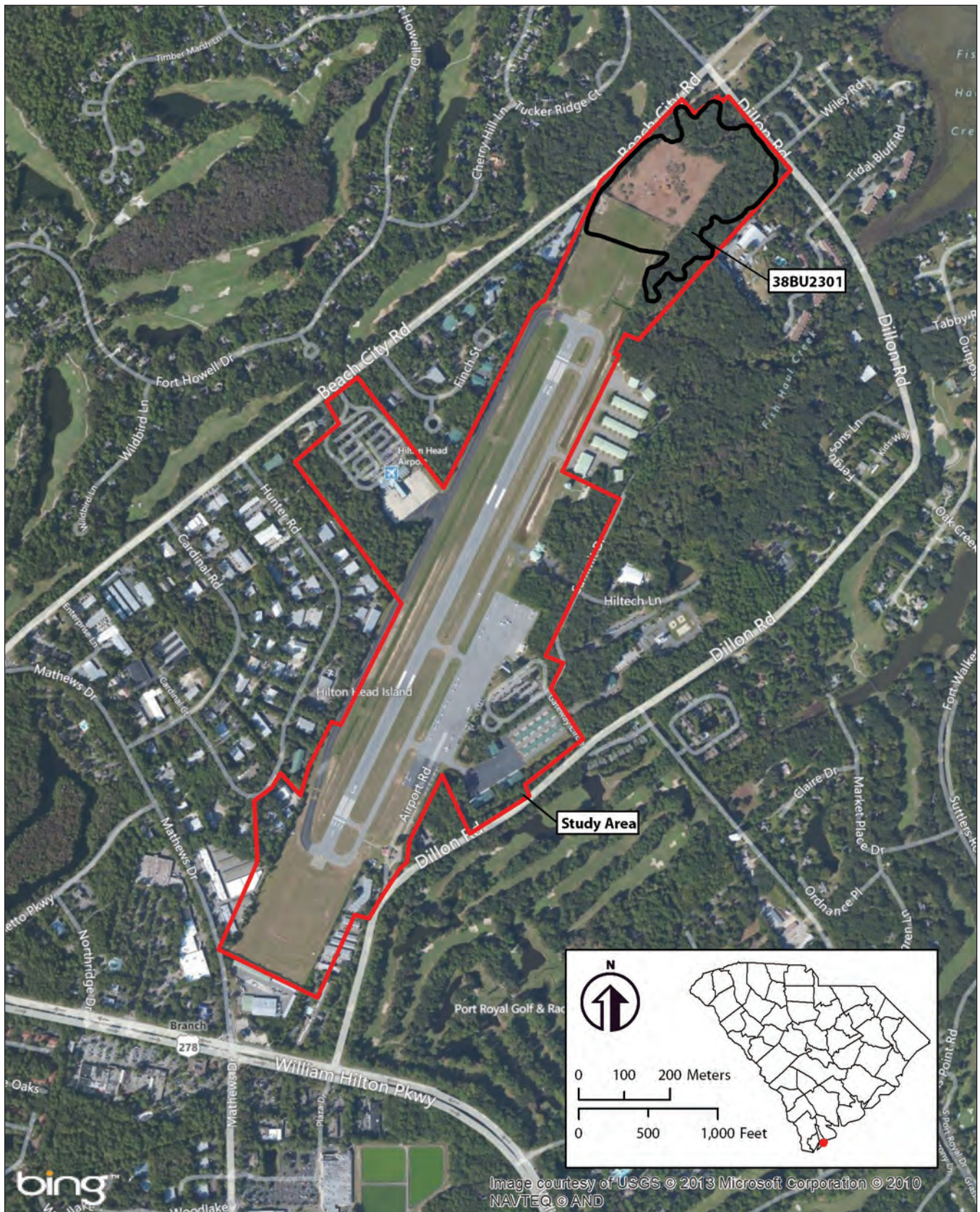


Figure 1.2 Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD) Improvements study area, aerial photograph showing Site 38BU2301 location.

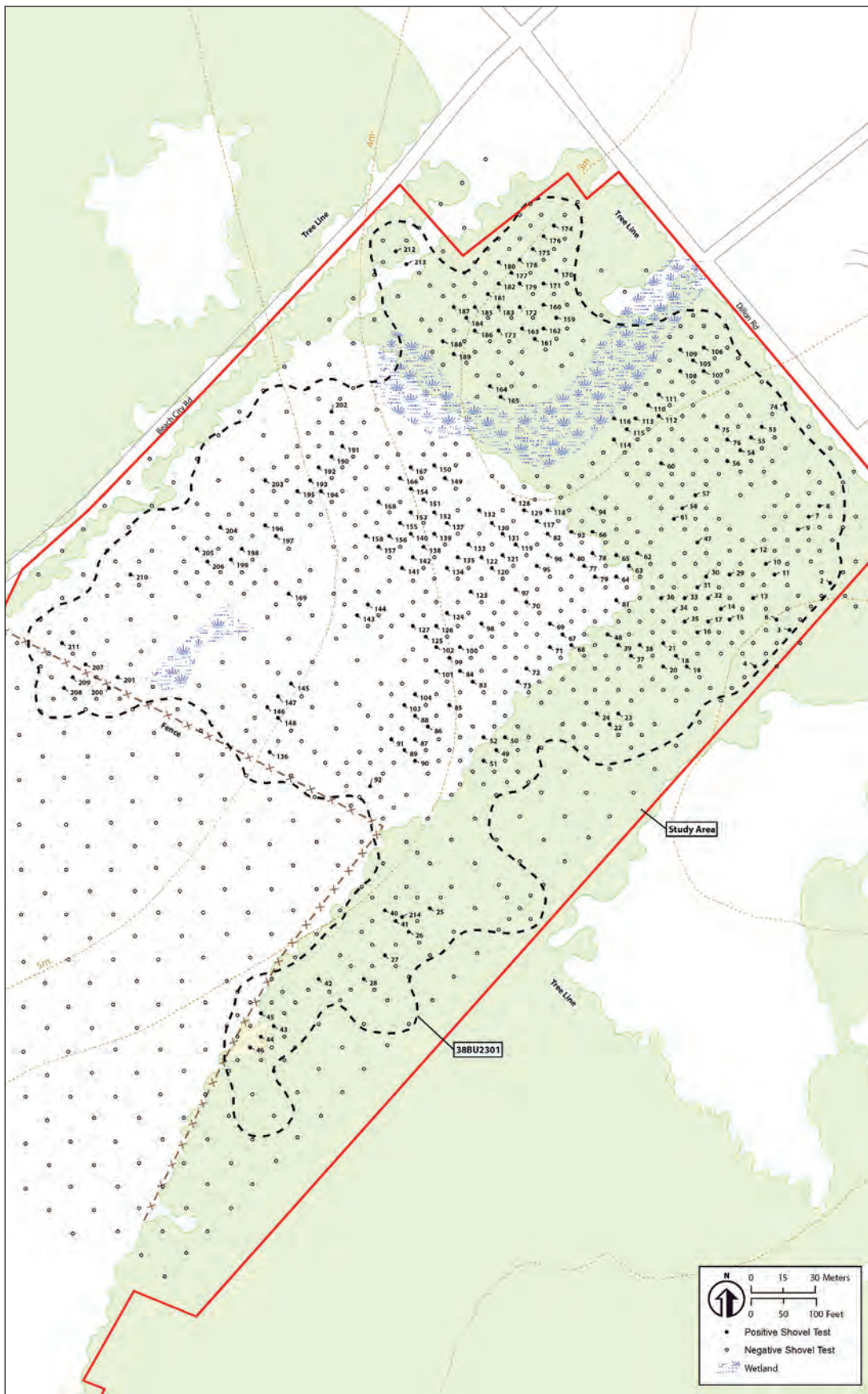


Figure 1.3 Site 38BU2301, identified by Butler and Roberts (2012).

2.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

2.1 Environmental Overview

The Hilton Head Island Airport 38BU2301 study area lies on Hilton Head Island, one of the Sea Islands of the South Carolina coast. The airport is located in the northeastern quadrant of the island, north of US Highway 278. Vegetation within the fenced runway safety areas are mowed grass fields. Outside the secured areas, vegetation in buffer zones consists mainly of mature oak and hickory hardwood trees and some pines and cedars, with only tall weeds, briars, and scrub oaks as understory in cleared areas. Recently (2012) many of the hardwood trees were cut down or trimmed within the site area on the northern end of the runway; weeds and underbrush had overgrown the cleared field prior to fieldwork (Figure 2.1).

The soil type found on the site is Wando fine sand, as defined by Stuck (1980:85). This soil type is excessively drained, nearly level, and is found on the uplands of lower marine terraces. The climate of Hilton Head Island benefits from its ocean location. The climate is considered subtropical, with long, hot summers followed by short, mild winters (Stuck 1980). The abundant precipitation is well distributed throughout the year; average annual rainfall is 1.24 meters. Beaufort County boasts a relatively long growing season, as reflected in its annual average of 249 frost-free days.

Regional research in palynology, historic biogeography, and coastal geomorphology allows a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment. Data from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene was a time of transition from full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Gardner 1974; Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene (as reflected in the Whites Pond pollen record) were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Barry 1980; Braun 1950).

The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 17,000 years before present (BP), sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of

approximately 100 meters below modern mean sea level (Colquhoun and Brooks 1986; Howard et al. 1980). By 7,000 years BP, sea level had risen dramatically to within 6.5 meters of present levels. As drier and warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions increased. The southern forest at 7,000 years BP was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). The Early Holocene was also a period of extinction for many of the large Pleistocene mammals.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene. On Hilton Head Island, however, the local plant and faunal communities undoubtedly were affected by continued changes in sea level (Brooks et al. 1989). Shellfish resources were of major importance to the past inhabitants of the region, and the sea level changes starting after 2500 BC probably produced conditions conducive to island shellfish beds.

2.2 Cultural Overview

Our cultural history is generally divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000-12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations usually were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions have been defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

2.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic



Figure 2.1 Site 38BU2301, overgrown field prior to fieldwork (southeast view).

stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each stage follows. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina.

Lithic Stage–Paleoindian Period (10000-8000 BC).

The earliest presence of humans in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina apparently began about 12,000 years ago with the movement into the region of hunter-gatherers. Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of distinctive fluted spear points diagnostic to the period, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from a number of sites excavated over most of North America, Paleoindian groups were generally nomadic, with subsistence fo-

cus on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. Groups were probably small, kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout the continent.

Archaic Stage (8000-1500 BC). The Archaic stage was a long period of adaptation to modern forest conditions in eastern North America. Caldwell (1958) characterizes the period as movement toward Primary Forest Efficiency, meaning that during this period, human groups continually developed new and more effective subsistence strategies for exploiting the wild resources of the modern oak-hickory forest. Based on extensive work in the North Carolina Piedmont, Coe (1964) subdivides the Archaic stage into a number of sequential periods and phases recognizable by distinctive stone point/knife forms. This sequence has been confirmed over large parts of the Southeast and is applicable to most parts of South Carolina.

Archaic groups probably moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 BC) in South Carolina involving movement of relatively small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. The Beaufort region is located within the range of the Savannah band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line. They also hypothesize that as population increased during the Middle Archaic period (6000-2500 BC), band mobility decreased and territoriality increased. Blanton and Sassaman (1989) recently reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude, "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to 'mid-Holocene environmental conditions' such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

In general, there is evidence of extensive trade networks covering large areas of North America, and of the establishment of sedentary villages during the Late Archaic period (2500-1500 BC). Some of the best evidence of such sedentary villages occurs along the South Carolina coast in the form of large middens of oyster shell and other faunal remains. These refuse heaps probably indicate substantial, relatively long-term habitations. The first evidence of the manufacture and use of ceramics also dates to the Late Archaic.

Woodland Stage (1500 BC-AD 1000). During the Woodland stage, sedentism increased, although scheduled exploitation of wild food resources in a seasonal round continued. The Woodland stage is significant for several technological and social de-

velopments: (1) the widespread manufacture and use of ceramics for cooking and storage, (2) the beginnings of agriculture, and (3) the construction of burial mounds and other earthworks. While evidence of burial mounds and agriculture is not extensive at the few South Carolina Woodland sites investigated in detail (Brooks and Canouts 1984; Trinkley 1980, 1990), ceramics are widespread and have been recovered at numerous small sites throughout the state. The varied manufacturing procedures and decorative styles of these ceramics allow the differentiation of site collections into several periods as well as permit inferences of group movement and influence from adjacent geographic areas. Trinkley (1980) and Anderson et al. (1982) developed classificatory schemes for Woodland groups based on ceramics from a number of sites. Following Anderson et al. (1982), Poplin et al. (1993) developed a classificatory scheme for the central coast.

Mississippian Stage (AD 1000-1550). The final Pre-Contact stage in South Carolina, the Mississippian, begins about AD 1000 and ends with the arrival and colonization of the area by Europeans in the 1500s and 1600s. During the Mississippian stage, agriculture became well established, and sedentary villages and towns became the dominant habitation type (although relatively isolated farmsteads also were common—see Brooks and Canouts 1984). Ferguson (1971) proposes a model of Mississippian settlement involving major political centers dominated and surrounded by smaller villages and farmsteads. Major centers were spaced about 160 kilometers apart; hypothesized centers in the project region were located at Town Creek (North Carolina), near Camden, Lake Marion, and Charleston (South Carolina), and near Augusta and Savannah (Georgia) (Ferguson 1971). Anderson (1989) and DePratter (1989) identify large political centers on the Wateree River (near Camden), on the Oconee River (in central Georgia), and at Savannah (Georgia). These centers usually contained one or more large mounds upon which temples were built. The Mississippian ceremonial center at the original Charles Towne settlement on Albemarle Point (38CH1) contained no mound structure. Mississippian society appears to have been ranked, without economic classes.

2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.3.1 The Contact and Post-Contact Eras

Regional Overview. Although Port Royal Sound was a focal point of colonization efforts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Hilton Head Island received scant mention in accounts of the time. The history of the Island until the early eighteenth century is, therefore, that of the Port Royal area in general. The following discussions employ English measurements without metric conversions to conform to primary documents concerning land ownership.

Spanish exploration of the coast began as early as 1514 (Rowland 1978:1), and in 1520, a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity at a spot they named Santa Elena (Rowland 1978:1; Hoffman 1983:64). A Spanish attempt to found a colony on the South Carolina coast in 1526 failed; its location has not been established (Hoffman 1983; Rowland 1978:3-5). Thirty-seven years later, the French, led by Jean Ribault, built a fort near a harbor they named Port Royal (Hoffman 1983:69; Rowland 1978:11). This attempt also failed, serving only to reignite Spanish interest in Santa Elena.

Spain decided to protect her territory by founding another town named Santa Elena on Parris Island in 1566. Local Native Americans were less than friendly, but in spite of numerous attacks and several burnings, the town was not abandoned until 1587 (Lyon 1984; Rowland 1978:25-57). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena through a series of missions on the islands from St. Augustine into Georgia (Covington 1978:8-9), and Spanish friars were at “St. Ellens” when William Hilton visited in 1663 (Hilton 1664:2).

Because of his idolization of French King Louis XIV and his strong monarchy, King Charles II of England disregarded Spain’s claim to the region (Palmer and Colton 1984:170-173). To reward their service during the Restoration, in 1662 he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors. The next year, William Hilton was hired by a group of planters on Barbados to explore the acquisition. He spent over a month in the waters he called both Port Royal and St. Ellens, leaving with a high opinion of the area’s potential as a colony (Hilton 1664). Prompted by the accounts of tall pines and good soils, a small

colony set out for Port Royal. Tales of hostile Indians convinced them to move farther north, where they founded Charles Towne in 1670 (Holmgren 1959:39). Although they were seen as hostile, the settlers realized that initiating trade with the Indians was a way of ensuring both economic and physical survival (Covington 1978:9).

In 1684, Lord Cardross of Scotland led a group of dissenters to Port Royal Island and established Stuart’s Town. Merchants in Charles Towne believed the Scots were stealing their customers and withheld material support. Afraid of the Spanish and forced to survive on their own, the Scots’ solution was to forge ties with the Yamassee Indians. The Yamassee, who were unhappy with Spanish missionaries in coastal Georgia, began fleeing to Stuart’s Town, where they settled in a defensive perimeter of villages on neighboring islands, including Hilton Head. Seeing an opportunity, Lord Cardross recruited and armed a raiding party to attack a mission on St. Catherine’s Island. The raid was a success, but the Spanish retaliated a year later, destroying the town (Covington 1978:8-11).

A series of large land grants beginning in 1698 signaled a renewed interest in settling Port Royal. One of these was a grant of 48,000 acres, including a large part of Hilton Head, to John Bayley (Holmgren 1959:42). The Yamassee also returned to the Port Royal area in the 1690s (Green 1992:28). When the town of Beaufort was chartered in 1711, the Yamassee still had ten villages in what are now Beaufort and Jasper Counties. Angered by mistreatment from traders, the Yamassee attacked but did not succeed in dislodging the English in the Yamassee War in 1715 (Covington 1978:12). At the time, the war was blamed on Spanish influence from Florida, but a more likely cause was the English traders’ practice of seizing Native American women and children and holding them as slaves to meet debts. The settlers’ growing need for land for cattle ranching also seems to have been a factor. Also, over-hunting of coastal deer herds, the expansion of cattle and pig ranching, the rapid development of rice, and elimination of the Spanish Mission Indians all combined to exhaust the Yamassee’s trade resources in deerskins and Indian slaves. This depletion forced the Yamassee into debt that forced them into the war (Haan 1982).

The barony granted to John Bayley apparently did not include all of Hilton Head Island, for in 1717 John

Barnwell received a grant on the northwest corner of the island (Trinkley 1986:56). Peoples (1970:1) claims the grant for 1,000 acres was later known as Myrtle Bank Plantation, but provides no evidence. Trinkley (1986:56-58) cites several sources in his statement that the grant was for 500 acres and was described as Fish Haul in a 1760 sale to Edward Ellis (Figure 2.2). Both Holmgren (1959:53) and Peoples (1970:2-3) attribute colonial ownership of Fish Haul to Samuel Green and thence to his daughter Sarah Green Tucker. All accounts are in agreement that Fish Haul was owned by heirs of William Pope Sr. in the antebellum period. William Pope inherited both Fish Haul and Coggins Point Plantation from Sarah Green Tucker when she died in 1798 (Peoples 1970:3; David McCord Wright Collection). Confederate General Thomas Drayton (see Fletcher et al. 2005) was managing Fish Haul in trust for his children, the heirs of Mary B. Pope, when the Civil War began (David McCord Wright Collection).

Mitchelville: A Gateway of Freedom

Michael Trinkley's (1986) archaeological investigation of the Fish Haul Site (38BU805) is excellent. The report details the Civil War genesis and history of the Village of Mitchelville- it is the first scholarly analysis the subject. Through newspaper articles, official records, and personal memoirs, he traces a course of action that ultimately led to the establishment of a planned town, specifically built for freedmen. The new way of life for residents is examined in depth, with discussion of education, architecture, clothing, and military jurisdiction. In nearly three decades since Trinkley's report, additional archaeological investigations have occurred within and along the periphery of the historic bounds of Mitchelville (Espenshade 1991; Espenshade, Roberts and Grunden 1991; Espenshade and Grunden 1991; Fletcher and Philips 2007). In addition, interested local experts have conducted independent research and genealogical studies on Mitchelville inhabitants. These sources represent an important compilation of evidence for what one contemporary observer called "the great gateway of freedom" (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865:13).

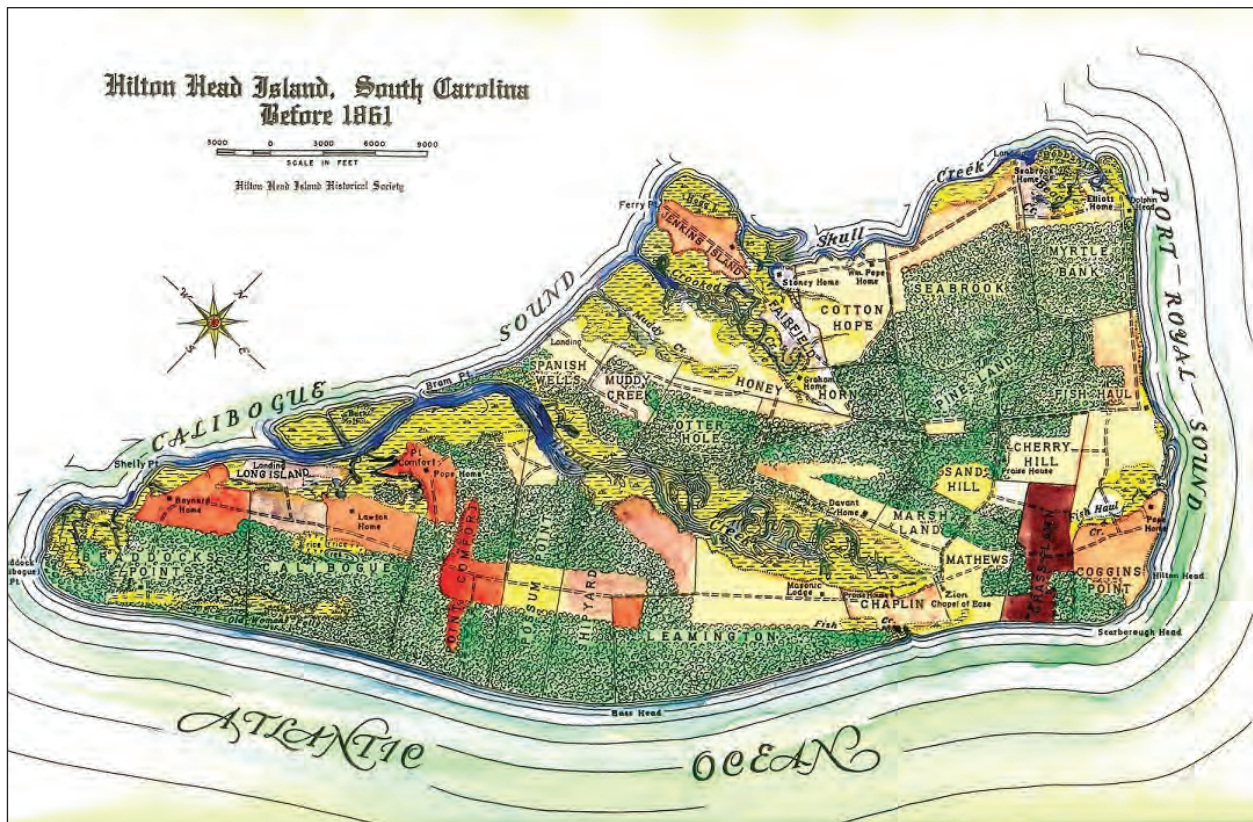


Figure 2.2 Plantations on Hilton Head Island, 1861, showing Fish Haul Plantation.

The Civil War on Hilton Head Island

Seven months after the successful Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, the initial military action of the Civil War, Beaufort and the surrounding Sea Islands fell to Union forces (Figure 2.3). A Federal fleet attacked the harbor of Port Royal on 7 November 1861 (Figure 2.4). Union forces made effective use of steam technology as their 19 vessels repeatedly steamed past Fort Walker on the northern end of Hilton Head Island in a tight elliptical formation, bombarding as they passed. While they originally stayed out of firing range of the Confederate guns,

the Federal ships shifted closer to the coast with each pass. After five hours of bombardment, Fort Walker surrendered. When Confederate forces learned of Fort Walker's surrender, they determined the defense of the harbor impossible and ordered the retreat from Fort Beauregard on Port Royal Sound's eastern shore (Carse 1961:11; Official Records of the War of Rebellion [OR]:1901:I (6):27-29). Sea Island plantation owners fled to the mainland, leaving behind houses, fields, plantation complexes, and a slave populace convinced they would soon be free (Rose 1964:11-12).

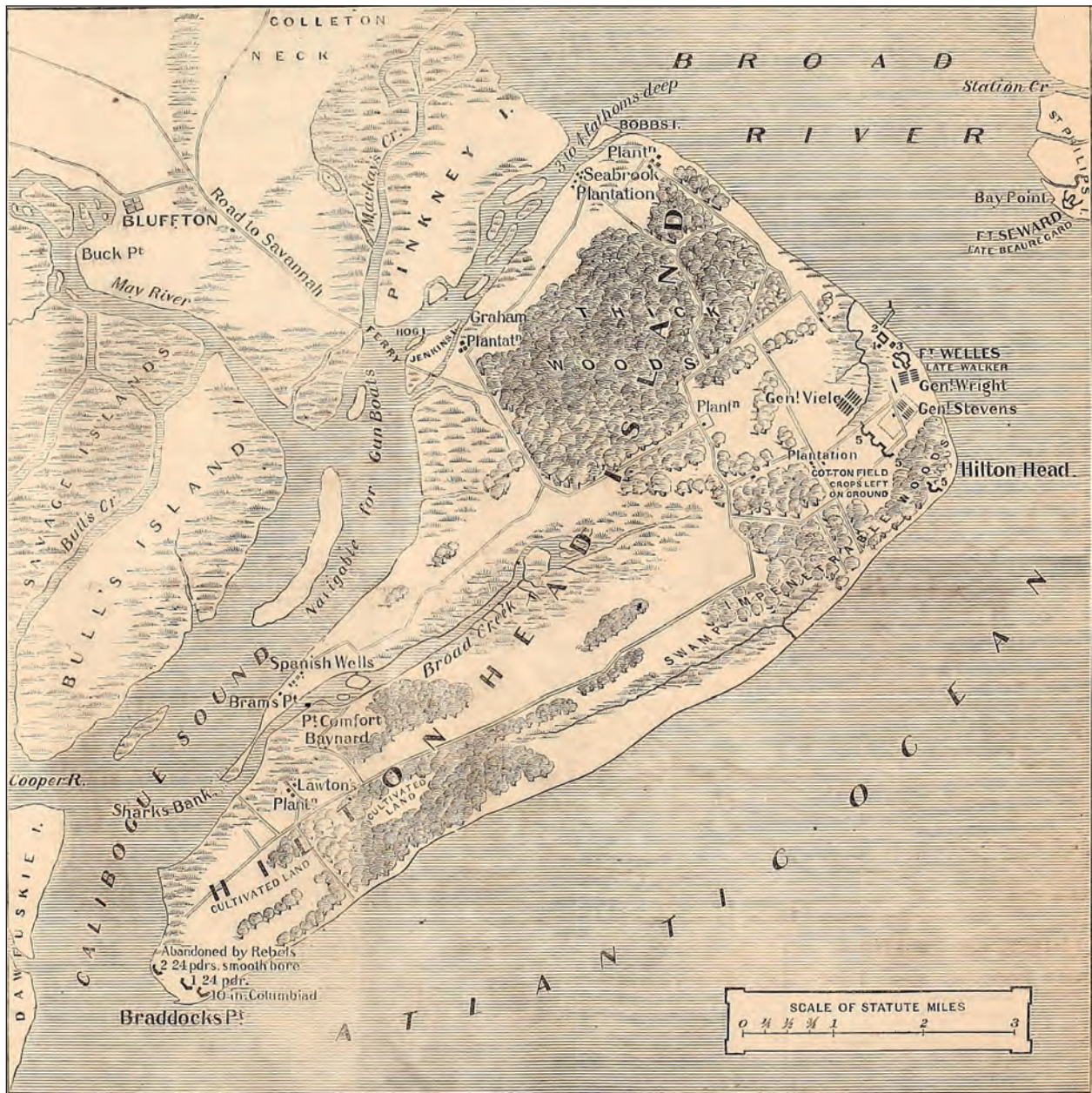


Figure 2.3 Map of Hilton Head Island, from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 21, 1861.



Figure 2.4 "Map of Portions of Sea Coast of Georgia and South Carolina in Possession of the United States," December 12, 1861 (OCS).

Union troops landed on Hilton Head uncertain of the extent of the rebel retreat. Scouting parties soon discovered evidence of a hasty and ill-planned evacuation (Eldredge 1893:67). One account of the Confederate retreat from Fort Walker reports:

In this extremity, it was determined to abandon the fort. Back of this work there was an open space of a mile, over which the defeated troops ran in a panic, subject every moment to the fire of the fleet. They found shelter in the woods, through which they made their way across the peninsula to the main land. The ground over which they fled was covered with their muskets and knapsacks (Guernsey and Alden 1866:181).

A patrol, led by Captain Gillmore, went to Seabrook on the road “running through the woods beyond General Drayton’s;” the road was “lined by impenetrable jungle” (OR 1882:I:(6):205).

Once they determined the opposition had fled, the invading force set about the business of occupation. Fort Walker, at the north end of Hilton Head Island on the Pope’s Coggins Point Plantation, was the center of activity. Extensive earthwork fortifications were dug, the plantation house was converted to a headquarters building, and troop camps were placed throughout the island (Figure 2.5). Figure 2.6 shows the extent of Fort Walker and Fort Welles on the island. The Third New Hampshire Volunteers were camped on Drayton’s plantation in the vicinity of what would become Mitchelville. While there, a detail from the regiment was directed to build a sawmill “near Drayton’s Plantation not far from camp and close to the Broad River” (Eldredge 1893:771). Copp (1911:91) tells us that storehouses, docks, and “buildings for Negroes” were constructed with lumber cut from the island.

After the Confederate defeat, the entire Hilton Head Island area was occupied by Federal troops. Treasury Department operatives and abolitionists (in the form of missionaries, teachers, farm managers, and agents for northern investors) swarmed over the islands within weeks of the military invasion. To punish the rebels and to help fund the occupation, the US Congress passed a Direct Tax law in August 1861, and an enforcement provision in June 1862. This placed a levy on all properties held

by the Confederates in the Sea Islands. The former owners were given 60 days to pay the taxes, plus penalties, or the property would be sold. Few if any levies were paid by their owners, who had fled at the Union occupation of Port Royal. All of the lands in St. Helena Parish and a portion of those in St. Luke’s were confiscated.

The confiscated lands were surveyed and subdivided into 40-acre lots (Figure 2.7). The lots were advertised for sale in January 1863 (*Free South* 1863), and 76,775 acres (30,710 hectares) were sold in a series of public government auctions, with 78 percent (60,296 acres [241,184 hectares]) going to the US government for military, educational, and charitable purposes. Freedmen, military leaders, and abolitionists hotly contested the sales, the conditions of which effectively prevented blacks from buying the lands that they had formerly worked. Nevertheless, the sale and the accompanying surveys of parish land went forward, as the tax commission sought the highest return for the government. This land confiscation and redistribution had significant lasting effects on the parish for over 30 years, leaving a legacy of government regulations, additional sales, and court cases long after the war was over (Rose 1964; Rosengarten 1986).

In March 1864, the Union commander sent the Third New Hampshire regiment to “the identical cotton field where we made our first camp...not... the exact spot but a little south of it” (Figure 2.8; Eldredge 1893:433). There they embarked on the process of becoming a “mounted infantry” unit by corralling the horses one-half mile from camp “on the road to Drayton’s” (Eldredge 1893:433-444). The adventure lasted until the regiment was ordered to Florida, exactly one month later (OR 1891:2:35:32).

With heavy losses and further campaigning in the east, the Union moved many troops from Hilton Head Island to the Army of the Potomac in the spring and early summer of 1864 (cf. Copp 1911; Eldredge 1893; McKee 1903). Local commanders sent numerous complaints to Washington, arguing that depleted troop strength would leave Hilton Head Island vulnerable to attack by the Confederates (OR 1891:2:35:91-94, 142-143, 168). To bolster the defenses, engineers rehabilitated the entrenchments around the military complex on the island and constructed two new forts.



REFERENCES TO LARGE VIEW OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

1. Demolitory's quarters (built by the rebels).
 2. One of the rebel batteries.
 3. One of the rebel batteries.
 4. One of the rebel batteries.
 5. One of the rebel batteries.
 6. One of the rebel batteries.
 7. One of the rebel batteries.
 8. One of the rebel batteries.
 9. One of the rebel batteries.
 10. One of the rebel batteries.
 11. One of the rebel batteries.
 12. One of the rebel batteries.
 13. One of the rebel batteries.
 14. One of the rebel batteries.
 15. One of the rebel batteries.
 16. One of the rebel batteries.
 17. One of the rebel batteries.
 18. One of the rebel batteries.
 19. One of the rebel batteries.
 20. One of the rebel batteries.
 21. One of the rebel batteries.
 22. One of the rebel batteries.
 23. One of the rebel batteries.
 24. One of the rebel batteries.
 25. One of the rebel batteries.
 26. One of the rebel batteries.
 27. One of the rebel batteries.
 28. One of the rebel batteries.
 29. One of the rebel batteries.
 30. One of the rebel batteries.
 31. One of the rebel batteries.
 32. One of the rebel batteries.
 33. One of the rebel batteries.
 34. One of the rebel batteries.

EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C., BY THE NATIONAL FORCES UNDER GEN. SHERMAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON HILTON HEAD ISLAND.

We give in our present number a sketch of the government buildings erected on Hilton Head Island, S. C., by the national forces under Gen. Sherman. The buildings are of a simple and substantial character, and are well adapted to the service for which they are intended. They are situated on a high and healthy spot, and are well protected from the elements. The buildings are of a simple and substantial character, and are well adapted to the service for which they are intended. They are situated on a high and healthy spot, and are well protected from the elements.

DISCOVERY OF REBEL BATTERY AND CAMP.

On the 14th inst. the rebel battery and camp were discovered by the national forces. The battery was found to be of a simple and substantial character, and was well adapted to the service for which it was intended. The camp was found to be of a simple and substantial character, and was well adapted to the service for which it was intended.

RECONNOISSANCE BY U. S. GUNBOATS.

On Thursday, Dec. 5th, the U. S. gunboats reconnoissed the harbor of Hilton Head Island, S. C. The gunboats were of a simple and substantial character, and were well adapted to the service for which they were intended.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

AS far as it is known, the expedition of Gen. Burnside will consist of the following regiments: 1st New York Volunteers, 2d New York Volunteers, 3d New York Volunteers, 4th New York Volunteers, 5th New York Volunteers, 6th New York Volunteers, 7th New York Volunteers, 8th New York Volunteers, 9th New York Volunteers, 10th New York Volunteers, 11th New York Volunteers, 12th New York Volunteers, 13th New York Volunteers, 14th New York Volunteers, 15th New York Volunteers, 16th New York Volunteers, 17th New York Volunteers, 18th New York Volunteers, 19th New York Volunteers, 20th New York Volunteers, 21st New York Volunteers, 22nd New York Volunteers, 23rd New York Volunteers, 24th New York Volunteers, 25th New York Volunteers, 26th New York Volunteers, 27th New York Volunteers, 28th New York Volunteers, 29th New York Volunteers, 30th New York Volunteers, 31st New York Volunteers, 32nd New York Volunteers, 33rd New York Volunteers, 34th New York Volunteers, 35th New York Volunteers, 36th New York Volunteers, 37th New York Volunteers, 38th New York Volunteers, 39th New York Volunteers, 40th New York Volunteers, 41st New York Volunteers, 42nd New York Volunteers, 43rd New York Volunteers, 44th New York Volunteers, 45th New York Volunteers, 46th New York Volunteers, 47th New York Volunteers, 48th New York Volunteers, 49th New York Volunteers, 50th New York Volunteers, 51st New York Volunteers, 52nd New York Volunteers, 53rd New York Volunteers, 54th New York Volunteers, 55th New York Volunteers, 56th New York Volunteers, 57th New York Volunteers, 58th New York Volunteers, 59th New York Volunteers, 60th New York Volunteers, 61st New York Volunteers, 62nd New York Volunteers, 63rd New York Volunteers, 64th New York Volunteers, 65th New York Volunteers, 66th New York Volunteers, 67th New York Volunteers, 68th New York Volunteers, 69th New York Volunteers, 70th New York Volunteers, 71st New York Volunteers, 72nd New York Volunteers, 73rd New York Volunteers, 74th New York Volunteers, 75th New York Volunteers, 76th New York Volunteers, 77th New York Volunteers, 78th New York Volunteers, 79th New York Volunteers, 80th New York Volunteers, 81st New York Volunteers, 82nd New York Volunteers, 83rd New York Volunteers, 84th New York Volunteers, 85th New York Volunteers, 86th New York Volunteers, 87th New York Volunteers, 88th New York Volunteers, 89th New York Volunteers, 90th New York Volunteers, 91st New York Volunteers, 92nd New York Volunteers, 93rd New York Volunteers, 94th New York Volunteers, 95th New York Volunteers, 96th New York Volunteers, 97th New York Volunteers, 98th New York Volunteers, 99th New York Volunteers, 100th New York Volunteers.

Figure 2.5 Government buildings erected on Hilton Head Island, from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, January 25, 1862.



Figure 2.6 Map of Hilton Head, South Carolina, 1864 (McCracken 1993).

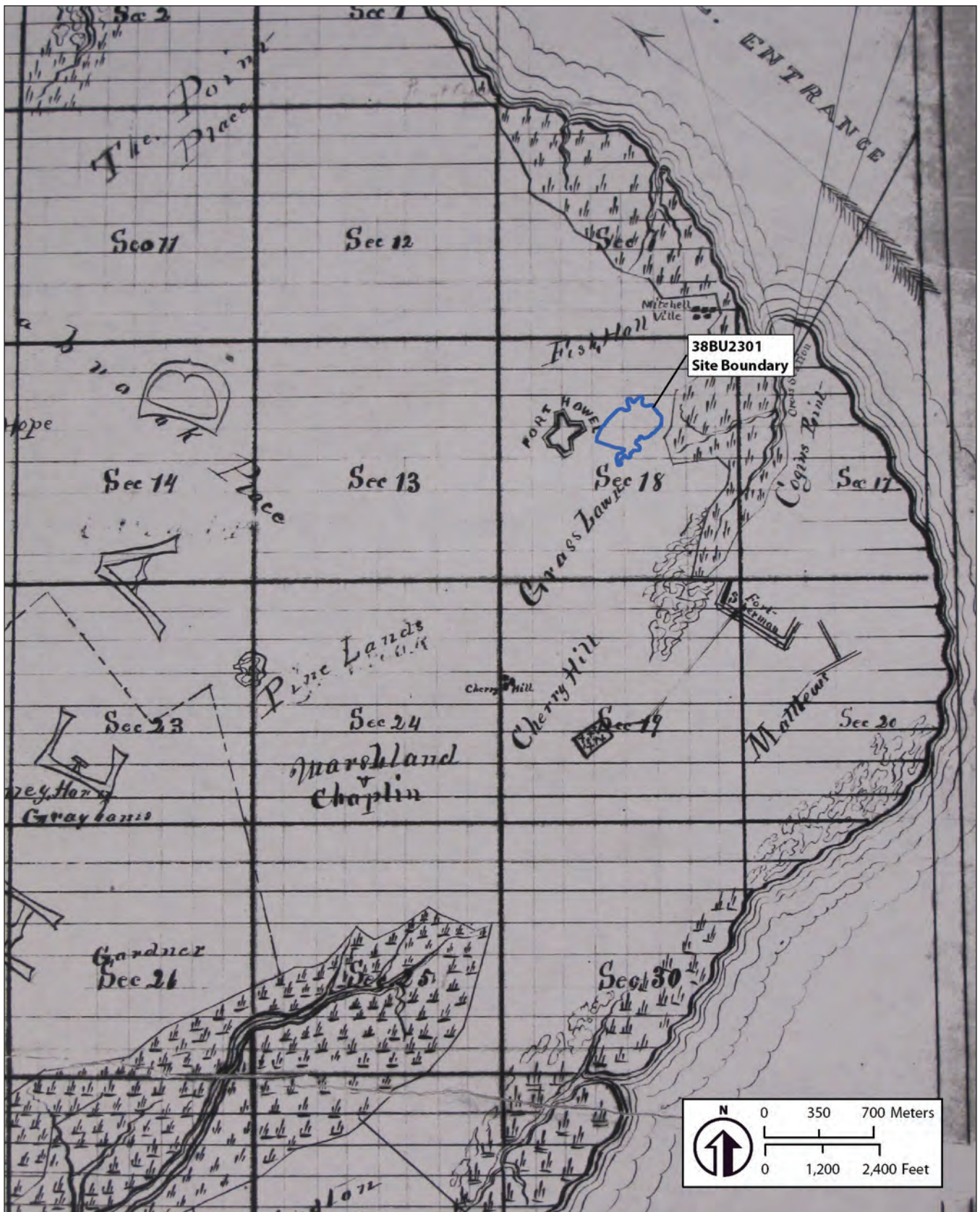


Figure 2.7 Portion of an 1864 tax map, showing location of Site 38BU2301.



Figure 2.8 Eldredge (1893) Hilton Head Island Civil War map, showing camp locations and approximate location of Mitchelville.

Major General J. G. Foster, commander of the Department of the South, ordered Captain Suter, as Chief Engineer, to construct a fort at Mitchelville on 17 August 1864. He did not complete the fort, because, on 23 August 1864, Foster ordered Suter to proceed to Morris Island to prepare a camp for the prisoners of war from the North (OR 1891:2:35:245; 1891:2:35:256). On 19 August 1864, the 32nd United States Colored Infantry (USCI) was directed “to a point just beyond Mitchelville [to] encamp on ground...near which a work is to be constructed...” and, once there, was “charged with construction of [the] work” (National Archives RG 393-4203). By September, the regiment completed the work. According to General Order 139, the new fortification was named Fort Howell in honor of Brigadier General Joshua B. Howell, formerly colonel of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, on 14 September 1864 (OR 1891:35:302-303).

Guns from the dismantled Fort Seward on Bay Point were ordered sent to the new earthworks, including Fort Howell, on 3 October 1864 (OR 1891:2:35:308). Having been built so late in the war, Fort Howell garrisoned until hostilities ceased in April 1865. On 16 May 1865, Brigadier General M. S. Littlefield, commanding general of Hilton Head, received orders to “police of the post of Hilton Head, the village of Mitchelville, and the different camps” because the summer was coming (OR 1891 1:47:3:514). The 32nd USCI are likely to have remained after the fort’s completion, but this has not been proven through the written record.

The 32nd USCI was recruited from freemen in Pennsylvania and surrounding northern states in 1863. It was not the only black regiment on Hilton Head Island. In fact, a great influx of freed slaves into the Port Royal area resulted in a recruiting opportunity for Union forces. The Port Royal area alone was home to approximately 33,000 black residents (Dobak 2011: 25). In June 1863, the freedmen’s population ballooned around the US Army. The 3rd South Carolina Infantry (SSCI) was organized at Hilton Head. The regiment was assigned locally with the Department of the South until assigned to the Olustee campaign in Florida during February 1864. The 3rd SSCI remained in the District of Florida and was consolidated with the 4th SSCI in March 1864, and re-designated the 21st USCI. The 4th South

Carolina had been recruited mostly from freedmen Floridians at Fernandina in July 1863.

The 34th USCI (formerly 2nd South Carolina) were originally recruited from freed slaves at Beaufort and Hilton Head Island in May 1863; they mustered out in February 1866. The 103rd USCI was organized at Hilton Head Island in March 1865 and mustered out in April 1866. Similarly, one of the last regiments of colored troops, the 128th USCI, was organized in April 1865 and mustered out in October 1865. A review of service records from these units reveals individual soldiers were born in various locales around the Lowcountry. While they may not have been enslaved on Hilton Head Island itself, many probably originally arrived with their families needing shelter, food, and clothing.

The Freedmen’s Colony at Mitchelville

Mitchelville Takes Shape

As Federal forces took control of Hilton Head Island, an apparently unforeseen problem presented itself. The plantations on the island were still home to many slaves, and escaped freedmen were arriving from the unconquered mainland every day. Those who “belonged” to local plantations at least had somewhere to live, but the refugees needed everything: food, clothing, and homes. One solution to the dilemma resulted in the “Port Royal Experiment,” a subject on which Rose (1964) remains the premier authority. The military complex at Hilton Head Island, however, was rapidly becoming a typical overcrowded military town, and the freedmen required better accommodations.

At Hilton Head Island, Beaufort, and the surrounding islands, the government first established temporary “camps” or holding areas to provide temporary care for the contrabands (Trinkley 1986: 75-80). The use of tents was quickly replaced with a variety of structures including large barracks, designed and built by the Quartermaster’s Department (Figure 2.9). One contemporary account described the barracks on Hilton Head as “two long rows of wooden buildings, nicely whitewashed on the outside, and having much the appearance of commissary store-houses, pierced with innumerable windows for the purpose of ventilation” (qtd. in Trinkley 1986: 78). As the number of contrabands grew however, barracks style housing for young and



Figure 2.9 Contraband barracks from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, January 19, 1862.

old, male and female alike, proved unsatisfactory. Further, in such close quarters, epidemic diseases were a real threat. In October 1862, Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel ordered a portion of the former Drayton property to be set aside for a dedicated “negro village.”

Located about a mile from the main military complex, the village was meant to be more than a simple way to segregate the troops from the contrabands. General Mitchel himself envisioned a freedmen’s village as an opportunity for autonomy and to “foster home rule” (Trinkley 1986: 81-82). In a speech at the dedication of the First African Baptist Church on Hilton Head Island on October 12, 1862, Mitchel told the congregants:

You have a great work to do, and you are in a position of responsibility. The whole North, all the people in the free States, are looking at you and the experiment now tried in your behalf with the deepest interest. This experiment is to give you freedom, position, home and your own families – wives, property, your own soul. You shall till and cultivate your own crops; you shall gather and sell the products of your industry for your own benefit; you shall own your own savings....This is only for yourselves; but if you are successful this plan will go all through the country and we will have answered the question that has puzzled all good thinking men in the world for one hundred years. They have asked “What will you do with the black man after liberating him?” We will make him a useful, industrious citizen. We will give him

his family, his wife, his children – give him the earnings of the sweat of his brow, and as a man we will give him what the Lord ordained him to have (*Boston Daily Advertiser* 1862).

The village was begun in 1862 by its citizens, with building material and tools supplied by the United States government. When Mitchel spoke to the church congregation that October, he noted that “a gang of fifty men” were building houses “at a rate of six a day.” Another early account, presumably in October 1862, presented a much lower rate of one house per day (*Washington Reporter* 1862). That observer, who took a personal tour with General Mitchel, also noted, “There were already fourteen houses in a good state of forwardness.” Further, he noted that the houses were built partly “with slabs from the saw mills and partly with rough timber worked out by the Negroes themselves.” Mitchel’s plan was to create a “model plantation” of agriculture and wage labor (*Washington Reporter* 1862). The town was an experiment in both autonomy and psychology, apparently even from the design phase (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 18, 1863):

[Mitchel] called [the contrabands] together, told them they must build houses for themselves. He gave instructions to the engineers, after he himself had selected the site for the proposed village, that they should build a log cabin as a sample. He also told the Negroes to build a cabin after their own ideas, and he would decide which to take as a model for the rest of the buildings.

The models were completed, and General Mitchel selected that built by the Negroes. He then had all the contraband families provided with boards, nails, hammers, etc. and told them to build on each lot which had been set off, a house for themselves. The Negroes, unassisted by the advice or help of others than themselves, fell to work, and the result was the odd looking village, which they called Mitchelville.

No primary military records have been located as to how the lots were laid out, to whom, or of what size. Contemporary estimates of lot size vary from one-quarter, one-third, to one-half acre (*Camden Democrat* 1862; Coffin 1899; *Freedmen's Record* 1865:24). Nordhoff (1863: 11) complained "the village was unfortunately laid out on too contracted a scale" and that the lots were "not large enough to furnish support to the owners." He further opined that for the purposes of tillage, the ground was "the least fertile I saw. I am afraid some city-bred surveyor was engaged to do the work, more used to measuring mother earth by the inch than by the rood." At the time of his visit, Nordhoff observed women and children planting sweet potatoes and corn, using wood-ashes for fertilizer.

House styles and construction techniques expressed individuality, and photographs of the period indicate that not everyone was "house proud," showing some homes with considerable yard trash or in need of repair (Trinkley 1986:81-94).

I visited it yesterday, and while I could but admire the ingenuity displayed in the matter of chimneys made out of boards, I smiled as I examined each little hut, variegated with an enormous numbers of cracks and crevices, which would make a Northern carpenter forever dumb. However, they are very comfortable, so [the women] told me as they displayed with great pride the interior of their imaginative mansions. Each cabin has a lot attached to it, which the negro women keep in a good state of cultivation, and raise vegetables of all kinds, which command a ready sale in the camps, or at officers' quarters (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 18, 1863).

Similarly, Coffin (1899: 236) describes the buildings as follows:

At that time [1862/1863] there were about seventy houses, or cabins rather, of the rudest description, built of logs, chinked with clay brought up from the beach, roofs of long split shingles, board floors, windows with shutters, [and] plain board blinds, without sash or glass.

Another observer in September 1864 described the twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants as being in houses or "huts" (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 13).

Some are made of round poles chinked with oyster-shell lime; some of slats; and some of boards, picked up and bought, of every conceivable size, while others are "pieced out" with old canvas on the chimneys and roof.

One of the local missionary teachers wrote that the homes she visited had "none of the comforts or conveniences of life," and that many of the houses had a wooden, plaster covered chimney, a large fireplace in a central single room. One lacked a chimney and the fire was situated in a "large box filled with dirt in the center of the room" (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 23-24). In general, though, the homes were observed to be clean.

As Trinkley notes (1986: 88-89), extant photographs "offer a unique opportunity to view construction techniques, hardware, at both the Hilton Head Island post and Mitchelville." A series of eight known photographs of Mitchelville were taken by Samuel A. Cooley in 1864. This was part of a broader collection of photographs Cooley collected for Hilton Head Island, now on file at the National Archives (NARA II, RG 165). One photograph, shown in Figure 2.10, illustrates the individuality of residences. Some are symmetrical and front-gabled; others are asymmetrical or have multiple doors on the façade. Many have simple stove flues while others have chimneys. While varying in style, all reflect the compact architecture familiar to them from slavery (Figure 2.11). As Nordhoff (1863:17) observed of freedmen in the Port Royal region:

In their dress and in the furnishing of their cabins, they have changed but little yet. Taste



Figure 2.10 Of the few photographs taken of houses at Mitchelville; few houses appeared to have traditional chimneys; many had stove flues (NARA photograph 165-C-137).

in these matters has to be acquired slowly; they have always been accustomed to a certain fashion of house and dress, and know nothing beyond or different. They have no models before them to imitate; for in this region there were but two classes, the slaves and the masters.

Records do not reveal the total number of homes eventually built in Mitchelville. In December 1864, one teacher reported 456 completed houses with 22 under construction (*Freedmen's Record* 1865: 24). One post-war account from 1867 estimated 500 families (*The American Missionary* 1867). Figure 2.12 is an 1865 map of the military reservation on Hilton Head, a portion of which is the often reproduced map of Mitchelville (NARA, RG 77). Figure 2.13 represents the Mitchelville quadrant. There has been conjecture (Trinkley 1986) as to whether this was a conceptual map that illustrated the proposed locations of houses, lots and streets, an early version of the town, or if the map reflected residences

actually built at Mitchelville. The map clearly shows Fort Howell, which was constructed in the autumn of 1864. The Mitchelville map shows approximately 464 buildings. By 1865, Mitchelville would have been built to its limits; the 1865 Hilton Head Island map likely represents an accurate depiction of individual buildings in the village.

Other than slight variations in size, the 1865 map does not indicate differences between residences and other structures built to support the social or economic needs of the community. Written accounts note the village contained a church and a schoolhouse, with teachers supplied by Northern philanthropic organizations. Construction of the church was organized by Mr. Lymas Anders, said to have been once a slave in Key West and “served as a soldier.” By September 1864, Anders had constructed a combination church and schoolhouse, measuring twenty feet by forty feet (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 13). Mr. Anders wrote that it cost \$350, with \$94 donated by local freedmen and an



Figure 2.11 Photograph (1862, LOC) by Henry Moore taken of slave cabins at the former plantation of Confederate General Thomas Drayton on Hilton Head Island. The architectural styles shown here are similar to those exhibited at Mitchelville.

additional \$87.85 was donated by the 32nd US Colored Infantry (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 14). As noted above, the 32nd USCI was bivouacked nearby during the fall of 1864 constructing Fort Howell. As of December 1864, the church was described as not yet having windows or seats, but three doors (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 7).

Initially, Anders and the missionaries intended to provide lodging for a teacher in an addition to the schoolhouse, but after "mature deliberation" they decided to build a separate house. Located fifteen feet from the church, it measured twelve feet by twenty feet, and included a sitting room, a bedroom, and full-width piazza. Mr. Anders decided to build a house for himself at this time since he had been paying five dollars a month in rent (*Freedmen's Journal*). By and large, the residents of Mitchelville earned a living from the military complex at Hilton Head Island (Figures 2.14 – 2.17). As one observer noted, "The people find employment in the stables, in the commissaries, in the stores, in policing the streets,

and other situations. Some sell plants, oranges, and other edibles" (*Charleston Leader* 1865). Further, the writer noted:

They come over the narrow bridge in long lines in the morning, with buckets, baskets, bags, haversacks, etc. and return at evening with those articles filled variously. Some contains household necessities, while others are filled with broken stale bread or other refuse of cookhouses. This may be called dry swill, and is intended for sundry black, white, and speckled swine (*Charleston Leader* 1865).

In December 1864, a missionary teacher reported "independent of colored troops," the Government employed 571 freed people. Women were often employed by providing support services such as cooking, washing, and ironing. One Mitchelville resident was said to have supported herself by baking, earning enough money (\$600) to build herself



Figure 2.12 "Map of Mitchelville and Vicinity," 1865 (NARA RG 77).



Figure 2.13 The landscape of Mitchelville, 1865, showing Site 38BU2301 (NARA RG 77).



Figure 2.14 Photograph of Union Square at Hilton Head Island, facing north (McCracken 1993). This would have marked the daily entry point for the freedmen working or trading at the military garrison. Mitchelville is visible in the left background.



Figure 2.15 Contraband Commissary at Hilton Head Island, October 27, 1864. Located adjacent to the government boathouse, Mitchelville residents would have frequented the commissary for various items. Note the service windows on the front of the building; this suggests the building may have been used more for allocating donated items (NARA photograph 165-C-289).



Figure 2.16 A number of USCI regiments were recruited from Hilton Head Island. This photograph, taken September 8, 1864, shows the recruitment office, located between the *New South* printing office and the Port Royal Restaurant (NARA photograph 165-C-318).

a house (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 23-24). Many residents were families of soldiers serving in the US Colored Troops (*Freedmen's Journal* 1865: 13), and "all are striving to make a living." Beyond the new wage economy, the lifestyle of Mitchelville residents would have been familiar to them. As slaves, they had been provided allotments of corn or meat, but largely expected to cultivate small plots for the majority of their sustenance. "The women are to so great a degree accustomed to dig and hoe, plant and harvest," wrote Nordhoff (1863:5), "that the culture of the soil, their chief dependence, cannot be injuriously affected."

Though the freedmen of Mitchelville were expected to provide for themselves, they also received support from the government. On July 8, 1863, General Quincy Gillmore issued General Orders No. 60 in regard to "rations for Negro women and men unable to work and not employed by the Government." The order included issuance of hard bread (in lieu of flour), 10 pounds of hominy, four pounds of soap, five pounds of salt, and two quarts of molasses. Tea,

sugar, and bacon were to be issued once a week. An additional ration was issued for every three children below the age of fourteen. According to another estimate, in 1865, approximately 200 individuals received government rations, "confined mainly to the aged and helpless, and orphaned children" (*Charleston Leader* 1865). This number does not indicate whether those individuals lived in Mitchelville or across Hilton Head Island.

Trinkley (1986: 93) remarks that the first refugees were likely issued "discarded, donated, or bartered military clothing because the Union invasion occurred before their [slaves] winter clothing allotment." In July 1862, *The New York Times* reported "some of the younger [males were] arrayed in the second-hand clothing of the officers or civilians who employ them as servants." In the 1862 Moore photograph shown in Figure 2.11, the two boys are sporting what appear to be military-issue waistcoats and kepis. The Freedmen's Bureau continued to issue military clothing as late as 1866 (Trinkley 1986:93). As the freedmen entered into a wage labor economy,



Figure 2.17 Residents found employment at the military complex on Hilton Head Island. The freedmen shown here in front of Sawmill No. 1 were likely residents of Mitchelville (NARA photograph 165-C-363, dated November 12, 1864).

they could also trade at commercial stores, collectively called “Robber’s Row,” at the military reservation. At least one of those stores, Douglas and Company, also sold military clothing (*New South* February 27, 1864).

In October 1864, General Milton Littlefield, commander of the 21st USCI on Hilton Head Island, received a request from the Office of Provost Marshal General to “instruct the colored guard” at Mitchelville to arrest “individuals guilty of disorderly conduct as deemed so by Mr. Murchison” (NARA RG 393). The Reverend Abraham Murchison was a former slave from Savannah and is credited (*Commercial Advertiser* 1865; Mohr 1986) as being a pivotal early leader in the community. Murchison was described as a dynamic preacher; in 1862 he had played a prominent role in the recruitment of former slaves into the First South Carolina Volunteer Regiment, the first all-black unit in the Civil War (Johnson 1996: 163). Having been officially ordained a Baptist minister by Union Army chap-

lains, he ultimately “exercised powers of magistrate” in Mitchelville. In the town’s first election in 1865, Mr. Murchison was elected recorder and March Haynes was elected marshal (Mohr 1986: 85). That year, Murchison also became the first minister of the First African Baptist Church on Hilton Head Island, a congregation still in existence today.

As freedmen escaped slavery and flocked to Hilton Head Island, the population of Mitchelville grew proportionally. An estimated 1200-1500 residents were reported in September 1864 (*Freedmen’s Record* 1865). “The inhabitants are constantly increasing,” one teacher wrote, and reported on a recent census in December 1864 that recorded “2730 residents” (*Freedmen’s Record* 1865: 24). Newspaper reports from mid-1865 estimated a population of 3000 (*Commercial Advertiser*). Official government records from November 1865 estimated 1500 residents, a similar number reported by the American Missionary Association (AMA) in 1868 (Trinkley 1986). The town’s population obviously fluctuated; in February 1865,

Headquarters US Forces
Hilton Head, St. Helena, and Twelve Islands,
Hilton Head, S.C. February 18, 1865

General Orders No. 3

One of the results of Civil War has been the accumulation of a large Colored Population upon Hilton Head Island, S.C. Their present condition demands the sympathy and cooperation of the philanthropic and those in authority, to aid them in organizing, as far as possible, the means of self-government, by establishing schools, and police and sanitary regulations. To this end it is hereby ordered.

1. That all lands now set apart for the colored population, near Hilton Head, are declared to constitute a village, to be known as the Village of Mitchelville. Only freedmen and colored persons residing or sojourning within the territorial limits of said Village, shall be deemed and considered inhabitants thereof.

II. The Village of Mitchelville shall be organized and governed as follows:--said Village shall be divided into districts, as nearly equal to population as practicable, for the election of Councilmen, Sanitary and Police Regulations, and the General Government of the people presiding therein.

III. The Government shall consist of a Supervisor and Treasurer to be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Military Commander of the District, assisted by a Councilman from each council district, to be elected by the people, who shall also at the same time choose a Recorder and Marshal. The duties of the Marshal and Recorder shall be determined by the Council of Administration.

IV. The Supervisor and Councilmen shall constitute the Council of Administration with the Recorder as Secretary.

V. The Council of Administration shall have power:

1. To make rules for the conduct and record of its proceeding.

2. To pass such ordinances as it shall deem best in relation to the following subjects: To establish schools for the education of Children and other persons.

To prevent and punish vagrancy, idleness and crime. To punish licentiousness, drunkenness, offenses against public decency and good order, and petty violation of the rights of property and person. To require the observance of the Lord's Day. To collect fines and penalties. To punish offences against village ordinances. To settle and determine disputes concerning claims for wages, personal property, and controversies between debtor and creditor. To levy and collect taxes to defray the expenses of the village government, and for the support of schools. To lay out, regulate, and clean the streets. To establish wholesome sanitary regulations for the prevention of disease. To appoint officers, places, and times, for the holding of elections. To compensate municipal officers, and to regulate all other matters effecting the well-being of citizens, and good order of society.

VI. The Supervisor shall hold a court at such times as the necessities of the Village may require, for the hearing and determining of disputes and controversies between the inhabitants of the villages. The parties aggrieved by any final decision of the Supervisor's Court, shall have an appeal to the commanding Officer of the District, through the Superintendent of Freedmen.

VII. All village ordinances must be approved by the District Commander, and when so approved shall be binding upon all the inhabitants thereof.

VIII. Hilton Head Island will be divided into School Districts; to conform as nearly as practicable to the schools established by the Freedmen's Association. In each District there shall be elected on School Commissioner who will be charged with supplying the wants of the schools, under the direction of the Teacher thereof. Every child, between the ages of six and fifteen years, residing within the limits of such School Districts, shall attend school daily, while they are in session, excepting only in case of sickness. Where children are of suitable age to earn a livelihood, and their services are required by their parents or guardians, and on the written order of the Teacher in such School District, may be exempt from attendance for such time as said order shall specify. And the parents and guardians will be held responsible that said children so attend school, under the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the Council of Administration.

IX. The District Provost Marshal is hereby charged with the execution of this order.

By Order of

Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. S. Littlefield

Source: AMA Archives, Document #5523

the Provost Marshal General (NARA RG393) wrote that “numerous families of colored people are residing on Hilton Head outside of the limits of Mitchelville” and that all should be “removed to Mitchelville or outside of Hilton Head proper.”

As refugees continued arriving at Port Royal as the war drew to a close, Northern missionaries issued clothing, blankets and other sundry items to the newly arrived destitute. In one report from March 1865, A. F. Pillsbury wrote they had cut “upwards of a hundred garments, including jean dresses for the old and infirm, giving each thread and needles.” Pillsbury also reported refugees arriving with shoes made of cloth and skins (*Freedmen’s Record* 1865: 63).

The Headquarters of the Department of the South moved to Charleston upon the war’s end and Federal occupation in 1865. Hilton Head Island was no longer necessary as a base of operations. The federal military force was gradually reduced and the town’s businesses closed. According to McLean (1977:19), “the shops and houses of Robbers’ Row and Mitchelville rapidly disappeared, torn down by freedmen for lumber.” The Army maintained a small garrison of about 200 soldiers at Hilton Head Island from 1866 to 1867 before finally abandoning it on January 14, 1868. Carse (1961: 145) suggests, “only the Negro inhabitants of Mitchelville were left, and little by little they stripped the hospital and the customs house and the post offices and the other buildings of planks, beams and roofing. They built small homes of their own, and became independent farmers.”

Letters from AMA teachers between 1866 and 1870 (when the last school closed), tells a story of dwindling students as families transitioned back into an agrarian economy. In 1867, one teacher wrote that Mitchelville comprised approximately 500 families “living in cabins all built alike and arranged in five streets.”

Most of the people are very poor. They have a disposition to work, but employment is wanting for many. Some cultivate a piece of land that they get, one, two, or three miles out of the village. Some have work from the Government, but there is very little of that now. A few have a trade which gives them a comfortable support. Their diet is very simple. They live chiefly on hominy. The people eat it with fish or soup,

and are satisfied. But when they come to the end of their year’s supply of corn, it is hard times with them. . . . The one thing I have against them, nearly all the men and very many of the women use *tobacco*, mostly with the pipe. This habit they acquired, I suppose, either in slavery or in the war, the husbands in the army, and the wives at home, resorting to it for comfort and their separation (*The American Missionary* 1867: 221-222).

The teacher further describes continued efforts for barrels of donated clothing and laments most of the children being put to work. Similarly, another teacher wrote in 1868, “The people are at work and are obliged to keep most of the children at home” (qtd. in Trinkley 1896:97-98).

When the military left in 1868, about 1500 individuals resided at Mitchelville. A letter dated January 7, 1868 (qtd. in Trinkley 1986: 97-98) notes that the majority of the island’s black population initially remained at Mitchelville and called it an “incorporated town,” with three churches, two Baptist, one Methodist, and two schools. By 1870, the teacher’s home, apparently situated on the northern end of the settlement, was threatened by the encroaching sea and scavengers were using the wood as fuel (Trinkley 1986: 97-98). The structure was sold to a Methodist preacher, James E. Hill. The following year, Mr. Hill wrote to the AMA requesting formal title to the property as several claims had been made on it. By 1872, Mitchelville was losing its identity as a town (Figure 2.18). While many left other families remained, transitioning it into a small, kinship-based community (Trinkley 1986).

Postbellum Mitchelville

During the war, the United States confiscated property in occupied territory for unpaid taxes. It was hoped by many subsequent sales would allow freedmen to purchase small tracts at auction and encourage them toward economic independence through farming (Rose 1964). As Trinkley (1986) illustrates in his discussion of Mitchelville’s land use, the government left no provisions for the town or disposal of lots and houses. Deeds and court records indicate a disorganized legal system of property rental and transfer. Bills were presented in Congress in 1867,

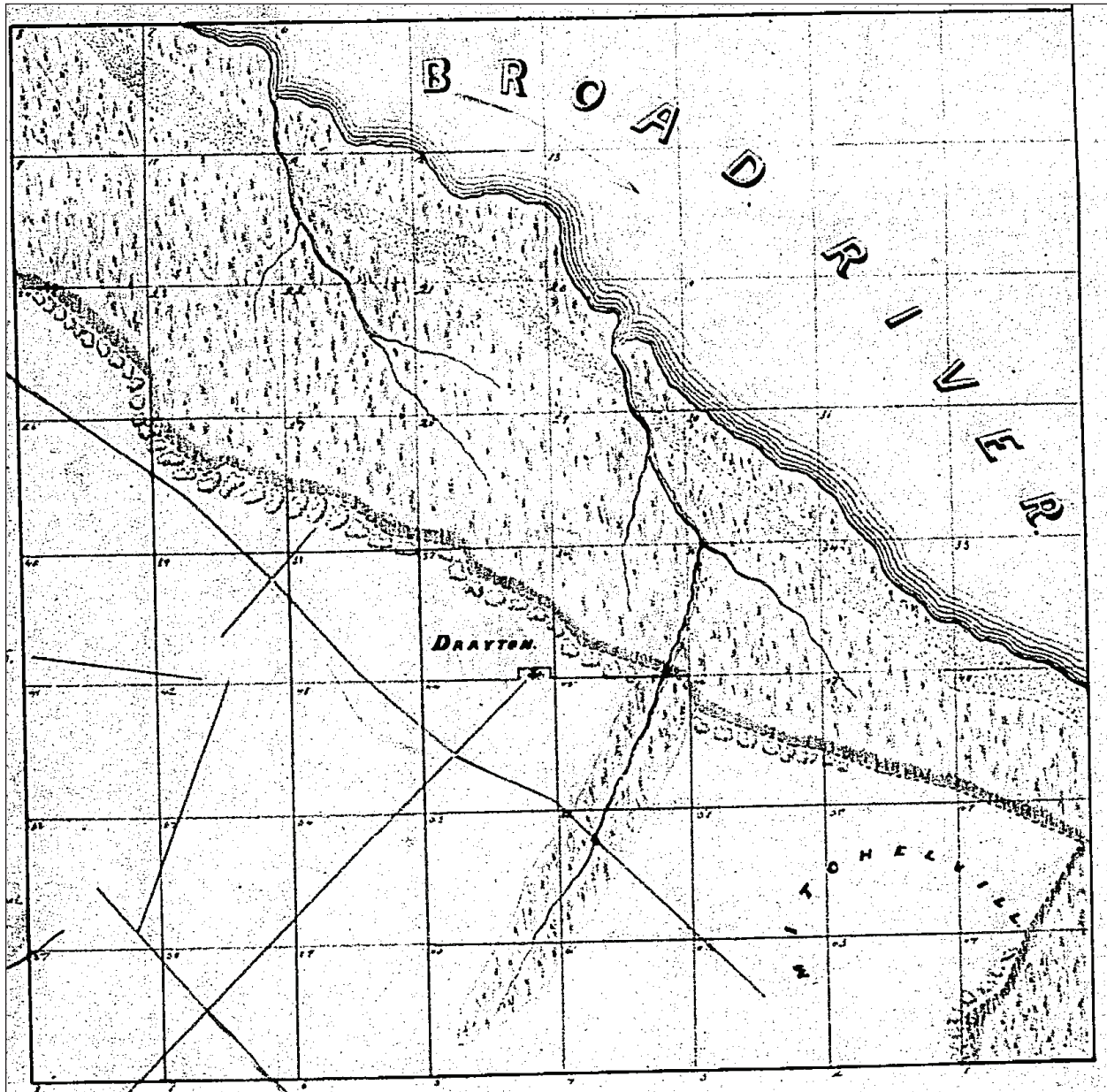


Figure 2.18 1869 plat map of the Mitchelville vicinity (Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 1 West) shows just a general location for the town (BC Plat Book 3:141).

1868, and 1869 that would have allowed sale of “the lots and houses in the village of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island” to “freedmen for cash prices” provided that the lots were auctioned to the highest bidder (*Charleston Daily* 1869). However, these bills were never passed. Department of Treasury records indicate Fish Haul plantation was rented in trust in 1865 and 1866 to Bacchus Singleton; the same property was rented in trust in 1868 and 1870 to Summer Christopher. Each rental agreement specifically excluded the village of Mitchelville. These ‘in trust’ rentals suggested some freedmen may have pooled

resources to farm larger tracts of land (Trinkley 1986: 100-102).

When Reconstruction formally ended in 1874, former plantation owners (or their heirs) filed for property redemption (Trinkley 1986). One of these included the Fish Haul Plantation, consisting of 1300 acres and encompassing Mitchelville. The Pope heirs paid back taxes on Fish Haul and received title in March 1875. In December 1876, the Pope heirs sold a portion of the property to Robert McIntyre, including 147.5 acres (130 high land; 17.5 acres of rice land) “known as Mitchelville” (Beaufort County

Deed Book 10: 514-515). Robert McIntyre died in 1876 and his heirs subsequently deeded the property to Gabriel P. Gardner, a freedman, in February 1878 (DB 11:210-211). Gardner then deeded that same tract to his wife S. A. Gardner and daughter, S. B. Gardner in December 1880 (DB 12:219-220). This tract (north of the project area) underwent legal controversy in the 1910s and has been well documented by Trinkley (1986).

In 1875, the estate of Mary B. Pope was taxed on 1050 acres and 10 buildings; these represent the buildings at the former Drayton plantation at Fish Haul. As the Pope heirs had reclaimed title to the land, Gabriel P. Gardner is taxed on personal property only with no real estate listed. However, he is one of only 14 individuals owning more than \$1000 in total value of personal property on Hilton Head and one of only two with that value lacking real estate. This sum suggests that Gardner had amassed wealth through property rental and his business endeavors during the immediate post-war period. He used part of this accumulated wealth to “repurchase” portions of the Fish Haul plantation.

In December 1885, Gabriel P. Gardner purchased an additional 650 acres of Fish Haul plantation directly from the Pope heirs (DB 18:613). This acreage was bounded by Gardner’s existing 147-acre tract on the north and west and was oriented along the Mitchelville-Seabrook Road. This tract included the northern-most portion of the project area and the southernmost extent of Mitchelville, including Fort Howell. Gardner sold his 650-acre tract in July 1886 (DB 17:192-193) to a group of ten individuals,

who then parceled out the tracts amongst themselves in 1894 (Figures 2.19-2.21). The tracts were divided as shown in Table 2.1 (DB 18:598-609).

Census records from the late nineteenth century show a slowly dwindling population for Hilton Head Island. In comparison to 776 families reported in 1870, by 1880 there were 678 households with a population of approximately 2,500. By 1890, the population had dropped to 2,300 and further still to 2,235 in 1900 (531 households) in 1900. By 1910, the population stood at 2,068 with 507 households.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Hilton Head Island experienced an influx of northern investors and other seasonal residents. In 1893, the *Charleston Courier* noted that half the island was leased to “wealthy men” and used primarily as hunting preserve. The newspaper also noted another telling statistic: “of the two thousand people on Hilton Head Island, all but eight are colored.” In August 1893, a hurricane struck Hilton Head Island and a tidal surge swept over half of the island, inflicting devastation on the residents and their homes (*Charleston Courier* 1893).

According to McCracken (1993: 90), by 1900, African-Americans on Hilton Head Island owned only one-quarter of the land. Northerners such as W. L. Hurley of Camden New Jersey and W. P. Clyde of New York began buying property across the island, including many of the smaller tracts owned by the native islanders. By 1917, Clyde owned at least 9,000 acres that he sold to another investor, Roy Rainey of New York. This tract included both Graslawn Plantation, immediately south of Fish Haul,

Table 2.1 Division of a Portion of Fish Haul By Tract and Acreage, 1894.

Tract #	Purchased By	Acreage
1	Ansel and Phillis Holmes	2 separate tracts totaling 79.15 acres
2	Perry Holmes	2 separate tracts; one of 22.9 acres, and one of 56.25 acres that includes area portion of Site 38BU2301
3	Richard “Pompey” Smalls	2 separate tracts; one of 22.9 acres, and one of 56 acres includes a portion of Site 38BU2301
4	E. & S. Gardner	60.9 acres
5	Summer Christopher	68.9 acres
6	Simon Grant	78.9 acres
7	Adam Jenkins	78.9 acres
8	Dennis Smith	78.9 acres
9	Minus Chisolm	78.9 acres
10	James B. Grant	78.9 acres



Figure 2.19 In 1894, local surveyor H. G. Judd outlined the historical plantation boundaries for Hilton Head Island. Map shows Site 38BU2301 falling within the southern periphery of the Fish Haul Plantation (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).

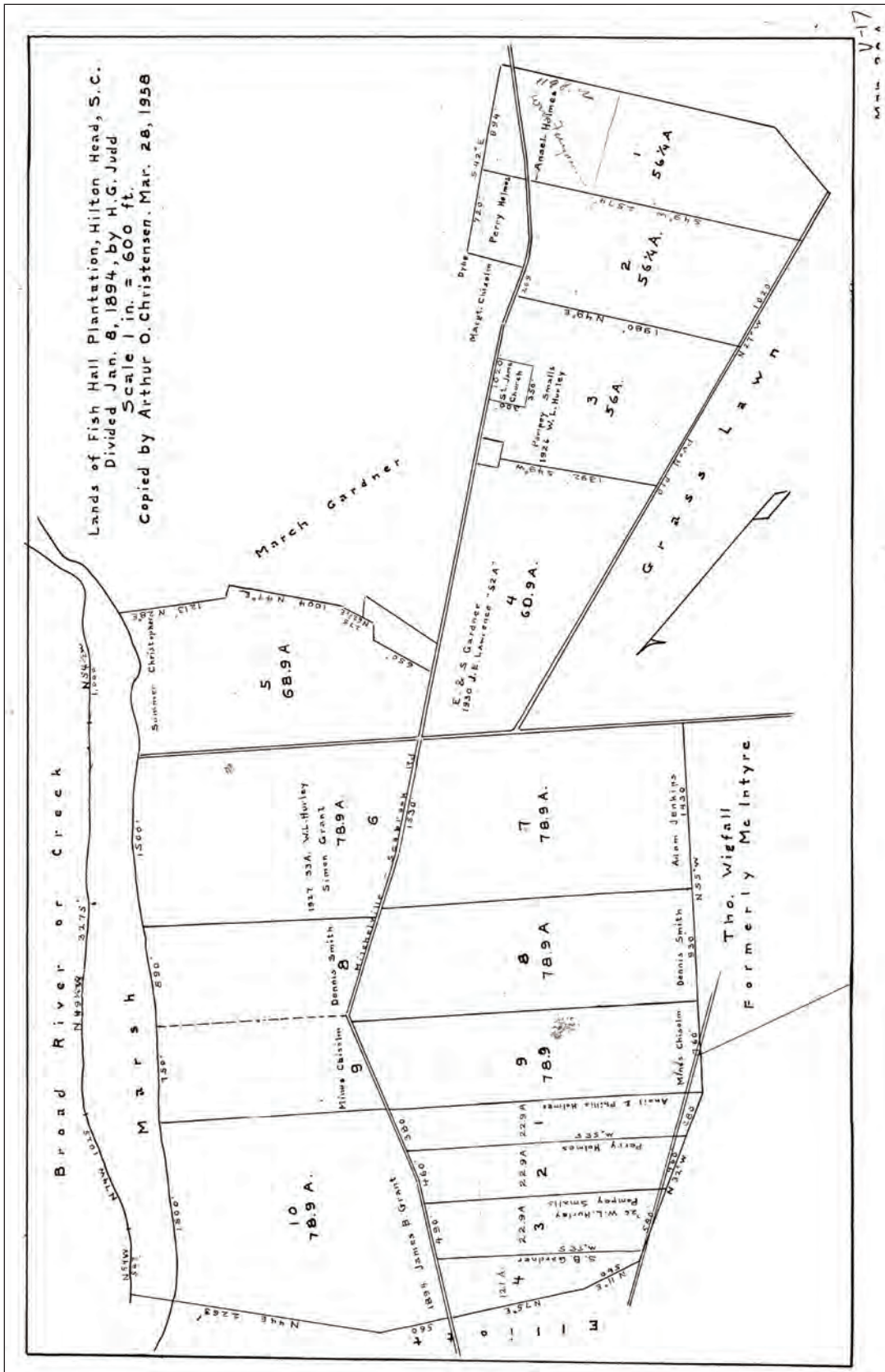


Figure 2.20 Division of Fish Haul by H. G. Judd 1894 (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).

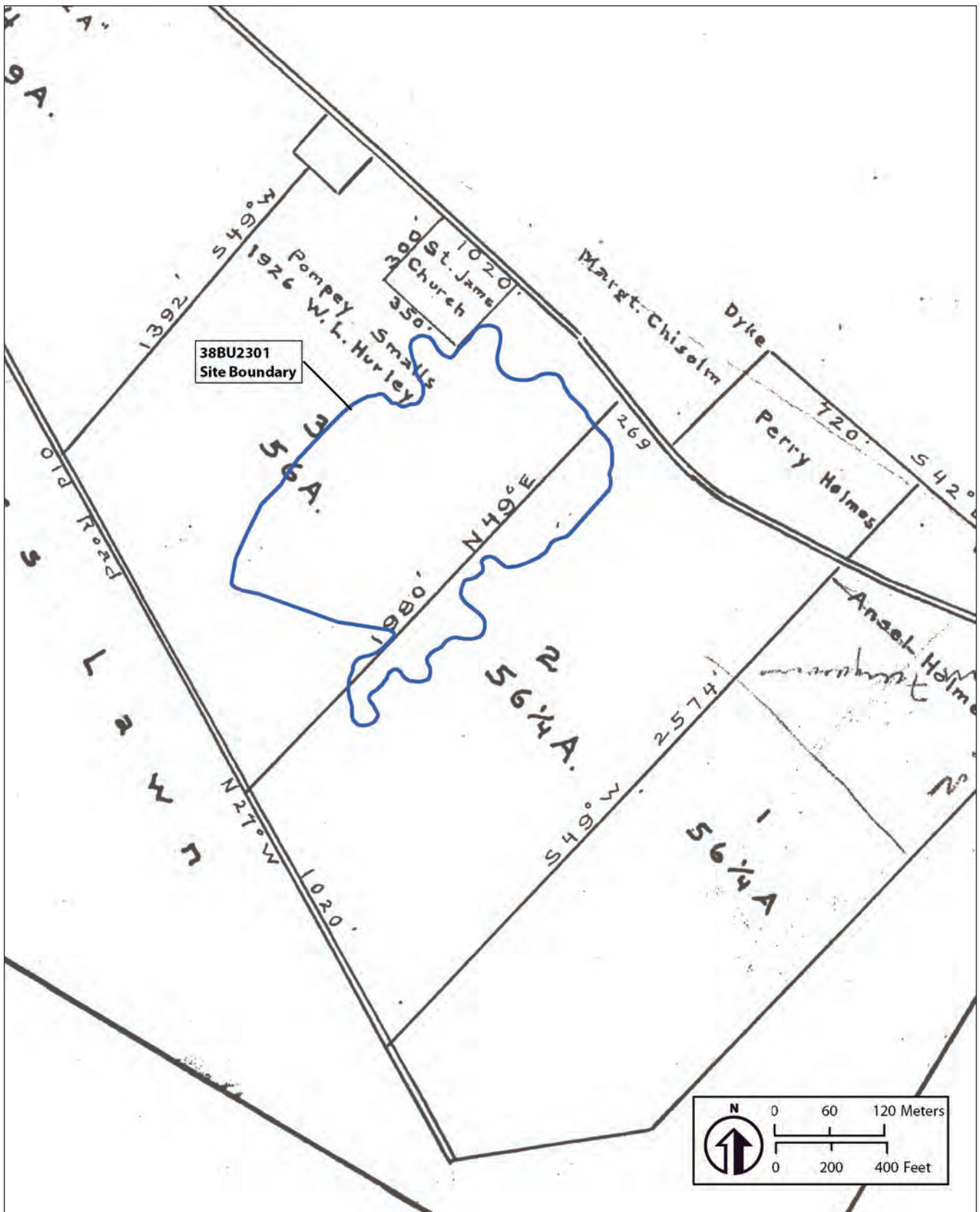


Figure 2.21 Division of Fish Haul by H. G. Judd 1894 showing location of Site 38BU2301 (Christensen-Kahlil Collection).



Figure 2.22 Hilton Head Island, 1931, Thorne and Loomis property map (courtesy of the Hilton Head Heritage Library) showing location of Site 38BU2301.



Figure 2.23 Hilton Head Island, 1950, Thorne and Loomis timber map, showing overlay of Site 38BU2301 (BC Plat Book 8: 15).

and other lands to the north and west surrounding Fish Haul and Mitchelville (DB 37:62-65). The acreage and others were later purchased by Alfred L. Loomis and Landon K. Thorne in 1931. As noted in Trinkley (1986: 107), Thorne and Loomis eventually purchased all of the Fish Haul property. Thorne later sold the property, including Mitchelville to the Hilton Head Company in 1950. Figure 2.22 is a portion of a 1931 plat drawn for Thorne and Loomis showing an overlay of the project area. Figure 2.23 is a 1950 timber map prepared for Thorne and Loomis, showing the project area falling within their larger tract.

Postbellum cartographic evidence for Mitchelville is limited. The 1894 Judd map (see Figure 2.20), shows land division along the Mitchelville-Seabrook Road in lot sizes that clearly do not correspond to divisions from the 1865 map. Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maps from the 1870s into the early 1900s (Figures 2.24-2.25) show little to no change in the built environment in the vicinity of the project area. A 1918 topographic map (Figure 2.26) shows a few residences situated along the Seabrook-Mitchelville Road, including one church, likely the St. James Baptist Church. A 1937 Beaufort County Highway map also demonstrates the built environment of Mitchelville had ceased to exist by that time, except for several churches and houses (Figure 2.27). However, the name “Mitchelville” still existed as a reference point on maps. As late as 1950, a US Division of Mines map (Figure 2.28) references this part of the island as Mitchelville, but with few buildings. Similarly, a 1965 aerial photograph shows no buildings within the boundary of Site 38BU2301 and few in the vicinity (Figure 2.29).

2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Hilton Head Island has witnessed numerous cultural resources investigations since the 1980s. These studies have identified numerous archaeological sites within one-half mile of the study area (Figure 2.30). Table 2.2 summarizes these sites. Trinkley’s (1986) study resulted in the identification of Sites 38BU805, 38BU806, 38BU807, 38BU808, and 38BU811. In addition, earlier investigators had recorded three sites within the same area (38BU78, 38BU79, and 38BU80). These sites are primarily associated with

the antebellum and Civil War occupations of Hilton Head Island, although 38BU805 and 38BU811 also contain shell middens associated with Pre-Contact Native American occupations. Trinkley (1986) conducted extensive excavations at 38BU805, examining the Ceramic Late Archaic component and the Civil War-era freedmen’s village of Mitchelville component. The excavations produced significant information- enough to justify the listing of that part of 38BU805 on the NRHP at the national level of significance (Trinkley 1986). The period of significance for Mitchelville is identified as 1862 to 1880.

Espenshade and Grunden (1989) surveyed the Palmetto Hall Tract, identifying 38BU962, 38BU963, 38BU965, and 38BU966; this tract also contained 38BU811 and 38BU79/1151. The first three sites reflect late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century African American occupations on Hilton Head Island, and include two houses and one school. Site 38BU811 is an extensive Pre-Contact shell midden. Site 38BU79/1151 contains overlapping Civil War occupations of Hilton Head Island, including Fort Howell, Camp Baird, and portions of Mitchelville. Data recovery investigations subsequently examined components of these sites and occupations,

Espenshade and Grunden (1991a) conducted data recovery investigations at Site 38BU79/1151, located on the western fringe of Mitchelville. The excavations recovered assemblages from three early Mitchelville houses, as well as a later (1870-1890) house. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts, and cultural features were documented at only one block. The analysis suggests that the occupants of the early Mitchelville houses had a restricted material culture, were only lightly involved in the cash economy, and had an assemblage in many ways similar to antebellum slave collections. The mechanical stripping conducted by Espenshade and Grunden (1991a) revealed 19 features from Mitchelville residential lots including 15 posts, two root cellars, and two barrel wells. The distribution data suggest that each Mitchelville structure had an associated root cellar, but that wells may have been shared by several adjacent lots. The occupants of the Mitchelville fringe apparently had a different lifestyle than that seen in the core village area. These data suggest that the freedmen were slow to enter the cash economy, but then began an



Figure 2.24 Project area overlay on “Coast Chart No. 55. Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1873).



Figure 2.25 Project area overlay on “South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1917).

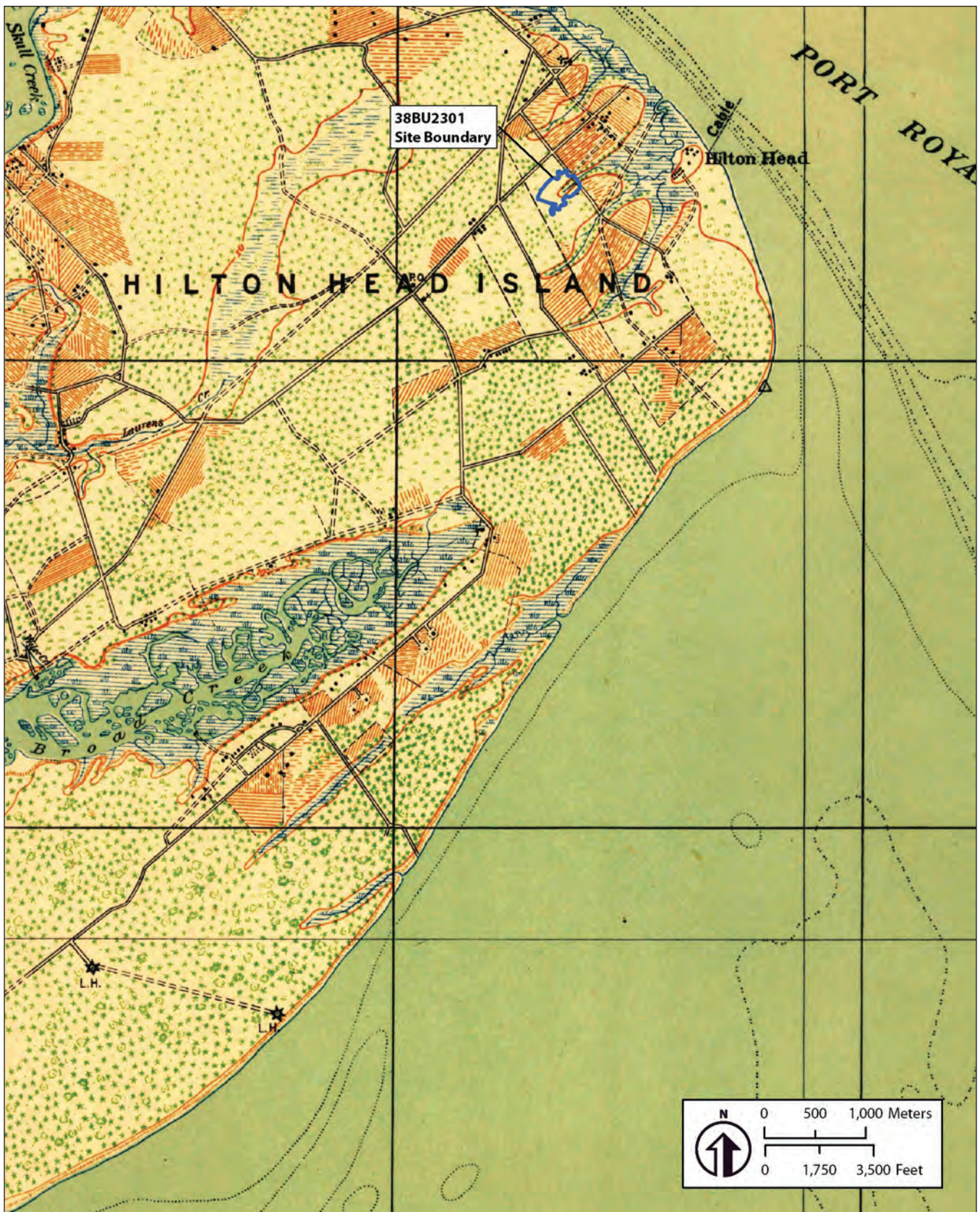


Figure 2.26 Project area overlay on a 1918 topographic map, showing the cluster of houses that had become Mitchelville.



Figure 2.27 Portion of the (1937) Beaufort County General Highway and Transportation map showing Hilton Head Island and the approximate location of the study tract.



Figure 2.28 Hilton Head Island and the Mitchelville area as depicted on a 1950 US Division of Mines Map (courtesy of the Hilton Head Heritage Library).



Figure 2.29 1965 aerial photograph of Hilton Head Island showing location of Site 38BU2301.

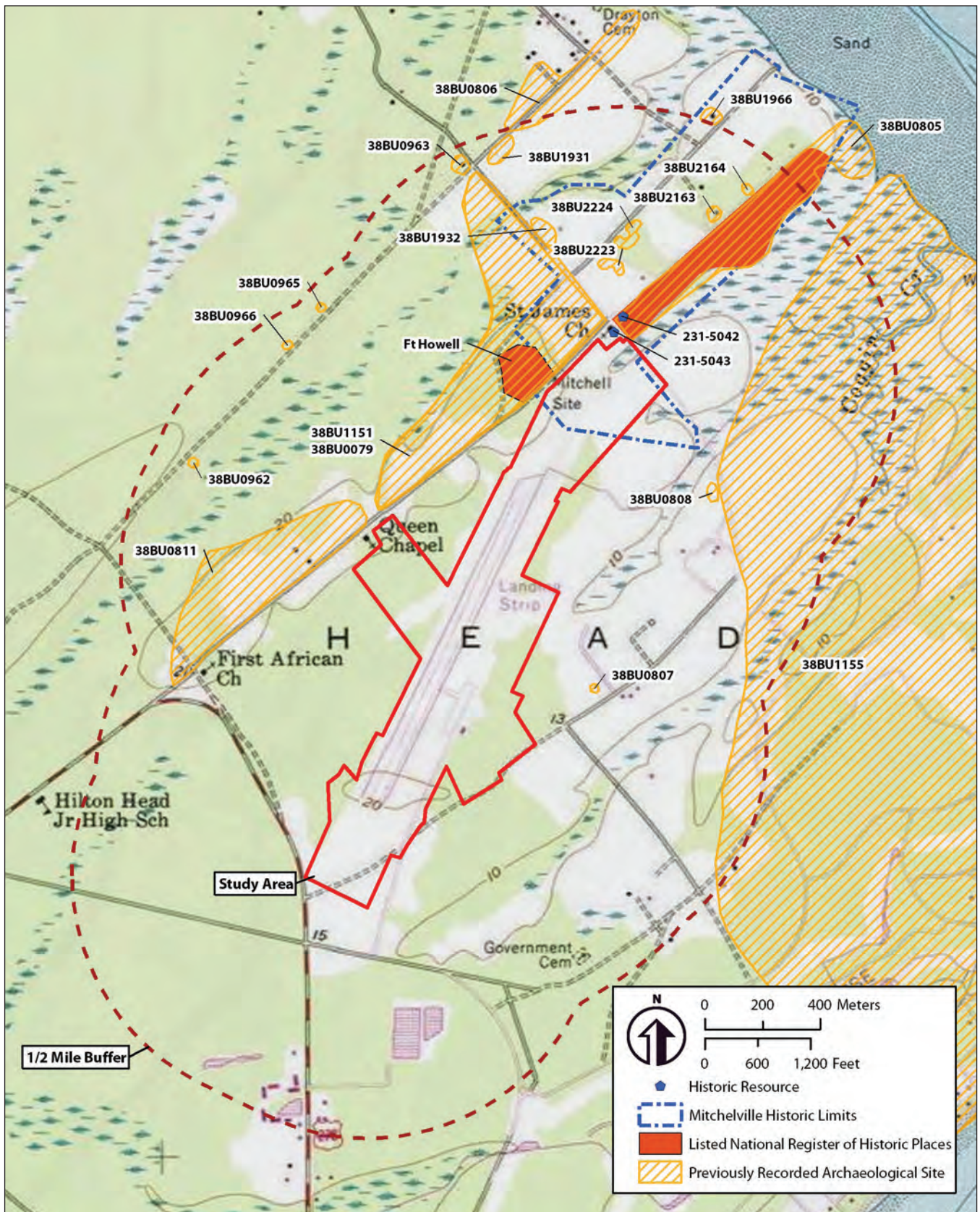


Figure 2.30 Previously recorded NRHP properties and archaeological sites, within and near the study area (USGS 1971 Hilton Head, SC quadrangle).

Table 2.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Near the Study Area.

Site Number	Name/Description	Site Type	NRHP Status
38BU79/1151	Fort Howell, Mitchelville,	Post-Contact	Previously Listed (Fort Howell portion); Eligible
	Camp Baird		
38BU805	Fish Haul Plantation	Pre-Contact/Post-Contact	Previously Listed
38BU806	Drayton/ Fish Haul Slave Row	Post-Contact	Eligible
38BU807	Historic Midden	Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU808	Civil War Camp	Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU811	Shell Midden	Pre-Contact	Eligible
38BU963	Tenant House	Post-Contact	Not Eligible
38BU965	School	Post-Contact	Listed 2012
38BU966	Tenant House	Post-Contact	Eligible
38BU967	Tenant House	Post-Contact	Eligible
38BU1818	Pilings	Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU1931	Scatter	Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU1932	Shell Midden	Pre-Contact	Not Eligible
38BU1966	Tenant House	Post-Contact	Not Eligible
38BU1967	Scatter	Pre/Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU2163	Scatter	Pre/Post-Contact	Not Eligible
38BU2164	Scatter/homesite(?)	Post-Contact	Requires additional testing
38BU2223	Scatter	Pre-Contact	Unknown
38BU2224	Scatter	Pre-Contact	Eligible

evolution resulted in a more typical tenant/yeoman farmer material culture.

Legg et al. (1991) investigated another portion of 38BU79/115, representing the camp of the 32 USCI (Camp Baird) located west of Fort Howell (north of the airport). Metal detecting initially identified concentrations of metal military artifacts; subsequent heavy machinery site stripping exposed numerous and substantial soil features associated with the primary occupation street of the regiment, including wells, privies, trash pits, small posts associated with tent platforms and small buildings, and the main wagon road through the camp. (Espenshade et al. 1991) carried out data recovery excavations at Sites 38BU966 and 38BU967. These sites were two late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century African American farmsteads. Overall, feature excavations showed a low status occupation, typical of small tenant farmers of the period.

Espenshade et al. (1991) was an archaeological survey of a 20-acre tract Commuter Terminal tract

within the present Hilton Head study area. The investigation was conducted prior to construction by the present airport terminal and was resurveyed during the present investigation. No archaeological sites were identified during the investigation, though a 1950s-1960s whiskey still making area was observed (but not recorded as an archaeological site since it was then not 50 years old).

Espenshade and Grunden (1991b) conducted an archaeological survey of a 29-acre tract within the present Hilton Head Island study area. The archaeologists identified three artifact concentrations that (respectively) represented Civil War camp remains, a disturbed prehistoric shell midden, and a postbellum Mitchelville house. They recommended that the 38BU79/1151 site boundary should be expanded to include this tract, and that data recovery investigations take place prior to proposed earth-disturbing impacts. Apparently the property was sold and buildings were constructed in the 1990s without either recommendation ever taking place

(Chris Espenshade, personal communication 2012). A visual reconnaissance of this tract showed there is little potential for intact subsurface deposits in this area, because of the previous construction.

Green (2002) identified Site 38BU1966- a postbellum tenant occupation. Agha et al. (2006) surveyed a small parcel of land along Beach City Road that lies across the street from 38BU805. Investigators identified two sites (38BU2163 and 38BU2164) during these investigations. Site 38BU2163 is an unknown Pre-Contact and nineteenth-/twentieth-century scatter recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38BU2164 represents a postbellum Mitchelville house and was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Trinkley and Southerland (2001) examined the proposed Dillon Road Pathway prior to its construction; they identified two sites (38BU1931 and 38BU1932). Site 38BU1931 is a scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts that may be associated with the slave settlement within 38BU806.

Collins and Rankin (2006) was another intensive investigation within the historic limits of Mitchelville, which took place to the northeast of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Project. This investigation identified numerous features, predominantly postholes, interpreted as being related to the placement of structures/outbuildings, and likely fences, gardens, and animal pens associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of Mitchelville.

Other archaeological investigations were conducted immediately to the east of the Hilton Head Island Airport study area (Agha et al. 2006; Agha et al. 2008; Fletcher and Page 2008). These surveys identified material remains associated with Mitchelville (38BU2163, 38BU2164, 38BU2223, 38BU2224). The investigations, consisting of shovel testing, an intensive metal detector survey, and test unit excavation, demonstrated considerable variation in artifacts and artifact density across the tract. Variations in artifact density generally corresponds with the organization of Mitchelville as mapped in 1864; that is, artifacts cluster along the major east/west Mitchelville road where buildings are mapped with few artifacts in the intrablock areas between the east/west roads. An overlay of the 1864 map of Mitchelville onto the USGS quadrangle map showed the town, as mapped in 1864, was oriented about five degrees differently

from the current orientation of property lines, as a result of a 1921 court ruling (Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Judgment Roll 2795, cited in Trinkley 1986:104, 106).

Trinkley (1989) and Green (2002) examined portions of the Town of Hilton Head Island's Barker Field project. Trinkley (1989) encountered portions of 38BU806, the remnants of a slave settlement associated with the former Fish Haul Plantation during Drayton's management. Webb (1998) examined a small tract off Dillon Road southwest of the project tract; he identified no sites on this parcel. Webb (2002) also assessed the proposed location of a cell tower to the north of the project tract; he considered all resources within 1.6 kilometers of the proposed location (see Figure 1). Spirek et al. (1999) identified Site 38BU1818 (a group of pilings on the edge of Port Royal Sound) to the northeast of the project tract; they recommended the site potentially eligible for the NRHP. Fletcher (2006) conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Barker Field-Mitchelville Road-Washington/Works Property, located to the northwest of the Beach City Place Tract. No cultural resources were identified during this assessment.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.0 Methods of Investigation

As stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Brockington prepared a data recovery mitigation research design, which was submitted to the SHPO and FAA for review (Appendix B). The following methods detail those described in the Research Design document.

3.1 Archival Research

The project historian conducted archival research to address research topics outlined in the research design. Research was conducted at the National Archives of Records Administration (NARA), Beaufort County Library, Hilton Head Heritage Library, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), and online. Previous cultural resources investigations and recorded archaeological sites are discussed at the conclusion of Chapter 2.

3.2 Fieldwork

Data recovery investigations at 38BU2301 focused on artifact concentrations identified by Butler and Roberts (2012) (see Figure 1.3). These artifact concentrations are approximately 10-15 meters in diameter, and probably represent individual Mitchelville house locations. All of the identified concentrations were sampled through 7.5-meter interval shovel testing and intensive metal detecting by Butler and Roberts (2012). Much of 38BU2301 planned for airport runway improvements was previously cleared of trees and non-protected vegetation in 2012. Five of the eight Mitchelville artifact concentrations occur in this cleared area (overgrown in 2013).

A submeter accurate Trimble GPS, and metal detectors were used to re-locate the artifact concentrations in the overgrown field. In the five artifact concentrations, we hand-excavated a one-by-two-meter unit in each to expose soil profiles and identify vertical artifact patterning. The fill from the excavation units was removed in arbitrary 10 cm levels (within identifiable soil horizons), until sterile subsoil or buried cultural features were encountered. All excavated fill was screened through quarter-inch

mesh hardware cloth. We prepared a floorplan for each unit at the base of the excavation. A wall profile for each unit documented the exposed soil horizons (Figure 3.1). Artifacts were placed in appropriately labeled, archivally stable, resealable plastic bags. Standardized level records for each excavation unit were maintained to document the excavations.

Once the hand-excavated units were undertaken at each artifact concentration, we removed the uppermost soil horizon (A horizon) with a smooth bladed excavator to expose potential subsurface features (Figure 3.2). Exposed surfaces and backdirt fill were metal detected during the removal of the A horizon to seek additional diagnostic metal artifacts. The objective of the mechanical excavations was to expose house posthole outlines, yard edges, out-buildings, and larger subsurface features. Features were drawn in plan and photographed in each scrape (Figure 3.3). Soil features were bisected and excavated in portions. Half the feature fill was removed from each to provide a feature profile, which were drawn and photographed. Notes were taken and soil textures and colors were recorded using standard Munsell descriptions. If determined cultural (and not tree stains or natural soil anomalies, the remainder of the feature fill was removed. At least 10 liters (or all fill if less) of all non-post features were retained for flotation processing. Feature fill not placed in the flotation sample was screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. A survey-grade GPS receiver, laser theodolite, and 100-meter tapes were employed to create a site grid and locate all excavations and identified features on the grid (Figure 3.4). Several datums were established within the site to expedite mapping in different areas.

In the wooded portions of the site, we excavated two separate blocks of two-by-two-meter units in two concentrations, which we designated "Block A" and "Block B." Unit fill was removed in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons (Figure 3.5). All fill was screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. We prepared a floorplan at the base of each excavation in the same fashion as described for the control units. A wall profile for each documented the exposed soil horizons. Artifacts were placed in appropriately labeled, archivally stable, re-

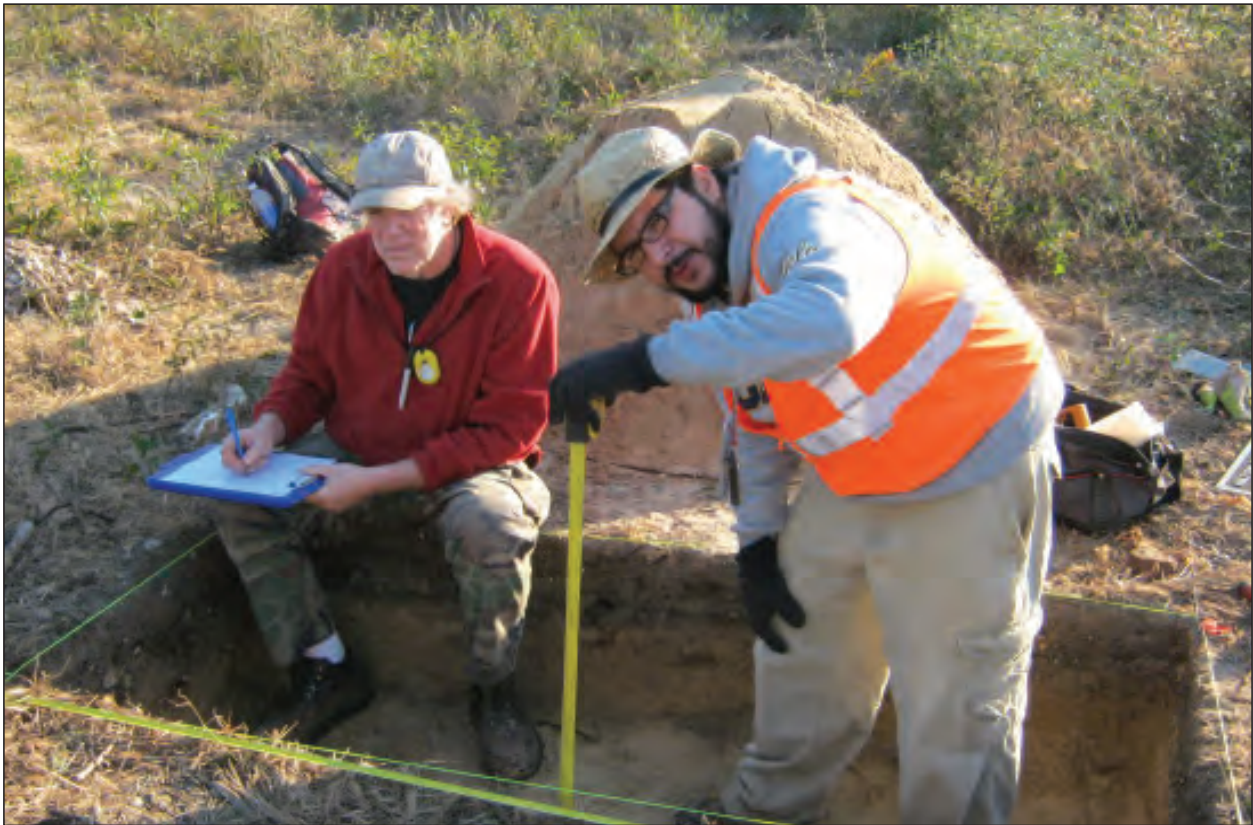


Figure 3.1 Profile drawing at one by two meter control unit excavation in cleared field.



Figure 3.2 Heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301 (northeast view).

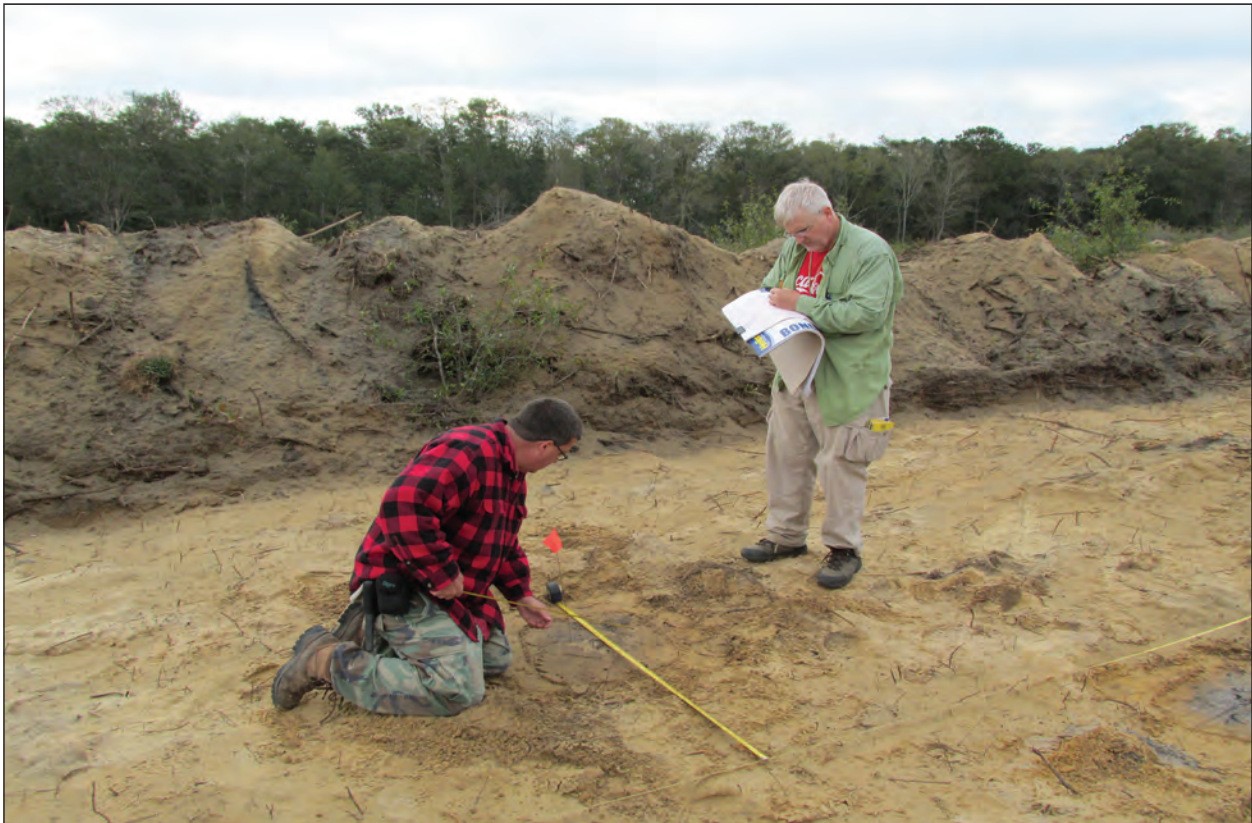


Figure 3.3 Feature plan recording within heavy machinery scrape at 38BU2301 (north view).



Figure 3.4 Mapping features at 38BU2301 using a laser theodolite.



Figure 3.5 Excavation of two-by-two-meter unit in wooded Block A (north view with airport runway in background).

sealable plastic bags. Standardized level records for each excavation unit were maintained to document the excavations.

3.3 Laboratory Analysis

Artifacts were brought from the field to our Atlanta laboratory. Lab technicians placed the bagged artifacts into small plastic tubs filled with warm water, and washed them individually using toothbrushes. After washing artifacts were allowed to air dry on a tray. Friable or fragile artifacts, or artifacts to be used for chemical dating were dry brushed. Provenience numbers were assigned to each excavation bag based on Brockington's proveniencing scheme. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50-by-50-cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate one-by-one-m or one-by-two-m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences

401 to 600 designate excavation units (one-by-two m, two-by-two m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X.1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two; for example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, Level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. As a result, 401.201 designates the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, Level 2.

Within each provenience, artifacts were sorted by criteria such as material class, manufacture method, object form, and decoration. Each group of artifacts was counted and weighed, then bagged in 4-mil polyethylene self-sealing archivally stable bags and assigned a catalog number. Weights were taken with an Ohaus CS-200 digital scale; for groups of artifacts weighing over 200 grams a triple beam Ohaus Dial-O-Gram scale was used. Measurements in inches or millimeters were taken using Mitytoyo digital calipers. Archival paper tags that duplicate the bag and catalog information were placed in each individ-

ual bag. Fragile artifacts were packaged in Ethafoam sheets and placed in a hard polyethylene tub.

Artifacts removed for photographing were labeled using a base coat of clear or white Acryloid B72. When this dried, site and provenience numbers were applied using black India ink and a nib pen. A top coat of clear Acryloid B72 was applied after the site and provenience numbers dried. Iron artifacts were mechanically cleaned by the process of electrolytic reduction. This is performed in a polypropylene vat using stainless steel anodes and a five percent solution of sodium carbonate as the electrolyte. After this process is complete, the artifacts were rinsed in a series of hot and cold de-ionized water baths to remove any excess electrolyte and then dried in an acetone bath for 24 hours. At least two coats of tannic acid were then brushed on the artifact. A final sealant for the artifact is at least two coats of Krylon Clear Acrylic 1301, a protective, non-yellowing, clear acrylic lacquer.

All artifact and provenience data was compiled into a database (Microsoft Access 2003). This relational database records as much information as possible about the recovered artifacts for present and future research. This information includes, but is not limited to, function, artifact measurements, manufacture methods, maker's marks, and images. The advantage of using a relational database rather than a spreadsheet is the ability to query.

The artifacts, project maps, field notes, analysis forms, and photographs generated by this investigation, will be prepared for permanent storage at the Coastal Heritage and Discovery Museum, Hilton Head Island. Following review and acceptance of the final report, all artifacts and prepared curation materials will be submitted to the museum. Some artifacts will be used in public education exhibits, as outlined in the MOA.

This page intentionally left blank.

4.0 Project Results

4.1 38BU2301 Background

Site 38BU2301 represents a portion of Mitchelville, an 1862 to 1880s African American residential community first established by Federal military authorities during the Civil War (Figure 4.1). Fort Howell, an earthen Civil War fort listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), is located adjacent to the current study area just north of Beach City Road. The fort is maintained as a historic park by the Hilton Head Land Trust. Fort Howell was constructed in 1864 to protect the “village of Mitchelville.” In the 1980s a portion of the Mitchelville archaeological area was investigated, defined as Site 38BU805, and listed on the NRHP (see Figure 2.29). However, an 1865 Hilton Head Island map demonstrates Mitchelville was originally much more extensive than the Mitchelville archaeological area was previously defined. A Geographic Information Survey (GIS) map overlay shows the village extended into the Hilton Head Island Airport study tract (Figure 4.2). Background research indicated numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity during previous investigations; most of these previously recorded sites represent the remains of Mitchelville houses.

Butler and Roberts (2012) identified Site 38BU2301 as a large multi-component archaeological site located on the northeastern end of the Hilton Head Island Airport study area. The primary site component consists of Civil War to late nineteenth-century military and domestic artifacts, representing the town of Mitchelville. Site 38BU2301 is situated on a nearly level landform, with Beach City Road forming its northern border. Site dimensions measure approximately 431 meters north/south by 367 meters east/west. At the time of survey fieldwork (2012), much of the mixed oak/hickory hardwoods vegetation had recently been cleared in preparation for a runway safety area extension. Mixed pine and hardwoods with a green briar understory remain in buffer areas around the site perimeter. The Phase I survey demonstrated the current grassed Runway Safety Areas (RSAs) were previously leveled and churned by heavy equipment. The RSAs are fenced, secure areas at each end of the paved airport tarmac. Sandy soils were heavily mottled with clays, likely

brought in as fill dirt when the airport was first constructed in the late 1960s. As outlined in the research design, the Phase III data recovery investigations at 38BU2301 were conducted only within undisturbed portions of 38BU2301 outside the fenced RSA area.

4.2 Fieldwork- One-By-Two-Meter Control Units

Our fieldwork began with excavation of one-by-two-meter control units at five presumed Mitchelville households, as defined by artifact concentrations identified by Butler and Roberts 2012 (Figure 4.3). These artifact concentrations were located in a recently cleared field, containing many tree stumps. Each concentration measured approximately 10 to 20 meters in diameter. The concentrations were delineated by positive shovel tests and metal detector finds. We navigated back to these concentrations using a submeter accurate Trimble GPS receiver. We then used metal detectors to identify ferrous nail concentrations and placed the units in locales of the greatest “chatter,” a technique we have successfully used at other historic sites.

The one-by-two-meter units (Units 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405) were excavated to expose soil profiles, determine vertical patterning, and capture additional artifact samples. Generally, these unit profiles consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown or 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam extending approximately 0 to 30-40 cm, ending at a sterile 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sand subsoil. Towards the field margins, hydric subsoils were marked by 10YR7/1 light gray wet sand intermixed with 10YR2/1 black hardpan sand.

This page intentionally left blank.

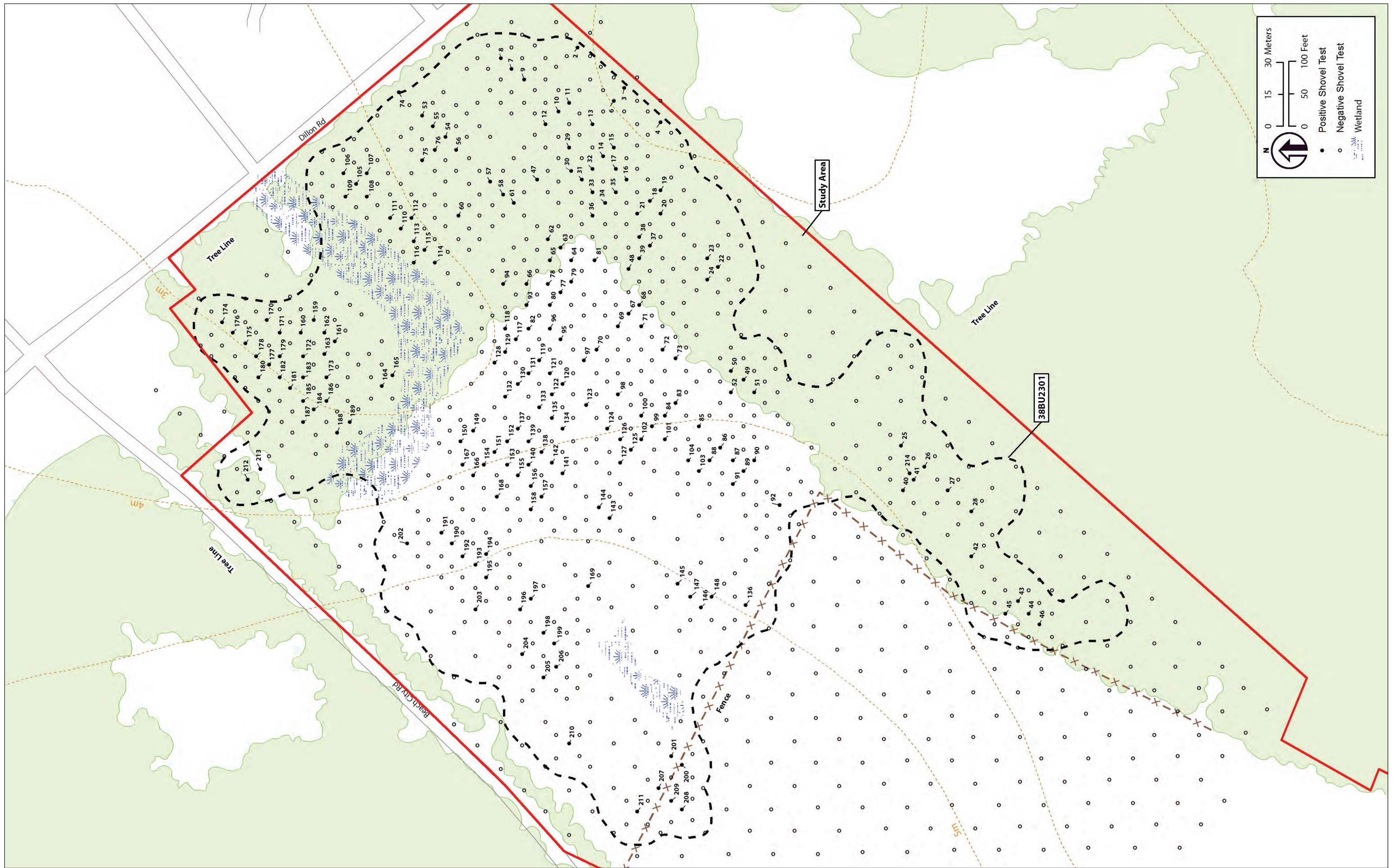


Figure 4.1 Site 38BU2301 within the Hilton Head Island Airport study tract.

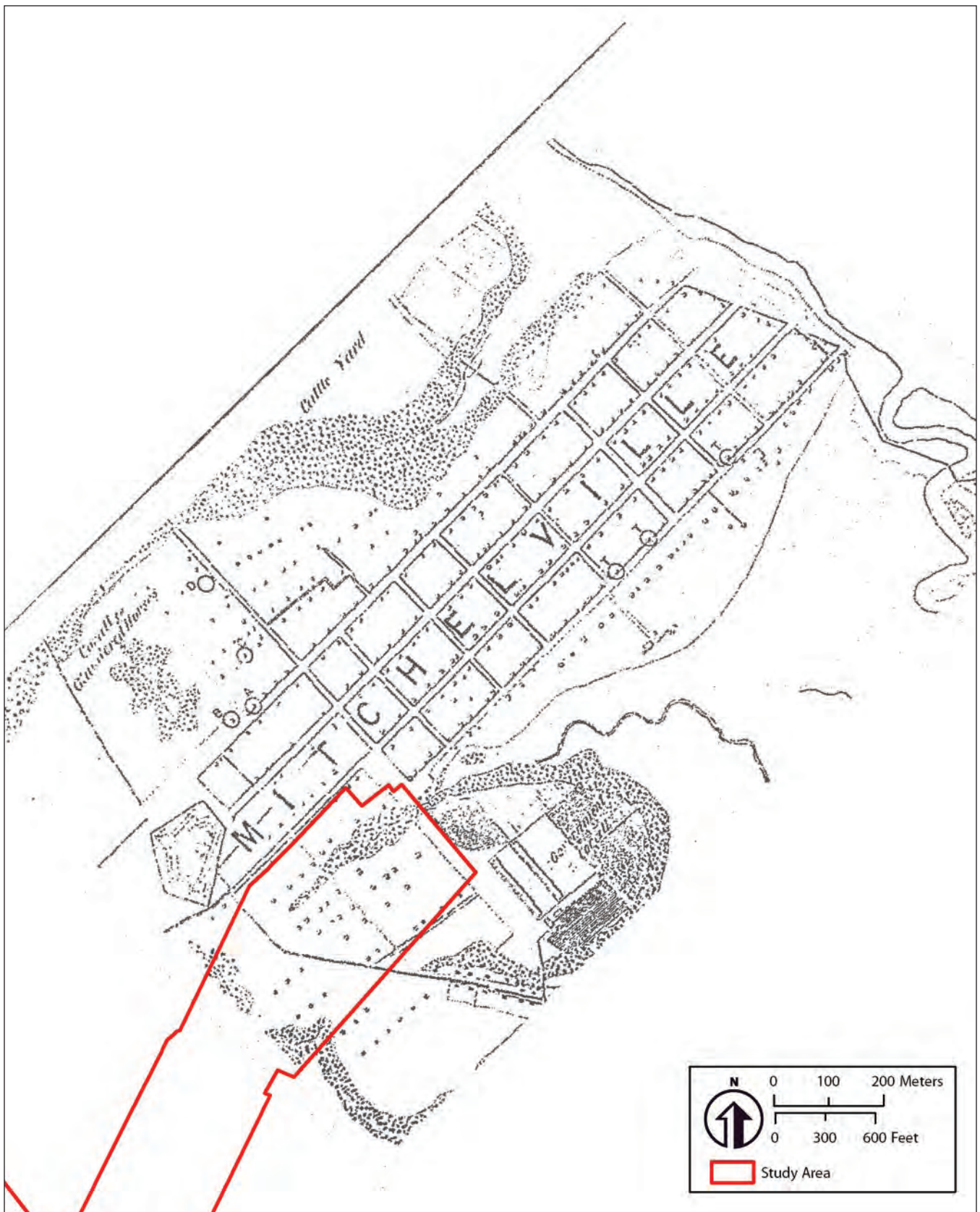


Figure 4.2 1864 Hilton Head Island map overlay on the current (2013) 38BU2301 site map.

This page intentionally left blank.

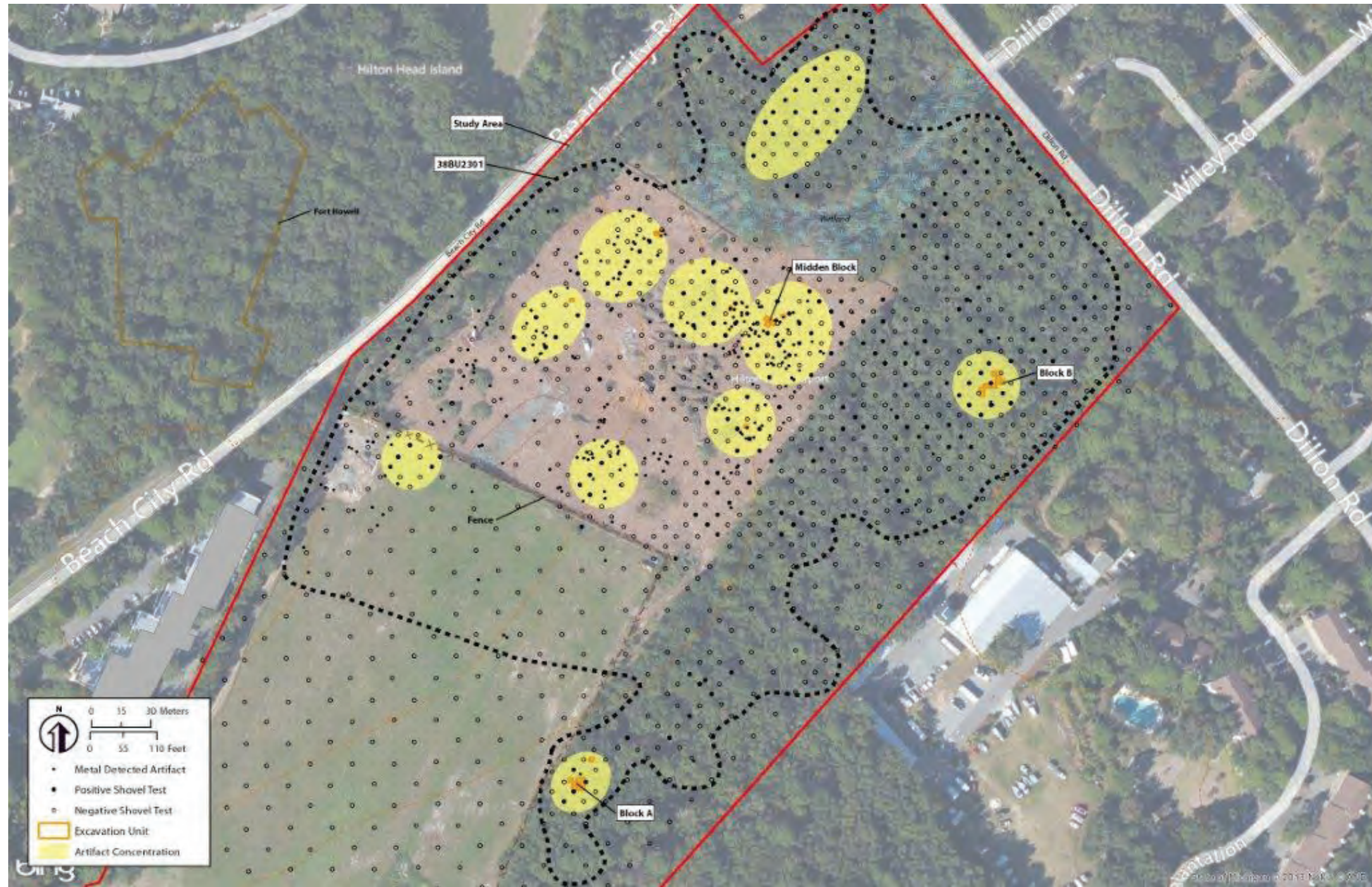


Figure 4.3 Site 38BU2301, artifact concentrations and control unit excavation locations.

4.2.1 Unit 401

Unit 401 is a one-by-two-meter control unit excavated in the open field. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.4). Historic artifacts recovered in Horizon A included whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, stoneware, refined earthenware, porcelain, various colors of bottle glass (emerald, olive, light blue, solarized-amethyst, aqua, teal, amber), colorless container glass, aqua window glass, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser buttons, a clay marble, bone fragments, a pewter harmonica fragment, a pewter fragment of a possible piece of jewelry, bones, cut nails, an iron box lock fragment, and iron sheet, wire, and spike fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included simple stamped, check stamped, and indeterminate

stamped sand-tempered ceramic sherds. Horizon B (approximately 20 to 40 cmbs) consisted of 10YR6/6 brownish yellow and 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Historic artifacts in Horizon B included whiteware, yellowware, olive green bottle glass, colorless and aqua container glass, a Prosser button, a shell button fragment, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, cut nails, and iron sheet and unidentified iron fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B included a check stamped, indeterminate stamped, and linear check stamped sand-tempered ceramic sherds. A 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil was present below Horizon B. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 401.



Figure 4.4 Unit 401, west profile.

4.2.2 Unit 402

Unit 402 is a one-by-two-meter control unit excavated in the open field. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20 cmbs in east half of unit, 0 to 30 cmbs in west half of unit) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.5). Artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, ironstone, refined earthenware, stoneware, an undecorated kaolin pipe bowl fragment and a kaolin pipe stem fragment, aqua bottle glass, olive green bottle glass, amber molded container glass, colorless container glass, aqua window glass, a red and pink free-blown glass bead and a blue free-blown glass bead, a Prosser button, iron snap, faunal bone, cut nails, brass eyelet, and iron metal sheet fragments. A 10YR5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil was present below Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 402.

4.2.3 Units 403, 406, and 407

Unit 403 is a one-by-two-meter control unit excavated in the open field (see Figure 4.3). The stratigraphy of this unit was complex. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 15-20 cmbs) consisted of 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam and was encountered primarily on the east side of the unit (Figure 4.6). Horizon A contained whiteware, yellowware, olive green and aqua bottle glass, cut nails, a red and white glass bead and a blue glass bead. Horizon B (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR4/2 grayish brown sandy loam that was encountered primarily on the west side of the unit. Horizon B contained some whiteware and olive green glass fragments, but artifacts were sparse compared with Horizon A. Horizon C (approximately 20 to 30 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR4/1 dark gray sand with shell. Artifacts in Horizon C included dark olive green bottle glass, cut nails, and some oyster shell. A 10YR7/1 light grey sand loam subsoil was at the base of Horizon C.



Figure 4.5 Unit 402, south profile.

We partially exposed a feature (Feature 601) at the base of Level 2. Feature 601 consisted of tabby shell mortar, and was situated on the western edge of the unit. We initially believed this feature represented a chimney base or perhaps a foundation pier. Since the feature was only partially exposed, we excavated an adjacent two-by-two-meter unit (Unit 406) and another one-by-two-meter unit (Unit 407) to discern the nature and function of Feature 601. Field crew referred to these three units as the “mini-block” (Figure 4.7). Once the ovoid (120-by-78 cm) Feature 601 was bisected and excavated, we determined that it was a small trash pit extending about 31 cmbs (Figure 4.8). Artifacts included cut nails, whiteware, faunal bone, and olive green bottle glass- all capped by tabby shell mortar, which was probably discarded into the pit.

Other stains at the base of Unit 403 and Unit 407 were designated as Features 602-609. Feature 602 was a 10YR4/1 dark gray sand rectangular stain, measuring 11-by-18 cm. It extended from 30 cmbs to 39 cmbs;

no artifacts were recovered. We believe Feature 602 represents a historic post. Feature 603 was a 21-by-22 cm square stain in Units 403 and 407. It extended from 30 cmbs to 60 cmbs; two identified nail fragments were recovered from the top of the feature. We believe Feature 603 represents a historic post. Feature 604 was a 28-by-28 cm 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown stain in Unit 407. It extended from 30 cmbs to 46 cmbs; a single nail fragment was the only artifact recovered from the feature. We believe Feature 604 represents a historic post. Features 605-609 were all determined to be non-cultural tree stains.

Based on the artifacts and subsurface features at Units 403, 406, and 407, it seems this concentration represents a Mitchelville house. Subsurface features were clearly defined at about 30 cmbs. We determined to carefully scrape a larger area in this locus using heavy machinery to discern clear house patterns, and to potentially expose larger related features such as trash pits and barrel wells.



Figure 4.6 Unit 403, north profile.

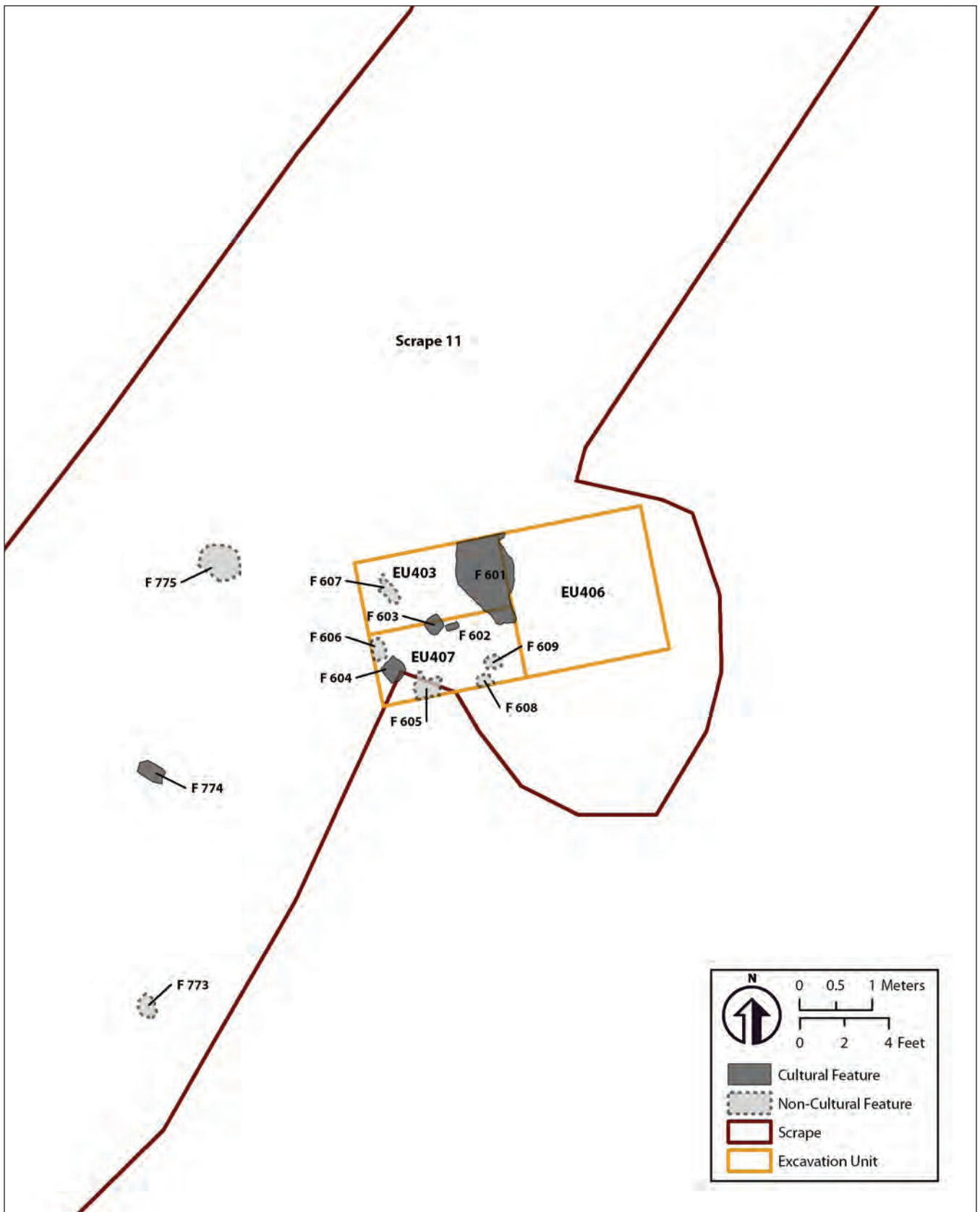


Figure 4.7 Units 403, 406,407- plan view sketch.



Figure 4.8 Feature 601, south profile.

4.2.4 Unit 404

Unit 404 is a one-by-two-meter control unit excavated in the open field. Horizon A (approximately 0-10 cm) consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.9). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A include whiteware, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, amber), colorless machine-made bottle glass, colorless container glass, solar-amethyst molded container glass, and a cut nail. A single check stamp fine/medium sand tempered ceramic body sherd was also recovered in Horizon A. Horizon B (approximately 10-20 cm or 10-25 cm) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sand. Historic artifacts recovered in Horizon B included a molded kaolin pipe bowl rim, aqua window glass, aqua bottle glass, a blue glass fragment, a cut nail, and an iron sheet metal fragment. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B included simple stamped sand tempered sherds, indeterminate stamped sand

tempered sherds, and a quartzite flake fragment. A 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sand subsoil was present beneath Horizon B. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 404.



Figure 4.9 Unit 404, north profile.

4.2.5 Unit 405

Unit 405 is a one-by-two-meter unit excavated in the open field. Horizon A (approximately 0-20 cm) consisted of a 10YR5/2 grayish brown and a 10YR6/3 brownish yellow sandy loam (Figure 4.10). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, amber), an iron spike fragment, a cut nail, and iron sheet metal fragments. The single prehistoric artifact recovered from Horizon A was an indeterminate stamped sand tempered ceramic body sherd. A 10YR5/6 yellowish brown and 10Y5/8 yellowish brown sand subsoil was present beneath Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 405.



Figure 4.10 Unit 405, north profile.

4.3 Machine Scrapes

Once the control one-by-two-meter units were excavated at the previously identified artifact clusters, we began heavy machinery scraping with a tracked excavator using a smooth-bladed 36 inch bucket. In all, we systematically excavated 17 scrapes (Scrapes 1-17) (Figure 4.11). These scrapes were placed across the cleared field at 38BU2301 (Figure 4.12). Table 4.1 gives approximate measurements and number of soil stains and identified cultural features for each. Backdirt was placed between each linear scrape to maximize the scraped area near the artifact concentrations (Figure 4.13). The machine scrapes were designed to remove the upper 30-40 cm plowzone, and expose potential subsurface features associated with individual houses in the Mitchelville town. The floor of each scrape, and backdirt, were metal detected for additional diagnostic artifacts. A number of soil stains or shell concentrations were identified in al-

most every scrape. Each of these stains was flagged and subsequently cleaned with a trowel. The majority of the stains were determined to be tree stains, soil anomalies, or other non-cultural features.

For stains identified as potential cultural features, each was drawn in plan and photographed, then bisected. Once bisected, half the feature fill was removed and screened. The profile was drawn and photographed, and the remainder of the feature fill was removed. At least 10 liters (or all fill if less) of all non-post features were retained for soil flotation processing. All feature fill not placed in the flotation sample was screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Table 4.2 presents information for all feature stains identified in the scraped area, including those in the control units.

This page intentionally left blank.

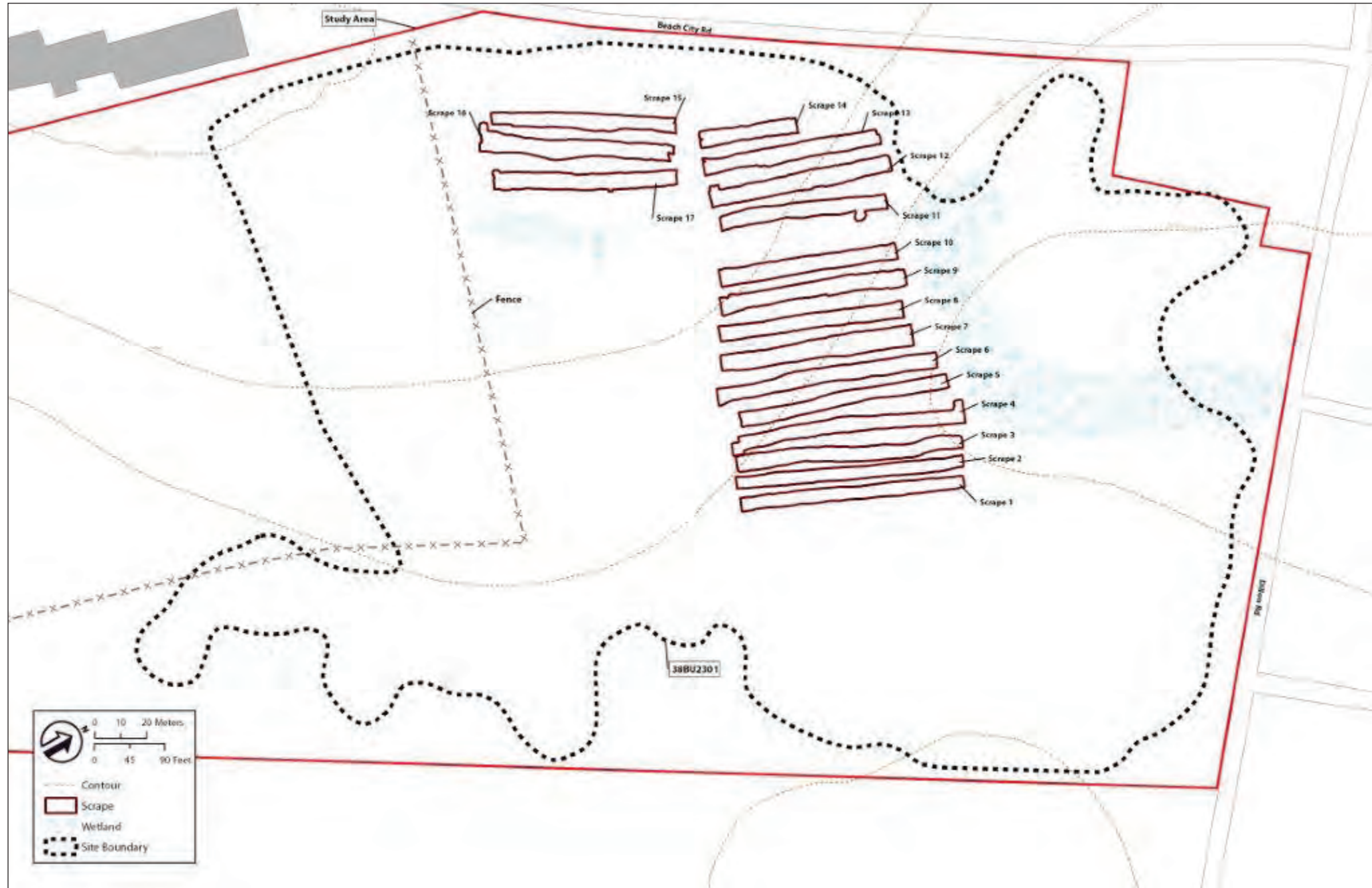


Figure 4.11 Scrape 1-17 locations at 38BU2301.



Figure 4.12 Heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301.

Table 4.1 Heavy Machinery Scrapes at 38BU2301.

Scrape	Approx. width by length (m)	Area (square meters)	Stains/Features
Scrape 1	5.4 by 184.1	447.5	12/1
Scrape 2	5 by 186.4	434.5	13/0
Scrape 3	5.8 by 187.6	501.5	16/2
Scrape 4	5.7 by 191.6	475	19/1
Scrape 5	5.3 by 171	414	21/2
Scrape 6	6.2 by 172.5	465	20/0
Scrape 7	6.9 by 169.6	535	16/2
Scrape 8	5.9 by 157.2	417	4/1
Scrape 9	5.5 by 160.5	447	7/2
Scrape 10	6.8 by 151.7	429.5	17/3
Scrape 11	6.2 by 148.5	391	7/1
Scrape 12	6.4 by 158.8	476	13/5
Scrape 13	6.6 by 153.7	419	14/0
Scrape 14	6.1 by 90.2	220	0/0
Scrape 15	6.5 by 154.5	398	12/2
Scrape 16	6.5 by 174.8	508	24/3
Scrape 17	6.3 by 158.2	447	27/2
Totals		17,075	286/60



Figure 4.13 Site 38BU2301, scraped area showing backdirt.

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301.

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
601	EU 403 & 407		120 x 78 cm	Oval	Cultural	trash pit
602	EU 407	dark gray	11 x 18 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	post
603	EU 403 & 407		21 x 22 cm	Square	Cultural	post
604	EU 407	very dark grayish brown	28 x 28 cm	Square	Cultural	post
605	EU 407		55 x 24 cm	Rectangle	Non-Cultural	tree stain
606	EU 407		32 x 17 cm	Rectangle	Non-Cultural	tree stain
607	EU 403		43 x 16 cm	Oval	Non-Cultural	tree stain
608	EU 407		22 x 17 cm	Semi-circle	Non-Cultural	tree stain
609	EU 407		22 x 29 cm	Circle	Non-Cultural	tree stain
616	EU 419				Non-Cultural	
617	EU 419	dark gray sand to mottled light yellowish brown	20 x 20 cm	Square	Cultural	post
622	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
623	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
624	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
625	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
626	Scrape 1	brown	111 x 45 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	trash pit

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
627	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
628	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
629	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
630	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
631	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
632	Scrape 1				Non-Cultural	
633	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
634	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
635	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
636	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
637	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
638	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
639	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
640	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
641	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
642	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
643	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
644	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
645	Scrape 2				Non-Cultural	
646	Scrape 3	very dark grayish brown	110 x 100 cm	Round	Cultural	trash pit or root cellar
647	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
648	Scrape 3	grayish brown	84 x 68 cm	Round	Cultural	trash pit
649	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
650	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
651	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
652	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
653	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
654	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
655	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
656	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
657	Scrape 3		67 x 60 cm	Amorphous	Non-Cultural	
658	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
659	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
660	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
661	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
662	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
663	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
664	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
665	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
666	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
667	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
668	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
669	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
670	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
671	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
672	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
673	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
674	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
675	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
676	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
677	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
678	Scrape 4				Non-Cultural	
679	Scrape 4	mottled brown and pale gray	140 x 226 cm	D-shaped Trench	Cultural	drainage trench
680	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
681	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
682	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
683	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
684	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
685	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
686	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
687	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
688	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
689	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
690	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
691	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
692	Scrape 5	very dark gray and brown mottled	60 x 53 cm	Amorphous	Cultural	post
693	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
694	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
695	Scrape 5	very dark grayish brown	5.7 x 14 m		Cultural	shell midden
696	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
697	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
698	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
699	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
700	Scrape 5				Non-Cultural	
701	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
702	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
703	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
704	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
705	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
706	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
707	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
708	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
709	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
710	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
711	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
712	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
713	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
714	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
715	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
716	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
717	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
718	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
719	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
720	Scrape 6				Non-Cultural	
721	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
722	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
723	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
724	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
725	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
726	Scrape 7	olive brown	30 x 50 cm	Irregular oval	Cultural	post
727	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
728	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
729	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
730	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
731	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
732	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
733	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
734	Scrape 7	very dark grayish brown	6.9 x 12 m		Cultural	midden
735	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
736	Scrape 7				Non-Cultural	
737	Scrape 8	very dark grayish brown	208 x 204 cm	Round	Non-Historic	well
738	Scrape 8				Non-Cultural	
739	Scrape 8				Non-Cultural	
740	Scrape 8				Non-Cultural	
743	Scrape 3				Non-Cultural	
744	Scrape 9				Non-Cultural	
745	Scrape 9	mottled black	182 x 187 cm	Round	Non-Historic	well

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
746	Scrape 9				Non-Cultural	
747	Scrape 9				Non-Cultural	
748	Scrape 9				Non-Cultural	
749	Scrape 9	dark grayish brown	112 x 65 cm	Amorphous	Cultural	burned post
750	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
751	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
752	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
753	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
754	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
755	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
756	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
757	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
758	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
759	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
760	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
761	Scrape 10	dark yellowish brown to very dark gray to gray	125 x 128 cm	Round	Cultural	trash pit over barrel well
762	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
763	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
764	Scrape 10	grayish brown	90 x 90 cm	Round	Cultural	post
765	Scrape 10				Non-Cultural	
766	Scrape 10	dark gray	25 x 20 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	post
768	Scrape 9			Square	Non-Cultural	
769	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
770	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
771	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
772	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
773	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
774	Scrape 11	light brownish gray	40 x 24 cm	Irregular Rectangle	Cultural	post
775	Scrape 11				Non-Cultural	
776	Scrape 12				Cultural	bottle bust (collected)
777	Scrape 12	brown	340 x 250 cm	Amorphous	Cultural	midden base
778	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
779	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
780	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
781	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
782	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
783	Scrape 12	very dark grayish brown	60 x 60 cm	Round	Cultural	trash pit
784	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
785	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
786	Scrape 12				Non-Cultural	
787	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
788	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
789	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
790	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
791	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
792	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
793	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
794	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
795	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
796	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
797	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
798	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
799	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
800	Scrape 13				Non-Cultural	
801	Scrape 15		40 x 40 cm	Square	Non-Cultural	
802	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
803	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
804	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
805	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
806	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
807	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
808	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
809	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
810	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
811	Scrape 15				Non-Cultural	
812	Scrape 15	olive brown	40 x 30 cm	amorphous	Cultural	post
813	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
814	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
815	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
816	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
817	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
818	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
819	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
820	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
821	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
822	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
823	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
824	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
825	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
826	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
827	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
828	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
829	Scrape 16	light olive gray and light gray	180 x 180 cm	Round	Non-Historic	well
830	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
831	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
832	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
833	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
834	Scrape 16				Non-Cultural	
835	Scrape 16	light gray and gray	80 x 68 cm	Round	Non-Historic	well
836	Scrape 16	mottled dark grayish brown and black	180 x 180 cm	Round	Non-Historic	well
837	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
838	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
839	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
840	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
841	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
842	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
843	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
844	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
845	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
846	Scrape 17	yellowish brown to light yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown	160 x 160 cm	Round	Cultural	barrel well
847	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
848	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
849	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
850	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
851	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
852	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
853	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
854	Scrape 12	mottled brown and dark yellowish brown	26 x 24 cm	Square	Cultural	post
855	Scrape 12	brown	26 x 24 cm	Square	Cultural	post
856	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
857	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
858	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
859	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
860	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
861	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	

(continued)

Table 4.2 Feature Stains Identified in the Scraped Area, 38BU2301 (continued).

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
862	Scrape 17	mottled dark grayish brown and dark yellowish	160 x 160 cm	Round	Cultural	trash pit
863	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
864	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	
865	Scrape 17				Non-Cultural	

4.3.1 Scrape 1

Scrape 1 was excavated approximately 30 cmbs at a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to the tree line at the southern boundary of the cleared field (Figure 4.14). The scrape measured 5.4 meters in width by 184.1 meters in length (Figure 4.15). Twelve stains were identified in Scrape 1 (Features 622-633). Except for Feature 626, these stains were determined to be non-cultural features.

Feature 626 measured approximately 111-by-45 cm in plan view, with a rectangular shape. It consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sand with some oyster shell. The feature extended 27 cm below the scrape surface, and had a flat bottom (Figure 4.16). Artifacts recovered from Feature 626 include cut nails, an iron screw, a kaolin pipe bowl and kaolin pipe stems, olive green bottle glass, whiteware, bone and brass buttons, a white glass Prosser button, a brass hinge, a brass grommet, a green glass bead, and faunal bone. Feature 626 is interpreted as a small trash pit.

4.3.2 Scrape 2

Scrape 2 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs at a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 1 (see Figure 4.14). The scrape measured five meters in width by 186.4 meters in length (Figure 4.17). Fourteen stains were identified in Scrape 2 (Features 633-646). All these stains were determined to be non-cultural features.

4.3.3 Scrape 3

Scrape 3 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs at a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 2 (see Figure 4.14). The scrape measured 5.8 meters in width by 187.6 meters in length (Figure 4.18). Sixteen stains were identified in Scrape 3 (Features 646-660, 743). Of these stains, Feature 646 and Feature 648 were determined to be cultural.

Feature 646 measured approximately 110-by-100 cm in plan view, and exhibited a round shape. It consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sand with mortar and brick fragments. Once bisected, it extended 18 cm below the scrape surface and exhibited a dish shaped bottom. Artifacts recovered from Feature 646 include cut nails, an iron screw, whiteware, 15 kg brick and tabby mortar fragments, and 0.7 gram faunal bone. Feature 646 is interpreted as either a trash pit or perhaps the bottom of a root storage cellar.

Feature 648 measured approximately 84-by-68 cm in plan view and exhibited a round shape. The feature consisted of a 10YR5/2 grayish brown sand. Once bisected, it extended 24 cm below the scrape surface and exhibited a dish shaped bottom. Artifacts recovered from Feature 648 include cut nails, olive green bottle glass, 8.3 kg brick fragments, and 3.3 kg mortar fragments. Feature 648 is interpreted as a small trash pit.

4.3.4 Scrape 4

Scrape 4 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 3 (see Figure 4.14). The scrape measured 5.7 meters in width by 191.6 meters in length (Figure 4.19). Nineteen stains were identified in Scrape 4 (Features 661-679). Of these stains, Feature 679 was determined to be cultural.

Feature 679 was an unusually shaped feature, overall measuring approximately 140-by-226 cm. The feature was an irregular D shape trench measuring about 20 cm wide. It consisted of a mottled 10YR3/1 brown sand and 10YR7/1 pale gray sand mixed together. It extended about 11 cm below the scrape surface. No artifacts were recovered in this trench. The feature was situated near a deep drainage ditch on the edge of the field, and we believe it facilitated drainage from a house or outbuilding.

This page intentionally left blank.



Figure 4.14 Scrapes 1-4, 38BU2301.



Figure 4.15 Scrape 1 (northeast view).



Figure 4.16 Scrape 1, Feature 626 (north profile).

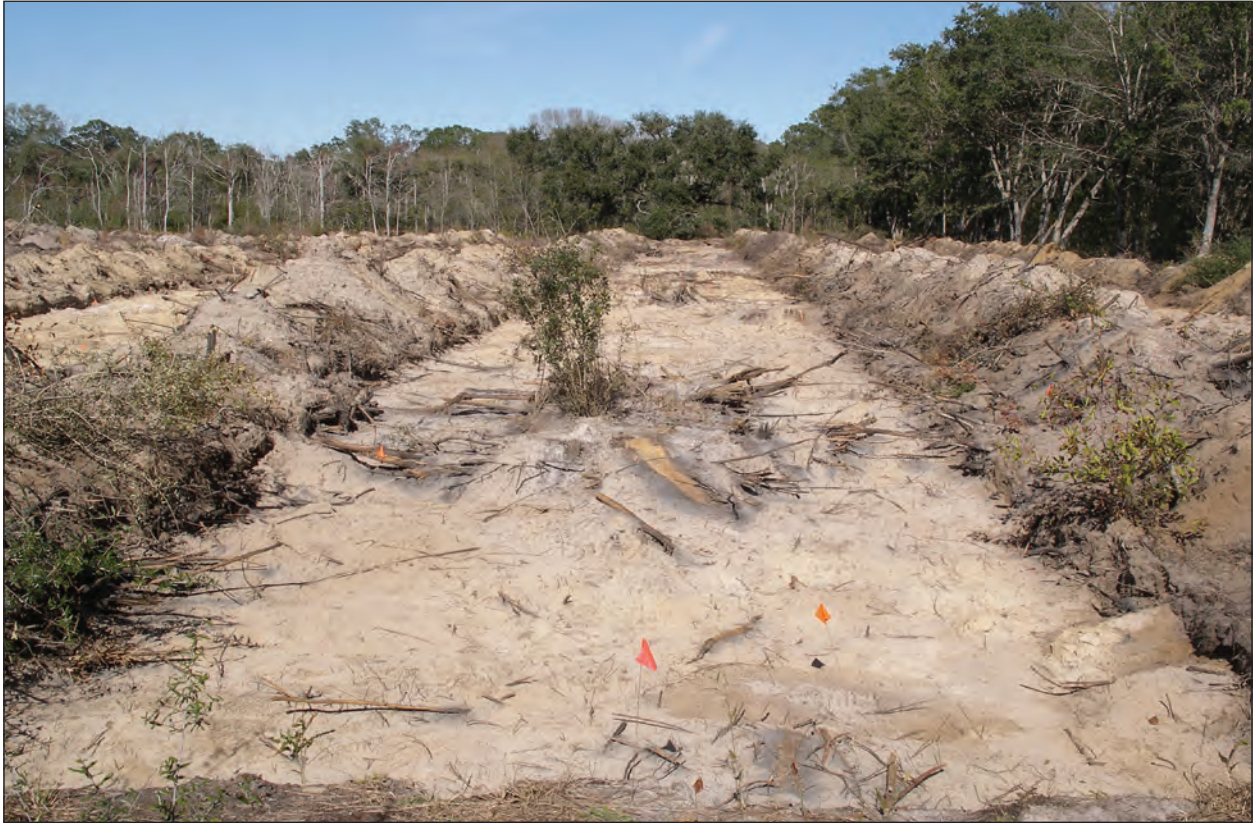


Figure 4.17 Scrape 2 (northeast view).



Figure 4.18 Scrape 3 (northeast view).

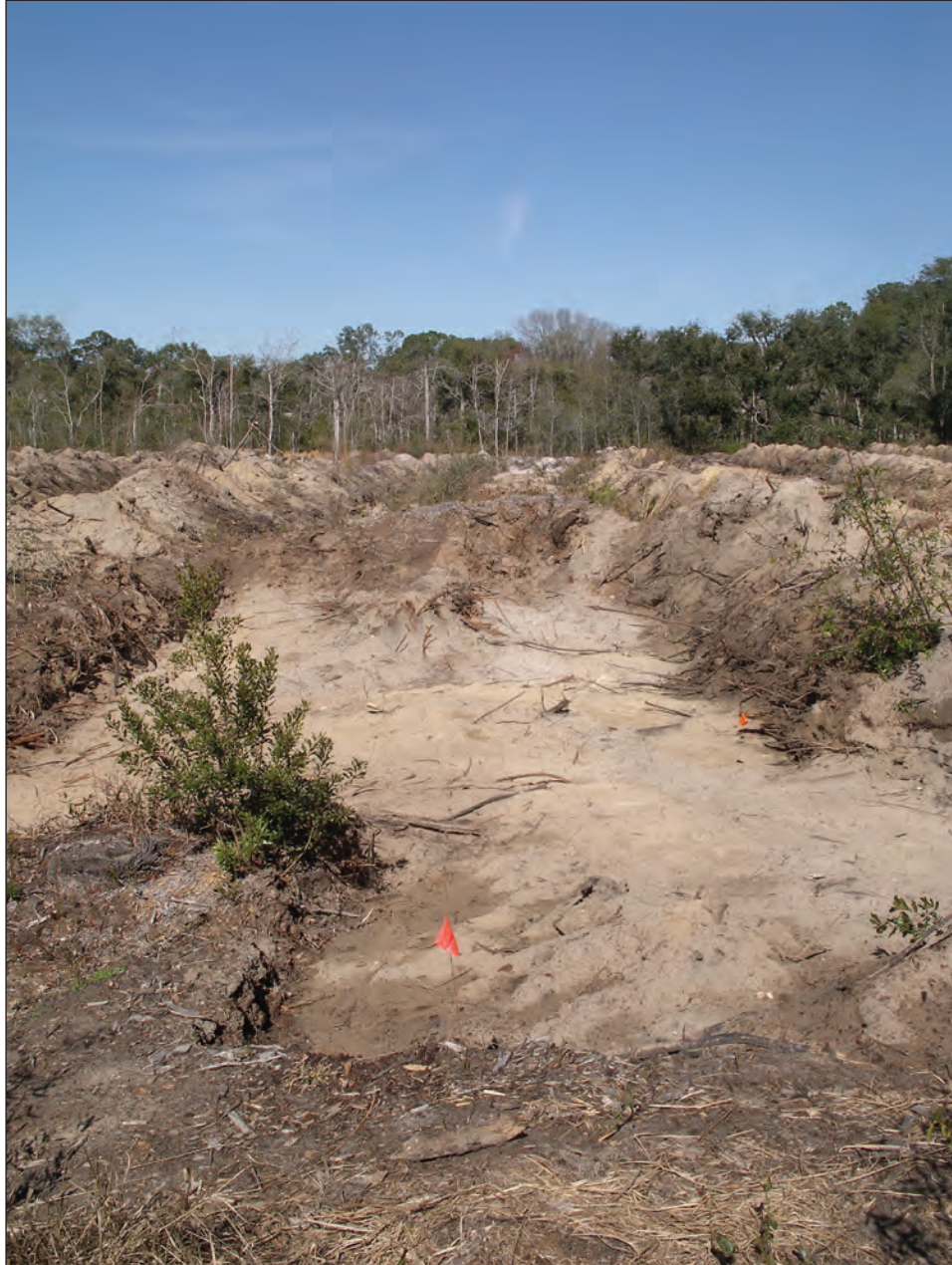


Figure 4.19 Scrape 4 (northeast view).

4.3.5 Scrape 5 and the Midden Block

Scrape 5 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 4 (Figure 4.20). The scrape measured 5.3 meters in width by 171 meters in length (Figure 4.21). We identified 17 stains in Scrape 5 (Features 680-700). Of these stains, Feature 692 and Feature 695 were determined to be cultural.

Feature 692 measured approximately 60-by-53 cm in plan view and exhibited an irregular squarish shape. It consisted of a 10YR3/1 very dark gray sand mottled with a 10YR5/3 brown sand. Once bisected, the feature extended 29 cmbs below the scrape surface to an irregular bottom. Artifacts recovered from Feature 692 include fragments from a single olive green glass bottle. We interpret Feature 692 as a historic post.

Feature 695 represents a large subsurface trash midden. It consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sand and dense oyster shell. It measured the full width of the trench (5.7 meters), and approximately 14 meters in length. Once exposed by the heavy machinery, numerous artifacts were observed in this shell midden, mostly consisting of whiteware or ironstone ceramics, dark olive green bottle glass, and nails. We were unsure if the midden was originally built up on the old ground surface, or if it covered a much deeper subsurface trashpit. Accordingly, we excavated five two-by-two-meter units (Units 418-422) in the large midden in Scrape 5 to determine its nature, depth, and potential for deeply buried subsurface features (Figure 4.22). The field crew referred to these units as the “midden block.”

Unit 418

Unit 418 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated within Scrape 5 to investigate the midden (Feature 695). Horizon A (approximately 0-20 cmbs) consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.23). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, ironstone, stoneware, Prosser porcelain buttons, kaolin pipe fragments, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, cobalt blue, aqua, solarized-amethyst, light green, amber, colorless), various colors of container glass (aqua, colorless, light green, amber), colorless machine made bottle glass, solarized amethyst molded tableglass stem, colorless window glass, teeth, coal, a

Coastal Plain chert gun flint, a slate fragment, a hard rubber comb fragment, a .58 Williams Cleaner lead bullet base, a lead fishing weight, a three-ring lead minie bullet, a two-piece brass button back, a white metal fragment of possible jewelry, a brass screw fragment, an iron spike fragment, cut nails, an iron screw, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered in Horizon A included a Coastal Plain chert biface tool fragment and Coastal Plain chert shatter. Horizon B (approximately 20 to 30-40 cm) consists of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Historic artifacts recovered within Horizon B included whiteware, stoneware, kaolin pipe fragments, a black glass button, a milkglass bead, olive green bottle glass, light blue container glass, bone, a brass wire fragment, a sheet brass buckle adjuster fragment, an iron spike fragment, cut nails, and an iron sheet metal fragment. Prehistoric artifacts recovered in Horizon B included a check stamped sand-tempered plain sherd and two eroded sand-tempered sherds. A 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR7/1 light gray sand subsoil was encountered below Horizon B. No other features were identified below the midden in Unit 418.

Unit 419

Unit 419 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated within Scrape 5 to investigate the midden (Feature 695). Horizon A (approximately 0 to 15-25 cm) consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.24). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, redware, ironstone, stoneware, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, light blue, amber, aqua), various colors of container glass (amber, aqua, teal, solarized-amethyst, colorless), slate, bone, cut nails, an iron utensil/tool handle fragment, an iron screw, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a check stamped sand-tempered sherd and a residual sand-tempered sherd. Horizon B was an irregular stratum that underlay Horizon A, varying in depth from as shallow as 15 cm to as deep as 30 cm. It consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from Horizon B included whiteware, ironstone, a kaolin pipe stem fragment, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, amber, aqua), aqua window glass, a cut nail, and an iron sheet metal fragment. A 10YR5/2

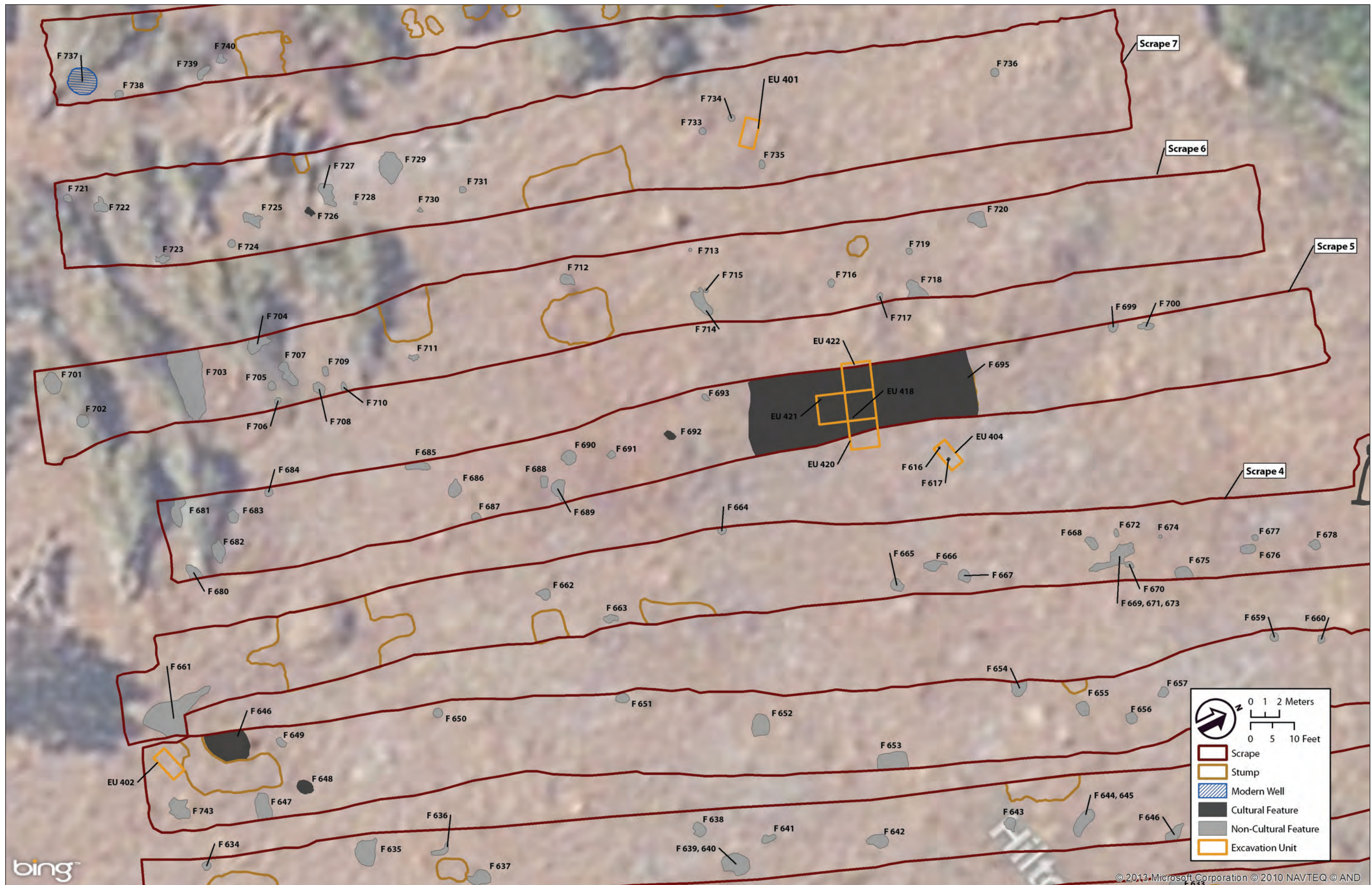


Figure 4.20 Scrapes 5 and 6, 38BU2301.



Figure 4.21 Scrape 5 (northeast view).



Figure 4.22 Excavation in the “midden block” (northeast view).



Figure 4.23 Unit 418, north profile.

grayish brown sand subsoil was encountered below Horizon B. Two possible subsurface features were identified in the base of Unit 419, Features 616 and 617, though closer inspection revealed that only Feature 617 was cultural.

Feature 617 was defined at 30 cm below the scrape surface, at the base of Unit 419. The feature measured 20-by-20 cm with a square shape in plan view. It consisted of 10YR4/1 dark gray sand on the edges of the feature, with mottled 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sand in the interior. Once bisected, the feature profile shows that it extended 34 cm in depth, had nearly vertical sides, and had a semi-flat base. Archaeologists recovered an unidentified nail and a fragment of aqua container glass from the feature. Feature 617 is interpreted as a historic post.

Unit 420

Unit 420 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated within Scrape 5 to investigate the midden (Feature 695). Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/1 gray sandy loam mixed with a 10YR7/1 light gray sandy loam (Figure 4.25). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A include whiteware, yellowware, salt glazed stoneware, ironstone, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, porcelain Prosser buttons, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, light blue, brown, amber), container glass of various colors (amber, light green, aqua, solarized-amethyst), slag, a cut nail, a brass tack heads, a wire nail, an iron spike fragment, a cut nail, and unidentifiable iron fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A include a Coastal Plain chert flake fragment and the midsection of a Coastal Plain chert biface tool. Horizon B (approximately 20 to 30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark gray-



Figure 4.24 Unit 419, north profile.

ish brown sandy loam. Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon B include whiteware, yellowware, salt glazed stoneware, ironstone, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, light blue, brown, amber), colorless window glass, cut nails, kaolin pipe stems, and 20.6 g faunal bone. Horizon C (approximately 30 to 40-45 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark brown sandy loam with dense shell. Artifacts recovered in Horizon C include olive green and colorless bottle glass, cast iron kettle fragments, cut and unidentifiable nails, and sheet iron fragments. Horizon D (approximately 40-45 to 50 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand mixed with a 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sterile sand subsoil. Few artifacts were recovered from Horizon D; these included unidentifiable nails and a colorless bottle glass fragment. No other features were identified below the midden in Unit 420.



Figure 4.25 Unit 420, east profile.

Unit 421

Unit 421 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated within Scrape 5 to investigate the midden (Feature 695). Horizon A (approximately 0 to 10 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.26). Artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, porcelain, a porcelain button, porcelain Prosser buttons, kaolin pipe fragments, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, amber, aqua, colorless, solarized-amethyst), light green window glass, a solarized-amethyst pressed table glass fragment, a black glass bead fragment, teeth, a hard rubber button, a rubber shoe sole fragment, a brass cap box finial, a brass grommet, a one-piece brass button, a two-piece brass button back, a cut nail, an iron spike fragment, and iron sheet metal fragments. Horizon B (approximately 10 to 20-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon B included a kaolin

pipe stem fragment, olive green and colorless bottle glass, amber container glass, aqua window glass, bone, lead shot, cut nails, unidentifiable nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B included the proximal end of a Coastal Plain chert Yadkin projectile point, and two Coastal Plain chert flakes. A 10YR2/2 very dark brown sand hardpan subsoil underlay Horizon B. No other features were identified below the midden in Unit 421.



Figure 4.26 Unit 421, south profile.

Unit 422

Unit 422 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated within Scrape 5 to investigate the midden (Feature 695). Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR3/1 very dark gray sandy loam (Figure 4.27). This horizon was primarily in the southeastern half of the unit, and represents the midden. Artifacts recovered in Horizon A include whiteware, yellowware, brown glazed stoneware, various colors of bottle glass (dark olive green, aqua, solarized amethyst, colorless), kaolin pipe stems), colorless window glass, cut and unidentifiable nails, a hard rubber button, a brass longarm percussion cap, a brass tack, slate fragments, and iron sheet metal fragments. Horizon B (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam, in the northwestern half of the unit. This horizon consisted represents the area outside midden feature (F 695), and contained few artifacts. Horizon C con-

sisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish sterile sand subsoil. No other features were identified below the midden in Unit 422.

In all, the midden block units in Scrape 5 indicate Feature 695 was large surface midden. There is no evidence it covered a deeper subsurface trashpit. Based on its size, we believe the midden was used communally by at least several households, and probably more. The artifacts suggest the midden had a long lifespan, from about 1865 to 1910.



Figure 4.27 Unit 422, south profile.

4.3.6 Scrape 6

Scrape 6 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 5 (see Figure 4.20). The scrape measured 6.2 meters in width by 172.5 meters in length (Figure 4.28). We identified 20 stains in Scrape 6 (Features 701-720). All of these were tree stains and none were determined to be cultural.

4.3.7 Scrape 7

Scrape 7 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 6 (Figure 4.29). The scrape measured 6.9 meters in width by 169.6 meters in length (Figure 4.30). We identified 16 stains in Scrape 7 (Features 721-736). Of these stains, Features 726 and 734 were determined to be cultural.

Feature 726 measured approximately 30-by-50 cm in plan view and exhibited an irregular oval shape. It consisted of a 2.5Y4/3 olive brown sand.

Once bisected, the feature extended 40 cmbs below the scrape surface with sloping, conical sides. Artifacts recovered from Feature 726 include cut and unidentifiable nails. We interpret Feature 726 as a historic post.

Feature 734 represents a large subsurface trash midden. It consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sand and dense oyster shell. It measured the full width of the trench (6.9 meters), and approximately 12 meters in length. We observed numerous artifacts in this shell midden once exposed by the heavy machinery, mostly consisting of whiteware or yellowware ceramics, dark olive green bottle glass, and nails. This Feature 734 midden exhibits the same characteristics as the Feature 695 midden in Scrape 5. These two middens are contemporary to each other, and we believe both were used as a communal dumping area by several households, perhaps more. The artifacts suggest the middens had long lifespans, used from about 1865 to 1910.



Figure 4.28 Scrape 6 (northeast view).

4.3.8 Scrape 8

Scrape 8 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 7 (see Figure 4.29). The scrape measured 5.9 meters in width by 169.6 meters in length (Figure 4.31). We identified four stains in Scrape 8 (Features 737-740). Of these stains, Feature 737 was the only one determined to be cultural.

Feature 737 was a mottled 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown stain measuring approximately 208-by-204 cm. It exhibited a round shape in plan view. The feature was bisected, and it exhibited sharply sloping, inverted conical sides, extending 160 cm below the scrape surface. Feature fill consisted of mottled clay and sand with multiple stratified layers. We were at first excited with this feature's potential, but as we screened the fill we recovered modern amber beer bottle glass (screw top) fragments near its bottom (Figure 4.32). No other artifacts were present. It became apparent that Feature 737 is a modern feature, likely dating to the 1960s or 1970s. Based on comparison with similar features in the study tract (described in later text), we believe Feature 737

was a well associated with mid-twentieth-century houses once present in the study area.

4.3.9 Scrape 9

Scrape 9 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 8 (see Figure 4.29). The scrape measured 5.5 meters in width by 160.5 meters in length (Figure 4.33). We identified seven stains in Scrape 9 (Features 744-749, 768). Of these stains, Feature 745 and Feature 749 were determined to be cultural.

Feature 745 was a mottled 10YR2/1 black stain measuring 182-by-187 cm. The feature exhibited a round shape in plan view, and a copper valve attached to copper tubing was exposed at its surface. We bisected the feature; like Feature 737 in Scrape 8, it exhibited sharply sloping sides, extending 67 cmbs. In this case, however, Feature 745 contained a large steel and aluminum HVAC air conditioning compressor unit, discarded into the large pit (Figure 4.34). Feature fill consisted of mottled clay and sand with multiple stratified layers. Besides the HVAC unit, no other artifacts were present. We interpret

Feature 745 as a mid-twentieth century well, later used as disposal for the air conditioning unit (probably in the 1970s).

Feature 749 measured approximately 112-by-65 cm in plan view and exhibited an amorphous shape. The stain consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand. Once bisected, the feature extended 32 cmbs below the scrape surface with straight sides and a flat bottom. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 749, though the feature fill was primarily burned charcoal. Feature 749 is interpreted as a burned historic post.

4.3.10 Scrape 10

Scrape 10 was excavated at approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 9 (see Figure 4.29). The scrape measured 6.8 meters in width by 151.7 meters in length (Figure 4.35). We identified 17 stains in Scrape 10 (Features 750-766). Of these stains, Feature 761, Feature 764, and Feature 766 were determined as cultural.

Feature 761 measured approximately 125-by-128 cm in plan view, and exhibited an irregular round shape. The stain consisted of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. We bisected the feature, and it had sloping, basin shaped sides from 0 to 60 cm below the scrape surface. The feature fill was stratified. The layer from 0 to 10-15 cmbs consisted of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The layer from 10-15 to 60 cmbs consisted of a 10YR3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. Both layers contained numerous artifacts, including whiteware, olive green and aqua bottle glass, colorless and aqua container glass, kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, cut nails, sheet iron fragments, iron four hole buttons, porcelain Prosser buttons, a pewter spoon fragment, a black glass bead, and a whole aqua glass panel bottle.

At 60 cmbs, a deteriorated iron barrel band defined the edges of the feature, which measured 56 cm diameter (at this depth). The iron barrel band defined a change in the soil color texture; below 60 cmbs to about 70 cmbs, was a 10YR5/3 brown sand layer with no artifacts. We initially thought the feature was bottoming out, but the fill changed again to a 10YR5/1 gray sand. Careful examination of the feature edges indicated a dark color in a regular curved shape. The 10YR5/1 gray sand continued

from approximately 70 cmbs to 120 cmbs, where the edges were defined by another deteriorated iron barrel band. At this point we were certain the feature represented a barrel well. No artifacts were recovered in the 10YR5/1 gray sand. Below 120 cmbs, the soil consisted of a 10YR3/3 dark brown sand for another 20 cm. Artifacts in this level included aqua and colorless bottle glass, cut nails, an iron button, a corroded two-piece brass Eagle cuff button, a single kaolin pipe stem fragment, and 136 g cow teeth.

We could not excavate the feature further than 140 cmbs by hand as it was rapidly filling with groundwater at that depth. We brought in the machine excavator (since we had one available), and carefully excavated adjacent to the barrel well feature, to create a sump to drain the groundwater. Once drained, we carefully profiled the feature with hand tools (Figure 4.36). In profile, it is clearly apparent that Feature 761 represents a barrel well, a common feature type on the coast (Figure 4.37). The barrel was inserted into the newly excavated well to prevent the sandy soil from slumping in and clogging it. The curved sides represent deteriorated barrel staves, bound on the top and bottom by sheet iron bands. The bottom of Feature 761 ended at about 145 cmbs; no additional artifacts were recovered. The small barrel well probably served a single household. Once abandoned, it was filled in with sand, either deliberately or naturally, and the upper portions were used as a trashpit.

Feature 764 measured approximately 90 cm diameter with a round shape. It consisted of a 10YR4/2 grayish brown sand at the base of Scrape 10. We bisected the feature, which extended approximately 20 cm below the scrape surface. The feature edges were not clearly defined, and had a bowl shaped bottom. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill. Feature 764 is interpreted as a prehistoric or historic post.

Feature 766 measured approximately 25-by-20 cm in plan view with a rectangular shape. The feature consisted of a 10YR4/1 dark gray sand. We bisected the feature, which extended approximately 10 cm below the scrape surface. It had sloping sides with a round bottom. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill. Feature 766 is interpreted as a prehistoric or historic post.

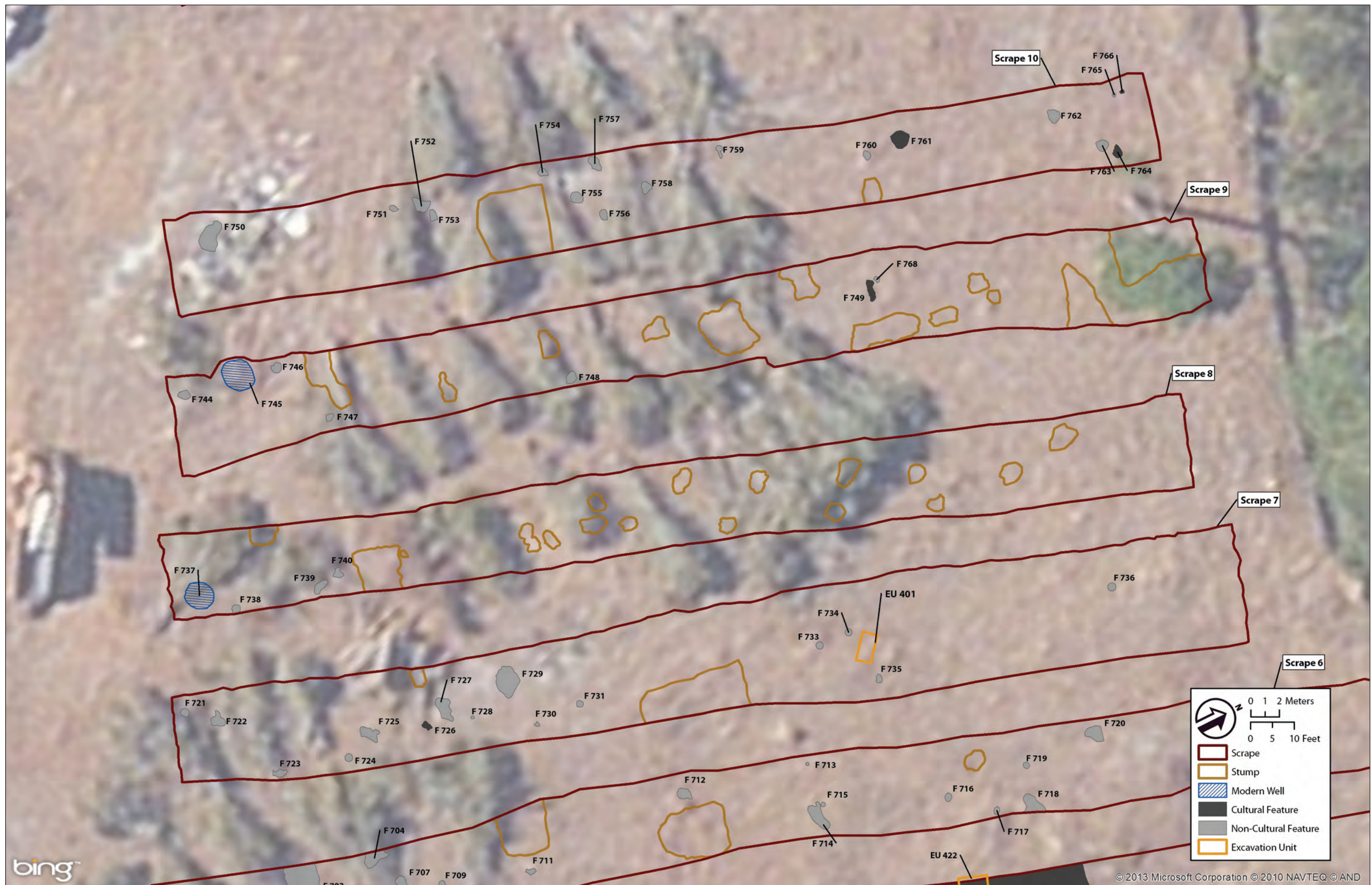


Figure 4.29 Scrapes 7-10, 38BU2301.



Figure 4.30 Scrape 7 (northeast view).



Figure 4.31 Scrape 8, northeast view.



Figure 4.32 Scrape 8, John O'Donnell profiling (non-historic) Feature 737.



Figure 4.33 Scrape 9, northeast view.



Figure 4.34 Scrape 9, Feature 745 (non-historic), west profile.



Figure 4.35 Scrape 10, northeast view.



Figure 4.36 Scrape 10, James Page profiling barrel well Feature 761 (northwest view).



Figure 4.37 Scrape 10, Feature 761, north profile.

4.3.11 Scrape 11

Scrape 11 was excavated approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to a drainage ditch designated by the Town of Hilton Head as a “wetland” (Figure 4.38). Though currently dry, the drainage is historic and appears on the 1864 Mitchelville map. Construction of the Hilton Head Island Airport in the 1960s changed the drainage in the immediate study area. Scrape 11 measured 6.2 meters in width and 148.5 in length (Figure 4.39). We identified seven stains in Scrape 11 (Features 769-775). Of these stains, Feature 774 was determined to be cultural. Scrape 11 also coincided with the location of Units 403, 406, and 407, the “mini-block.” Except for Feature 774, no additional features were exposed around the unit block.

Feature 774 measured approximately 40-by-24 cm in plan view, with an irregular rectangular shape. The feature consisted of a 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sand. Once bisected, it extended approximately 25 cm below the scrape surface with sloping sides and irregular bottom. Artifacts recovered in the feature include cut and unidentifiable nails. Feature 774 is interpreted as a historic post.

4.3.12 Scrape 12

Scrape 12 was excavated approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 11 (see Figure 4.38). Scrape 12 measured 6.4 meters in width by 158.8 meters in length (Figure 4.40). We identified 13 stains in Scrape 12 (Features 776-786, 854, 855). Of these stains, five (Features 776, 777, 783, 854, and 855) were determined cultural.

Feature 776 represents fragments (n=36) of an olive green bottle, exposed and likely broken during the backhoe excavation. Though we recorded the bottle bust as a feature, careful examination showed no evidence of a stain in the surrounding soil. No other artifacts were present.

Feature 777 measured approximately 340-by-250 cm in plan view, with an irregular shape. The feature consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sand with dense oyster shell. Once bisected, it was evident Feature 777 was very shallow and extended only 8-10 cmbs below the scrape surface with a flat bottom. Recovered historic artifacts include whiteware, aqua and olive green bottle glass, various colors of container glass (olive green, amber, solarized amethyst, color-

less), cut nails, a whetstone fragment, writing slate and slate stylus fragments, brass grommet, brass tack, an iron four-hole button, iron scissors fragment, 3.1 g faunal bone. We also recovered simple stamped, sand-tempered Deptford and dentate sand-tempered Refuge prehistoric sherds. We interpret Feature 777 as the base of a historic trash midden from a Mitchelville house.

Once the Feature 777 fill was removed, we observed two other stains at the feature base (Features 854 and 855). Feature 854 measured approximately 26-by-24 cm with a square shape in plan view. The feature consisted of a mottled 10YR4/3 brown and 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, it extended 28 cm to 38 cmbs below the scrape surface. Recovered artifacts include eight cut nails. Feature 855 also measured approximately 26-by-24 cm with a square shape in plan view. It consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown sand and some burnt shell (not collected). No other artifacts were recovered from the feature. Features 854 and 855 are interpreted as historic postholes excavated prior to the creation of the historic midden.

Feature 783 measured approximately 60 cm diameter, with a round shape in plan view. The feature consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sand and dense shell. Once bisected, it extended 12 cmbs below the scrape surface. Artifacts recovered from the feature include cut nails, whiteware, olive green bottle glass, sheet iron fragments, and 1.5 kg shell. Feature 783 is interpreted as a small historic trash pit.

4.3.13 Scrape 13

Scrape 13 was excavated approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 12 (see Figure 4.38). Scrape 13 measured 6.6 meters in width by 153.7 meters in length (Figure 4.41). We identified 14 stains in Scrape 13 (Features 787-800). None of these stains were determined cultural.

4.3.14 Scrape 14

Scrape 14 was excavated approximately 30 cmbs on a northeasterly (40 degree) bearing, adjacent to Scrape 13 between it and Beach City Road (see Figure 4.38). Scrape 14 measured 6.1 meters in width by 90.2 meters in length (Figure 4.42). The subsoil in Scrape 14 was markedly different than the other



Figure 4.38 Scrapes 11-14, 38BU2301.



Figure 4.39 Scrape 11, northeast view.



Figure 4.40 Scrape 12, northeast view.



Figure 4.41 Scrape 13 (northeast view).



Figure 4.42 Scrape 14 (northeast view).

scrapes, consisting of a 7.5YR6/1 gray sand. Based on previous experience, the gray sands usually indicate hydric (wet) soils on Hilton Head Island. No stains or features were identified in Scrape 14.

4.3.15 Scrape 15

Scrape 15 was excavated approximately 40 cmbs in a southwesterly (220 degree) bearing, across from Scrape 14 and adjacent to Beach City Road (Figure 4.43). Scrape 15 measured 6.5 meters in width by 154.5 meters in length (Figure 4.44). We identified 12 stains in Scrape 15 (Features 801-812). Of these, Feature 812 was determined cultural.

Feature 812 measured approximately 40-by-30 cm, with an irregular shape in plan view. The feature consisted of a 2.5YR4/4 olive brown sand. Once bisected, it extended 15 cmbs below the scrape surface with an irregular bottom. Recovered artifacts include cut nails, sheet iron fragments, olive green and aqua bottle glass. We interpret Feature 812 as a historic post.

4.3.16 Scrape 16

Scrape 16 was excavated approximately 40 cmbs in a southwesterly (220 degree) bearing, across from Scrape 13 and adjacent to Scrape 15 (see Figure 4.43). Scrape 16 measured 6.5 meters in width by 174.8 meters in length (Figure 4.45). We identified 24 stains in Scrape 16 (Features 803-836). Of these stains, three (Feature 829, Feature 835, Feature 836) were determined cultural.

Feature 829 measured approximately 180 cm in diameter with a round shape in plan view. At the scrape surface, the feature stain consisted of 5Y6/2 light olive gray sandy clay mixed with 10YR7/1 light gray sand, and a PVC pipe protruded vertically from the surface. We bisected the feature; it exhibited characteristics like Feature 737 in Scrape 8 and Feature 745 in Scrape 9. Feature fill consisted of mottled clay and sand with multiple stratified layers (Figure 4.46). It exhibited sharply sloping sides, extending 95 cmbs below the scrape surface. Besides the PVC pipe, we recovered a rusted steel beer can probably abandoned in the late 1960s or early 1970s. We interpret Feature 829 as a mid-twentieth-century well.

Feature 835 measured approximately 80-by-68 cm in plan view with a roundish shape in plan view. The feature fill consisted of a mottled 10YR7/1 light

gray sand mixed with 10YR 5/1 gray clay. Once bisected, the feature extended 54 cmbs below the scrape surface. It exhibited sharply sloping, conical sides. A single, modern porcelain fragment was the only artifact recovered from the feature. Feature 835 seems a smaller version of Feature 829; modern mid-twentieth century well, probably abandoned in the late 1960s or early 1970s.

Feature 836 measured approximately 180 cm in diameter with a round shape in plan view. At the scrape surface, the feature fill consisted of mottled 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay mixed with 10YR2/1 black hardpan sand and charcoal chunks. We bisected the feature, and its dimensions were nearly identical to Feature 829 (Figure 4.47). Feature fill consisted of mottled clay and sand with multiple stratified layers. It exhibited sharply sloping sides, extending 94 cmbs below the scrape surface. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill. We interpret Feature 836 as a mid-twentieth-century well.

4.3.17 Scrape 17

Scrape 17 was excavated approximately 40 cmbs in a southwesterly (220 degree) bearing, across from Scrape 12 and adjacent to Scrape 16 (see Figure 4.43). Scrape 17 measured 6.3 meters in width by 158.23 meters in length (Figure 4.48). We identified 27 stains in Scrape 17 (Features 803-836). Of these stains, Feature 846 and Feature 862 were determined cultural.

Feature 846 measured approximately 160 cm in diameter with a round shape in plan view. At the scrape surface, the feature fill consisted of a 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand. We bisected the feature, and the 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand extended approximately 32 cmbs below the scrape surface with gradually sloping sides. No artifacts were recovered from the 10YR5/4 fill. At 32 cmbs, we identified the rusted remains of an iron barrel band, measuring 25 cm in diameter. At this point, we believed this was a barrel well feature, and excavated the outside feature fill as we proceeded separately from the inside barrel fill. At 32 cmbs, the outside feature fill consisted of a 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sand to 60 cmbs. A 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand was present from 60 cmbs to 72 cmbs.

As we carefully excavated the bisected feature, we clearly discerned the curved stain of the wooden barrel staves in profile and left the interior feature fill

intact (Figure 4.49). At 72 cmbs, the outside feature fill color changed to a mixed 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand. The sides of the feature gradually tapered down to the bottom of the feature, at 108 cmbs below the scrape surface. At that depth, another deteriorated iron barrel was visible, marking the bottom of the barrel. No artifacts were recovered from the outside feature fill. The interior feature fill consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand, from the top barrel band to the bottom (Figure 4.50). Artifacts recovered from the interior fill include olive green bottle glass, a small intact light blue glass bottle, kaolin pipe stem fragments, cut and unidentifiable nails, and corroded pocket knife fragments. Most of the artifacts were recovered in the bottom 20 cm of the interior barrel fill; the feature extends 16 cm below barrel bottom to 128 cmbs below the scrape surface (Figure 4.51). Feature 846 is an excellent example of a barrel well, which likely served a single Mitchelville household.

Feature 862 measured approximately 160 cm in diameter with a round shape in plan view. At the scrape surface, the feature fill consisted of mottled 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay mixed with 10YR4/6 dark yellowish sand. It appeared nearly identical to Feature 836 in Scrape 16, and the other modern features. We bisected the feature, expecting it to extend deeply like the others. However, Feature 862 extended only about 22 cmbs below the scrape surface, ending with an irregular bottom. Artifacts recovered in the feature fill include cut and unidentifiable nails, whiteware, solarized amethyst container glass, aqua glass, and colorless bottle glass. Feature 862 is interpreted as the bottom of an early twentieth-century trash pit.



Figure 4.43 Scrapes 15-17, 38BU2301.



Figure 4.44 Scrape 15 (southwest view).



Figure 4.45 Scrape 16, southwest view.



Figure 4.46 Feature 829 (non-historic), west profile.



Figure 4.47 Feature 836 (non-historic), west profile.



Figure 4.48 Scrape 17, southwest view.



Figure 4.49 James Page profiling Feature 846, northwest view.

38BU2301
 Scrape 17
 Feature 846
 West Profile

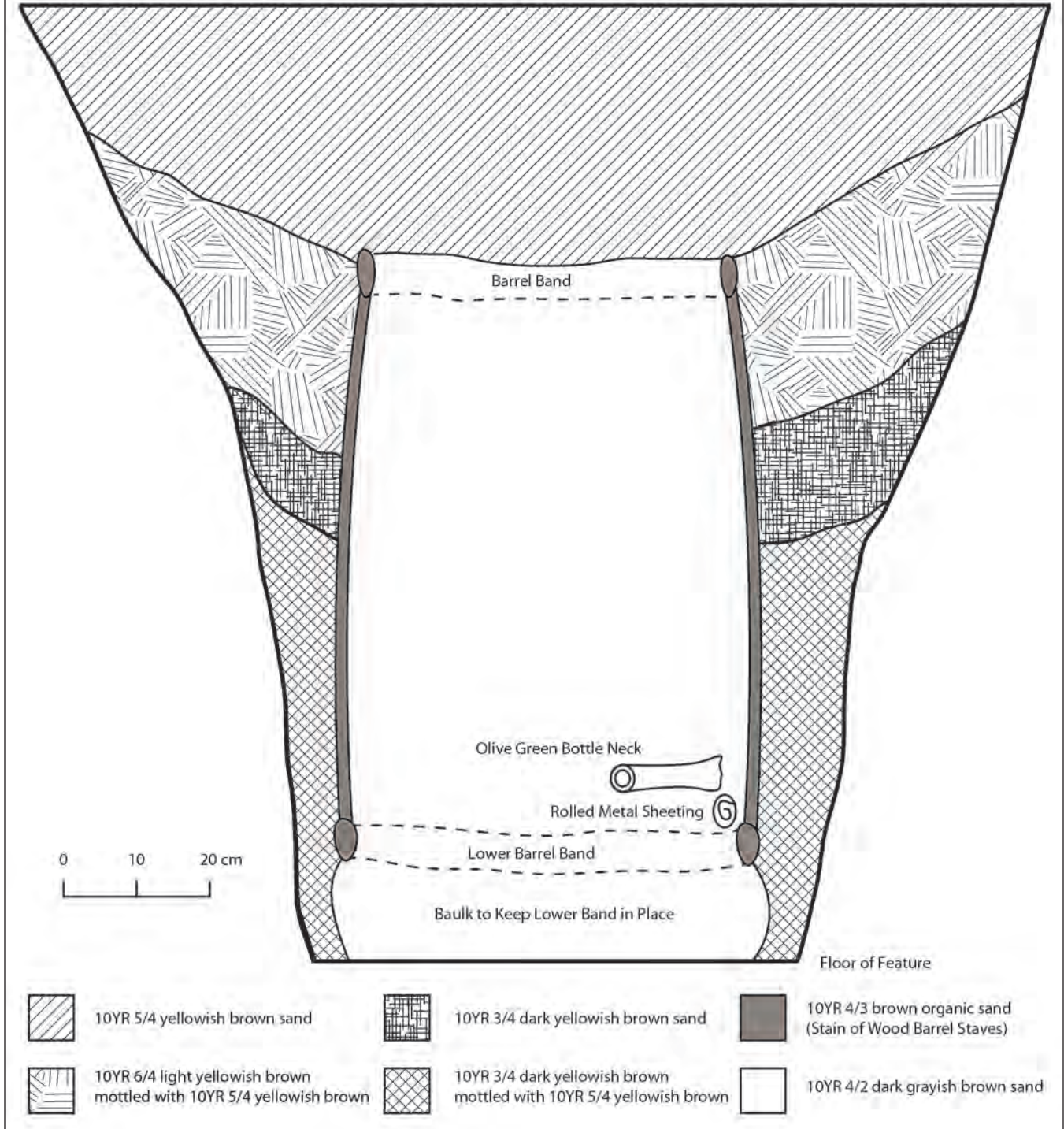


Figure 4.50 Feature 846 (barrel well) sketch, west profile.



Figure 4.51 Feature 846 (barrel well) photograph, west profile.

4.4 Block A

In the wooded portions of the site, we excavated ten two-by-two-meter units (40 square meters) in two of the artifact concentrations identified during the survey. As with the previous units, we removed soil fill in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons. The units were connected to form excavation blocks; we named the southern concentration “Block A” and the northern concentration “Block B.”

Block A consisted of Units 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, and 417 (Figure 4.52). Generally the units in Block A consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam from 0 to 25-35 cmbs, extending to a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam from 25-35 to 45-55 cmbs, finally to a 10YR6/3 pale brown subsoil. The B horizon(s) usually contained the greatest number of artifacts, consisting of cut nails, brick fragments, clear and light green window glass, bottle and table glass (dark olive green, light green, and clear), pipe bowl and stem fragments, brass, iron, and glass buttons, federal (Eagle) military uniform buttons, glass beads, and other brass costume jewelry. Smaller (20-30 cm) square post features were revealed

in the block floor. The post features likely represent foundation posts from a Mitchelville house. Table 4.3 presents information for all feature stains identified in Block A.

4.4.1 Unit 408

Unit 408 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.53). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, olive green and aqua bottle glass, aqua and colorless container glass, aqua mirror glass, aqua window glass, bone, slate fragments, a brass buckle adjuster, a two-piece General Service Eagle brass button, cut nails, an iron screw, an iron hinge fragment, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a simple stamped sand tempered sherd and a residual sand tempered sherd. Horizon B (approximately 20-30 to 60 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from Horizon B

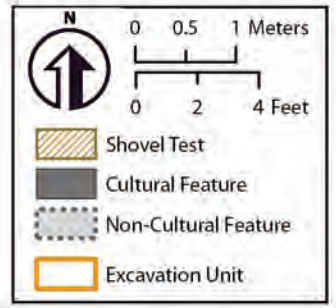
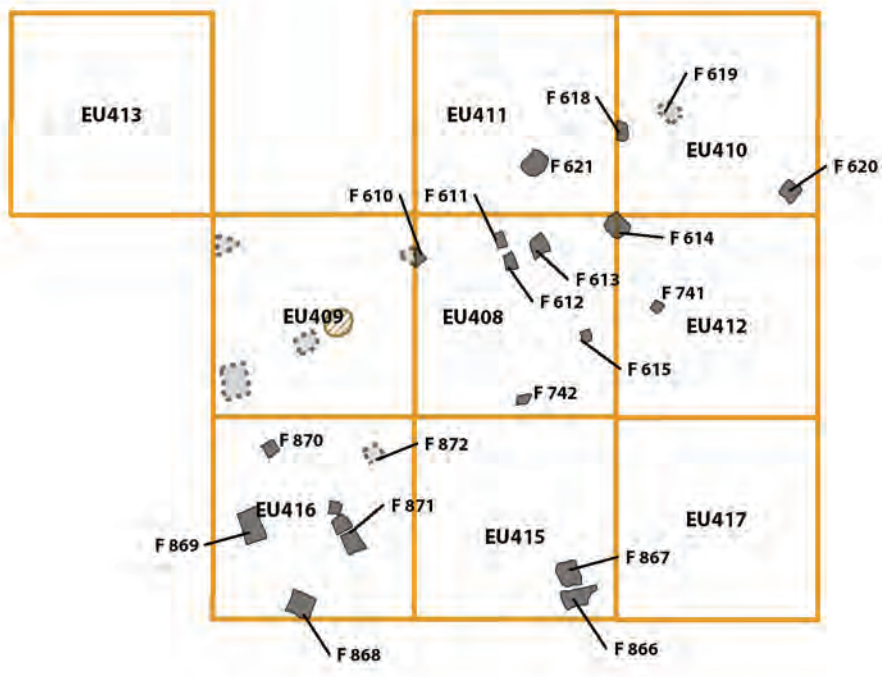


Figure 4.52 Excavation units and features at Block A, 38BU2301.

Table 4.3 Feature Stains Identified in Block A.

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
610	EU 408	dark yellowish brown	36 x 20 cm	Double Triangle	Cultural	double post
611	EU 408	brown	20 x 20 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
612	EU 408	dark yellowish brown	18 x 18 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
613	EU 408	dark yellowish brown	16 x 16 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
614	EU 408	dark yellowish brown	40 x 40 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
615	EU 408	brown to dark grayish brown	20 x 22 cm	Amorphous	Cultural	probable post
618	EU 410	very dark grayish brown	23 x 30 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	post
619	EU 410	gray	15 x 16 cm	Amorphous	Non-Cultural	tree stain
620	EU 410	grayish brown	16 x 20 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	post
621	EU 411	dark grayish brown to yellowish brown	25 x 22 cm	Square	Cultural	post
741	EU 412	dark dark grayish brown to yellowish brown	20 x 22 cm	Square	Cultural	post
742	EU 408	dark brown	23 x 24 cm	Oval	Cultural	probable post
866	EU 415	dark yellowish brown	22 x 34 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	post
867	EU 415		18 x 28 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	probable post
868	EU 416		30 x 30 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
869	EU 416		30 x 25 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
870	EU 416	dark yellowish brown	20 x 20 cm	Square	Cultural	post
871	EU 416	brown	75 x 3 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	series of three posts
872	EU 416	gray			Non-Cultural	tree stain

included whiteware, porcelain, a Prosser button, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, amber, aqua, solarized-amethyst), aqua container glass, aqua window glass, a milkglass button, rubber fragments, faunal bone, teeth, a brass kepi buckle, a brass buckle adjuster, a two-piece checkered pattern brass button, a two-piece floral design brass button, a two-piece cross-hatch pattern brass button a brass sheet metal fragment, brass lamp parts, wire nails, cut nails, iron screws, a two-piece iron button, iron wire fragments an iron hinge fragment, and iron sheet metal fragments. A 10YR6/6 brownish yellow and 10YR6/3 dark yellowish brown sand subsoil underlay Horizon B. Features 610-615 and 742 were identified in Unit 408.

Feature 610 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended 10 cm to 70 cmbs. It measured approximately 36-by-20 cm in plan view, and had a double triangle shape. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed

walls that came together at 45-degree angles, which looked like two triangles. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 610 is interpreted as a double post.

Feature 611 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended 16 cm to 76 cmbs. It measured approximately 20-by-20 cm square in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were roughly vertical with a rounded base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 611 is interpreted as a probable historic post, and may be associated with Features 612 and 613, other probable posts in Unit 408.

Feature 612 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended six cm to 66 cmbs. It measured approximately 18-by-18 cm square in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that came together at a roughly 45-degree angle, creating a pointed base. No artifacts were recovered from this



Figure 4.53 Unit 408, north profile.

feature. Feature 611 is interpreted as a probable historic post, and may be associated with Features 611 and 613, other probable posts in Unit 408.

Feature 613 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended 17 cm to 77 cmbs. It measured approximately 16-by-16 cm square in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were roughly vertical with a rounded base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 613 is interpreted as a probable historic post, and may be associated with Features 611 and 612, other probable posts in Unit 408.

Feature 614 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended 40 cm to 80 cmbs. It measured approximately 40-by-40 cm square in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were roughly vertical and a flat base. No artifacts were re-

covered from this feature. Feature 614 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

Feature 615 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs; it extended 22 cm to 82 cmbs. It measured approximately 20-by-22 cm and was amorphous in plan view. This feature consisted of 10YR5/3 brown sand near the top, and 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand near the base. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were roughly vertical and a flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 615 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

Feature 742 was at the base of Level 6 at 60 cmbs, though a root obscured the base so the depth of the feature was undetermined. It measured 23-by-24 cm and was oval in plan view, and consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 742 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

4.4.2 Unit 409

Unit 409 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20-45 cmbs) consisted of a mixed 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.54). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, stoneware, yellowware, porcelain, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, amber), aqua window glass, solarized-amethyst, aqua, and colorless container glass fragments, a cobalt blue glass bead, an aqua mirror glass fragment, a brass tack, a copper jewelry fragment, faunal bone, a safety pin fragment, a General Staff (Eagle and Stars) three-piece brass button, a plain with border two-piece brass button, cut nails, a wire nail, an iron adjuster buckle, iron screws, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a check stamped sand tempered sherd and an eroded sand tempered sherd. Horizon B (approximately 20-

45 to 45-60 cmbs) consisted of a mixed 10YR5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sand. Artifacts recovered from Horizon B included aqua molded bottle glass, cut nails, iron metal sheet fragments, and faunal bone. A 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sand subsoil was present beneath Horizon B. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 409.

4.4.3 Unit 410

Unit 410 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.55). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, aqua mirror glass, solarized-amethyst and colorless container glass, olive green and aqua bottle glass, aqua window glass, a Prosser button, a copper rivet, cut nails, iron sheet metal, and faunal bone. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon included a check stamped sand tempered ceramic body sherd and



Figure 4.54 Unit 409, north profile.



Figure 4.55 Unit 410, west profile.

a sand tempered residual sherd. Horizon B (20-30 to 60 cm) consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown and a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand, and includes Feature 618 (see below). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon B included whiteware, yellowware, kaolin pipe fragments, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, amber), like blue window glass, olive green and aqua container glass, bone, a brass buckle, a two-piece General Service Eagle brass button, a two-piece brass button, an iron heel plate, an iron screw, an iron buckle, cut nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B included check stamped sand tempered sherds, a simple stamped sand tempered sherd, a residual sand tempered sherd, and an eroded sand tempered sherd. Horizon B bisects a 10YR6/3 pale brown and a 10YR6/1 gray sand subsoil. Three features were defined in Unit 410 (618, 619, 620), though 619 was determined to be a non-cultural tree stain.

Feature 618 was encountered in the west profile of Unit 410. The feature was rectangular in shape, measuring 23-by-30 cm in plan view, and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sand. It had a top elevation of 40 cmbs and a bottom elevation of 62 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 618; it is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 620 was rectangular in shape measuring 16-by-20 cm in plan view, and consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown sand. It had a top elevation of 50 cmbs and bottom elevation of 77 cmbs. Once bisected, the walls of feature were roughly vertical and ended at a flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 620 is interpreted as a historic post.

4.4.4 Unit 411

Unit 411 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20- 25 cm) consisted of 10YR5/1 gray sandy loam (Figure 4.56). Artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, amber, colorless), light blue and aqua window glass, aqua mirror glass, a tooth fragment, cut nails, a brass eyelet, and an iron sheet metal fragment. Horizon B (approximately 20-25 to 30-35 cmbs) consisted of 10YR6/1 gray sand. Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon B included ironstone, yellowware, olive green bottle glass, aqua window glass, various colors of container glass (colorless, light blue, light green), a Prosser button, an iron screw, cut nails, iron metal sheet fragments, and a brass eyelet. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B include one check stamped sand tempered sherd and one simple stamped sand tempered sherd. The stratigraphy of Unit 411 below

Horizon B is more complex. The western side of the unit contained Horizon C (from approximately 35-60 cmbs), a 10YR3/3 dark brown and a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Historic artifact density located Horizon C was sparser, and included olive green and light blue bottle glass, an iron two-piece button, and cut nails. Prehistoric artifacts were more numerous, and included a check stamp rolled rim sand temper sherd, simple stamped, and check stamped sand tempered body sherds. On the east side of Unit 411, a sterile 10YR6/3 pale brown sand subsoil was between about 35-60 cmbs.

Feature 621 was encountered at 50 cmbs and extended to 74 cmbs. It measured 25-by-22 cm square in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand near its top and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand near its base. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that angled in towards a nearly flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 621 is interpreted as a historic post.



Figure 4.56 Unit 411, north profile.

4.4.5 Unit 412

Unit 412 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 40-45 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.57). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, porcelain, Prosser buttons, shell buttons, bone, writing slate fragments, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, amber), container glass of various colors (aqua, colorless, cobalt blue), aqua mirror glass, solarized-amethyst machine-made container glass, two-piece iron buttons, a one-piece brass button, iron screws, cut nails, a wire nail, copper sheet metal, an iron hinge, iron sheet metal fragments, and an iron can fragment. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A include check-stamped and simple-stamped sand-tempered sherds. Horizon B (approximately 40-45 to 60 cm) consisted of a mixed 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand. Horizon B was largely absent of artifacts, and only contained two cut nails, an iron wire fragment,

an iron sheet metal fragment, and a plain sand tempered body sherd. A 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil became predominant at 60 cmbs.

Feature 741 was encountered at the base of Unit 412 at 60 cmbs and extended 11 cm to 71 cmbs. It measured 20-by-22 cm square in plan view, and consisted of a mottled 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sand and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that came together at a nearly 45-degree angle towards a pointed base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 741 is interpreted as a historic post.

4.4.6 Unit 413

Unit 413 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam (Figure 4.58). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, kaolin pipe fragments, olive green and aqua bottle glass, various colors of container glass (teal, light



Figure 4.57 Unit 412, east profile.



Figure 4.58 Unit 413, south profile.

blue, colorless, olive green, amber, solarized-ame-thyst, aqua), colorless and aqua window glass, aqua mirror glass, a colorless glass pressed knob, slate fragments, a turtle bone, an iron hinge, a two-piece iron button, iron screws, cut nails, an iron staple, an iron screw eye, and iron sheet metal fragments. A single prehistoric residual sand tempered sherd was also recovered from this horizon. Horizon B (approximately 20-30 to 40 cmbs) consisted of a mixed 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR3/3 dark brown sand. Artifacts in Horizon B were sparse, but included a colorless window glass fragment, an olive green molded glass bottle body, two cut nails, on sand tempered body sherd, and two fiber tempered sherds. A 10YR54/4 dark yellowish brown sterile subsoil became predominant at 40 cmbs. No sub-surface features were identified in Unit 413.

4.4.7 Unit 414

Unit 414 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30-35 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sand (Figure 4.59). Historic artifacts recovered in Horizon A included yellowware, ironstone, amber bottle glass, container glass of various colors (teal, colorless, aqua), colorless window glass, and cut nails. Prehis-toric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included check-stamped and simple-stamped sherds. Hori-zon B (approximately 30-35 to 40 cmbs) consisted of a mixed 10YR4/3 brown and 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Only two historic artifacts were recovered from Horizon B, a cut nail and an iron sheet metal fragment. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon B were more predominant, including Coastal Plain chert flakes, a checked-stamped sand-tempered sherd, a simple-stamped sand-tempered sherd, and a plain-sand tempered sherd. A 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand subsoil was under Ho-



Figure 4.59 Unit 414, south profile.

Horizon B at 40 cmbs. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 414.

4.4.8 Unit 415

Unit 415 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.60). Artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, porcelain, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, light blue, aqua), a cobalt blue glass bead, various colors of container glass (aqua, solarized-amethyst, amber, colorless), aqua window glass, aqua mirror glass, a slate fragment, bone, whelk shell, Prosser buttons, a brass eyelet, a small brass band, a brass rimfire cartridge, a longarm brass percussion cap, a zinc canning jar lid fragment, an iron ring, a two-piece iron button, iron screws, an iron railroad spike, an iron adjuster buckle fragment, an iron brad nail, iron sheet metal, and melted lead. Horizon B (ap-

proximately 30-50 cm) consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sand, and was located only on the east side of the unit. Artifacts recovered from Horizon B included colorless chimney glass, olive green bottle glass, aqua window glass, cut nails, and an iron metal sheet fragment. No artifacts were recovered below 40 cmbs. A sterile 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand subsoil was located on the west side of Unit 415, under Horizon A. Features 866 and 867 were identified in Unit 415.

Feature 866 was identified at the base of Unit 415 at 40 cmbs and extended 10 cm to 50 cmbs. The feature was a 22-by-34 cm rectangle in plan view and consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that came together at a nearly 45-degree angle towards a pointed base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 866 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 867 was identified at the base of Unit 415 (50 cmbs) and disappeared when cleaned, suggesting



Figure 4.60 Unit 415, south profile.

that the feature was only about two cm deep. The feature was an 18-by-28-cm rectangle in plan view. This feature's soil color was not identified before it was cleaned away, and there was no base to record. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 867 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

4.4.9 Unit 416

Unit 416 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/1 gray sandy loam (Figure 4.61). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, a porcelain button, Prosser buttons, a kaolin pipe stem fragment, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, colorless), various colors of container glass (aqua, amber, colorless), aqua window glass, colorless lamp chimney glass, a cobalt blue glass bead, bone, a clay marble, melted rubber, brass eyelets, an unidentified zinc fragment,

cut nails, iron screws, a brass adjuster buckle, a two-piece iron button, melted lead, a longarm brass percussion cap, an iron wire fragment, and iron sheet metal fragments. The single prehistoric artifact recovered in Horizon A was a check-stamped sand-tempered rim sherd. Horizon B (approximately 20 to 40-55 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from Horizon B included whiteware, stoneware, bottle glass in various colors (olive green, aqua, amber), aqua window glass, container glass of various colors (solarized amethyst, colorless, aqua), aqua mirror glass, a Prosser button, bone, an unidentified zinc fragment, cut nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. A 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand subsoil was present below Horizon B. Features 868-872 were identified in Unit 416; Feature 872 was later determined to be non-cultural.

Feature 868 was identified at the base of Unit 415 at 60 cmbs. It disappeared when troweling,



Figure 4.61 Unit 416, south profile.

suggesting it extended only about two cm. It was a 30-by-30-cm square in plan view. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, though a it contained a some charcoal. Feature 868 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

Feature 869 was identified at the base of Unit 415 at 60 cmbs, though it was full of roots and tore apart when further cleaned. It was a 30-by-25-cm square in plan view. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 868 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

Feature 870 was identified at the base of Unit 415 at 60 cmbs and extended 18 cm to 78 cmbs. It was a 20-by-20-cm square in plan view and consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were nearly vertical and a rounded base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 870 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 871 was identified at the base of Unit 415 at 60 cmbs and extended 25 cm to 85 cmbs. It

was approximately 75-by-3 cm in plan view and consisted of a 10YR5/3 brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that met at a series nearly 45-degree angles, creating several pointed bases. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, which is interpreted as a series of three historic posts.

4.4.10 Unit 417

Unit 417 was a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block A. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 15-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/1 gray sandy loam (Figure 4.62). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, redware, porcelain, a kaolin molded pipe bowl fragment, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, colorless), various colors of container glass (amber, solarized amethyst, colorless), colorless and aqua window glass fragments, colorless mirror glass, a three-piece General Staff (Eagle) brass button, a brass utensil or tool handle, a slate fragment, a brass eyelet, cut



Figure 4.62 Unit 417, east profile.

nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. A single plain, sand-tempered sherd was also recovered. Horizon B consists of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand, underlain on the south side of the unit by a sterile 10YR4/1 dark gray sand subsoil. Artifacts recovered in Horizon B included aqua bottle glass, aqua window glass, colorless container glass, bone, a brass eyelet, cut nails, an iron brad nail, an iron screw, an iron sheet metal fragment, and a plain sand tempered sherd. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 417.

4.5 Block B

Block B consisted of two-by-two-meter Units 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, and 433 (Figure 4.63). Generally, the units in Block B consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam from 0 to 30-45 cmbs, underlain by a 10YR6/3 pale brown subsoil revealing smaller (20-30 cm) square or rectangular

post features in the block floor. Units 428 and 430 revealed an oval stain (Feature 879) measuring approximately 75-by-90 cm. We bisected and excavated Feature 879; it was a flat bottom pit extending approximately 38 cm below the unit floors. Artifacts recovered from Feature 879 consisted of tabby mortar rubble, brick fragments, and cut nails. We interpret this feature as a root cellar that was probably excavated below a house and subsequently reused as a trashpit when the house was demolished. Table 4.4 presents information for all feature stains identified in Block B.

4.5.1 Unit 424

Unit 424 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30-40 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam (Figure 4.64). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, redware, ironstone, stoneware, porcelain, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser but-

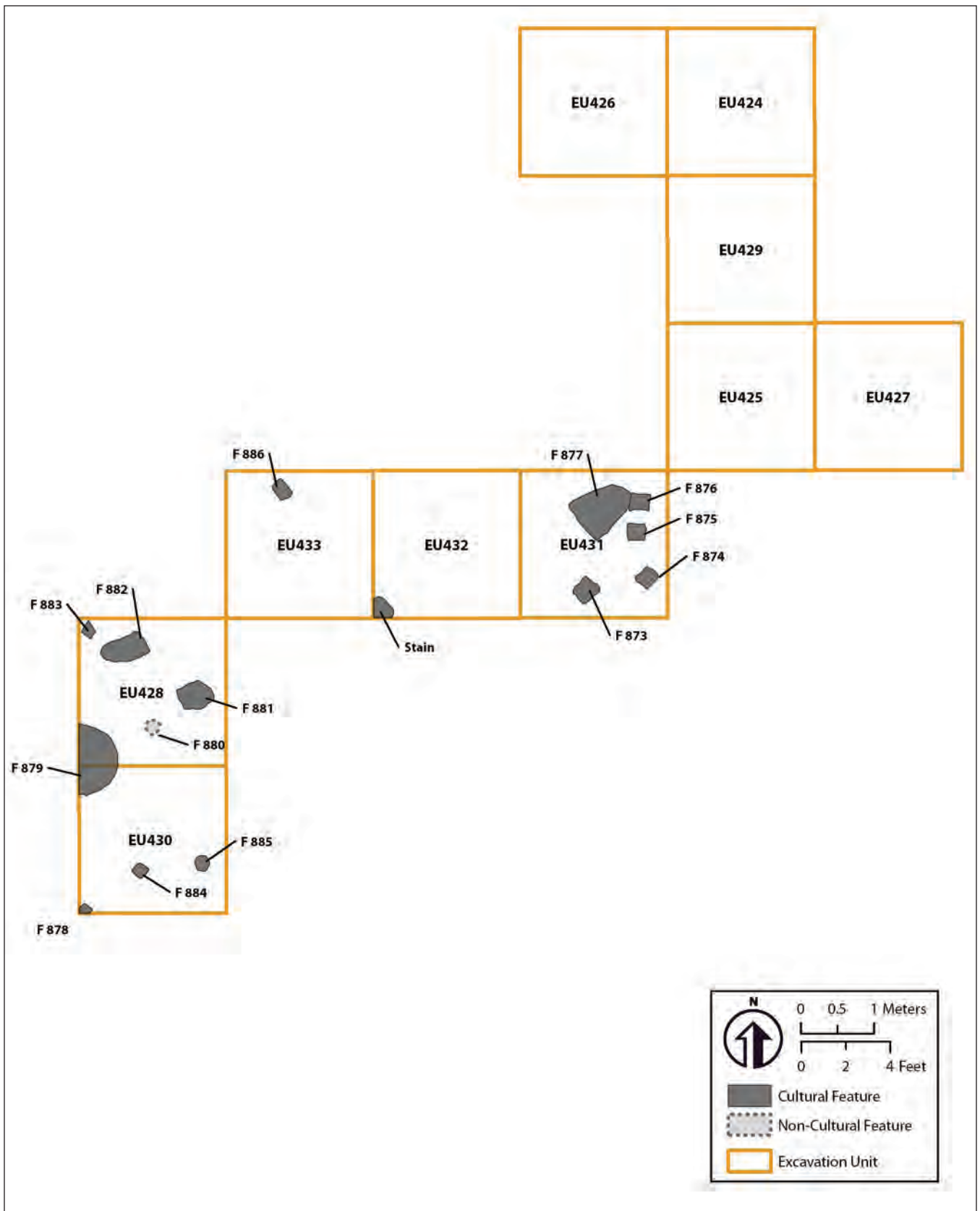


Figure 4.63 Excavation units and features at Block B, 38BU2301.

Table 4.4 Feature Stains Identified in Block B.

Feature Number	Location	Color	Dimension	Shape	Designation	Interpretation
873	EU 431	dark yellowish brown	26 x 26 cm	Square	Cultural	post
874	EU 431	dark yellowish brown	22 x 22 cm	Square	Cultural	post
875	EU 431		21 x 22 cm	Square	Cultural	post
876	EU 431	dark yellowish brown	25 x 21 cm	Square	Cultural	post
877	EU 431	dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown/brownish yellow mottled	73 x 68 cm	Bell	Cultural	storage pit
878	EU 430	brown to light brownish gray mottled	20 x 20 cm	Square	Cultural	post
879	EU 428 & 430	brown to brown/yellowish brown	90 x 75 cm	Round	Cultural	root cellar
880	EU 428				Non-Cultural	tree stain
881	EU 428	dark yellowish brown	50 x 40 cm	Oval	Cultural	storage pit
882	EU 428				Non-Cultural	tree stain
883	EU 428				Non-Cultural	tree stain
884	EU 430		24 x 24 cm	Square	Cultural	probable post
885	EU 430	dark yellowish brown	30 x 20 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	bottom of probable post
886	EU 433		30 x 18 cm	Rectangle	Cultural	bottom of post



Figure 4.64 Unit 424, south profile.

tons, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, blue, colorless, brown, cobalt blue, amber, solarized-amethyst), container glass in various colors (aqua, amber, solarized amethyst, colorless), aqua window glass, whelk shell, writing slate fragments, brass decorative hardware, cut nails, an iron spike fragment, an iron hook/latch, an iron pot leg, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts include a plain body sand tempered sherd and a residual sand tempered sherd. A 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 424.

4.5.2 Unit 425

Unit 425 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30-45 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam (Figure 4.65). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, redware, porcelain, terra cotta, kaolin pipe fragments, a porcelain doll part, a shell button, Prosser buttons,

bottle glass of various colors (olive green, amber, cobalt blue, brown, colorless, aqua), container glass of various colors (olive green, amber, aqua, solarized-amethyst, colorless), etched solarized-amethyst tableglass, aqua and colorless window glass, whelk, teeth, shell, bone, slate fragments, slag, brass boot hooks, a lead ball, coal, a brass hinge fragment, a two-piece brass button, a brass rimfire cartridge, a longarm brass percussion cap, a brass lid, a brass eyelet, a brass grommet, a brass book clasp, cut nails, an iron spike fragment, a square nail, an iron nut, an iron kettle base and body, an iron pot base, a two-piece iron button back, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a medium incised body sand-tempered sherd, simple stamped and indeterminate stamped sand-tempered sherds, a plain body sand-tempered sherd, and an indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherd. A 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 425.



Figure 4.65 Unit 425, south profile.

4.5.3 Unit 426

Unit 426 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0-30 to 35 cm) consisted of a mixed 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam (Figure 4.66). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, porcelain, kaolin pipe fragments, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, light green, aqua, brown, solarized-amethyst, teal), colorless container glass, a milk glass bead, slate, one-piece brass button, an iron axle, iron spike fragments, cut nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a brushed body very coarse sand-tempered sherd, an indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherd, a simple stamped sand-tempered sherd, an eroded sand-tempered sherd, a punctate coarse sand tempered sherd, and a residual sand tempered sherd. A mixed 10YR5/3 brown and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 426.

4.5.4 Unit 427

Unit 427 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30 cm) consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.67). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, redware, ironstone, stoneware, terracotta, kaolin pipe fragments, a porcelain doll part, Prosser buttons, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, amber, aqua, solarized-amethyst), various colors of container glass (light green, colorless, aqua), a polychrome glass marble fragment, a green tableglass fragment, a colorless window glass fragment, slate, a slate stylus fragment, bone, a hard rubber unidentifiable object, a sheet brass bracket fragment, a brass clip, a brass belt/strap tab, a brass revolver percussion cap, a brass longarm percussion cap, a lead toy soldier fragment, a safety pin fragment, a copper rivet, a zinc fragment, cut nails, a melted lead bullet, iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered in Horizon A included simple stamped



Figure 4.66 Unit 426, west profile.



Figure 4.67 Unit 427, south profile.

sand-tempered sherds, indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherds, and a residual sand tempered sherd. Two distinct soil strata underlay Horizon A. Horizon B (approximately 30 to 50 cmbs on east side of unit) consisted of 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sand. Few artifacts were recovered from Horizon B. These included stoneware, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, colorless), a cut nail, and a punctate sand-tempered sherd. On the west side of the unit, Horizon A was underlain by a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sterile sand subsoil that extended to the east at the unit base. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 427.

4.5.5 Unit 428

Unit 428 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 35-40 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.68). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, creamware, stoneware,

ironstone, porcelain, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser buttons, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, teal, amber, light blue, solarized-amethyst, blue, brown), various colors of container glass (solarized-amethyst, colorless, aqua), a light green window glass fragment, a colorless chimney glass rim, a black glass button fragment, bone, teeth, slate, a slate stylus fragment, a brass unidentified internal lock mechanism, a brass boot lace fastener, brass tack, a brass lamp part fragment, a pewter harmonica reed plate fragment, a molded nail, cut nails, a wire nail, an unidentified square nail, an iron kettle/pot body, a two-piece iron button fragment, a two-piece Rhode Island state seal brass button, a brass band of possible jewelry, an iron lock box fragment, an iron screw, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a Coastal Plain chert flake, a plain sand-tempered sherd, and two simple stamped sand-tempered sherds. Two distinct soil strata underlay Horizon A. A 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand sterile



Figure 4.68 Unit 428, west profile.

subsoil was present throughout most of the unit below Horizon B. Four stains were defined in Unit 428, Features 879, 880, 881, 882, and 883. All these stains were determined to be non-cultural except Features 879 and 881. Feature 879 was a 10YR5/3 brown sandy loam exposed in the west profile. We extended the excavation block westwards with Unit 430; Feature 879 is fully discussed in the Unit 430 summary.

Feature 881 was identified at the base of Unit 428 at 40 cmbs and extended 35 cm to 75 cmbs. It was a 50-by-40 cm oval in plan view. This feature consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed semi-rounded and an irregular base. Five cut nails were recovered from the feature. Feature 881 is interpreted as a small storage pit.

4.5.6 Unit 429

Unit 429 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam (Figure 4.69). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, porcelain, terra cotta, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser buttons, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, amber, brown, solarized-amethyst, light blue, light green), various colors of container glass (light blue, brown, light green, solarized-amethyst, colorless), aqua window glass, light blue mirror glass, colorless tableglass and pressed glass, bone, slate, coal, a two-piece brass button, a brass mending plate, a brass tack, a brass strip, a brass eyelet, a long-arm brass percussion cap, brass corset clasps, a brass disc, a copper rivet, a copper wire fragment, molded nails, cut nails, iron spike fragments, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included plain sand-tempered



Figure 4.69 Unit 429, east profile.

sherds, an indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherd, and a residual sherd. A 10YR5/2 grayish brown sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 429.

4.5.7 Unit 430

Unit 430 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30-40 cmbs) consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.70). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, pearlware, stoneware, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser buttons, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, amber, brown, light blue, solarized-amethyst), container glass of various colors (teal, solarized-amethyst, colorless), a colorless window glass fragment, bone, a safety pin fragment, a plain one-piece brass button, an iron squirrel (decorative hardware), an iron screw, an iron pot/kettle base, cut nails, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric ar-

tifacts recovered from Horizon A included a check stamped sand tempered sherd, plain sand tempered sherds, a plain stamped rim sand tempered sherd, and an indeterminate decoration sand tempered sherd. The stratigraphy below Horizon A is somewhat complicated. A 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand subsoil underlays Horizon A, but is interrupted by root disturbance, and Feature 878. This feature is located on the west side of Unit 430, and stretches into Unit 428 on the west side. Artifacts recovered below Horizon A primarily came from the root disturbance and Feature 878 (described below). Artifacts recovered from the root disturbance include whiteware, a light green window glass fragment, a cut nail, a bone, a plain sand tempered sherd and a simple stamped sand tempered sherd. Four features were identified in Unit 430, including Features 878, 879, 884, and 885.

Feature 878 was identified in the base of Unit 430 at 40 cmbs, and extended 21 cm to 61 cmbs. It



Figure 4.70 Unit 430, west profile.

was 20-by-20-cm square in plan view. The interior of this feature consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown sand, while the exterior of the feature was composed of 10YR6/2 light brownish gray sand mottled with the 10YR4/3 exterior soil. Once bisected, the profile displayed vertical walls and a mostly flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 881 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 879 was initially encountered in Unit 428 at 31 cmbs. It was fully exposed in the north-west corner of Unit 430; from 31 cmbs it extended 28 cm to 59 cmbs. It measured 90-by-75 cm with a rounded shape in plan view. The upper portion of the feature consisted of 10YR5/3 brown sand with gravels, while the lower portion was a mottle of 10YR4/3 brown sand and 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed vertical walls and a mostly flat base (Figure 4.71). Artifacts recovered from this feature included three cut nails, an indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherd,

and an eroded fiber-tempered sherd. Feature 881 is interpreted as a root cellar.

Feature 884 was identified at the base of Unit 430 and disappeared when cleaned, suggesting it was only a few cm below the unit base. Feature 884 was a 24-by-24-cm square in plan view. This feature's soil color was not recorded before it was cleaned away, and there was no base to draw. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 884 is interpreted as a probable historic post.

Feature 885 was identified at the base of Unit 430 and nearly disappeared when cleaned, only reaching two cm in depth. Feature 885 was a 30-by-20-cm rectangle in plan view, and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed hardly any walls, but a flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 885 is interpreted as the bottom of a probable historic post.



Figure 4.71 Feature 879, west profile.

4.5.8 Unit 431

Unit 431 is a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 25-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.72). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, a porcelain figurine head, kaolin pipe fragments, an undecorated clay marble Prosser buttons, a milkglass button, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, aqua, amber, brown, teal, solarized-amethyst, colorless, light green), various colors of container glass (aqua, light green, solarized-amethyst, colorless, teal, light green and aqua window glass fragments, slate, slate stylus fragments, bone, coal, safety pin fragments, brass eyelets, a brass escutcheon, two-piece brass buttons, a brass possible lamp pull, a brass washer, brass tacks, an unidentified brass sheet metal fragment, a longarm brass percussion cap, General Service Eagle brass buttons, a brass corset clasp, a brass rimfire cartridge, a brass adjuster

buckle, a copper rivet, two-piece iron buttons, three-piece iron buttons, and iron hook and eye, an iron screw, a three-ring minie lead bullet, a square nail, cut nails, a wire nail, a wrought nail, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a plain fiber tempered sherd, plain sand tempered sherds, a simple stamped sherd, and an eroded sand tempered sherd. Horizon B (approximately 25-40 cm) consisted of a 10YR6/3 pale brown sand. Far fewer artifacts were recovered in Horizon B, and most were identified from the upper portion of the stratum. These artifacts included an undecorated kaolin pipe bowl fragment, olive green bottle glass, light green window glass, cut nails, a bone, and an iron sheet metal fragment. Five features were identified in Unit 431, including Features 873-877.

Feature 873 was encountered at the base of Unit 431 at 40 cmbs and extended 21 cm to 61 cmbs. It was a 26-by-26-cm square in plan view. This feature consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy



Figure 4.72 Unit 431, south profile.

loam. Once bisected, the profile showed little of the walls, but displayed a rounded base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 873 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 874 was identified at the base of Unit 431 at 40 cmbs and extended 20 cm to 60 cmbs. It was a 22-by-22-cm square in plan view and consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Once bisected, the profile displayed walls that were nearly vertical and a flat base. One nail fragment and one cut nail were recovered from the feature. Feature 874 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 875 was identified at the base of Unit 431 at 40 cmbs and disappeared when cleaned, suggesting it extended only about one cm to 41 cmbs. Feature 875 was a 21-by-22-cm square in plan view. This feature's soil color was not recorded before it was cleaned away, and there was no base to draw. No artifacts were recovered from the feature. Feature 875 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 876 was at the base of Unit 431 at 40 cmbs and extended six cm to 46 cmbs. The feature measured 25-by-21 cm square in plan view. It consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Once bisected, the profile displayed slightly rounded walls, and a mostly flat base. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 876 is interpreted as a historic post.

Feature 877 was encountered at the base of Unit 431 at 40 cmbs and extended 29 cm to 69 cmbs. The feature measured 73-by-68 cm and was bell-shaped in plan view. The top of feature consisted of a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand, and a mottled with 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sand and 10R6/8 brownish yellow sand near the bottom. Once bisected, the profile displayed mostly vertical walls with a flat base. A number of artifacts were recovered in Feature 877, including whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, bottle glass of various colors (olive green, aqua, amber), olive green container glass, aqua window glass, brick,

tabby fragments, slate, bone, unidentified iron fragments, a pewter fragment, and numerous cut nails (n=48). A flotation sample from Feature 877 resulted in the recovery of smaller artifacts like clam shell, oyster shell, and charcoal. Feature 877 is interpreted as a small storage or trash pit.

4.5.9 Unit 432

Unit 432 was a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.73). Historic artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, kaolin pipe fragments, a Prosser button, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, amber, light green, solarized-amethyst, aqua, colorless, brown), various colors of container glass (yellow, colorless, solarized-amethyst, amber), light green window glass, a shell button, slate, coal, bone, a safety pin fragment, a copper rivet, a zinc canning

jar lid fragment, a brass oil lamp knob, an unidentified brass disc, a two-piece general service Eagle brass button, a three-piece New York staff officers brass button, a brass screw, a brass eyelet, a one-ring lead bullet, melted lead, lead shot, cut nails, an iron spoon fragment, an iron screw, and iron sheet metal fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Horizon A included a simple stamped sand-tempered sherd, a plain sand-tempered sherd, indeterminate decoration sand-tempered sherds, and a piece of Coastal Plain chert shatter. A 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A. No subsurface features were identified in Unit 432.

4.5.10 Unit 433

Unit 433 was a two-by-two-meter unit excavated in Block B. Horizon A (approximately 0 to 20-30 cmbs) consisted of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam (Figure 4.74). Artifacts recovered from Horizon A included whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, porcelain,



Figure 4.73 Unit 432, south profile.



Figure 4.74 Unit 433, south profile.

terra cotta, kaolin pipe fragments, Prosser buttons, various colors of bottle glass (olive green, light blue, black, light green, amber, teal, solarized-amethyst), blue and solarized-amethyst container glass, a light green window glass fragment, solarized-amethyst tableglass, a slate fragment, a copper rivet, a brass rimfire cartridge, a brass shotgun shell cartridge, brass escutcheons, a brass sheet metal fragment, an iron key fragment, nails, cut nails, an iron flathead screw, and iron sheet metal fragments. A 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sterile sand subsoil underlay Horizon A at 20-30 cmbs. Feature 886 was identified in Unit 433.

Feature 886 was identified at the base of Unit 433 at 30 cmbs and disappeared when cleaned, suggesting it extended only about another one cm. Feature 886 measured 30-by-18 cm rectangle in plan view. This feature's soil color was not recorded before it was cleaned away, and there was no base to draw. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Feature 886 is interpreted as the bottom of a historic post.

5.0 Cultural Material Assemblage

The following chapter details 38BU2301 artifact analysis from both the Phase I Survey (Butler and Roberts 2012) and Phase III Data Recovery (Butler et al. 2013) artifact analysis. The entire artifact catalog for this project is included as Appendix A. This discussion is based on South's (1977) functional artifact groups. These groups are based on form and functional activities that help organize artifact data coherently from which patterns emerge. Archaeologists recovered a total of 20,832 artifacts during survey and data recovery excavations at 38BU2301. Of the total assemblage, 20,229 artifacts (97 percent) are attributed to the historic period. In total, 16,649 artifacts are included in the South Artifact Groups (Table 5.1). The remaining 3,580 historic artifacts include unsorted flotation and miscellaneous or unidentified glass, metal, rubber, and stone fragments which could not be assigned a specific functional classification.

The largest functional group at 38BU2301 is the Architecture group, with 67.96 percent (n=11,314) of the historic artifact assemblage. The Kitchen group contains 25.0 percent (n=4,162), the second largest group represented. The Clothing group comprises 2.59 percent (n=432). We identified other artifacts representing the Activities, Tobacco, Personal, Arms, and Furniture groups from 38BU2301.

5.1 Architecture Group

At 38BU2301, 67.96 percent (n=11,314) of the recovered historic artifacts are associated with architecture (Figure 5.1). In the field, archaeologists noted but did not collect brick samples greater than 1000 grams; lesser amounts were brought to the lab for counting and weighing. In the lab, we recorded architectural materials used in the construction of dwellings, such as brick (n=105, 2,865.9 grams), mortar (n=8, 8.6 grams), and tabby (n=28, 658.9 grams). We identified two ceramic agateware door-knob fragments, a ceramic made by combining contrasting colored clays and coating with a clear glaze (Provs. 417.1:2 and 425.1:3). Seven fragments of asphalt or composition roofing shingles were identified (Provs. 5.1:1[5] and 761.1:17[2]; this type of roofing material was available in the early twentieth century (Bock 2007). The majority of architectural artifacts recovered are ferrous metal

(n=10,738). Most of these are nails, but other hardware is also represented.

Nails represent the majority of the Architecture category recovered at 38BU2301. We divide nails into two main categories, square and round. Square nails are further subdivided into: *wrought*, *cut*, and *unidentified square*. Wrought nails were crafted individually by a blacksmith; these were generally locally made until around 1820 when cheaper cut nails were available due to improved industrial technology. Cut nails were manufactured by machines that cut and stamped them from large iron sheets. Machine-cut nails were first made in the late eighteenth century but became predominant by the 1800s, and remained popular through the twentieth century as flooring nails. Unidentified square nails are those in such eroded and oxidized condition to prevent specific identification as to type. All fragments that cannot be identified as square or round are cataloged as *unidentified nails*. Round nails, also commonly known as *wire* nails, were manufactured from machine extruded wire. These began supplanting cut nails in the late 1870s, and became prevalent by the early twentieth century (Nelson 1968). Totals include 9,331 cut nails, 22 wire nails, 1,087 unidentifiable nails, and 145 unidentifiable square nails. We also recovered 48 larger iron spikes.

The presence of shuttered windows is represented by an iron pintle (Prov. 1.6-B:23), an iron shutter hook or latch (Prov. 424.2:22), a white metal window casing or frame fragment (Prov. 1.18:186), and 426 window glass fragments. Pintles were driven into the top and bottom of window jambs to hang wooden shutters. The shutters probably remained open most of the year, and were closed only during cold weather or other inclement periods. Window glass colors consist of aqua (294), light green (76), colorless (53), and light blue (3). These designations are based on the present color of the glass; light green light blue, and aqua glass may have been originally clear before iron oxide impurities reacted with sunlight.

We recovered 16 padlocks or door box lock parts at 38BU2301 (Figure 5.2). Locks included two whole padlocks (Provs. 1.16:1 and 1.15:1), and one padlock shackle (Prov. 73.1:1). Nine iron or brass box lock fragments were identified, which included

Table 5.1 38BU2301, South Artifact Categories.

Group	Count	%
Architecture		
brick	105	0.93%
doorknob	2	0.02%
locks/lock parts	16	0.14%
hardware	61	0.54%
hinges	10	0.09%
mortar	8	0.07%
cut nails	9338	82.53%
wire nails	22	0.19%
unidentifiable nails	1235	10.92%
unidentifiable square nails	1	0.01%
roofing material	7	0.06%
spikes	48	0.42%
sprinkler valve	1	0.01%
staples	3	0.03%
tabby	28	0.25%
window glass	426	3.77%
window hardware	3	0.03%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11314</i>	<i>55.93%</i>
Kitchen		
bottle glass	2721	65.38%
can fragments and key	3	0.07%
canning jar lid	2	0.05%
ceramics	806	19.37%
faunal remains	519	12.47%
floral remains	14	0.34%
lid	1	0.02%
pot/kettle fragments	15	0.36%
stoppers	3	0.07%
tableglass	65	1.56%
utensils	13	0.31%
<i>Total</i>	<i>4162</i>	<i>20.57%</i>
Clothing		
aiguillette	1	0.23%
buckles	23	5.32%
buttons	313	72.45%
corset clasp	23	5.32%
fasteners	32	7.41%
military buckles	5	1.16%
safety pin	8	1.85%

Group	Count	%
Clothing (continued)		
scissors	3	0.69%
shoe parts	14	3.24%
shoulder scale key	1	0.23%
suspender parts	3	0.69%
thimbles	6	1.39%
<i>Total</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>2.14%</i>
Activities		
animal-related	3	1.78%
hardware	47	27.81%
campfire stand	2	1.18%
can fragments	9	5.33%
chain	3	1.78%
figurine	2	1.18%
flat iron	1	0.59%
flower pot	10	5.92%
grommet - poncho	41	24.26%
grommet - tent	10	5.92%
hoes	2	1.18%
knapsack hardware	10	5.92%
lead weights	5	2.96%
stake	1	0.59%
toys	19	11.24%
wash tub handle	1	0.59%
wheel/axle	2	1.18%
whetstone	1	0.59%
<i>Total</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>0.84%</i>
Tobacco		
clay pipe bowls	3	1.54%
kaolin pipe bowls	102	52.31%
kaolin pipe stems	90	46.15%
<i>Total</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>0.96%</i>
Personal		
bag/purse parts	6	4.14%
beads	12	8.28%
book clasp	1	0.69%
bottle - ink	3	2.07%
canteen spout	2	1.38%
chamber pot	7	4.83%
coins	7	4.83%

(continued)

Table 5.1 38BU2301, South Artifact Categories (continued).

Group	Count	%
Personal (continued)		
comb	1	0.69%
decorative rivet	2	1.38%
jewelry pendants/fragments	19	13.10%
key	1	0.69%
lid	1	0.69%
mirror glass	32	22.07%
musical instrument parts	9	6.21%
pen nib	1	0.69%
pencil/stylus	11	7.59%
pocket/pen knife parts	21	14.48%
pocket watch	3	2.07%
sunglasses lens	1	0.69%
swagger stick/cane tip	1	0.69%
umbrella parts	4	2.76%
<i>Total</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>0.72%</i>
Arms		
balls/shot	64	44.44%
bullets	36	25.00%
cap box finial	1	0.69%
centerfire and rimfire cartridge	23	15.97%
gun flint	1	0.69%
musket sling hook	1	0.69%
percussion caps	11	7.64%
powder flask parts	2	1.39%
shotgun shell cartridges	3	2.08%
tompson	2	1.39%
<i>Total</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>0.71%</i>
Furniture		
hardware	18	20.45%
nails/tacks	47	53.41%
lamp parts	23	26.14%
<i>Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>0.44%</i>
Miscellaneous		
coal	23	0.64%
miscellaneous glass	150	4.19%
miscellaneous brass	65	1.82%
miscellaneous copper	8	0.22%
miscellaneous iron	3169	88.52%

Group	Count	%
Miscellaneous (continued)		
miscellaneous lead	50	1.40%
miscellaneous pewter	11	0.31%
miscellaneous white metal	1	0.03%
miscellaneous zinc	11	0.31%
fiberglass	1	0.03%
hard rubber	1	0.03%
rubber	5	0.14%
leather	1	0.03%
slate fragments	80	2.23%
slag	4	0.11%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3580</i>	<i>17.70%</i>
Totals	20229	100.00%

seven box fragments (Provs. 1.6-B:50[3], 401.1:32, 401.2:49, and 428.2:38[2]) and two brass internal lock mechanisms (Prov. 1.18:190). One brass keyhole (Prov. 1.4-B:33) and one brass keyhole cover (Prov. 447.1:1) were also recovered. The keyhole cover is stamped with “W & Co” which we identified as a William Wilcox Manufacturing Company mark, established in 1845 (http://dunhamwilcox.net/town_hist/middletown_history4.htm). The assemblage contained one iron door lock and brass lockplate (Prov. 1.16:1).

We identified ten iron or brass architectural hinges or hinge fragments used on doors or shutters. Hardware include a brass butt hinge (Prov. 245.1:1) and an iron strap hinge (Prov. 369.1:1); the remaining seven artifacts are fragments unidentifiable for specific hinge form. Other architectural metal hardware included 55 screws, three staples, one iron nut (Prov. 425.2:79), one brass wing nut (Pro. 474.1:1), two brass washers (Prov. 1.18:182 and 432.3:55) and one tack (Prov. 416.4:7). We also included a brass sprinkler valve (Prov. 433.1-B:1) in the architecture group.



Figure 5.1 Architecture group artifacts; Screw (Prov. 431.2:53), Eye Screw (Prov. 413.2:26), Staple (Prov. 429.1:20), Brad (Prov. 415.2:27), Wire Nail (Prov. 412.2:18), Cut Nail (Prov. 431.2:57), Spike (Prov. 425.2:72), Brass Bolt (Prov. 1.18:121), Redware Agate Doorknob (Prov. 417.1:2), Nut (Prov. 425.2:79), Shutter Hook/Latch (Prov. 424.2:22), Brass Hinge (Prov. 508.1:1), Pintle (Prov. 1.6-B:23), Clear Window Glass (Prov. 431.1:13), Light Green Window Glass (Prov. 431.1:11), Window Casing (Prov. 1.18:186).



Figure 5.2 Locks and lock parts from 38BU2301; brass internal lock mechanism (Prov. 428.3:16), iron key fragment (Prov. 433.3:15), brass escutcheon plate with keyhole (Prov. 1.18:189), carpet bag lockplate (Prov. 1.7:12), iron and brass lock part (Prov. 1.16:1), box lock parts (Provs. 1.18:190, 428.2:38), iron padlock (Prov. 1.6:1), brass keyhole (Prov. 1.4-B:33), brass keyhole cover (Prov. 447.1:1), iron padlock (Prov. 1.15:1).

5.2 Kitchen Group

The kitchen group includes artifacts used for the storage, preparation, and consumption of food and beverages. We assigned 4,162 artifacts to the kitchen group (25.0 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups). Glass container fragments, bottle fragments, and tableglass comprise the majority of this group with 2,789 artifacts. 806 ceramic kitchen artifacts were identified including sherds from cups, mugs, bowls, saucers, luncheon plates, plates, platters, tureens, pitchers, jars, mixing bowls, pie plates, teapots, and bottles. Metal kitchen artifacts (n=34) include pots, kettles, and utensils. We also assigned 14 floral remains and 519 faunal remains to the kitchen group.

5.2.1 Kitchen Metal

Metal artifacts associated with kitchen activities (n=34) consist mainly of utensil fragments and cooking vessel fragments (Figure 5.3). Utensils and utensil fragments (n=13) include three brass spoons (Provs. 1.5-B:17, 1.6-B:25, and 169.0:2) and two brass utensil handles (Provs. 417.3:15 and 777.1:37). One of the brass utensil handles (Prov. 777.1:37) was probably originally silver washed or plated; it is embossed with a “false hallmark” of meaningless symbols intended to deceive and imitate genuine coin or sterling silver hallmarks. Six iron utensils included two iron spoons (Provs. 32.1:13 and 432.2:14) and four iron utensil handles (Provs. 335.1:1, 419.2:20, and 777.1:30[2]). We also identified two pewter spoons (Provs. 506.1:1 and 761.1:42). Cooking vessels include 15 iron pot or kettle fragments. One iron lid (Prov. 1.17-B:1), one iron can key (Prov. 1.1-B:17), and two zinc canning jar lid fragments (Provs. 415.3:17 and 432.3:10) complete the kitchen metal.

5.2.2 Kitchen Glass

Glass fragments are the most common kitchen artifacts type excavated at 38BU2301 (n=2,789). Kitchen glass includes bottles and tableglass used for storing and consuming food, beverages, or medicine. We found molded, pressed, and machine-made bottles and tableglass, as well as many shards for which the manufacture method was unidentifiable. We examined the tableglass under an ultraviolet lamp to determine glass composition.

Silica, from sand or flint, is the major component of glass, but silica alone melts at such a high

temperature that its production has never been economically feasible. An alkaline flux, such as soda or potash, is added to lower the temperature at which silica melts (Palmer 1993:1; Jones and Sullivan 1985:10). In an effort to obtain higher qualities of glass for tableware, manufacturers used purer raw materials which resulted in crizzling, or crackling. A stabilizer, such as lime or lead, was added to reintroduce the impurities to prevent crizzling. This glass recipe was used since the late seventeenth century, resulting in several mixes that remain in production today. These mixes include soda-lime, potash-lime, potash-lead, and lime glass. Chemical analysis is the only way to determine the exact composition of glass; however, a short wave ultraviolet light is used to determine differences in glass compositions, especially between soda and lead glass (Jones and Sullivan 1985:10-12).

Soda glass typically has a blue or green tint from iron impurities, and was the most common and economical glass used for bottle, window glass and lamp shades in the nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:10, 11). Soda glass typically fluoresces yellow (Brain and Brain 2000). Potash-lead glass, or lead glass, was developed in late seventeenth-century England. This colorless, heavy glass was made into expensive tableware with cut, pressed or engraved decorations. Leaded glass was also used for medicine vials, small condiment bottles, and lamp chimneys (Jones and Sullivan 1985:12). Since the lead in glass exhibits an ice-blue to white fluorescence, its presence in an archaeological assemblage is easily determined (Brain and Brain 2000).

Where possible, we assigned a vessel form to all glass sherds such as jar, jug, bottle, tumbler, stemware, etc. When a specific vessel form could not be identified, we designated the sherd as container glass or unidentifiable form tableglass. At 38BU2301, analysts identified 65 fragments of tableglass consisting of tumblers, mugs, stemware, lids, handles, and unidentifiable form (Figure 5.4).

The majority of tableglass has no discernible manufacture method (n=44), while 15 fragments were press molded and six fragments were molded. Potash-lead composition comprises the majority of the tableglass (n=42); the remainder is of soda-lime composition (n=23). Identified tableglass include lids (n=4), mugs (n=1), stemware (n=2), and tum-



Figure 5.3 38BU2301 Kitchen metal artifacts; zinc canning jar lid fragment (Prov. 432.3:10), brass utensil handle with close-up of imitation hallmark (Prov. 777.1:37), iron can key (Prov. 1.1-B:17), pewter spoon bowl (Prov. 506.1:1), brass spoon fragment (Prov. 1.5-B:17), iron spoon fragment (Prov. 432.2:14), brass spoon (Prov. 1.6-B:25), iron pot/kettle bases (Provs. 430.1:12, 425.2:80).



Figure 5.4 38BU2301 Tableglass; unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 431.2:24), mug lip (Prov. 1.4-B:22), tumbler lip (Prov. 416.3:11), pressed lid knob (Prov. 413.2:19), pressed unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 401.2:36), pressed stemware (Prov. 429.2:38), molded unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 418.2:17), unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 427.2:16), tumbler base (Prov. 1.2-B:18), pressed unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 417.1:11), unidentifiable form tableglass (Prov. 1.18:83).

blers (n=19); the remainder is tableglass with unidentifiable forms.

Various bottle or container fragments were recovered which represent different usages. Where possible, analysts identified original contents based on vessel form or glass color. Lips and body shape can sometimes suggest contents, but this is often difficult as the same lip or finish was used for different content usages (e.g., extract and medicine bottles). Glass color can also suggest content; for instance, olive green and amber were usually used for alcohol. We identified 29 bottles closed with a stopper; most of these are medicine or wine bottles. Archaeologists recovered three glass stoppers (Prov. 1.6B:18, 425.2:52, and 425.3:23) and a handle fragment (Prov. 419.2.17).

The artifact assemblage included 2,721 glass container fragments; we identified the general contents of 290 of these fragments. Ten fragments were positively identified as having been manufactured to store food, while two others could have held either food or bitters. The remaining 231 bottle fragments were identified as alcohol-related (Figure 5.5). During the nineteenth century, liquor and other spirits were often used medicinally. These bottles include two bitters, four beer, four wine/liquor, one whiskey, 34 general alcohol, and 186 wine bottle fragments.

Bitters were often bottled in square, short-necked bottles, while whiskey was bottled in a variety of flasks, rectangular bottles, and bottles resembling wine bottles. At 38BU2301, we identified one whiskey bottle and two bitters bottles. One of the bitters bottle fragments is embossed "...OLOMO..." (Prov. 424.3:12); this is a Solomon's Bitters mark used between 1850 and 1890 (Fike 1987:42). We identified five beer bottle fragments from 38BU2301. Beer was sold in a variety of bottle shapes, including those resembling wine and champagne bottles as well as export bottles which resemble those we use today. Wine and champagne were bottled in a general style with long necks and slender to bulbous round bodies; we identified 186 wine bottle fragments. Two wine bottle lips (Provs. 402.2:2 and 404.1:2) were formed with finishing tools that date to after 1820 (Jones 1986:45-47). Additionally, we identified four bottle fragments which could have held either wine or liquor, as well as 34 bottle fragments which held alcohol of some sort; one of these fragments is a

bottle lip formed with a finishing tool that dates to after 1820 (Jones 1986:45-47).

Food bottles were manufactured in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, and colors. Foods that were smoked, pickled, sugared, or salted were often stored in these glass bottles. Bottles intended for solid foods, such as pickles, had wide mouths while bottles used for liquids, like oils or condiments, often had narrow mouths. Twelve bottle fragments could be positively identified as having been manufactured to store food (Figure 5.6). Additionally, we identified one bottle fragment as a condiment bottle (Prov. 433.1:18); the base is embossed with "Heinz" and "[5]7", a mark used by Heinz after 1888 (Toulouse 1971:236).

Medicinal bottles include a very diverse array of shapes, sizes, and colors, but they generally had a narrow neck and mouth and a somewhat thinner glass wall thickness than those typically used for other contents. Patent and proprietary medicines were often self-prescribed as finding a doctor could be difficult. Also included in this category are jars for salves like Vaseline. We identified 41 medicine bottles and bottle fragments (Figure 5.7). One base (Prov. 401.2:35) has a Brockway Machine Bottle Company mark used since 1925 (Toulouse 1971:59). Additionally, we identified several bottles that could have held either medicine or bitters (n=3) and medicine or extracts (n=2).



Figure 5.5 38BU2301 Alcohol Bottles; Wine Bottle Lip (Prov. 1.13:4), Beer Bottle Lip (Prov. 433.1:23), Wine Bottle Lips (Provs. 427.2:26, 420.2:27, 776.0:1, 404.1:2), Whiskey Bottle Lip (Prov. 1.7:6), Alcohol Bottle Lip (Prov. 431.3:24), Wine Bottle Base (Prov. 1.18:68).



Figure 5.6 38BU2301 Food Bottles; Lips (Provs. 1.18:100, 1.17:4, 1.18:99, 1.2-B:12, 1.10:7), Cathedral Bottle Fragments (Provs. 431.2:29, 1.3-B:22[2]).



Figure 5.7 38BU2301 Medicine Bottles; Lips (Prov. 1.6-B:16, 1.19:34, 1.18:101, 401.2:41), Whole Bottles (Provs. 846.1:6, 412.4:8, 761.1:41).

5.2.3 Kitchen Ceramics

Ceramics are the second-most common kitchen artifact type found at 38BU2301 (n=805). Kitchen ceramics include utilitarian vessels used for storing and preparing food, and refined table wares for consuming food and beverages. Ceramic types at 38BU2301 include porcelain, redware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware, yellowware, and ironstone. We conducted a Mean Ceramic Date for the kitchen ceramics at 38BU2301 based on South's formula (1977:210-212) and modified by Carlson (1983). Using the 805 kitchen ceramic sherds, we calculated a mean ceramic date of 1898.1, with a minimum date range of 1780-1902 (Table 5.2). This calculation is consistent with the known date range of Mitchelville from archival sources.

Porcelain was exported in quantity from China throughout the eighteenth century, though manufacturing centers in England obtained the technology by 1750. Porcelain was a highly refined and expensive ware, often used for tea services. Vessel forms include teapots, creamers, cups, saucers, and bowls. Porcelain surface decorations include molded, hand painted, gilded, and decal decorated. We found 44 porcelain sherds in several vessel forms; bowls, cups, luncheon plates, and saucers (Figure 5.8). We identified three molded porcelain sherds from hollowware vessels. One green overglaze hand painted rim sherd came from a flatware vessel, likely a saucer. One very small blue underglaze hand painted sherd was recovered. The majority of porcelain sherds are undecorated (n=31); since many vessels are decorated around the rim, some of these may be from decorated vessels. We identified one Chinese export blue hand painted sherd dating to 1660-1800. We recovered two gilded sherds, produced from 1750 to the present day. Five decal decorated porcelain sherds were also recovered. Decal technology was invented in 1902, so these sherds post-date that year.

Coarse redwares were generally used for storage jars or utilitarian kitchen wares. However, refined redwares were used for tea sets in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Manufacturers used a variety of slips and glazes on redware vessels. Five redware sherds were recovered from 38BU2301. Two refined sherds with brown glaze, one of which is molded, are fragments of a creamer used in a tea service.

Two other sherds are semi-refined with a brown glaze. The fifth sherd is a coarse, unglazed base from a utilitarian vessel. None of the redware sherds are diagnostic to a specific period.

Refined earthenwares were mass-produced in England after 1762 with the invention of creamware. Over subsequent decades, earthenwares evolved from creamware to pearlware to whiteware. These are essentially the same ceramic type with slight modifications. Creamware has a clear glaze showing the creamy paste color. In 1779, pearlware was invented by adding cobalt to the glaze resulting in a bluish-gray ware. Around 1820, in response to consumer demand, manufacturers began using less cobalt resulting in a popular whiter ware still being manufactured today: whiteware. All forms of utilitarian and table wares were made in whiteware; these include teapots, cups, bowls, tureens, plates, platters, and chamber pots.

Shell edged, hand painted, and transfer print surface decorations were all used on creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. These wares were sold by decoration, split into four groupings or levels.

The cheapest ceramics, or the first level, were left undecorated. Shell edge, annular, sponged, molded, mocha, cabled, and engine turned decorations comprised the second level, which were also inexpensive. The third level includes painted wares in floral and stylized Chinese motifs. The fourth, and most expensive group of ceramics, were transfer printed (Miller 1980:3-4).

Only two undecorated creamware sherds were recovered. These were probably heirloom pieces from a plantation since creamware was not produced after 1820. Fourteen pearlware sherds were identified, including one annular sherd from a bowl, one transfer printed sherd from a flatware vessel. The remaining 12 pearlware sherds are undecorated; one from a plate, four from a luncheon plate, one from a bowl, four sherds from an undetermined hollowware vessel, and one sherd from an unknown vessel. Manufacturers ceased pearlware production between 1820 and 1830; these sherds were probably also older, reused vessels at Mitchelville.

The majority of the kitchen ceramics recovered at 38BU2301 are whiteware. We recovered 492 whiteware sherds, equaling 60.82 percent of the kitchen ceramic assemblage. In turn, the most of the

whiteware sherds are undecorated (n=404). These were the least expensive available. We identified 14 bowl fragments, 20 cup or mug fragments, ten luncheon plate fragments, 62 dinner plate fragments, five platter fragments, two ramekin fragments, nine saucer fragments, and three tureen fragments. Additionally, we identified 66 sherds from unknown hollowware vessels, 118 flatware vessel sherds, and 95 sherds from unknown vessels.

The second level of cheaply decorated ceramics is represented by 47 sherds. Annular, or banded, sherds account for 29 of these, with 24 sherds from bowls, one saucer sherd, and four hollowware vessel sherds. These annular whiteware vessels generally date from 1840 to 1890 (Sussman 1997:49). One engine turned sherd, or inlaid slip decoration, from a bowl was identified that dates from the 1770s to 1875 (Rickard 2006:39). Three sponged sherds were identified; these had a long use span from the late 1700s to the 1930s (Slesin et al. 1997:73): one from a cup, one from a hollowware vessel, and one from an unknown vessel. Shell edged plate rims (n=9) and flatware (n=2) comprise the remaining 11 sherds. Ten of these have unscaloped rims with impressed lines diagnostic of the 1840s to 1860s (Hunter and Miller 1994). Six sherds had uncolored molded decorations: one sherd from a bowl, two plate sherds, one hollowware sherd, and two sherds from a flatware vessel. One of the sherds from a flatware vessel has a pattern mark on the base indicating the vessel was made after 1855 (Wetherbee 1996:58).

Twelve hand-painted sherds comprise the third level of ceramics. The hand painted sherds have floral motifs in green, purple, red, blue, black or paint. These were manufactured from 1820 to 1925. We identified two cup sherds, four saucer sherds, four sherds from flatware vessels, and two from an unknown vessel. One of the saucer fragments has a stamped maker's mark on the base. This stamp is for Moore Brothers in Staffordshire, England. Moore Brothers used this mark from 1891 to 1905 (Godden 1964:447) (Figure 5.10).

We identified 22 transfer printed sherds, comprising the fourth level and most expensive earthenwares. Two sherds decorated in Flow Blue transfer prints were identified, both from hollowware vessels. Flow Blue was generally used between 1828 and 1929. We excavated one black transfer

printed saucer sherd dating to 1785-1864. Four light blue transfer print sherds from flatware vessels were also recovered; these sherds date to 1818-1867. One brown transfer printed sherd (1818-1869) and two green transfer printed sherds are from undetermined hollowware vessels. Two saucer sherds decorated in green transfer print were identified; the green transfer prints are from 1818-1859. Four purple transfer printed sherds were produced between 1814 and 1867, three from plates and one from a flatware vessel. We also identified two red transfer printed sherds from plates that were made between 1818 and 1880. Additionally, four cup fragments have hand painted decorations over a purple transfer print, a decoration known as clobbering. Clobbering was most commonly used on vessels manufactured after 1840.

Stoneware, like redware, was either coarse or refined. Coarse stonewares were generally utilitarian vessels for food and beverage storage, such as jugs, jars, bottles, and bean pots. Many different clays, glazes, and slips were used to manufacture. The Edgefield district in South Carolina is renowned for its Southern tradition alkaline glazed pottery produced between the early nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries (Greer 2005:202).

The stoneware recovered at 38BU2301 was predominately utilitarian. Fourteen alkaline glazed sherds were recovered; eight are jugs and the other six from hollowware vessels. The assemblage included one black glazed sherd and two Bristol glazed sherds from hollowware vessels. One of the Bristol glazed sherds has a faint blue hand painted linear decoration. We also recovered 11 sherds from brown glazed Albany slip hollowware vessels, six sherds from clear glazed hollowware vessels, and three sherds from salt glazed hollowware vessels. The recovered artifacts also include one salt glazed jar or canister sherd, one clear glazed churn or jar sherd, and one clear glazed sherd from an unknown vessel.

The collection included stoneware bottle fragments. Consumers often purchased these bottles containing ginger beer, ale, mineral water, or other beverages. We identified three brown glazed and one clear glazed sherds from bottles. Four other sherds have a stippled glaze that may be manganese; these belong to the same bottle. A salt glazed bottle is represented by a base and three body sherds. A clear

Table 5.2 Mean Ceramic Dating for 38BU2301 (after South 1977:210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, personal communication Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/ Range	Sherds/Range	Range2	Product/ Range2	Sherds/ Range2
PORCELAIN												
undecorated			31									
mold decorated			3									
over/underglz. painted			3									
decal	1902 -2006	1954	5	5	9770	104	5	93.942	0.048	10816	0.903	0.000
Chin. over/underglz paint.	1700 - 1780	1740	1	1	1740	80	1	21.750	0.013	6400	0.272	0.000
gilt decorated	1750 - 2006	1878	2	2	3756	256	2	14.672	0.008	65536	0.057	0.000
BUFFWARES												
clear glazed			1									
CREAMWARES												
undecorated	1762 - 1820	1791	3	3	5373	58	3	92.638	0.052	3364	1.597	0.001
PEARLWARE												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	12	12	21660	50	12	433.200	0.240	2500	8.664	0.005
annular	1790 - 1820	1805	1	1	1805	30	1	60.167	0.033	900	2.006	0.001
transfer printed	1783 - 1830	1806.5	1	1	1806.5	47	1	38.436	0.021	2209	0.818	0.000
REDWARES												
unglazed, coarse			1									
black glazed, molded			1									
brown glazed			3									
STONEWARES												
Bristol slipped			2									
Bristol slipped and hand painted			2									
alkaline glazed	1800 - 1925	1862.5	15		0	125		0.000	0.000	15625	0.000	0.000
black glazed			1									
brown glazed			29									
brown glazed and gray slipped			1									
brown slipped			3									
clear glazed			19									
salt glazed			11									
unidentified			4									
WHITEWARES												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	399	399	746130	110	399	6783.000	3.627	12100	61.664	0.033
shell edged	1815 - 1860	1837.5	11	11	20212.5	45	11	449.167	0.244	2025	9.981	0.005
hand painted	1815 - 1925	1870	11	11	20570	110	11	187.000	0.100	12100	1.700	0.001
blue transfer printed	1815 - 1860	1837.5	16	16	29400	45	16	653.333	0.356	2025	14.519	0.008
sponged	1830 - 1871	1850.5	4	4	7402	41	4	180.537	0.098	1681	4.403	0.002
annular	1815 - 1860	1837.5	30	30	55125	45	30	1225.000	0.667	2025	27.222	0.015

Mean Ceramic Dating for 38BU2301 (after South 1977:210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Noël Hume 1969, Godden 1963, personal communication Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

(continued)

Table 5.2 Mean Ceramic Dating for 38BU2301 (continued).

WHITEWARES (cont'd)												
clobbered	1840 - 1860	1850	4	4	7400	20	4	370.000	0.200	400	18.500	0.010
mold decorated	1815 - 1925	1870	6	6	11220	110	6	102.000	0.055	12100	0.927	0.000
Flow Blue	1844 - 1860	1852	2	2	3704	16	2	231.500	0.125	256	14.469	0.008
indeterminate decoration	1815 - 2006	1910.5	3	3	5731.5	191	3	30.008	0.016	36481	0.157	0.000
IRONSTONE												
undecorated	1845 - 1925	1885	54	54	101790	80	54	1272.375	0.675	6400	15.905	0.008
hand painted	1845 - 1925	1885	2	2	3770	80	2	47.125	0.025	6400	0.589	0.000
mold decorated	1845 - 1925	1885	2	2	3770	80	2	47.125	0.025	6400	0.589	0.000
annular	1845 - 1925	1885	1	1	1885	80	1	23.563	0.013	6400	0.295	0.000
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON	1812 - 1900	1856	12	12	22272	88	12	253.091	0.136	7744	2.876	0.002
YELLOWWARE	1827 - 1922	1874.5	45	45	84352.5	95	45	887.921	0.474	9025	9.347	0.005
BURNED/UNIDENTIFIED			7									
TOTAL SHERDS			764									
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				627	1170645		627	13497.549	7.249		197.459	0.106
MCD/SOUTH					1867.057							
MCD/RANGE*					1861.982							
MCD/RANGE SQUARE*					1854.744							
MINIMUM DATE RANGE	1780 - 1902											
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE	1700 - 2006											
TERMINUS POST QUEM	1902											
TERMINUS ANTE QUEM	2006											
* Carlson 1983												
Minimum Date Range			max (b6:b?)									
Maximum Date Range			max (d6:d?)									
Terminus Post Quem												
Terminus Ante Quem												

Mean Ceramic Dating for 38BU2301 (after South 1977:210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Noël Hume 1969, Godden 1963, personal communication Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

* Carlson 1983

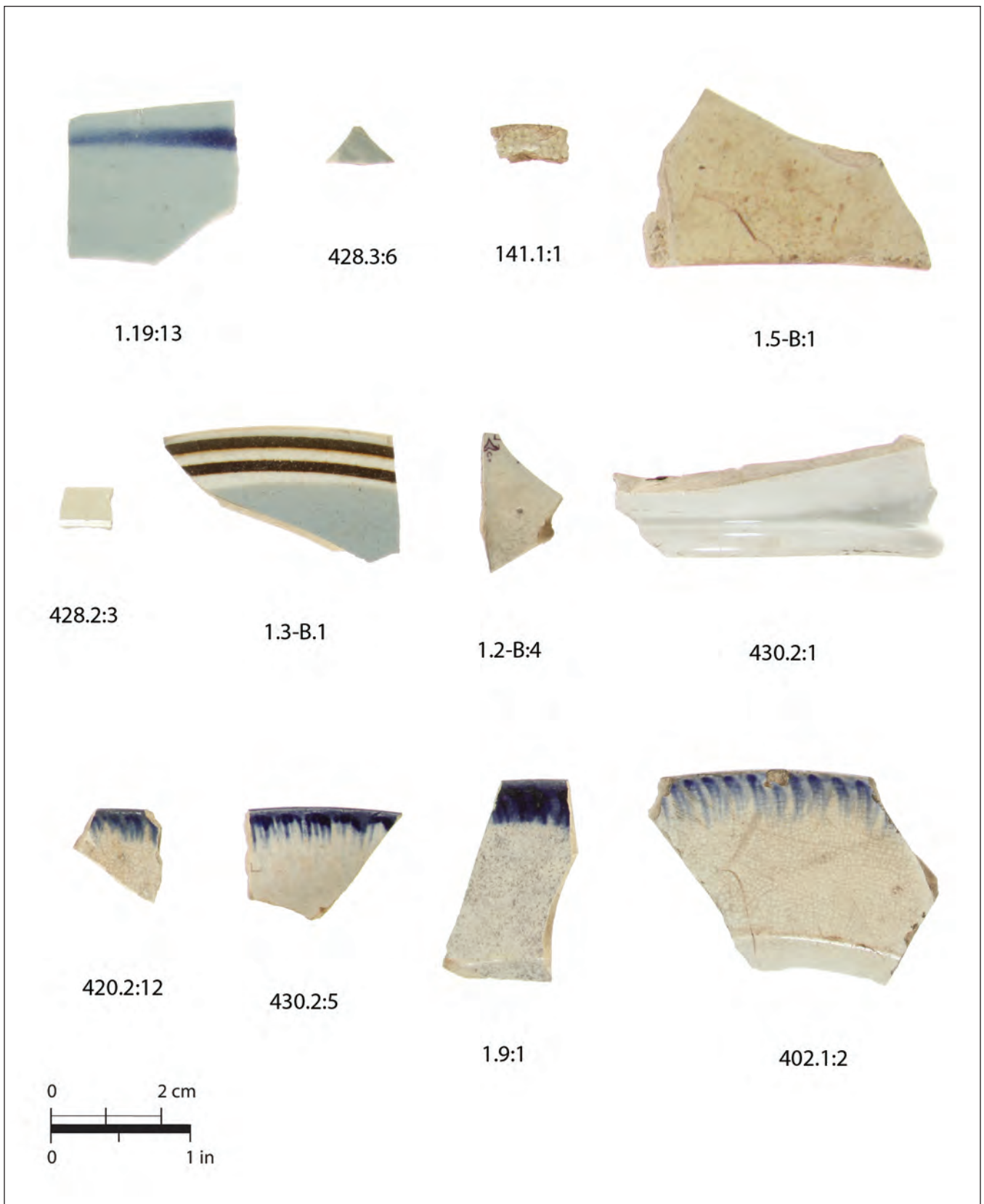


Figure 5.8 Early ceramics from 38BU2301; Chinese porcelain (Prov. 1.19:13), hand painted porcelain (Prov. 428.3:6), clear glazed buffware (Prov. 141.1:1), undecorated creamware (Provs. 1.5-B:1, 428.2:3), annular pearlware (Prov. 1.3-B:1), transfer printed pearlware (Prov. 1.2-B:4), undecorated pearlware (Prov. 430.2:1), shell edged whiteware (Provs. 420.2:12, 430.2:5, 1.9:1, 402.1:2).



Figure 5.9 Tea, storage, and preparation ceramics from 38BU2301; gilded porcelain (Prov. 412.1:1), undecorated porcelain (Prov. 1.18:7), Chinese porcelain (Prov. 1.19:13), alkaline glazed stoneware (Prov. 419.1:5), stoneware ginger beer bottle lip (Prov. 1.13:1), stoneware Taunus Brunnen mineral water bottle fragment (Provs. 1.5:13, 418.3:10, 422.1:5), redware storage container base (Prov. 419.2:1), molded and black glazed redware (Prov. 1.4-B:11), Rockingham-like yellowware (Prov. 408.1:1), mocha yellowware (Prov. 401.3:1), annular yellowware (Prov. 1.18:14).



Figure 5.10 Late ceramics from 38BU2301; engine turned whiteware (Prov. 406.2:3), sponged whiteware (Provs. 403.1:1, 420.3:27), Flow Blue whiteware (Prov. 1.12:6), clobbered whiteware (Prov. 428.2:7), annular whiteware (Prov. 403.2:2), undecorated ironstone (Prov. 1.1-B:3), molded ironstone (Prov. 418.2:1), mocha yellowware (Prov. 401.3:1), Rockingham-like yellowware (Provs. 408.2:2, 401.2:12, 1.18:5, 408.1:1), brown glazed redware (Prov. 427.2:10), molded and black glazed redware (Prov. 1.4-B:11), alkaline glazed stoneware (Prov. 419.1:5), stoneware ginger beer bottle lip (Prov. 1.13:1).

glazed bottle is represented by three body sherds.

Mineral waters with reputed medicinal properties were bottled in stoneware bottles and exported (Askey 1981:140). These mineral waters were said to be “beneficial in cases of dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, and liver and kidney complaints” (Scherer 1882:58). The Taunus Spring was opened in 1872 near Frankfurt, Germany (Scherer 1882:58). We found eight sherds from a brown glazed Taunus mineral water bottle with half of a stamped/impressed mark bearing the words “Taunus Brun...” We identified three other bottles of this type, each composed of three sherds each.

We identified 11 sherds from two-tone ginger beer bottles. Ginger beer became popular by 1832; by then over seventy potteries in England were producing stoneware bottles for the beverage (Askey 1981:99). Early ginger beer bottles were salt glazed, but with the advent of Bristol glaze in 1835, increasing numbers of manufacturer began using this new glaze for ginger beer bottles (Askey 1981:103). Two-tone bottles were made beginning in 1862 but were most popular between 1900 and 1920 (Askey 1981:112, 121). The two tones were achieved by dipping a cream or off-white slip glazed bottle into a glaze of another color. Most of these were dipped in a yellow-brown glaze, like the ones represented at 38BU2301.

Yellowware, was a refined mass-produced ceramic made from a yellowish paste with clear glaze. Yellowwares were commonly utilitarian vessels, such as bowls, chamber pots, jars, crocks, pie plates, and tablewares. These wares were often decorated with annular bands around the body of the vessels or dipt decorations. Rockingham glaze was sometimes used on yellowware in addition to a relief molded decoration. This manganese glaze was added after the first firing, to create a dark mottled or tortoiseshell effect (McAllister and Michel 1993). Yellowware and its Rockingham glazed variety was commonly used in the United States from around 1840 to the 1930s. We recovered 12 Rockingham glazed yellowware sherds, one of which is also molded. Thirty-five annular yellowware sherds were identified including nine sherds from mixing bowls, four sherds from bowls, and 22 sherds from a hollowware vessel. Four sherds have a Mocha decoration; two from mixing bowls and two from bowls. We recovered six molded yellowware sherds; four from bowls and

two from hollowware vessels. The remainder of the yellowware sherds are undecorated; three sherds from bowls, eight sherds from mixing bowls, five pie plate fragments, ten from hollowware vessels, and 16 from unknown vessels.

The 38BU2301 assemblage included 59 ironstone sherds. “Ironstone China” was introduced in 1813, as a thick and heavy porcelain substitute. Early ironstones were decorated with annular, hand painted, or transfer printed designs. Between the 1840s and 1880s, undecorated ironstone vessels were widespread in a variety of vessel forms including tea, table, and chamber wares. Recovered ironstone sherds included one annular bowl sherd and two hand painted saucer sherds. Two molded ironstone sherds were identified; one handle fragment from a cup or mug, and one handle fragment from a tureen. The remaining 54 sherds are undecorated. Five sherds are from bowls, two from jars, one from a tureen, one from an ewer or pitcher. Seventeen ironstone fragments are from unidentified hollowware vessels. Additionally, we recovered six plate sherds, one saucer sherd, one sherd from a luncheon plate, five sherds from flatware vessels, and 15 sherds from unknown vessels. One flatware vessel fragment has a partial maker’s mark used by the Glasgow Pottery Company (New Jersey) from 1859 to 1906 (Kovel 1986:11). Table 5.3 shows the Kitchen ceramic ware types from 38BU2301.

5.2.4 Minimum Vessel (MNV) Analysis

We conducted a minimum vessel analysis for 38BU2301 kitchen ceramics, and compiled data on vessel usage and form. Analysis of ceramic vessel forms and usage categories help define ceramic assemblage function and social status. For instance, an assemblage of crocks, jugs, mixing bowls and baking dishes suggests a kitchen or pantry. A site with numerous vessel forms suggests a house or dwelling. When compared to other sites, ceramics assemblage may establish a temporal sequence or relative social status. For example, a predominance of whiteware and ironstone vessels suggest a late nineteenth century occupation, while a site with numerous porcelain, creamware, and refined stoneware tableware likely represents a late eighteenth-century component.

We assigned ceramics to usage categories based on ware type and vessel form. We used the following

Table 5.3 Kitchen Ceramic Ware Types from 38BU2301.

Ware Type	Sherd Count	Percentage	Vessel Count	Percentage
Buffware	1	0.12%	1	0.80%
Creamware	3	0.37%	2	1.60%
Ironstone	59	7.33%	7	5.60%
Pearlware	14	1.74%	2	1.60%
Porcelain	44	5.47%	10	8.00%
Redware	5	0.62%	3	2.40%
Unidentifiable Refined Earthenware	7	0.87%	0	0.00%
Stoneware	86	10.68%	17	13.60%
Whiteware	488	60.62%	73	58.40%
Yellowware	98	12.17%	10	8.00%
Total	805	100.00%	125	100.00%

usage categories for this assemblage: preparation, serving, storage, tableware, and tea. We also used an “unknown” usage category for vessels that could be part of two established categories, i.e., tableware or serving. Due to the small fragmentary nature of sherds recovered from 38BU2301, specific vessel forms sometimes could not be identified. When specific vessel form was impossible to distinguish, we simply identified vessels as hollowware or flatware. The hollowware category includes cups, mugs, bowls, jars, tureens, pitchers, mixing bowls, teapots, and bottles. The flatware category may include saucers, luncheon plates, plates, pie plates, and platters. Analysts examined rim sherds to measure vessel diameter and then categorized sherds as plates, luncheon plates, saucers, bowls, or cups/mugs.

Laboratory analysts identified 125 kitchen vessels from 38BU2301. Additionally, six chamber pots were identified, which is presented in the personal group discussion. The kitchen ceramic vessels are composed of one buffware, 10 porcelain, three redware, 17 stoneware, 10 yellowware, two creamware, two pearlware, 73 whiteware, and seven ironstone vessels.

As seen in Table 5.2, the majority of the ceramics identified (n=82, 65.60 percent) are tablewares such as plates, bowls, cups, and mugs. Storage containers (n=20, 16.0 percent) include bottles, jugs, and jars that were used to hold food or beverages in large quantities. Ceramics used for food preparation comprised 3.2 percent (n=4) of the kitchen ceramics. Sherds from serving vessels account for 1.6 percent (n=2) of the kitchen ceramics. We identified 12 ves-

sels (9.6 percent) of the kitchen ceramics as teawares. Specific usage could not be assigned to five vessels (4.0 percent of the kitchen ceramic assemblage).

The assemblage included 21 holloware vessels (16.80 percent); eight tableware vessels, five storage vessels, four tea vessels, and four vessels with an unknown usage were identified. We identified 14 vessels as flatware (11.29 percent); ten tableware vessels, three tea vessels, and one vessel with an unknown usage were identified. We distinguished specific vessel form and usage categories for 90 vessels (72.58 percent of the kitchen ceramic vessels). Eighteen vessels were associated with the storage, serving, and consumption of beverages. These include sherds from bottles, cups, and a teapot. We identified 14 bowls and 47 plates, luncheon plates, and saucers. Vessel forms used for preparation include three mixing bowls and one pie plate. Serving vessels include one tureen and one platter. Two jugs and three jars comprise the remaining food storage vessels. Table 5.4 shows the Kitchen ceramic vessel form categories at 38BU2301.

Table 5.4 Kitchen Ceramic Vessel Form Categories at 38BU2301.

Usage	Form	Count	Percentage
Preparation	Mixing Bowl	3	
	Pie Plate	1	
<i>Total Preparation</i>		4	3.20%
Serving	Platter	1	
	Tureen	1	
<i>Total Serving</i>		2	1.60%
Storage	Bottles	10	
	Hollowware	5	
	Jar	2	
	Jar/Canister	1	
	Jug	2	
<i>Total Storage</i>		20	16.00%
Tableware	Bowl	13	
	Cup/Mug	5	
	Flatware	10	
	Hollowware	8	
	Luncheon Plate	4	
	Plate	33	
	Saucer	9	
<i>Total Tableware</i>		82	65.60%
Tea	Bowl	1	
	Cup	2	
	Flatware	3	
	Hollowware	4	
	Saucer	1	
	Teapot	1	
<i>Total Tea</i>		12	9.60%
Unknown	Flatware	1	
	Hollowware	4	
<i>Total Unknown</i>		5	4.00%
Total		125	100.00%

5.3 Activities Group

The activities group includes a wide range of artifacts representing subsistence, military activities, hardware, domestic, animal husbandry, and toys. A total of 1,169 artifacts were assigned to the activities group, comprising 1.02 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups.

Subsistence activities at 38BU2301 are represented by five lead net or line weights and two iron hoes. The lead weights are cast net weights (Provs. 250.1:2, 415.1-B:1, 418.1:24, 478.1:1, and 489.1:1). Both hoes were used for planting field crops (Provs. 1.7:1 and 349.0:1).

Domestic activities include items used in or around the house or dwelling, such as flat irons or flower pots. At 38BU2301, we identified one flat iron (Prov. 149.0:1) and ten terracotta flower pot fragments. Other domestic artifacts include a campfire stand (Prov. 462.1:1[2]) and an iron wash tub handle (Prov. 626.1:23).

We found 19 toy or game-related artifacts (Figure 5.11). These included a porcelain checker or other gaming piece (Prov. 1.18:6), as well as four clay marbles (Provs. 1.19:21, 401.2:23, 416.1:17, and 431.3:12) and seven glass marbles (427.3:15[7]). Six porcelain doll parts included a head (Prov. 1.6-B:3), head and torso (Prov. 1.18:10[2]), legs and feet (Provs. 425.3:3 and 431.1:7), and a leg from an animal doll (Prov. 427.1:6). Archaeologists also recovered a lead toy soldier (Prov. 427.1:20). Porcelain figurine fragments include a goat head (Prov. 431.3:8) and part of a human arm (Prov. 425.2:5).

We identified three animal-related artifacts at 38BU2301. One brass saddle escutcheon (Prov. 442.1:1) and one brass harness guide ring (Prov. 1.7:11) were recovered. One brass oval-shaped ring was identified as probable horse tack (Prov. 1.18:124).

The hardware category consists of items such as bands, fasteners, chains, and unidentifiable hardware. We identified two brass bands of unknown function (Provs. 1.8:6 and 415.2:19), one brass mending plate (Prov. 429.3:18), and one brass bolt (Prov. 1.18:121).

We identified four bracket fragments; one iron bracket (Prov. 1.6-B:49) and three sheet brass bracket fragments (Provs. 425.2:77[2] and 427.3:20). Four brass clasp parts (Provs. 416.4:4, 427.1-B:1, 444.1:2, and 446.1:1) and two brass clips (Provs. 1.6-B:51



Figure 5.11 Toys and figurines from 38BU2301; toy soldier (Prov. 427.1:20), doll part (Prov. 431.1:7), figurine head (Prov. 431.3:8), doll parts (Provs. 1.6-B:3, 1.18:10), figurine fragment (Prov. 425.2:5), doll parts (Provs. 427.1:6, 1.18:10), checker/ gaming piece (Prov. 1.18:6), clay marble (Prov. 416.1:17), glass marble (Prov. 427.3:15), clay marbles (Provs. 401.2:23, 1.19:21, 431.3:12).

and 230.1:1) were identified. Other fasteners include one iron eyelet (Prov. 237.1:1), one iron hook and eye (Prov. 431.2:52), one iron ring (Prov. 415.2:24), and one brass D-ring (Prov. 353.1:1). We also identified 18 copper rivets, one brass wire fragment (Prov. 418.3:13), and two zinc sheet metal fragments (Prov. 1.18:108[2]).

We identified one brass rod with an unknown function (Prov. 1.18:185). One brass belt or strap tab (Prov. 427.2:38) and one brass button (Prov. 276.1:1) were determined to not be clothing-related. We recovered one brass disc (Prov. 429.1:29), two brass escutcheon discs (Prov. 433.3:5 and 433.4:1), and three other brass escutcheons (Provs. 1.5:32, 431.3:54, and 433.2:23).

Outdoor activity artifacts include three iron chain fragments (Provs. 225.1:1[3]). We identified nine iron oil can fragments (Prov. 187.1:2[9]). One iron wheel (Prov. 428.1:9) and one iron axle (Prov. 426.2:26) were identified. We recovered one iron stake (Prov. 370.1:1). We also recovered one whetstone fragment (Prov. 777.1:26).

We recovered 52 brass grommets which likely had a military function. Forty-one grommets have a diameter of 13.0 mm to 15.0 mm, and were used on Civil War federal issue rubberized ponchos or ground blankets. Ten larger grommets are identified as tent grommets, ranging in diameter from 19.8 mm to 28.0 mm. We also identified one oblong grommet that may be military related (Prov. 390.1:1).

Hardware from federal issue military knapsacks include nine brass hooks and an iron buckle (Prov. 412.3:16) and three brass buckle hooks (Prov. 1.6-B:36[3]). Knapsack hooks consist of three brass hooks (Provs. 241.1:1, 282.1:1, and 471.1:1), one brass J-hook (Prov. 1.18:123), and one brass J-hook washer (Prov. 1.18:160). We also identified one brass finial stud button from a knapsack (Prov. 1.18:116).

5.4 Clothing Group

The excavations at 38BU2301 produced 432 clothing-related artifacts (2.59 percent). This group contains artifacts relating to clothes and shoes, including military buttons. We also include artifacts relating to the manufacture of clothing, such as pins and thimbles. The majority of the clothing artifacts are metal (n=341), consisting of iron, brass, or

pewter buttons, buckles, and various other fasteners such as hooks, clasps, rivets, snaps, hook and eyes, and grommets, as well as safety pins and thimbles.

Sewing-related artifacts recovered from 38BU2301 include eight safety pin fragments and six brass thimble fragments comprising five individual thimbles. Three thimbles are deep-drawn thimbles, made by pressing or stamping sheet metal and folding the edges over the outer rim (Provs. 1.5:29 and 1.18:113[2]). Another thimble is deep-drawn embossed with "HONOUR THE BRAVE" and flowers stamped on the bottom half (Prov. 1.11:11). The fifth thimble is plain with no indentations or rolled bottom (Prov. 247.1:1). All these thimbles were manufactured during the nineteenth century.

The assemblage included 28 buckles made of brass or iron (Figure 5.12). Among these, five buckles are positively identified as military; three brass kepi buckles (Provs. 287.1:1, 408.3:30, and 486.1:1) and two military sash buckles (Provs. 1.6-B:37 and 215.1:1). One sash buckles is the female half of a two-piece Navy anchor buckle (Prov. 1.6-B:37). We identified 11 general purpose strap adjuster buckles; eight made of brass and three made of iron. Specific function could not be assigned on 12 other brass or iron buckles.

Several shoe parts were recovered, including one iron shoe heel plate (Prov. 410.4:10), one brass shoe heel plate (Prov. 1.6-B:27), nine brass boot lace hooks, and three rubber shoe sole fragments. Three brass suspender parts were identified; an adjuster (Prov. 357.1:1), a clasp (Prov. 388.0:1), and a buckle (Prov. 236.1:1). One brass shoulder scale key from a uniform was also recovered (Prov. 450.1:1).

The artifact assemblage included other clothing fasteners and decorative clothing artifacts. One brass hook and eye (Prov. 140.1:6), one brass snap (Prov. 345.1:1), and one iron snap (Prov. 402.1:15) were identified. We also recovered a copper rivet (Prov. 65.1:8) and a brass aiguillette likely from a military uniform (Prov. 492.1:1). Women's corsets are represented by 23 brass clasps; 27 brass eyelets are likely from boots or shoes.

We recovered 313 buttons from 38BU2301; all button data is presented in Table 5.5. Civilian buttons were constructed from a variety of materials, including metal (n=110), ceramic (n=71), colored glass (n=5), and hard rubber (n=2) (Figure 5.13). Other

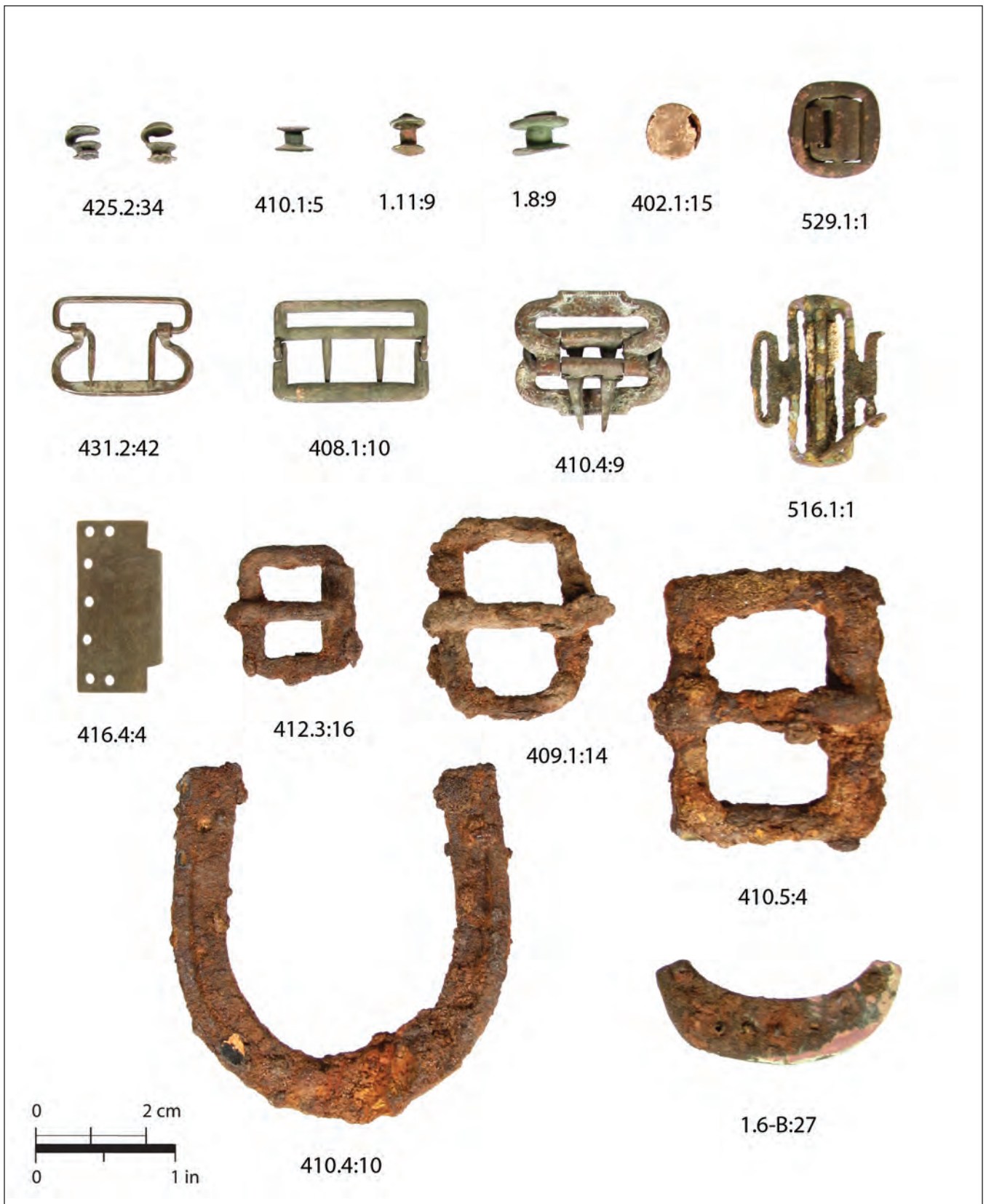


Figure 5.12 38BU2301 Clothing artifacts; Lace Hooks (Prov. 425.2:34), Copper Rivets (Provs. 410.1:5, 1.11:9, 1.8:9), Iron Snap (Prov. 402.1:15), Brass Buckle (Prov. 529.1:1), Brass Adjuster Buckles (Provs. 431.2:42, 408.1:10), Brass Buckles (Provs. 410.4:9, 516.1:1), Brass Clasp (Prov. 416.4:4), Iron Buckles (Provs. 412.3:16, 409.1:14, 410.5:4), Iron Heel Plate (Prov. 410.4:10), Brass Heel Plate (Prov. 1.6-B:27).

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301.

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
1.1-B:10	Prosser	11.0			1	
1.1-B:12	Brass	16.9	8		1	No Mold Seam; No Backmark, 1-piece, Plain
1.1-B:13	Brass	19.4	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.1-B:14	Brass	13.7	26	NA 112	1	Illegible Backmark, 3-piece, Navy
1.2-B:27	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.2-B:28	Brass	14.9	26	EG 6	1	"Scovills & Co./Extra", 2-piece, Corps of Engineers
1.3-B:4	Prosser	11.1			1	
1.3-B:12	Brass	19.6	26	GI 94	1	Waterbury Button Co. Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.3-B:13(1)	Brass	14.8	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.3-B:13(2)	Brass	14.8	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.3-B:14	Brass	12.9	32		1	No Backmark, 1-piece, 4-hole
1.4:1	Prosser	14.0			1	
1.4-B:9	Prosser	11.0			1	
1.4-B:10	Prosser	10.7			1	
1.5:9	Prosser	11.0			1	
1.5:34	Brass	19.2	26	GI 94	1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.5:35	Brass	17.1	26	NA 112	1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece, Navy
1.6-B:1	Prosser	16.6			1	
1.6-B:2	Prosser	10.6			1	
1.6-B:42	Brass	14.0	26		1	No Backmark, 2-piece
1.6-B:43	Brass	19.4	26	GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.6-B:44	Brass	22.0	26	GS 13A	1	"Extra/Quality", 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)
1.6-B:45	Brass	14.4	26		1	"Extra/Quality", 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)
1.6-B:46	Brass	25.9	28		1	Stamped Front and Back, 1-piece, Pigeon On Hat
1.7:14(1)	Brass		25		1	2-piece Fragment
1.7:14(2)	Brass		25		1	2-piece Fragment
1.7:15	Brass	19.6	26	GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.8:10	Brass	15.5	32		1	No Backmark, 1-piece, Sunken Panel
1.8:11	Brass	14.6	26	NY 30	1	"Extra/Quality", 3-piece, New York Staff
1.8:12	Brass	14.3	26	GS 7	1	Thomas N. Dale & Co., 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)
1.8:13	Brass	15.3	9		1	No Backmark, 1-piece, Dot Pattern
1.11:17	Brass	16.5	32		1	4 hole, 1-piece, Sunken Panel
1.11:18	Brass	12.0	26		1	No Backmark, 2-piece, Sand Dollar Pattern
1.11:19	Brass	11.1	27		1	No Backmark, 2-piece, Plain

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
1.11:20	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.11:21	Brass	20.0	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.11:22	Brass	16.0	26	GI 94	1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.12:14	Brass	15.0	32		1	4 hole, 1-piece, Sunken Panel
1.12:15	Brass	19.2	26	GI 94	1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.12:16	Brass	20.6	26	GI 85A	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, Infantry Eagle
1.12:17	Brass	22.0	26	NY 30	1	"Steele & Johnson", 3-piece, New York Staff
1.12:18	Brass	18.0	26		1	"Extra/Quality", 2-piece Back
1.13:9	Brass	18.0	28		1	Floral Design On Back, 1-piece, Plain
1.15-B:8	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co.", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.15-B:9	Brass	18.0	28		1	Floral Design On Back, 1-piece, Plain
1.16:7	Prosser	10.8			1	
1.16:28	Iron	14.5	21		1	2-piece, 4 hole
1.16:29	Brass	10.0	27		1	No Embossing, 2-piece, Plain
1.16:30	Brass	14.5	26	GI 94	1	2-piece, General Service Eagle Face
1.16:31	Brass	19.0	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.17:15	Iron	15.0	21		1	2-piece, 4 hole
1.17:16	Brass	13.8	32		1	2-piece, 4 hole
1.17:17	Brass	14.3	26	GI 94	1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.17:18	Brass	19.3	26	GI 94	1	"Extra/Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.17:19(1)	Brass	14.4	26	GI 85	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, Infantry Eagle
1.17:19(2)	Brass	14.4	26	GI 85	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, Infantry Eagle
1.18:11	Prosser	10.7			1	
1.18:12	Prosser	10.1			1	
1.18:126	Brass	13.9	26	SU 6	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co.", 3-piece; Cadet U.S.M.A.
1.18:127	Brass	13.6	26	NA 112	1	"Horstmann/NY", 3-piece; Navy
1.18:128	Brass	14.4	26	NA 112	1	"Scovill Mfg Co", 3-piece; Navy
1.18:129	Brass	22.6	26	EG 6C	1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 3-piece; Corps of Engineers
1.18:130	Brass	32.9	9		1	No Stamped Design, No Backmark, 1-piece, Plain
1.18:131	Brass	19.0	18		1	"BEST" With Stamped Design, 1-piece, Plain
1.18:132	Brass	22.8	25		1	2-piece, Floral Design
1.18:133	Glass	12.1			1	Boy's Face; Made In Paris, Brown Glass
1.18:134	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co.", 2-piece, General Service Eagle

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
1.18:135	Brass	19.3	26	GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:136	Brass	14.6	26	GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:137	Brass	19.6	26	GI 94	1	"Evans & Hassall", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:138(1)	Brass	19.0	26	GI 94	1	"Steele & Johnson", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:138(2)	Brass	19.0	26	GI 94	1	"Steele & Johnson", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:139	Brass	15.4	26	GI 94	1	"Scovill Mfg Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:140	Brass	19.6	26	GI 94	1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:141	Brass	18.8	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark or Worn Off, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:142(1)	Brass	14.1	26	GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:142(2)	Brass	14.1	26	GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:143(1)	Brass	14.5	26	GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:143(2)	Brass	14.5	26	GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:144(1)	Brass	14.1	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:144(2)	Brass	14.1	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:145	Brass	14.7	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:146(1)	Brass	18.8	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:146(2)	Brass	18.8	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:147	Brass	19.0	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:148	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
1.18:149	Brass	21.0	26	GI 85A	1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, Infantry Eagle
1.18:150	Brass	15.9	26	AY 74	1	"Extra/Quality", 2-piece, Artillery Eagle
1.18:151	Brass	14.8	26	NY 30	1	"Extra/Quality", 3-piece, New York Staff
1.18:152	Brass	18.5	26		1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece Back
1.18:153	Brass	19.0	26		1	"Extra/Quality", 2-piece Back
1.18:154	Brass	18.5	26		1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 2-piece Back
1.18:155	Brass		26	GI 94	1	2-piece, General Service Eagle Face Fragment
1.18:156	Brass	13.8	32		1	"C. Stokes/824 Chestnut St." (Charles Stokes & Co. Clothing, Philadelphia), 2-piece, 4-hole
1.18:157	Brass	13.7	32		1	Illegible Stamping, 2-piece, 2-hole
1.18:158	Brass	12.9	32		1	No Backmark, 1-piece, 4-hole
1.18:159	Brass	16.6	25		1	2-piece, Sphere in Center
1.18:161	Brass	14.1	25		1	2-piece, Leaf/Floral Design

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
1.18:162	Brass	14.2	27		1	Not Embossed, 2-piece, Ball Button
1.18:163	Brass	10.6	26		1	Not Stamped, 2-piece, Plain
1.19:14	Prosser	15.6			1	
22.1:1	Prosser	10.9			1	4-hole
32.1:3	Prosser	17.6			1	4-hole
65.1:7	Iron	13.2			1	2 Piece, Front Shell
233.1:1	Brass	25.7			1	Flat; No Backmark, 1-piece, Plain
235.1:1	Brass	10.8			1	Pink Painted Milkglass With Bust; Ladies Cameo Button, 2-piece
238.1:1	Brass	20.7		GI 85A	1	2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)
239.1:1	Brass				1	"QUALITY", 2-piece Back
246.1:1	Pewter	21.3			1	Bust Encircled By Dots; No Backmark, 1-piece
251.1:1	Brass	14.6		GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
256.1:1	Brass	17.5		NA 116	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co", 2-piece, Navy (Eagle On Anchor)
262.1:1	Brass	14.8		SC 25	1	"Waterbury/Button Co"; Ring Attached, 3-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)
267.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	Front and Back Separated (2 pieces); "Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
268.1:1	Brass	18.0			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Back
269.1:1	Brass	16.0		GI 94	1	Front and Back Separated (2 pieces); "Steele &/Johnson", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
270.1:1	Brass				1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece Back
280.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
306.1:3	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Steele&/Johnson", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
308.1:1	Brass	13.3			1	2 Piece Back
309.1:1	Brass	20.3		GI 85A	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)
315.1:1	Brass	19.3		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
326.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
332.1:1	Brass	20.0		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
333.1:1	Prosser	10.1			1	
344.1:1(1)	Brass				1	2-piece Fragment
344.1:1(2)	Brass				1	2-piece Fragment
347.1:1	Brass	14.0			1	No Backmark, 1-piece, Plain
350.1:1	Brass	19.3			1	"Treble Colour" Backmark, 1-piece, Plain
359.1:1	Brass	19.7		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/ Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
360.1:1	Brass				1	Shell and Brass Button; Ovular
363.1:1	Brass	22.1		NY 30	1	"Extra Quality", 3-piece, New York Militia (Excelsior)
365.1:1	Brass				1	Flat, 1-piece Fragment
373.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
374.1:1	Brass	14.2		GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
375.1:1	Brass	17.8			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Back
376.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
379.1:1	Brass	19.8			1	"Scovills Superfine" Backmark, 2-piece, Plain
380.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
381.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
387.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
389.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
391.1:1	Brass	14.5		NY 30	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 3-piece, New York Militia (Excelsior)
394.1:1	Brass	19.7		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
397.1:1	Brass	18.9		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
401.2:18	Prosser	10.7			1	
401.2:19	Prosser	10.9			1	
401.2:20	Prosser	13.1			1	
401.2:21	Prosser	15.5			1	
401.2:22	Prosser	16.5			1	
401.3:4	Prosser	15.5			1	
401.4:3(1)	Shell				1	Fragment
401.4:3(2)	Shell				1	Fragment
402.1:1	Prosser	14.3			1	
402.1-B:1	Brass	18.3			1	2-piece, Bullet Button Face
403.0:1	Prosser	10.4			1	
403.2:5	Prosser	13.0			1	
404.1-B:1	Brass	19.4		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
407.1:2	Prosser	11.0			1	
407.1:12	Brass	23.0		CT 13A	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)
407.2:3	Prosser	11.3			1	
408.2:21	Brass	18.8	26	GI 94	1	2-piece, General Service Eagle
408.3:1	Prosser	10.9			1	
408.3:6	Glass	10.2			1	Iron Eye, Milkglass

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
408.3:33	Brass	20.8	28		1	"SEBRING/MEN'S MERCER/W & G-O", 1-piece, Plain
408.3:34	Brass	21.7	26		1	"BENEDICT & BURNHAM/EXTRA", 2-piece, Checkered Pattern
408.3:35	Brass	16.7	25		1	2-piece, Floral Design
408.5:7	Brass	14.9			1	2-piece, Cross-hatched Pattern
408.5:8	Iron	14.3	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
409.3:14	Brass	15.0	26	GS 5	1	"Extra Quality", 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)
409.3:15	Brass	16.7			1	"DOHERTYS PATENT", 2-piece, Plain With Border
410.2:1	Prosser	14.4			1	
410.4:7	Iron	14.3	21		1	2-piece
410.4:8	Brass	19.1	26	GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
410.6:1	Brass	13.1	26		1	Floral Pattern Border, 2-piece Face
411.1-B:1	Brass	19.5			1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece Back
411.3:2	Prosser	11.0			1	
411.5:4	Iron	14.5	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
412.1:4	Prosser	9.8			1	
412.1:5	Prosser				1	
412.1:6	Shell	10.0	22		1	2-hole
412.1:7	Shell				1	Fragment
412.2:1	Prosser	10.4			1	Pink
412.2:12	Brass	13.7	32		1	4-hole, 1-piece
412.2:13	Iron	14.6	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
412.2:14	Iron	17.6	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
412.3:14	Brass	14.1	32		1	4-hole, Sunken Panel is Iron, 2-piece
412.4:12	Iron	14.3	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
414.1-B:1	Brass	14.4		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
415.2:23	Iron	15.2	21		1	4-Hole, 2-piece
415.3:4	Prosser	11.1			1	4-Hole
415.3:5	Prosser	11.1			1	4-Hole
416.1:1	Prosser	10.8			1	4 Holes
416.1:23	Iron	19.0			1	Brass Shank, 2-Piece
416.2:3	Prosser	11.1			1	4-Hole
416.2:4	Porcelain	10.3			1	2-Hole
416.3:3	Prosser	10.2			1	4-Hole
416.4:6	Iron	17.4	21		1	2-piece Face
417.1-B:1	Brass	22.2		CT 12	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co./Waterbury", 3-piece, Connecticut Staff (State Seal)
417.2:10	Brass	14.8	26	GS 10	1	3-Piece; General Staff (Eagle With Stars)

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
418.1:6	Prosser	10.5			1	
418.1:7	Prosser	10.8			1	
418.2:36(1)	Brass	18.0	26		1	2-Piece Back
418.2:36(2)	Brass	18.0	26		1	2-Piece Back
418.2:40	Prosser	10.3			1	4-Hole
418.3:8	Glass	11.2			1	Black Glass
419.1-B:1	Brass	14.3		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
420.1-B:1	Brass	23.2		AY 70	1	"R & W. Robinson/Extra Rich", 2-piece, Artillery (Eagle With A)
420.2:1	Prosser	11.0			1	
420.2:2	Prosser	11.0			1	
420.3:17	Prosser	10.9			1	4-Hole
420.3:18	Prosser	11.6			1	4-Hole
421.1:8	Prosser	10.1			1	
421.1:9	Porcelain	11.4			1	
421.1:23	Prosser	15.5			1	
421.1:33	Brass	17.2	18		1	Back Stamped (Illegible), 1-piece, Plain
421.1:34	Hard Rubber	15.0			1	2 hole
421.1:40	Brass	17.0			1	No South Type, 2-piece Back
422.1:7	Hard Rubber	24.6			1	"N.R. Co./Goodyear's P=T. 1851" (Novelty Rubber Co.),
422.2:2	Prosser	11.0			1	
423.1-B:1	Brass	14.4		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
424.1:2	Prosser	10.7			1	
425.1:4	Prosser	11.1			1	4-Hole
425.1-B:1(1)	Brass	15.1		GI 88A	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra"; Mend, 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I) Fragment
425.1-B:1(2)	Brass	15.1		GI 88A	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra"; Mend, 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I) Fragment
425.2:36	Brass	12.6	25		1	7 holes; Iron Back, 2-piece
425.3:1	Shell	15.7			1	2-hole, Raised Panel
425.3:4	Prosser	10.9			1	4 Holes
425.3:48	Iron	17.3			1	2-Piece Back
426.3:20	Brass	14.1			1	4 hole; "J. W. C. & S" Stamped on Back, 1-piece
427.2:9	Prosser	9.5			1	
428.2:5	Prosser	10.6			1	
428.2:6	Prosser	9.1			1	
428.2:23	Glass	30.5			1	Faceted, Black Glass Fragment

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/ Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
428.3:23	Iron	17.6	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece Fragment
428.4:4	Brass	23.0	26	RI 8C	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, Rhode Island (State Seal)
429.3:5	Prosser	6.8			1	Pie Crust Design
429.3:19	Brass	19.4	25		1	Iron Back, 2-piece
430.1-B:1	Brass	15.0		GS 5	1	"Extra Quality", 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)
430.2:7	Prosser	11.2			1	
430.2:8	Prosser	8.9			1	
430.2:9	Prosser	10.9			1	
430.2:27	Brass	19.3	9		1	No Stamp; Hole In Middle, 1-piece, Plain
431.1:35	Iron	17.6	21		1	2-Piece
431.1:36	Brass	14.2	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
431.1:37	Brass	14.4	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
431.1-B:1	Brass	20.0		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
431.2:1	Prosser	11.2			1	
431.2:46	Brass	13.5	25		1	Iron Back, 2-piece
431.2:48	Iron	17.2			1	3-piece
431.2:49	Iron	13.9			1	2-piece
431.2:50	Iron	17.8	21		1	4-hole; Sunken Panel, 3-piece
431.2:51	Iron	14.3	21		1	2-piece
431.3:10	Prosser	10.1			1	
431.3:11	Glass	8.6			1	Iron Eye, Milkglass
431.3:46	Iron	17.5	21		1	4 hole, 2-piece
431.3:56	Brass	12.1			1	1 hole, 2-piece
431.3:57	Brass	16.8	25		1	Iron Back, 2-piece
431.3:58	Brass	21.0	26		1	"EXTRA QUALITY", 2-piece Back
432.1:20	Shell	11.5	22		1	2-hole
432.2:6	Prosser				1	
432.2:64	Brass	14.5	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
432.2:65	Brass	20.6	26	NY 30	1	3-piece, New York Staff Face
433.2:5	Prosser	10.3			1	
433.3:3	Prosser	9.6			1	Pie Crust Design
435.1:1	Brass	18.5			1	Backmark Illegible, 2-piece Back
438.1:1	Brass	18.0			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Back
439.1:1	Brass	14.2		GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
440.1:1	Brass	22.3		AY 74	1	"Wm. H. Smith & Co/New.York", 2-piece, Artillery (Eagle With A)
443.1:1	Brass	20.0			1	2-piece, Navy (Anchor) Face
444.1:1	Brass	23.7			1	No Backmark, 1-piece, Plain

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
449.1:1	Brass	19.5		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
454.1:1	Brass	14.5		GI 85A	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)
459.1:1(1)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
459.1:1(2)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
459.1:1(3)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
459.1:1(4)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
459.1:1(5)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
459.1:1(6)	Brass	15.4			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Fragment
461.0:1	Brass	19.6		GI 94	1	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
463.1:1	Brass	19.7		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
464.1:1	Brass	19.7		GI 94	1	"Waterbury Button Co", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
465.1:1	Brass	13.5			1	No Backmark, 2-piece Back
469.1:1	Brass	20.0			1	2-piece, Ball Button Face
470.1:1	Brass	19.4		GI 94	1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
473.1:1	Brass	24.2		CS 201	1	"H T & B/Manchester", 2-piece, Confederate Riflemen (R)
477.1:1	Brass	13.5			1	"Extra Quality", 2-piece Back
499.1:1	Brass	18.9		SC 15B	1	"Scovill Mf'g Co/Waterbury", 3-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)
501.1:1	Brass	19.1		GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
503.1:1	Brass	14.4	26	CT 13	1	"Canfield Bro & Co/Balt.", 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)
513.1:1	Brass	14.5	26	GI 94	1	Iron Back, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
519.1:1	Brass	13.6	26		1	No Backmark, 2-piece Back
520.1:1	Brass	20.9	26	GI 89	1	"Extra/Quality", 2-piece, Infantry Eagle
524.1:1	Brass	14.3	26	GI 94	1	"Scovills & Co/Extra", 2-piece, General Service Eagle
530.1:1	Brass	12.9	32		1	4 hole, 1-piece, Sunken Panel
532.1:1	Brass	19.5	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
534.1:1	Brass	19.0	26	SC 15B	1	"Schuyler. H. & G. N.Y.", 2-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)
538.1:1	Brass	14.3	26	GI 94	1	No Backmark, 2-piece, General Service Eagle
601.1:5	Brass	25.3	7		1	1-piece, Plain
626.1:7	Prosser				1	
626.1:14	Bone	16.3	19		1	
626.1:30	Brass	18.1	25		1	Iron Back, 2-piece
761.1:30(1)	Prosser	10.8			1	
761.1:30(2)	Prosser	10.8			1	

(continued)

Table 5.5 Button Data from 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Material/ Type	Diameter (in mm)	South Type	Albert Type	Count	Remarks
761.1:31	Prosser	11.0			1	
761.1:32(1)	Prosser	11.3			1	
761.1:32(2)	Prosser	11.3			1	
761.1:43	Iron	14.8	21		1	4-hole, 2-Piece
761.1:44	Iron	18.7			1	Rusted
761.101:13	Iron	18.1			1	Rusted
761.101:14	Brass	15.2	26		1	2-piece
777.1:7	Prosser	12.5			1	4-hole
777.1:29(1)	Iron	14.2	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece
777.1:29(2)	Iron	14.2	21		1	4-hole, 2-piece

materials include a bone button (Prov. 626.1:14) and six shell buttons or button fragments. The glass buttons include two milkglass buttons (Provs. 408.3:6 and 431.3:11), one black glass button (Prov. 418.3:8), one faceted black glass button (Prov. 428.2:23), and a brown glass cameo button (Prov. 1.18:133). The cameo button was made in Paris molded with a boy's face. All of the ceramic buttons are Prosser/China buttons which date after 1840 (Sprague 2002), and some have hand-painted or decal decorations. One of the hard rubber buttons is molded with the company name and year "N.R. Co./Goodyear's P=T. 1851" (Prov. 422.1:7); the other hard rubber button is unmarked with two holes (Prov. 421.1:34).

We cataloged 228 brass, iron, or pewter buttons at 38BU2301. Of these buttons, 110 are non-military or cannot be positively identified as military related. These include one pewter button (Prov. 246.1:1), 25 iron buttons, and 84 brass buttons. One of the brass buttons has a "BENEDICT & BURNHAM/EXTRA" backmark (Prov. 408.3:34). The Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company began in 1812 in Waterbury, Connecticut, and later spun off their button division in to a separate company in 1849, the Waterbury Button Company (Edminster n.d.). Another brass button is backmarked "C. Stokes/824 Chestnut St." (Prov. 1.18:156). We identified this company as Charles Stokes & Co. Clothing from Philadelphia; the company opened in 1860 and

provided men's fashions, military uniforms, and buttons during the Civil War (Charles Stokes & Co. 1863). Other brass buttons have unknown backmarks: "SEBRING/MEN'S MERCER/W & G-O" (Prov. 408.3:33), and "J. W. C. & S" (Prov. 426.3:20). A one-piece "DOHERTY'S PATENT" button (Prov. 409.3:15) may be a shelter tent fastener.

We recovered 118 brass military buttons from 38BU2301 (Figure 5.14). State or militia buttons include one Rhode Island (Prov. 428.4:4), four Connecticut (Provs. 1.6-B:45, 407.1:12, 417.1-B:1, 503.1:1), six New York (Provs. 1.8:11, 1.12:17, 1.18:151, 363.1:1, 391.1:1, 432.2:65), and three South Carolina (Provs. 262.1:1, 499.1:1, and 531.1:1). Federal buttons include six Navy (Provs. 1.1-B:14, 1.5:35, 1.18:127, 1.18:128, 256.1:1, and 443.1:1), two Corps of Engineers (Provs. 1.2-B:28 and 1.18:129), three "Eagle A" Artillery (Provs. 1.18:150, 420.1-B:1, and 440.1:1), five General Staff Officer (Provs. 1.6-B:44, 1.8:12, 409.3:14, 417.2:10, 430.1-B:1), ten "Eagle I" Infantry, and 78 plain "Eagle" General Service. The assemblage included a US Military Academy Cadet button (Prov. 1.18:126), and an imported English made Confederate Rifleman button (Prov. 473.1:1).

Many military buttons are backmarked with manufacturer's names. The following list includes companies appearing on the 38BU2301 button backmarks, all known Civil War button manufacturers or outfitters.



Figure 5.13 38BU2301 Civilian Buttons; Shell Button (Prov. 425.3:1), Bone Button (Prov. 626.1:14), Milkglass Button (Prov. 408.3:6), Black Glass Buttons (Provs. 418.3:8, 428.2:23), Hard Rubber Buttons (Provs. 421.1:34, 422.1:7), Prosser Buttons (Provs. 416.2:4, 421.1:9, 429.3:5, 412.1:4, 412.2:1, 421.1:8, 415.3:5, 411.3:2, 421.1:23, 401.2:22), Iron Button (Prov. 1.16:28), Brass Buttons (Provs. 1.8:10, 408.5:7, 1.8:13, 1.16:29, 425.2:36, 1.11:18, 1.18:161, 1.18:159, 408.3:35, 1.18:132, 408.3:34), Pewter Button (Prov. 246.1:1), Iron Button (Prov. 416.1:23), Brass Buttons (Provs. 408.3:33, 1.6-B:46, 1.18:130).



Figure 5.14 38BU2301 Federal Military Buttons; New York Staff (Provs. 1.18:151, 1.12:17), Connecticut State Seal (Provs. 1.6-B:45, 407.1:12), Rhode Island State Seal (Prov. 428.4:4), U.S. Military Academy Cadet (Prov. 1.18:126), General Staff (Provs. 417.2:10, 409.3:14), Corps of Engineers (Provs. 1.2-B:28, 1.18:129), Navy (Provs. 1.1-B:14, 1.18:128), Infantry Eagle (Provs. 1.17:19, 520.1:1), Artillery Eagle (Prov. 1.18:150), General Service Eagle (Provs. 1.17:17, 408.2:21, 1.18:138, 1.16:31, 1.15-B:8, 1.18:134, 1.2-B:27, 532.1:1, 1.3-B:12, 1.18:140).

Canfield Brothers & Company
Evans & Hassall
The Horstmann Company
The Robinson Company
Schuyler Hartley & Graham
Scovill Manufacturing Company
Steele & Johnson
William H. Smith & Company

The Confederate Rifleman button is backmarked “H T & B/Manchester.” Hammond Turner & Bates was a military goods supplier in England that produced buttons for the Confederacy (Ridgeway n.d.).

5.5 Tobacco Group

The tobacco group contains artifacts used for the tobacco consumption. We excavated 195 tobacco-related artifacts (1.07 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups) at 38BU2301 (Figure 5.15). All the tobacco-related artifacts are pipe fragments; the majority of these are kaolin (n=192). Also recovered are one terracotta pipe bowl (Prov. 1.18:2), one red clay pipe bowl fragment (Prov. 32.1:1), and one unidentifiable clay pipe fragment (Prov. 65.1:1).

The terracotta pipe bowl is stub-stemmed and stamped on the side with “M. HONIG / SCHEMNITZ”. Schemnitz was a pipe-making town in Slovakia. Schemnitz pipes were popular in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and many pipe-makers copied their design (Morgenroth 2001:53-60). Authentic Schemnitz pipes have a tall, narrow bowl. The pipe bowl in the 38BU2301 assemblage is short; though it shares the scalloped heel design and octagonal bowl, it appears to be an imitation.

Kaolin pipe fragments include bowls (n=102) and stems (n=89). Seven of the bowls have spurs present. Although using the evolution of spurs and bowl shapes as published by Oswald (1969) is not reliable as a sole means of dating, the spurs and bowl shapes appear to be of the style popular after 1840 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:10-12). Kaolin pipes were made well into the twentieth century according to price lists and advertisements for the Goedewaagen Firm in Holland (reprinted in Sudbury 1986:92-96).

The kaolin pipe bowls consist of 72 undecorated and 31 with molded decorations or letters. Two un-

decorated bowls have prominent mold seams (Provs. 1.4-B:12 and 401.4:1). One undecorated bowl is embossed “D” on the side of the spur (Prov. 87.1:2). Another is embossed with a plus sign “+” on the side of the spur (Prov. 424.3:1). Three of the molded kaolin clay pipe bowls have a whole or partial “TD” molded on the back side facing the smoker (Provs. 1.5:8, 428.3:1[1], and 428.3:2). “TD” may have begun as the maker’s initials, but by 1776 it became synonymous with a certain style of quality pipe (Walker 1966:86). Twenty-two pipe bowls and fragments have a rib and scallop, waffle pattern, scrolled, leaf, or beaded decoration- all popular styles around the mid-nineteenth century. One pipe bowl appears to have a molded shamrock on each side of the bowl base (Prov. 1.18:21). Five other pipe bowl fragments have an unidentifiable molded decoration.

Sixteen pipe stems have molded or stamped maker’s marks, mold identifications, or production cities. Thirteen molded or stamped stems have some iteration of “GLASGOW” embossed on the stem. Of the Glasgow pipe stems, six have “McDOUGALL”, or a portion of the name, stamped or molded on the side. These can be attributed to D. McDougall & Co., a pipe manufacturer in Glasgow, Scotland between 1846 and 1967 (Sudbury 1980:28, 30). Three pipe stems from Glasgow have “W.WHITE” on the stem, a firm in operation from 1805 to 1955 (Walker 1977:343). One stem has “PETE...” and “...ORNI” on the sides (Prov. 761.1:35); this is a Peter Dorni pipe, a pipemaker who operated in northern France about 1850. Dorni pipes were so popular that they were widely imitated (Omwake 1961:14). D. McDougall & Co. lists a Peter Dorni pipe in their circa 1875 price list (Sudbury 1980:46). Another stem is marked “DAVID...” (Prov. 761.1:33), which probably represents Thomas Davidson of Glasgow; this company made pipes for export between 1861 and 1891. Another Glasgow stem is embossed “...RR...” on the side (Prov. 1.18:18), while two others only have a remnant of “Glasgow.” We were unable to positively identify the other two molded or stamped pipe stems. One stem is stamped with “78” (Prov. 427.1:8); this may be a pipe mold number from the W. White firm in Glasgow (Sudbury 1980:43; Fowler 1956:2). The last stem has “CP” molded on the side (Prov. 846.1:1).

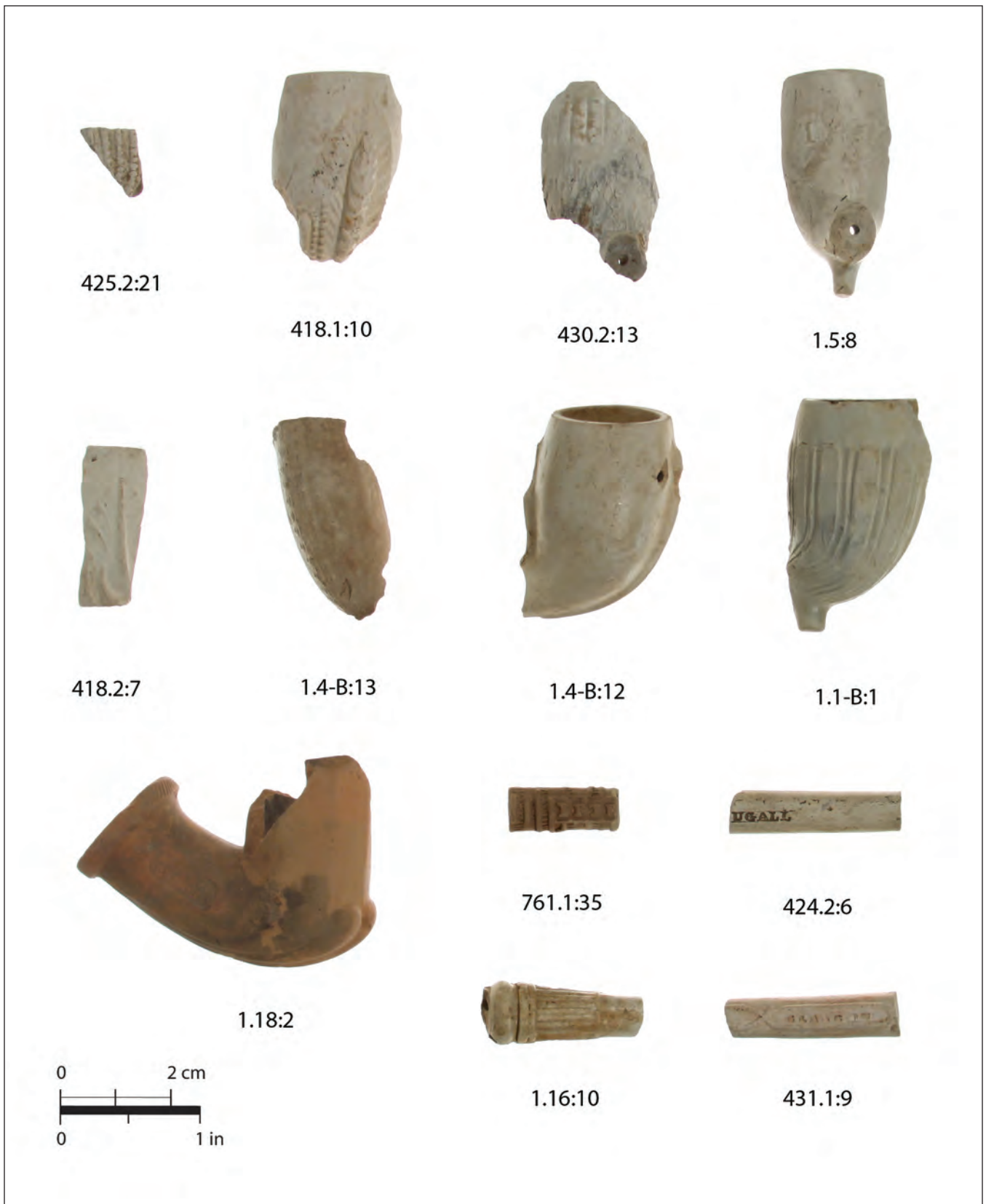


Figure 5.15 38BU2301 tobacco pipes; molded pipe bowl fragments (Provs. 425.2:21, 418.1:10, 430.2:13), "TD" pipe bowl (Prov. 1.5:8), molded pipe bowl fragments (Provs. 418.2:7, 1.4-B:13, 1.4-B:12, 1.1-B:1), imitation Schemnitz pipe (Prov. 1.18:2), Peter Dorni (or imitation) pipe stem (Prov. 761.1:35), McDougall/Scotland pipe stem (Prov. 424.2:6), molded pipe stem (Prov. 1.16:10), McDougall/Scotland pipe stem (Prov. 431.1:9).

5.6 Personal Group

The Personal Group consists of 145 artifacts (0.87 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups), and includes artifacts such as ink bottles, writing utensils, and jewelry. These include seven ceramic artifacts, 50 glass artifacts, 73 metal artifacts, and 13 artifacts made from other materials.

We recovered three personal glass bottle fragments, including two umbrella ink bottles a perfume bottle. The perfume bottle (Prov. 1.18:79) is marked on the bottom by F. Hoyt & Company, a perfume company in Philadelphia.

Personal items used by women include jewelry, umbrellas, and purses. At 38BU2301, we identified 38 artifacts usually associated with women (Figure 5.16). We recovered 12 beads from 38BU2301. These included cobalt blue, blue, black, green, amber, milkglass, and red beads. Two parts of a silver plated change purse closure were identified (Prov. 1.6-B:47[2]). Two other clasps are from an envelope-style purse (Provs. 1.6-B:52 and 1.18:118) and a carpet bag lock plate (Prov. 1.7:12). Archaeologists excavated a brass lid with a floral decoration, which may have been a cosmetic container lid (Prov. 425.3:45).

Glass beads were generally used for jewelry such as bracelets or necklaces. They are manufactured using a drawn, wound, or mold manufacture method. Drawn beads are made by stretching molten glass into a long tube and allowing it to cool, then cutting the thread to the desired size; this produces tube, or cylindrical, beads. Wound beads are produced one at a time by winding a thread of molten glass around a wire, producing a bulbous or round bead. Molded beads are made in a one- or two-part mold and can be any shape or size; mold seams may not be present due to fire-polishing the bead.

Opaque wound beads are the most common beads found at 38BU2301; we found three dark blue beads (Provs. 409.1:2, 415.2:17, and 416.2:5) and three large black beads (Provs. 403.2:6, 421.1:24, and 761.1:36). Two other glass beads included an amber bead (Prov. 431.3:27) and an aqua bead (Prov. 402.2:12); these have deteriorated and clearly show striations indicating wound manufacture. Drawn beads include two faceted tube beads; green (Prov. 626.101:5) and milkglass (Prov. 418.3:9). We are unable to determine the manufacture method for two other beads; one is a red bead with a pink core

(Prov. 402.2:11), and the other is a large milkglass bead, burned and partially melted (Prov. 426.2:22). All these beads are styles typically found on postbellum sites in the Southeast.

Three brass bands are probably locket frames (Provs. 1.16:20, 1.16:21, and 428.4:5). We identified two silver plated white metal fragments with an eagle pattern (Prov. 371.1:1[2]). A gold plated copper brooch in the shape of a lily flower was recovered (Provs. 408.3:31 and 409.1:13). Pendants or necklaces are represented by a brass and purple glass pendant (Prov. 301.1:1), an amethyst glass pendant (Prov. 409.1:-B:1), a cobalt blue jewelry stone with a leaf and nut relief decoration (Prov. 1.18:78), a brass pendant (Prov. 448.1:1), and a pewter fragment that was most likely a pendant (Prov. 401.2:53). We also identified a white metal possible jewelry fragment (418.2:37), and a gold plated brass jewelry fragment (Prov. 1.11:24). Four brass artifacts associated with umbrellas or parasols were identified (Figure 5.17). Umbrella parts include a ring to hold the umbrella material to the frame (Prov. 1.2-B:26), an umbrella tine (Prov. 1.19:36), and two parts of an umbrella frame (Provs. 1.18:184 and 536.1:1).

Men's personal items at 38BU2301 include musical instruments, pocket knives, and pocket watches (Figure 5.18). Musical instruments are represented by two brass harmonica reed plate fragments (Provs. 1.18:114 and 226.1:1), four pewter or white metal harmonica reed plate fragments (Provs. 1.18:115, 401.2:50, and 428.2:27), two brass single reed plates (Provs. 382.1:1 and 386.1:1), and a brass reed frame from a flutina accordion (Prov. 1.11:16). Two gold rivets were identified (Prov. 1.11:25[2]); these may have come from a man's knife sheath or wallet. Pocket watch parts include a watch back (Prov. 1.18:187), part of a watch key (Prov. 1.17:20), and another part (Prov. 456.1:1). Other men's personal items excavated include a cobalt blue sunglasses lens fragment (Prov. 1.18:75) and the brass cap from a cane or swagger stick (Prov. 1.16:26). We identified 21 artifacts as parts of pocket or pen knives, including handles, bolster liners, and blades. One pocket knife handle is made of hard rubber (Prov. 1.17:9). The remaining 19 pocket knife artifacts are brass bolster lining fragments. Other items of a personal nature include two pewter canteen spouts from federal issue model 1858 canteens (Provs. 1.6-



Figure 5.16 Women's artifacts from 38BU2301; beads (Provs. 418.3:9, 402.2:12, 402.2:11, 431.3:27, 426.2:22, 415.2:17, 416.2:5, 403.2:6, 761.1:36), glass cameo button (Prov. 1.18:133), glass jewelry stone (Prov. 1.18:78), gold plated jewelry fragment (Prov. 1.11:24), white metal jewelry fragment (Prov. 418.2:37), gold plated flower brooch (Prov. 408.3:31), mirror glass (Provs. 416.1:5, 416.2:15), book clasp (Prov. 425.2:76), hard rubber comb (Prov. 418.2:39), corset clasps (Provs. 252.1:1, 231.1:1, 338.1:1, 340.1:1), change purse closure (Prov. 1.6-B:47), brass cosmetic tin lid (Prov. 425.3:45), white metal possible jewelry (Prov. 401.2:53).

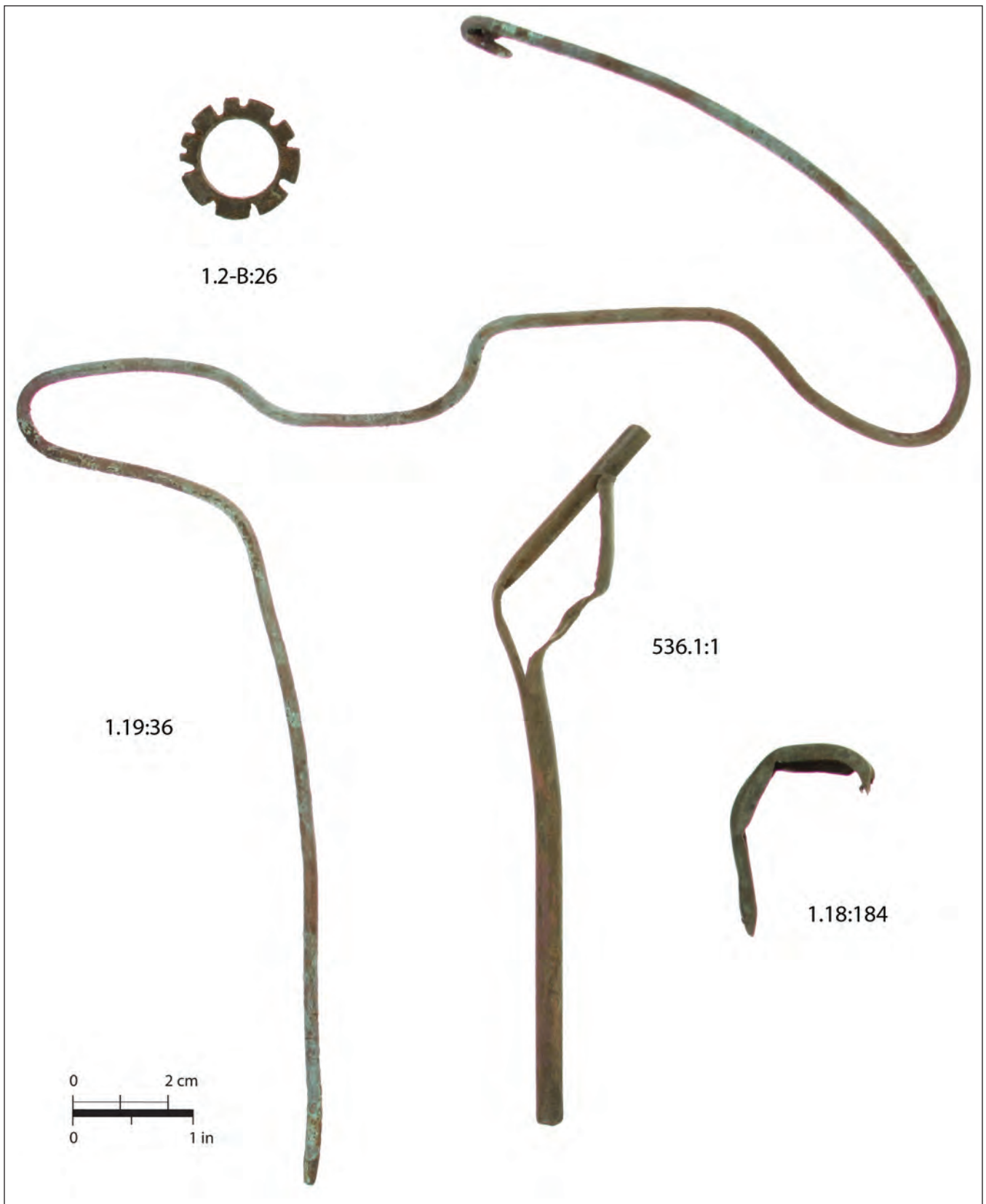


Figure 5.17 38BU2301 Umbrella parts; material fastener for umbrella (Prov. 1.2-B:26), umbrella rib (Prov. 1.19:36), umbrella frame fragments (Provs. 536.1:1, 1.18:184).



Figure 5.18 Men's artifacts from 38BU2301; gold rivets (Prov. 1.11:25[2]), swagger/cane tip (Prov. 1.16:26), sunglass lens (Prov. 1.18:75), pocket watch back (Prov. 1.18:187), pocket watch key (Prov. 1.17:20), net weight (Prov. 418.1:24), pocket knife handle (Prov. 1.17:9), pocket knife bolster liner (Prov. 1.17:10), pen knife liner (Prov. 511.1:1), whetstone (Prov. 777.1:26), harmonica reed plates (Provs. 428.2:27, 1.18:114), flutina reed frame (Prov. 1.11:16).

B:34 and 232.1:1). One canteen spout is hand engraved “BARNES,” probably an owner’s mark (Prov. 232.1:1). One fragment of an iron key was excavated (Prov. 433.3:15).

The assemblage included 37 personal artifacts associated with grooming or hygiene. This includes 32 mirror glass fragments made from aqua (n=26), light blue (n=3), clear (n=2), or light green (n=1) glass. We excavated a hard rubber comb fragment (Prov. 418.2:39). Seven ceramic sherds represent six chamber pots or basins, including three undecorated yellowware sherds, three undecorated whiteware sherds, and one molded whiteware sherd.

Writing or educational artifacts were identified at 38BU2301 (Figure 5.19). Nineteenth-century students usually practiced writing and arithmetic on wooden framed slate with a slate pencil or stylus. As their skills progressed, they practiced with a dip pen and inkwell. At 38BU2301, we found evidence of early education: slate fragments and 11 stylus or pencil fragments. Slate fragments are included in the miscellaneous group since we could not positively identify them as writing slates. We recovered two

ink bottles (Provs. 1.5:24 and 777.1:8) and a gold pen nib (Prov. 1.18:1), marked “MABIE/TODD & CO/NEW YORK/5.” Gold nibs were often used in the nineteenth century as they were resistant to corrosive ink. This nib was manufactured between 1860 and the 1920s (David Moak, personal communication 2013). Additionally, we found a brass book clasp (Prov. 425.2:76), which was typically used for bibles, prayer books, or diaries.

We also identified seven coins dated between 1816 and 1958 (Figure 5.20). The oldest coin (Prov. 1.16:2) is a large Liberty Head one-cent coin from 1816 to 1839 (Breen 1988:201-209); this coin has a hole in the center where it was shot through with a projectile measuring about .44 inch. Other recovered coins include a silver 1856 half dime (Prov. 476.1:1), a pierced silver 1858 three-cent piece (Prov. 1.7:7), an 1859 Indian Head one-cent piece (Prov. 1.18:102), a silver 1903 Barber dime (Prov. 1.18:103), an illegible Lincoln one-cent coin from 1909-1958 (Prov. 319.1:1), and 1919 Lincoln one-cent piece (Prov. 317.1:1).



Figure 5.19 Educational artifacts from 38BU2301; Stylus/Pencil (Prov. 428.1:6), Pen Nib (Prov. 1.18:1), Stylus/Pencils (Provs. 431.1:26, 431.2:36[2]), Slate Fragment (Prov. 425.2:26), Ink Bottles (Provs. 777.1:8, 1.5:24).



Figure 5.20 Coins from 38BU2301; US One Cent, 1816-1839, shot (Prov. 1.16:2), US Three Cent, 1858, pierced (Prov. 1.7:7), US Indian Head Penny, 1859 (Prov. 1.18:102), US Barber Dime, 1903 (Prov. 1.18:103).

5.7 Arms Group

The arms group contains artifacts relating to guns and ammunition (Figure 5.21). Archaeologists excavated 144 arms-related artifacts (0.79 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups). We recovered 27 lead balls measuring 0.32 inches or larger. Modifications consist of chewed (Prov. 244.1:1), drilled (Prov. 412.3:15), and cut (Prov. 432.1-B:1). Ten balls are unfired, and 14 were fired. Lead shot measuring 0.31 inches or smaller were also recovered (n=32); one was rodent chewed (Prov. 1.3-B:9), 13 are unfired and 18 are fired.

The artifacts included 38 lead conical bullets. A rodent-chewed one-ring bullet (Prov. 432.2:56) is probably a standard .58 three ring minie; others include a chewed bullet (Prov. 1.8:7), and fired bullet (Prov. 1.11:12); which could not be identified. Two bullets are melted (Provs. 234.1:1 and 427.2:34). We identified two lead revolver bullets (Provs. 1.6-B:39 and 1.18:177) and one bullet from a .38 caliber pistol (Prov. 482.1:1). We also recovered a fired bullet

from a .31 caliber Volcanic pistol (Prov. 431.7:1). The remaining bullets are for Civil War-era military rifles. We recovered three-ring minie bullets for .69 caliber rifles (n=2) and a .577/.58 caliber rifles (n=17). Another fired bullet is from a .54 caliber Sharps Carbine (Prov. 496.1:1). Two bullets are from a .52 Spencer rifle (Prov. 305.1:1). Three Williams Cleaner bullets were recovered (Provs. 418.1:23, 423.1:1, and 526.1:1).

Three centerfire cartridge cases and 20 rimfire cartridge cases were identified; three rimfire cases are ammunition for a .52 Spencer rifle or carbine (Provs. 1.18:171, 515.1:1, and 517.1:1). We identified three shotgun shell cartridges; one has "UMC Co. No 10" stamped on the end (Prov. 433.2:21), which is a mark for the Union Metallic Co. used between 1867 and 1911 (<http://members.shaw.ca/cartridge-corner/shotgun.htm>). The other two cartridges are both for 12 gauge shotguns; one is a Peters Referee shell dating to 1887-1934 (<http://members.shaw.ca/cartridge-corner/shotgun.htm>), and another for

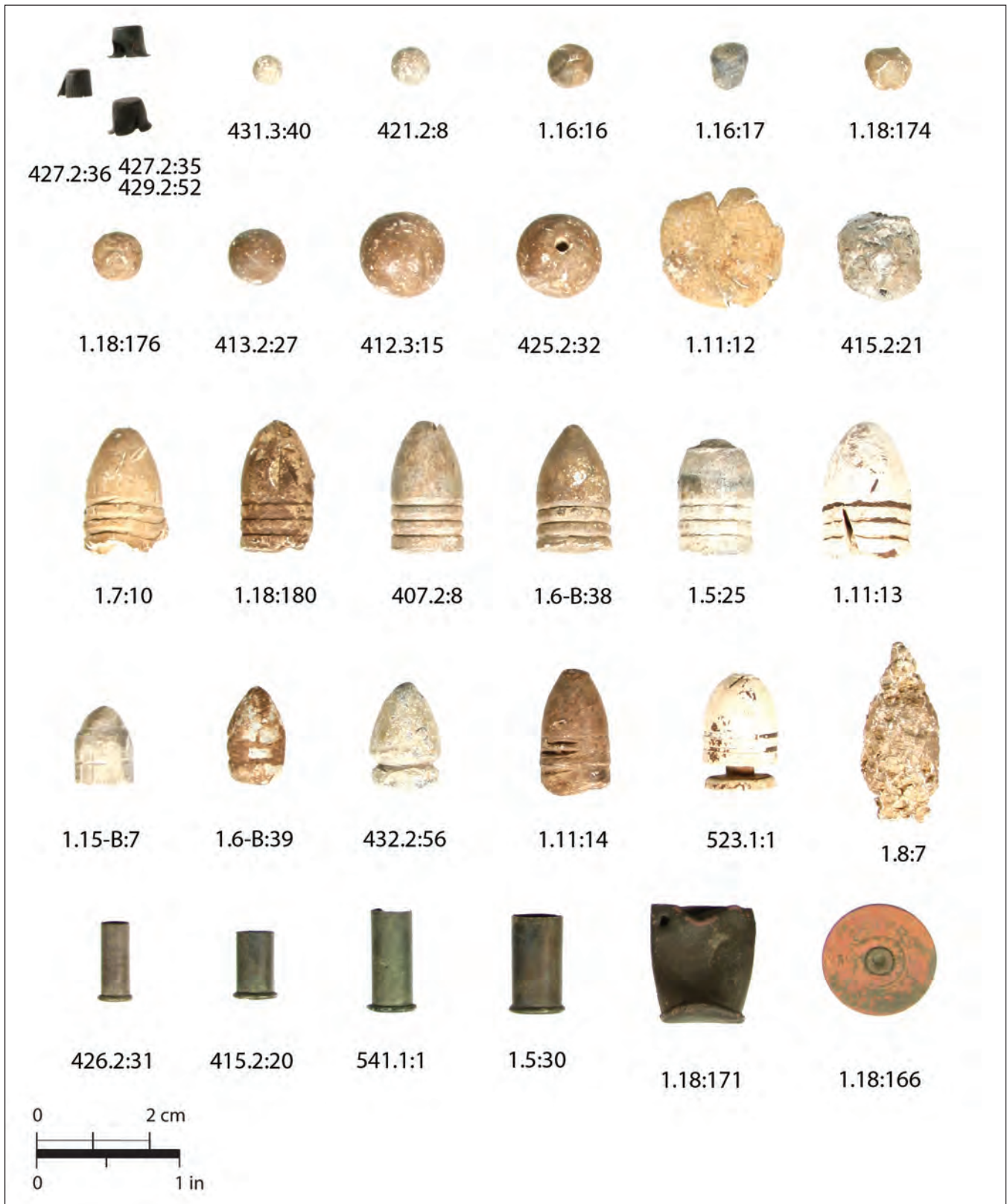


Figure 5.21 Arms group artifacts; Percussion Cap, revolver (Prov. 427.2:36), Percussion Caps, longarm (Provs. 427.2:35 and 429.2:52), Lead Shot (Provs. 431.3:40, 421.2:8, 1.16:16, 1.16:17, 1.18:174), Lead Balls (Provs. 1.18:176, 413.2:27, 412.3:15, 425.2:32), Lead Bullet, mushroomed (Prov. 1.11:12), Lead Ball, chewed (Prov. 415.2:21), Three-Ring Minie Bullets (Provs. 1.7:10, 1.18:180, 407.2:8, 1.6-B:38, 1.5:25, 1.11:13), Colt Army bullet (Prov. 1.15-B:7), Revolver bullet (Prov. 1.6-B:39), One-Ring Bullet (Prov. 432.2:56), Spencer bullet (Prov. 1.11:14), Williams Cleaner Bullet (Prov. 523.1:1), Lead Bullet, chewed (Prov. 1.8:7), Rimfire cases (Provs. 426.2:31, 415.2:20, 541.1:1), Centerfire Cartridge (Prov. 1.5:30), Spencer rimfire case (Prov. 1.18:171), Peters Referee shotgun shell (Prov. 1.18:166).

a Winchester shotgun dating to 1896-1938 (<http://members.shaw.ca/cstein0/winchl.htm>).

We recovered two powder flask parts, a spout (Prov. 1.11:28) and a top (Prov. 266.1:1). Gun parts consist of a brass musket sling hook (Prov. 467.1:1); two brass tompons for keeping moisture out of rifle barrels (Provs. 1.11:15 and 311.1:1); and a gun flint made from Coastal Plain chert (Prov. 418.2:41). Other arms artifacts include 11 percussion caps and a brass finial from a percussion cap box (Prov. 421.1:30).

5.8 Furniture Group

The furniture group (n=60, or 0.33 percent of the artifacts assigned to functional groups) is often among the smallest represented at historic sites. At 38BU2301, we recovered one porcelain caster wheel fragment (Prov. 1.18:9) and an iron caster wheel (Prov. 1.6-B:24). Brass furniture hardware includes four screws, 17 tacks, and 30 nails (Figure 5.22). Brass nails and hardware were used for furniture and also for ship and boat-building since they do not corrode quickly like iron. We also recovered three brass hinges (Provs. 222.1:1, 508.1:1, and

626.1:28), two brass drawer handles (Provs. 1.16:27 and 322.1:1), one decorative hardware fragment (Prov. 424.2:19), and one brass finial (Prov. 1.4-B:28).

We identified 26 lighting-related artifacts (Figure 5.23). This includes seven clear and two amethyst chimney glass fragments. Brass lamp parts comprise the remainder of the lighting-related artifacts. We identified five lamp burner fragments (Provs. 1.15-B:10, 395.1:1, 424.1-B:1, 451.1:1, and 527.1:1). We also recovered three wick adjuster knobs and a threaded finial (Prov. 502.1:1). One of the wick adjuster knobs (Prov. 514.1:1) has “STAR/H B & H”, “PAT. JULY 23, 1872” molded on the knob; this was identified as a Holmes, Booth, and Haydens Co. mark. This company was in business between 1872 and 1901 (http://www.thelampworks.com/lw_companies_hb&h.htm). Another wick adjuster knob has “R. 10.” stamped on the knob (Prov. 432.1:21); the third knob is unmarked (Prov. 1.18:183). Six other brass lamp parts are probably parts of an oil lamp collar or other small decorative parts (Provs. 1.18:188[2], 408.3:32[2], and 428.2:31[2]). We also identified two possible lamp pulls (Prov. 431.3:59).



Figure 5.22 38BU2301 Furniture artifacts; brass screw (Prov. 432.2:61), brass nail (Prov. 1.16:22), brass tack (Prov. 1.18:119), brass nail (Prov. 427.2:39), brass decorative hardware (Prov. 424.2:19), brass drawer pull (Prov. 1.16:27), brass hinge (Prov. 626.1:28), brass finial (Prov. 1.4-B:28), porcelain caster wheel (Prov. 1.18:9), iron caster wheel (Prov. 1.6-B:24).



Figure 5.23 Lighting and domestic artifacts from 38BU2301; chimney glass base (Prov. 433.1:17), chimney glass rim (Prov. 428.3:10), chimney glass fragment (Prov. 416.1:14), brass finial (Prov. 502.1:1), possible lamp pull (Prov. 431.3:59), brass oil lamp knob (Prov. 432.1:21), brass lamp wick adjuster knob (Prov. 1.18:183), brass oil lamp knob (Prov. 514.1:1), brass oil lamp part (Prov. 1.18:188), brass oil lamp collar (Prov. 408.3:32), brass lamp burner parts (Provs. 1.15-B:10, 527.1:1), iron scissor fragment (Prov. 420.3:25), brass thimbles (Provs. 1.18:113[2], 1.5:29, 1.11:11), safety pins (Provs. 1.16:23, 409.2:20).

5.9 Miscellaneous Artifacts

Miscellaneous artifacts are those that either cannot be attributed to a functional group or could be attributed to more than one functional group. We recovered 1,941 miscellaneous artifacts from 38BU230. These artifacts consisted of various hardware, unidentifiable metal fragments, burned glass and glass fragments, metal cans, and small fragments of various materials. Table 5.6 presents the miscellaneous artifacts.

Table 5.6 Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from 38BU2301.

Material Class	Type	Artifact	Count
Glass	Unknown Manufacture Fragments	Amber	4
		Amethyst	11
		Aqua	21
		Blue	8
		Brown	2
		Cobalt Blue	1
		Colorless	69
		Green	1
		Light Blue	2
		Light Green	2
		Milkglass	1
		Teal	2
	Molded Fragments	Aqua	2
	Melted Glass		21
Plate Glass	Colorless	3	
Metal	Brass	Cap	1
		Disc	1
		Internal Lock Mechanism	1
		Plate Fragment	1
		Nail	9
		Sheet Metal	25
		Strip	2
		Unidentifiable Machine Part	1
		Unidentified Fragments	24
	Copper	Sheet Metal	6
		Unidentifiable Fragments	1
		Wire Fragment	1

(continued)

Table 5.6 Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from 38BU2301 (continued).

Material Class	Type	Artifact	Count
Metal	Iron	Handle	2
		Rod	1
		Sheet Metal	1617
		Squirrel	1
		Strap	1
		Unidentifiable Machine Part	2
		Unidentifiable Fragments	1535
		Unidentifiable Vessel	3
		Wire Fragments	7
	Lead	Melted	42
		Unidentifiable Fragments	8
	Pewter	Melted	1
		Nozzle	1
		Unidentifiable Fragments	9
	White Metal	Nozzle Cap	1
Zinc	Unidentifiable Fragments	11	
Other	Coal	Fragments	23
	Fiberglass	Unidentifiable Fragments	1
	Hard Rubber	Unidentifiable Fragments	1
	Leather	Unidentifiable Fragments	1
	Rubber	Unidentifiable Fragments	3
		Melted	2
	Slag	Fragments	4
	Slate	Unidentifiable Fragments	80
Total			3580

5.10 Prehistoric Artifact Assemblage

While the primary focus of our research is the historic Mitchelville-era site occupation, we also recovered data regarding aboriginal presence. A total of 603 pre-contact artifacts were recovered at 38BU2301. Prehistoric artifacts account for less than three percent of the site assemblage. The majority of the aboriginal artifacts are ceramic sherds (n=518, 86 percent). Aboriginal flaked stone artifacts (n=85, 14 percent) account for the remainder of the prehistoric artifacts.

We recovered 518 prehistoric sherds from shovel tests, excavation units, features, scrapes, and surface collections. The aboriginal ceramics were recovered at all vertical depths, from ground surface to 75 centimeters below ground surface (Figure 5.24). We

identified 245 diagnostic sherds including Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland, Middle/Late Woodland, and Mississippian ceramics. The remaining 273 sherds consist of check stamped, cord marked, incised, complicated stamped (indeterminate and rectilinear), punctate, plain, simple stamped, indeterminate decoration, eroded, and residual sherds with sand temper.

The lithic assemblage consists of 85 artifacts, mainly consisting of chert flakes and debris. We identified two diagnostic projectile points from the Early/Middle Woodland period: a Yadkin point and a Woodland Spike (Figure 5.25). Six other untyped or incomplete bifaces were also recovered.

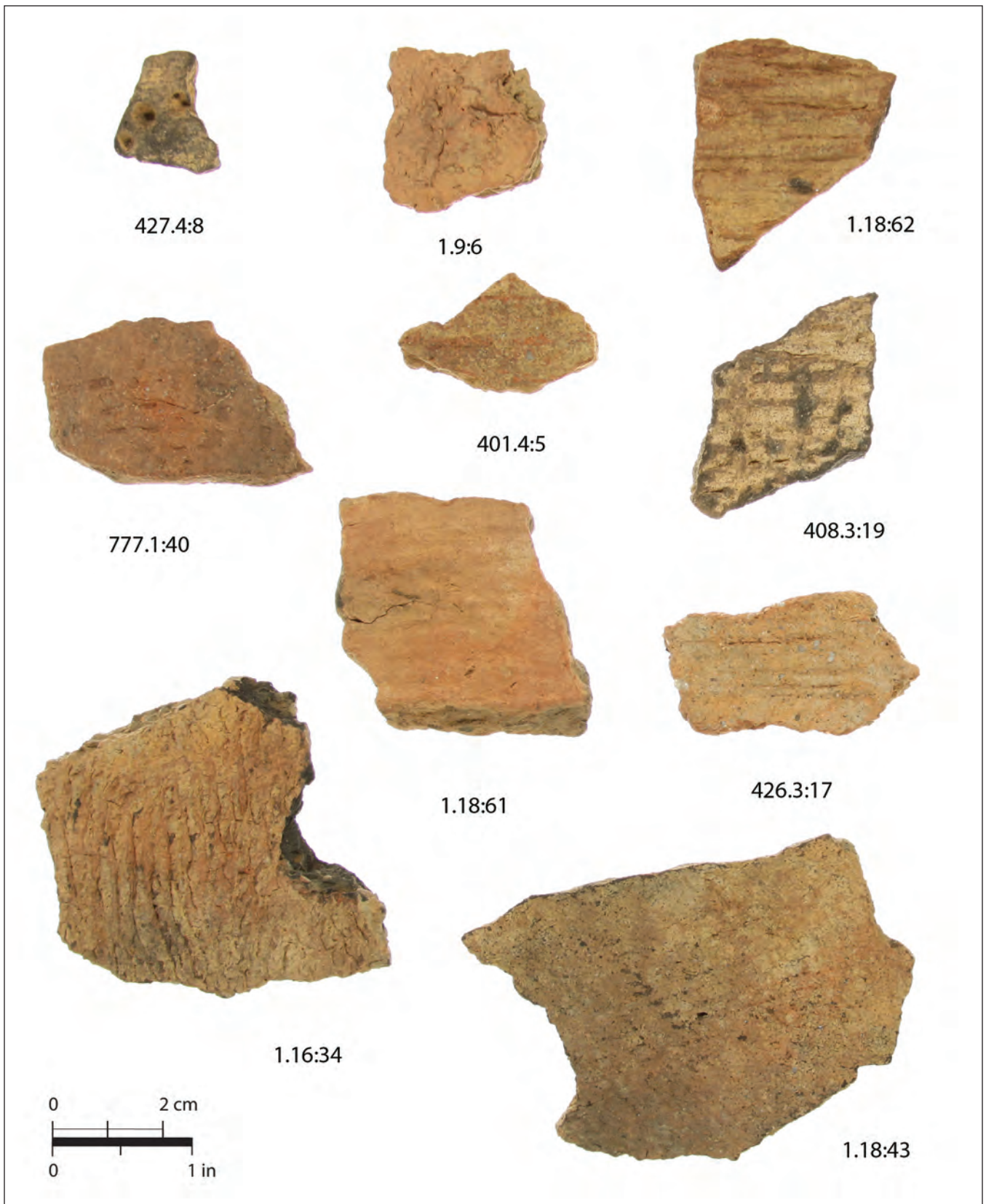


Figure 5.24 38BU2301 Prehistoric ceramics; Thom's Creek periwinkle punctate (Prov. 427.4:8), Stallings plain (Prov. 1.9:6), Deptford simple stamped (Prov. 1.18:62), Refuge dentate (Prov. 777.1:40), Deptford linear check stamped (Prov. 401.4:5), Deptford check stamped (Prov. 408.3:19), Refuge simple stamped (Prov. 1.18:61), Deptford brushed (Prov. 426.3:17), St. Catherines cord marked (Prov. 1.16:34), Savannah check stamped (Prov. 1.18:43).

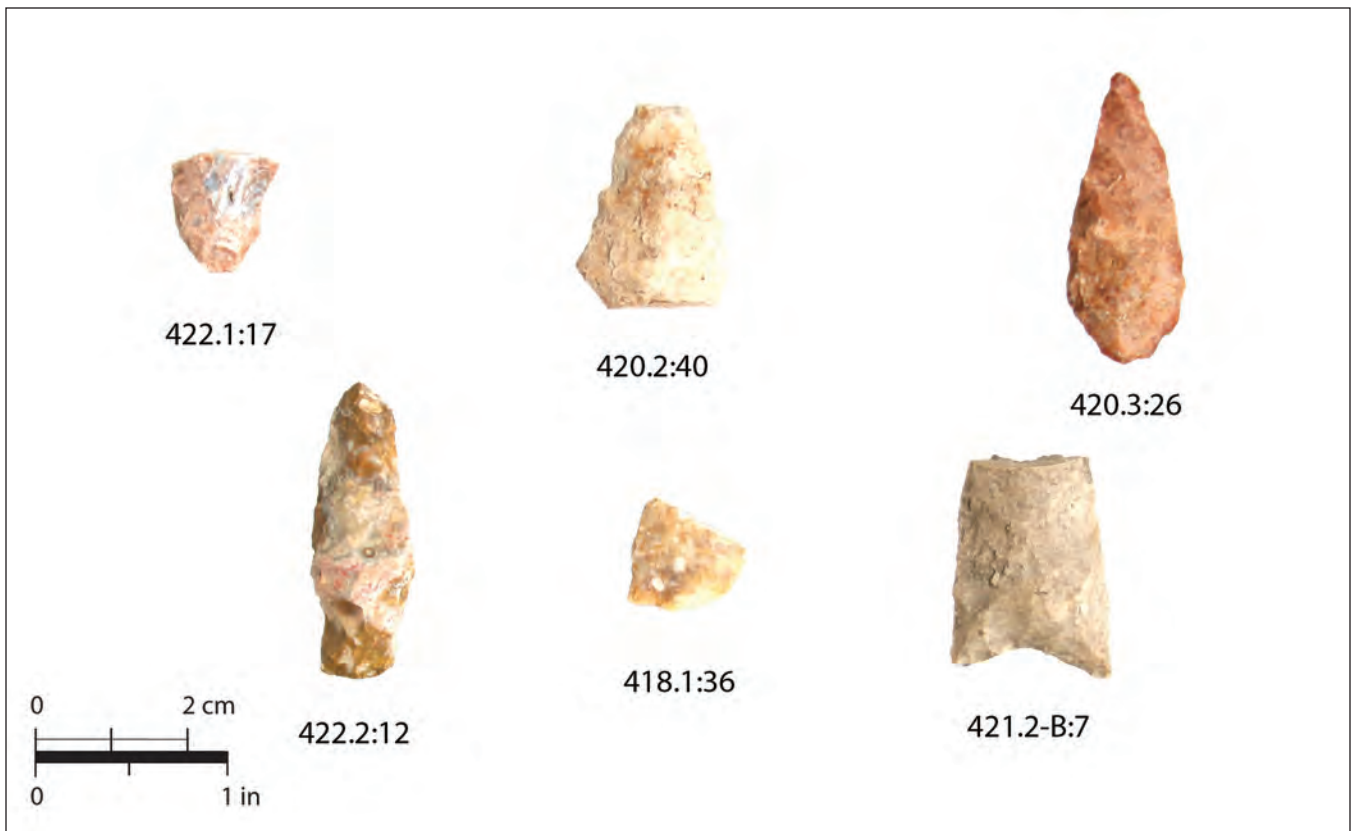


Figure 5.25 Coastal Plain chert lithic tools from 38BU2301; hafted biface fragment (Prov. 422.1:17), biface fragment (Prov. 420.2:40), biface (Prov. 420.3:26), Woodland Spike projectile point (Prov. 422.2:12), biface fragment (Prov. 418.1:36), Yadkin projectile point fragment (Prov. 421.2-B:7).

6.0 Research Topics

As part of our data recovery plan (Appendix C), Brockington developed a series of research questions which address relevant research topics that could be addressed by the current archaeological investigation. These questions are derived from the previous research and investigations at Mitchelville. The topics focus on Mitchelville's population demographics, spatial organization at community and household scales, transformation through time, and how newly freed residents created a place for themselves within the dynamic social landscape. These questions were addressed with both documentary evidence and archaeological data.

What are the demographics of Mitchelville's population through time? Can any of the households be correlated with the archaeological loci within 38BU2301? Population and household estimates for Mitchelville vary from historic sources. Previous research has focused on general statements about the population, with little emphasis on its demographics and household makeup. Although the town is thought to have retained its integrity in 1870, it dwindled after that, becoming a small community by the early twentieth century (Trinkley 1986:112). Comparisons of census data from 1870-1900 (and later) will indicate the changing composition of the residents of Mitchelville. Comparisons of archaeological assemblages from individual households excavated within 38BU2301 and those excavated by Trinkley (1986) and Espenshade and Grunden (1991a) along with the census data will broaden our interpretation of the number of people who lived in the town or in individual houses. Reconstructions of the listings of households by name may permit the spatial association of specific individuals or families with identified archaeological materials.

The relative lack of subsurface archaeological features and artifact concentrations at 38BU2301 suggest a short occupation span along Mitchelville's western periphery. From an archaeological perspective, household deposits at 38BU2301 are similar to those at 38BU79/1151, examined by Espenshade and Grunden (1991a). These differ from those at 38BU805, excavated by Trinkley (1986). Site 38BU805 represents the multicomponent Fish

Haul Site, which comprised individual houses from the eastern "core" Mitchelville village. This area was closest to the Federal army complex on the eastern end of the island. Presumably this part of Mitchelville developed first in 1862/63 since it was the shortest distance to employment opportunities at the military complex and town.

By contrast, Site 38BU79/1151 represent sparse deposits on the "western fringes" of Mitchelville, where houses were constructed later in 1864/65 and possibly abandoned first. Site 38BU2301 also represents Mitchelville's western fringes (south of Beach City Road), and demonstrated noticeable few subsurface features than at 38BU805. Espenshade and Grunden (1991a:163) explains the paucity of artifacts at 38BU79/1151 by the very short occupation span of these houses, which they suggest as four to seven years. Indeed, archival data suggest the occupation span may have been even shorter in this area, perhaps lasting only two to three years. In many cases we believe houses at the 38BU2301 western fringes were built in late 1864/65 and abandoned as early as 1867/68 when the Federal army left Hilton Head Island. With peace in 1865, many Mitchelville inhabitants likely immediately left the island refuge to seek missing loved ones, find better economic opportunities, or simply to experience wanderlust- all never possible before. If residences became available, families on the western periphery may have moved to more desirable vacant houses on the east side to be closer to the military cantonment. Population demography may be better addressed by the archival record. Historical documents do not record individual households in Mitchelville during the Civil War, or the immediate post-war period. With a constant influx of refugees to the Port Royal area during the war, it would have been difficult to keep precise numbers. One estimate places the number of "contrabands" in the area between 2500-3000 in November 1862. Another observer estimated in January 1863 there were approximately 1200-1500 residents in the Village of Mitchelville (*Charleston Mercury* 1864). In December 1864, one of the Freedmen's Aid Society teachers reported on a recent census of the village which had calculated 2730 residents (*Freedmen's Record* 1865), but noted that

“the inhabitants are constantly increasing.” An April 1865 population estimate places the number close to 3000 residents (*Commercial Advertiser* 1865).

The population would have fluctuated with both an increase in refugees and from recruitment of males into the newly formed colored troops. For instance, in May 1863, one paper remarked, “Just before you come to Mitchelville is situated the camp of this [Third South Carolina Volunteers] regiment...this regiment now numbers three companies” (*Philadelphia Inquirer* 1863). The 3rd South Carolina was officially organized at Hilton Head in June 1863 and remained there until moving to Jacksonville, Florida in February 1864. There it consolidated with the 4th South Carolina (organized at Fernandina in July 1863) to form the 21st USCI in March 1864 (Dyer 1908: 230). The 21st was then assigned to Folly Island, South Carolina in April 1864 and served on James Island and Morris Island. They garrisoned Charleston after its capture until mustering out in 1866. The recruitment of the 3rd South Carolina and other regiments would have drawn “able bodied” military age men away from the island for extended periods. One historical account written in December 1864 (*Freedmen’s Journal* 1865: 24) notes that “some of the men are employed by the government; others are soldiers in the Army, whose families live here.”

Currently, the Hilton Head Heritage Library and the Mitchelville Preservation Project (MPP) are in a joint grant-funded effort to identify original inhabitants of Mitchelville using contemporary sources. As part of our research for this data recovery, we reviewed that database. At present (August 2013), the project has compiled a list of approximately 536 individual names. There are approximately 293 surnames and some likely represent redundant phonetic spellings, or could represent redundant portions of individual family units. The vast majority individuals in the database were identified through the US Army’s hospital records, which identified names, ages, and places of residence.

The Hilton Head Island hospital records suggest a Mitchelville population consisting largely of women and children. Of approximately 480 names obtained through hospital records, 45 percent (n=218) are under the age of 18, 37.5 percent (n=180) are between the ages of 18 and 39; and 18.5

percent are over the age of 40. Of the population ranging in age between 18 and 30, approximately 36 percent (n=65) are males and 64 percent (n=115) are females. Hospital records may not be the most accurate method of determining population statistics, but there are few records providing names and ages of the community’s residents.

These hospital numbers, coupled with the fact that many of the service-eligible males were recruited into the army, suggests the majority of Mitchelville – at least during the Civil War – seems to have been a community of women, children, and older men. In regard to household size, the only reliable statistic comes from a December 1864 letter (*Freedmen’s Record* 1865: 24), which notes 478 houses completed or under construction and a population of 2730. This figure averages to approximately five-six members per household.

According to a November 1865 estimate by the military, Mitchelville’s population stood at 1500, a similar number reported by the AMA in 1868 (Trinkley 1986). With the return of males from the colored regiments as they mustered out in 1865 and 1866, the demography of Mitchelville would have undergone a transition at this time to more traditional family units. Further, with the removal of the military and its associated opportunities for work in January 1868, the population at Mitchelville would have begun seeking alternatives for economic survival and many would have returned to agriculture. In terms of specific individuals living in Mitchelville, a comparison of names from the Gardner judgment (Trinkley 1986) and an 1879 Beaufort County tax record provides some direct records of postbellum Mitchelville occupation. According to those documents, a black man named March Gardner purchased the Mitchelville property sometime in 1865 or 1866 from William S. Drayton. As the federal government still retained title to the property at the time, the transaction was not valid. Regardless, March Gardner built and operated a gin, mill, store, and placed his only son, Gabriel, in charge of the property. The court documents also identify a number of Mitchelville residents, including: John Nesbit, Bob Washington, Caesar White, Charles Robins, Charles Perry, Robert Wiley, Scapio Drayton, Jack Screven, Charles Pinckney, Billy Reed, Peter Flowers, Joe Williams, Renty Miller, Thomas and Clara

Table 6.1 Listing of Mitchelville Residents According to Beaufort County Tax Records, 1879.

Beaufort County Tax Records		
1879 (First Year Mitchelville Specified in Records)		
Name	Property	USCI Service Record Notes
H.C. Aver	no lot listed	
Simpson Bennett	no lot listed	
Shadrack Bates	1 lot @\$5, 2 hogs	21st USCI, PVT Co. F (b. 1822 at Turkey Creek, SC; enlisted 8-4-1864 HHI, farmer; discharged 5-20-1865 Mt. Pleasant for disability).
Minus Chisolm	no real property listed	21st USCI (AKA Minus Drayton); PVT Co. E; Formerly Co. A 3rd SC Inf (b. 1825 at HHI; d. 2-27-1921 at HHI; enlisted 7-17-1863 at HHI; mustered out 4-25-1866)
Summer Christopher	3 hogs, 1 dog, no lot	
Cesar Capers	1 hog, 1 carriage, 1 dog, no lot	
Simon Fraser	1 hog, 1 dog	
Dick Fraser	1 hog	21st USCI, PVT Co. H (b. 1829 Coosawhatchie, SC, laborer; enlisted 8-27-1864 at HHI; discharged 6-6-1865 at Mt. Pleasant).
Baccus Ferguson	1 mule, 1 hog, 1 carriage, 1 dog	
Peter Flowers	1 lot @\$9, 1 bldg @\$5	
Slate or "Kate" Fields	no real property listed	
Prince Green	1 hog, 1 dog, 1 lot @\$5, 1 bldg@\$5	21st USCI, PVT Co. E, formerly Co. A 3rd SC Inf (b. 1820 at HHI; enlisted 4-24-1863 at HHI, laborer; deserted Dec. 1864). Muster roll for July-Aug 1863 notes he was on duty as a company cook.
Renty Gibson	1 hog, 1 dog	21st USCI, PVT Co. E, formerly Co A 3rd SC Inf (b. 1836 at HHI, laborer, d. 5-18-1909 at HHI; mustered out 4-25-1866 at Charleston, SC). Aug-Dec 1864 was teamster at Post QM Dept, US Forces Morris Island, SC.
Perry Holmes	no lot listed	128th USCI, PVT Co. C (b. SC 1840, laborer; enlisted 3-1-1865 at Beaufort). Forwarded to HHI 3-10-1865; Jan 1866 detailed as company cook; may-June 1866 detached service to Castle Pinckney.
Ansel Holmes	no lot listed	1890 US Veterans Schedule for HHI as serving as a PVT in Co. E, 21st USCI; enlisted 4-24-1863; discharged 4-25-1866.
Solomon Holmes	1 carriage, 1 dog, 1 lot @\$5, 1 bldg @\$6	
Adam Jenkins	1 lot @\$5, 1 bldg @\$5	21st USCI, PVT Co. E, formerly Co A 3rd SC Inf (b. 1838 at HHI; enlisted 4-24-1863, laborer; mustered out Apr 25, 1866).
John Nesbit	1 hog, 1 dog, 1 lot @\$15	
Dennis Smith	1 lot @\$15, 1 bldg @\$5	
Harriet Starling	1 lot @\$5, 1bldg@\$5, "Bought from GP Gardner"	
Joseph Williams	2 hogs, 1 dog, 1 lot @\$5, 1bldg @\$3, "Bought from GP Gardner"	21st USCI, SGT Co. I (b. 1836 St. Augustine, FL; enlisted 8-25-1864 Jacksonville FL, farmer. Mustered out April 25, 1866 at Charleston, SC). Appointed SGT Sept 15, 1864
Robert Washington	1 hog, 1 dog	21st USCI, PVT Co. B (b. 1845 at James Island, SC, hostler, enlisted March 9, 1865 at Charleston, SC; mustered out April 25, 1866)
Cesar White	1 hog, 2 dogs, 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 carriages, 1 lot @\$12, 1bldg @\$20	
1879 Mitchelville = 23 named; 10 lots; 8 buildings		

Wigfall, and Hannah Williams. In the court documents, witnesses testified that individuals rented land from March Gardner; another witness noted she purchased a house for \$5 without title (Trinkley 1986:104-105).

Beaufort County tax records do not specify Mitchelville as a location until 1879. The 1879 record names 23 *taxed* individuals, 10 lots and eight buildings as being in Mitchelville (Table 6.1). Buildings were generally valued at \$5 each, with lots valued at between \$5 and \$15. Two of the properties (Harriet Starling and Joseph Williams) had been “bought of G. P. Gardner.” Cesar White seems to have been the most prosperous of the inhabitants, being taxed on one hog, two dogs, two horses, one cow, two carriages, one lot at \$12 and one building at \$20; he is identified in the 1880 census as a blacksmith. A similar listing of names (n=21) appears for the 1880 tax records, although there are only seven lots identified and six total buildings. Further tax records do not provide specific information.

Unfortunately, neither the population or agricultural schedules for the 1870 and 1880 US census identify Mitchelville as a specific locality on Hilton Head Island. However, by comparing the 1870 census for Hilton Head Island, the names provided in the Gardner judgment case, and later known residents of Mitchelville in local tax records, we can identify possible residents who remained at Mitchelville as well as other telling information. As an AMA teacher noted in 1868, the majority of the island’s black population initially remained in Mitchelville; presumably a large proportion would have still lived there two years later. March and Gabriel Gardner (identified as a merchant) are in adjacent households, with the elder Gardner living next to Abram Murchison (Baptist clergyman). A few doors down from Gabriel Gardner is a Frederick P. Mitchell, identified as a Methodist Episcopal Clergyman.

While the census records cannot provide a conclusive beginning and endpoint for Mitchelville residents, we can make generalities through review of known residents and adjacent households. Most of the individuals in the 1870 census are identified as “farmers” or “farm laborers,” but a small variety of other occupations are noted. Sancho Grant, living next to the Reverend Murchison, is a carpenter. A few pages later, three other carpenters appear, Den-

nis Smith, a Mr. Byrom, and Francis Proctor. On other pages, “boatmen” are listed. Women are generally identified as “keeping house,” although Gabriel Gardner’s wife worked as a store clerk. Other generalities are that the house units are relatively small, typically not exceeding four or five people each.

Similarly, the agricultural statistics for Hilton Head Island in 1870 list farmed lots averaging 7.5 acres. Of the 519 listed farmers, nearly all owned a hog, with an average of one per home. By far, primary crops were Indian corn and sweet potatoes, with an average of 14 and 13 bushels per farm, respectively. The island produced 103.8 bales of cotton, representing the cash crop; each farm averaged two-tenths of a bale. Island residents had 25 mules and 54 horses. Examination of known Mitchelville residents (discussed below), show Ansel Holmes farmed seven acres and Adam Jenkins farmed five acres. However, it is unclear where exactly these farms were located. In 1868 one observer had noted “some [Mitchelville residents] cultivate a piece of land that they can get, one, two, or three miles out of the village” (*The American Missionary* 1867: 221-222). As Mitchelville seemed to still exist as a town at this time, it appears residents had turned to farming for subsistence and found acreage to cultivate on other parts of Fish Haul or other former plantations, while their residences remained in Mitchelville proper.

A further item of interest emerging from the 1879 tax records is the presence of military veterans. Notably, of 23 listed residents in Mitchelville, 10 were former members of the US Colored Troops and had either been stationed on or recruited from Hilton Head Island during the Civil War. As previously noted, one wartime visitor relayed some Mitchelville residents were soldiers’ families. As the Mitchelville genealogy and population projects move forward, research efforts should include a comparison of service records from the USCI regiments recruited from Hilton Head (21st, 34th, 103rd, and 128th). At least one individual named in the 1879 tax records, Renty Gibson of the 21st USCI, is buried with a Federal military marker in the government cemetery on Hilton Head.

Ten individuals received property in the 1894 division of Fish Haul. Five of these (Perry Holmes, Richard Smalls, Minus Chisolm, James B. Grant, and Adam Jenkins) are documented US veterans. Service records indicate two of these men, Minus

Chisolm and Richard Smalls changed their names from Minus Drayton and Richard Pope, respectively. Both men had been born on Hilton Head Island and presumably were enslaved to the Pope and Drayton families. According to Coffin (1899: 237), General Mitchel told the freedmen to take the names of their former owners. It's interesting to note both men chose to later change theirs.

The 1880 population and agricultural schedules have less clear records. The 1880 population schedule does not indicate the presence of empty lots, though a comparison of names against identified residents from tax records shows those families clustered together. Peter Flowers (sailor) and Joseph Williams (boatmen) are living adjacent to one another, and are in close proximity to Ceasar White (blacksmith). Adam Jenkins, Ansel Holmes, Perry Holmes, Minus Chisolm, James Grant, and Richard "Pompey" Smalls are also nearby, and all are listed as farm laborers. Based on this small clustering of known Mitchelville names and pulling in interspersing households, there may have been close to 70 families living in the Mitchelville area, with approximately 200 individuals. This statistic is an obvious discrepancy with the 1879 tax records, but may simply be an indicator that the "town" of Mitchelville with regular lots and buildings had all but vanished. Families were shifting to new locations on the island.

Agricultural schedules for 1880 are even more muddled. A comparison of names against known Mitchelville residents and farmers listed in the agricultural schedule provide no clear pattern. In fact, Mitchelville residents are few in that census record. As noted, at least three residents, Flowers, Williams, and White, had non-farming occupations. A fourth, A. C. Avers, was a preacher. Richard Smalls, Bacchus Singleton, James Grant, Prince Green and even Joseph Williams are listed as farming small 10-12 acre tracts, but are not listed in proximity to one another. A few generalities can be made from the schedule, however, in that average lot size on Hilton Head had increased to 12 acres; consequently, cotton production had increased to nearly a bale per farm. As in 1870, the other primary crop in 1880 was Indian corn.

The 1885 tax records include thirteen residents having a Mitchelville address: John Allen, Reverent H. C. Aves, Samson Bennett, Summer Christopher, Caesar Capers, Minus Chisolm, Dick Fraser, Primus

Green, Renty Gibson, Perry Holmes, Ansel Holmes, Solomon Holmes, and Robert Washington. No 1890 census exists for Hilton Head Island, but the Beaufort County tax records lists sixteen individuals having a Mitchelville address: Primus Green, Rick Grant, Butler Chisolm, Henrietta Green, Renty Gibson, Perry Holmes, Ansel Holmes, Adam Jenkins, Moses Polite, Charles Robinson, Susan Singleton, January Small, Rose Screven, Joe M. Williams, Jacob White, and Merlin Washington. While this list may not represent a complete compendium of all individuals in the Mitchelville area (some may not have had taxable property), the continuity of names helps illustrate the transition of Mitchelville from a regulated town to a "kinship-based" community.

In its article on the devastating 1893 hurricane, the *Charleston Courier* reported stories of two known Mitchelville residents identified above. Primus Green's "shanty fell within the first blast of the cyclone" and Green, described as a paralytic, "clung to shrubs riding out the storm." His neighbors later rescued him and fashioned a pole tent out of driftwood, "and there he has lived since, supported by charity." The second noted individual was Robert Washington who, along with his wife, also lost his house "and saved themselves by hanging on the branches of an oak tree all night" (*Charleston Courier* 1893).

Robert Washington was 85 years old at the time, and according to the 1910 census, he (now age 100) and his wife were still living in the area. Moreover, several of other original Mitchelville inhabitants were still living in 1910, all in proximity to one another: Summer Christopher (age 90), James B. Grant (age 64), and Minus Chisolm (age 76). Though Mitchelville had long ceased to physically exist by this time, it is clear a number of the inhabitants retained a tie to the land and their community into the twentieth century.

How does the archaeological signature of Mitchelville expressed in possible deposits within 38BU2301 compare with the signature of Mitchelville known from Trinkley (1986) and Espenshade and Grunden (1991a)? What differences are there in architectural features, and what do these tell us about how Mitchelville buildings were constructed? What do the differences in architectural features suggest about organization of the town? Are these

differences related to time/chronology of the town? What evidence is there for abandonment of the buildings (e.g., abandoned in place, scavenged for materials, moved, other)? What explanations are there for the good correspondence of some archaeological deposits with buildings mapped in 1864, but the poor correspondence of others with 1864 buildings? As an example, Butler (2012) found many grommets within 38BU2301 during his survey of the HXD Improvements Project. These portions of tents or tarpaulins may reflect the use of canvas roofing or siding for some Mitchelville houses, or the use of tents in this portion of the town prior to the construction of more permanent wooden buildings. Alternately, these may reflect military encampments or bivouacs. Archaeological investigation of the areas where grommets are concentrated should expose features of the former buildings that will assist in understanding the evolution of house construction and the changing nature of the Town of Mitchelville.

Investigations at 38BU2301 identified few architectural related subsurface features. Postholes measuring about 30-50 cm were the most prevalent, though these were often shallow and did not clearly indicate identifiable patterns. No evidence of brick or stone chimney bases was identified. Window glass was often present, indicating glazed windows. Plowzone artifact house concentrations were identified through close interval shovel tests and thorough, overlapping metal detector survey. Though present, these concentrations were not easily discernible through the “noise” of other artifacts scattered within the site. Many of the recovered brass grommets measured 13-15 mm, which we determined were not used with tents but on Federal-issue rubberized ponchos or ground blankets. Ten larger (20-28 mm) brass tent grommets were identified during the data recovery, though these were widely scattered showing no distribution patterns. Dense nail concentrations (often identified at other house sites) were simply not present at 38BU2301. To be sure, we identified sparse nail concentrations that helped mark house locations, with some nail clusters less dense than others. We believe the relative lack of nail concentrations and architectural artifacts (hinges, pintles, doorknobs, locks, etc.) suggest residences were later dismantled and building components moved for house construction elsewhere.

Intensive investigations at 38BU2301 employed both large-scale mechanical scraping and block excavation of two-by-two-meter units. Neither excavation method identified clear subsurface (below the plowzone) architectural house pattern signatures from Mitchelville residences. We recovered no evidence of fireboxes or chimney falls at 38BU2301. Some clay brickbats and brick fragments were recovered at a few artifact concentrations, but not enough to comprise entire chimneys. No chimney bases were identified, and we do not believe the brick was salvaged. With no fireboxes, it is likely the bricks were used to sit cast iron stoves on raised wood board floors.

Both Trinkley (1986:111) and Espenshade and Grunden (1991a:128) similarly noted that Mitchelville house sites did not leave clear evidence of their size, shape, or location. Archival research and careful study of 1864 Mitchelville photographs reveal several reasons for the negative results: (1) Mitchelville houses were expediently constructed with shallow foundation pier footprints; (2) most residences did not have fireplaces or chimneys, (3) individual domiciles were largely ephemeral, with short lived life spans.

Although most western periphery Mitchelville residences did not have fireplaces or chimneys, in contrast three of the four structures excavated by Trinkley (1986) in the “core area” had either a tabby wattle and daub chimney (one structure in the 110-123 Block [Trinkley 1986:214]) or brick chimneys (two structures in the 160-161 Block [Trinkley 1986:215]). According to the 1865 detailed map of Mitchelville, Espenshade and Grunden (1991a) excavated Blocks A, B, and C on former house sites (Espenshade and Grunden 1991a:55, 71, 100). Only Block B yielded architectural posthole features (Espenshade and Grunden 1991a:73). Espenshade discusses the possibility that temporary residences were built for refugees on the western fringe of Mitchelville, while the core of the Mitchelville village was occupied by freedmen with longer established homes (Espenshade and Grunden 1991a:163-164). This hypothesis seems to be evidenced by the archaeological record, with the current excavations at 38BU2301 and Espenshade and Grunden’s work at 38BU79/1151 yielding little to no architectural features in the western areas of Mitchelville.

Period photographs indicate many details about architectural construction not in the archaeological record at 38BU2301. The photos confirm the temporary nature of the Mitchville housing. During archaeological fieldwork, one crewmember quipped “these houses were the FEMA trailers of their day.” In many respects, this is an apt comparison, as the Mitchelville houses were expediently constructed as temporary housing for a displaced population. Photographer Samuel A. Cooley’s 1864 photographs show the appearance of the small, modestly constructed Mitchelville houses, described in the legends as “refugee quarters” (Figures 6.1-6.7). We are fortunate that Cooley visited Mitchelville and took images of these houses. The images show much construction variety, though most dwellings exhibit similar characteristics. The three houses in the 1864 photograph are small—probably only measuring about 12 to 16 feet, and two have small rear shed additions. The buildings have raised wood floors on post foundations, frame construction, horizontal board siding, glazed windows, board doors, and tar paper roofs. The houses have no chimneys; one has a stovepipe indicating an interior cast iron stove. Other Mitchelville photographs illustrate some differences, such as brick or wattle and daub “mud and stick” chimneys, vertical board or bark slab siding, unglazed shuttered windows, and wood shingle roofs.

The photographs show other construction details. Most houses are set one to two feet above ground on posts with doorways accessed from simple board steps. The exteriors are generally covered with wide weatherboard siding, although one (Figure 6.1; 165-C-140) appears to have a board-and-batten exterior and another (Figure 6.3; 165-C-135) has flushboard siding on the front and weatherboard on the sides. Roof types vary widely, including front-gable, side-gable, and simple shed roofs. Most houses appear to have at least one window on the front façade or on one or more sides; doors are both central and off-set. Most houses contain simple metal stove pipes, although two (Figures 6.2 and 6.4; 165-C-139 and 165-C-138) have small brick flues. While most buildings seem to consist of only one room, several appear to have small additions (165-C-138; 165-C-135); one even has a canvas tent addition (Figure 6.5; 165-C-141). The building shown in Figure 6.2 (165-C-139), with four

doors across the façade and a central chimney, may represent a multi-family dwelling. It is interesting to note this particular building also features transoms above each of the doors. Another house that stands out is that in Figure 6.3 (165-C-135), which may contain more than one interior room, has a more substantial addition on the rear, as well as a more elaborate paneled door. For the most part, the yards are not fenced and only one photograph (Figure 6.1; 165-C-140) illustrates a privy.

The photographs confirm historical accounts which relay the village was comprised of rows of regularly spaced houses on broad streets, with each house at the front of a small lot (see Figure 2.12). As illustrated in the 1865 map, the irregular spatial arrangement of houses on the southern, eastern and western fringes suggests these may have been later development phases as the population reached its peak in late 1864 and 1865. Espenshade and Grunden (1991) notes the irregularity may be particularly true in less desirable areas, such as that around the corral for “glandered” (contagious) horses. With the population seeking employment at the military depot, homes would have first been constructed in proximity to the bridge over the marsh at the north end of the island. Indeed, these areas in the northeastern fringe toward the shore appear far more orderly with a more evenly distributed pattern within the blocks.

The 1870 census data suggests many houses were abandoned after the military left in 1868. Most wage paying jobs were gone, and any families probably spread out on the island or surrounding region to buy, rent, or sharecrop enough land to feed themselves. The residents had no legal title to their lots or property; some of the houses were sold for the modest sum of five dollars. Once the occupants decided to move, the buildings may have been disassembled by them or others as convenient sources of building material. Many individual Mitchelville houses probably only existed from about 1863 to 1868. With this information, it is apparent why individual house patterns and artifact concentrations do not leave clear signatures in the archaeological record.

How do former manifestations of Mitchelville correspond with the present-day landscape, in general, and with archaeological deposits present within 38BU2301? Trinkley (1986) presents several maps of



Figure 6.1 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-140). This particular photograph illustrates the varying roof styles.



Figure 6.2 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 25, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-139). This is a particularly unusual dwelling with its four doors and central chimney; it may have been built for more than one family.



Figure 6.3 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 26, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-135).



Figure 6.4 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-138).



Figure 6.5 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head, October 27, 1864 (NARA photograph 165-C-141). Note the side addition made of canvas.



Figure 6.6 Refugee quarters at Hilton Head (photograph courtesy of Coastal Discovery Museum).



Figure 6.7 Samuel A. Cooley (1864) photograph of Mitchelville houses.

Mitchelville, and notes that tracts within the Village of Mitchelville were conveyed in the 1880s and 1890s by the landowners to various individuals and churches. He presents a 1918 map that shows Mitchelville as a small community lining a road and organized around a church. Understanding this correspondence dovetails with and aids the interpretation of archaeological deposits. Conversely, the structure of the archaeological deposits aids in assessing the historical records. Butler's (2012) survey of the HXD Improvements Project identified concentrations of archaeological artifacts that appear to correlate to the mapped locations of a number of houses within Mitchelville. Archaeological investigations within 38BU2301 can expose remnants of the houses and yards associated with one or more of these households.

Site 38BU2301 is located in the southwestern periphery of Mitchelville east of Fort Howell (Figure 6.8). In this area, the 1865 Hilton Head map depicts rows of houses within a larger block that lacks corresponding streets. We did not find clear house foundation post outlines or evidence of yards during intensive heavy machinery scraping. Mitch-

elville houses on the western periphery simply did not leave many deeply buried subsurface features. However, based on identified artifact concentrations from the plowzone, we believe the 1865 map is an accurate representation of Mitchelville's layout (see Figure 4.3). The loose arrangement of residences near (south of) Fort Howell likely represents a later, more casual infill. These houses were likely among the last constructed in the village, and perhaps were not built until late 1864. Unfortunately, the 1864 Mitchelville photographs do not indicate where they were precisely located. We believe the more substantial, regularly spaced buildings shown in Figure 6.9 represent earlier built houses in Mitchelville; those in the peripheral areas were likely constructed in the manner of those shown in Figure 6.10 below.

Mitchelville's population dwindled substantially by the early 1870s. No detailed maps exist for the area in the early postwar period. An 1869 tax map only indicates a general location for the village. However, the 1870 population census provides interesting insight into the built environment. In 1870, the census records Hilton Head Island had 776 families and 971



Figure 6.8 Detailed 1865 map of Mitchelville, with Site 38BU2301 overlay (NARA, RG77).



Figure 6.9 A neat row of houses at Mitchelville, showing a more substantial structure at one and one-half stories (McCracken 1993).



Figure 6.10 This photograph dated October 26, 1864 shows differing architectural styles and a Mitchelville resident doing laundry. Note the bedframe in front of the house (NARA photograph 165-C-136).

dwellings; 195 houses were unoccupied. While the unoccupied buildings are not identified by block or location, they are interspersed among the population. In some cases there are multiple empty dwellings adjacent to one another. For example, there are five empty dwellings next to a Bacchus Ferguson. On the same page, there are six empty dwellings next to Simpson Bennett.

The Mitchelville Preservation Project (MPP) inhabitant database identifies a “Baccus Fogeson (sic)” from Army hospital listings; Bennett appears in Mitchelville in 1879 tax records. Scipio Drayton, listed in both the MPP’s hospital records and the Gardner court case, is also recorded on this particular page. Gabriel and March Gardner (separate households) are listed in proximity to a row eight empty dwellings. These vacancies suggest the village retained its identity as a town, but that its population was rapidly dispersing by 1870. The next available 1880 census does not identify empty dwellings. However, the 1879 tax records identify only ten lots and eight buildings in Mitchelville. Between 1870 and 1879, Mitchelville had clearly dwindled to only a few remaining buildings.

In 1893, a devastating hurricane struck Hilton Head, with newspapers reporting inundation of half the island (*Charleston Courier* 1893). The paper reported, “Not more than one-half of the island was submerged during the cyclone and the tidal waves which followed, but all the crops on the island were destroyed. Nearly all the shanties in which the colored people lived were blown down. Out of eight substantial churches on the island, all were utterly demolished except one” (*Charleston Courier* 1893). If any original portions of Mitchelville remained by the 1890s, its remains would have been destroyed in 1893.

Office of Coast Survey maps from the late nineteenth into the early twentieth century show no structures in the Mitchelville area. Topographic features for a series of OCS maps appear to have been originally derived from an 1859 map (Figure 6.11; UA 1859). Subsequent maps dated 1863, 1873, 1898, 1908, and 1917 (Figures 6.12-6.14) indicate no buildings or structures in the vicinity of Mitchelville, only those associated with the former Drayton Plantation. One consistent landmark on each map is a road leading from the site of Mitchelville across a tidal creek toward the Drayton plantation; this

same road is visible on the 1865 Mitchelville map. Trinkley (1986) suggests the small cluster of buildings depicted near the Drayton plantation were incorrectly plotted and are actually buildings from Mitchelville. Based on a review of the 1859-1917 maps, it is more likely the cartographers placed little value in documenting less substantial dwellings.

Careful examination of the 1894 Judd map (see Figure 2.20) shows the orientation of Mitchelville changed from southwest/northeast between two tidal creeks, to a new alignment along the Mitchelville-Seabrook Road. This change would have been precipitated by the Gardner land sales, and as the town of Mitchelville proper dispersed as evidenced by the 1870 population schedule. As discussed in Chapter 2, the preponderance of acreage containing the original Mitchelville village was obtained by the Gardner family. In 1886, that portion of Mitchelville south of the old Mitchelville-Seabrook Road was sold by Gardner in large tracts in trust to ten individuals (DB 17:192-193). This group then parceled out individual tracts amongst themselves in 1894 (DB 18:598-609). It is important to note that the 1918 topographic map (see Figure 6.14) incorrectly located the twentieth-century remnants of Mitchelville. In that map, St. James church is located one road too far to the northeast.

Tracts 1, 2, and a portion of Lot 3 include the northern portion of the Hilton Head Airport Study area with Tracts 2 and 3 containing Site BU2301. With these subdivisions, new houses were likely constructed at the center front of the larger tracts. However, it is also possible that the larger tracts (50-60 acres each) were subdivided and rented out as smaller plots.

Richard “Pompey” Smalls purchased Tract #3 as part of the 1894 subdivision of Fish Haul. According to his military service records, Smalls was originally known as Richard Pope. He enlisted with the 3rd South Carolina Colored Infantry (later the 21st USCI) in May 1863 at Hilton Head Island; for the majority of his service he was detailed as a “musician.” He was born at Hilton Head Island about 1847 and died at Daufuskie Island on April 12, 1921. In the 1910 census, Smalls does not appear to be living in the vicinity of other known Mitchelville residents. A Richard Smalls (age 67) is listed with his wife Sophia elsewhere on the island, and in proximity to a Lucy



Figure 6.11 “Section V. South Carolina, Seacoast From Port Royal to the Mouth of May River (Topographic Survey), parts of 1859-1860” (University of Alabama Map Collection).

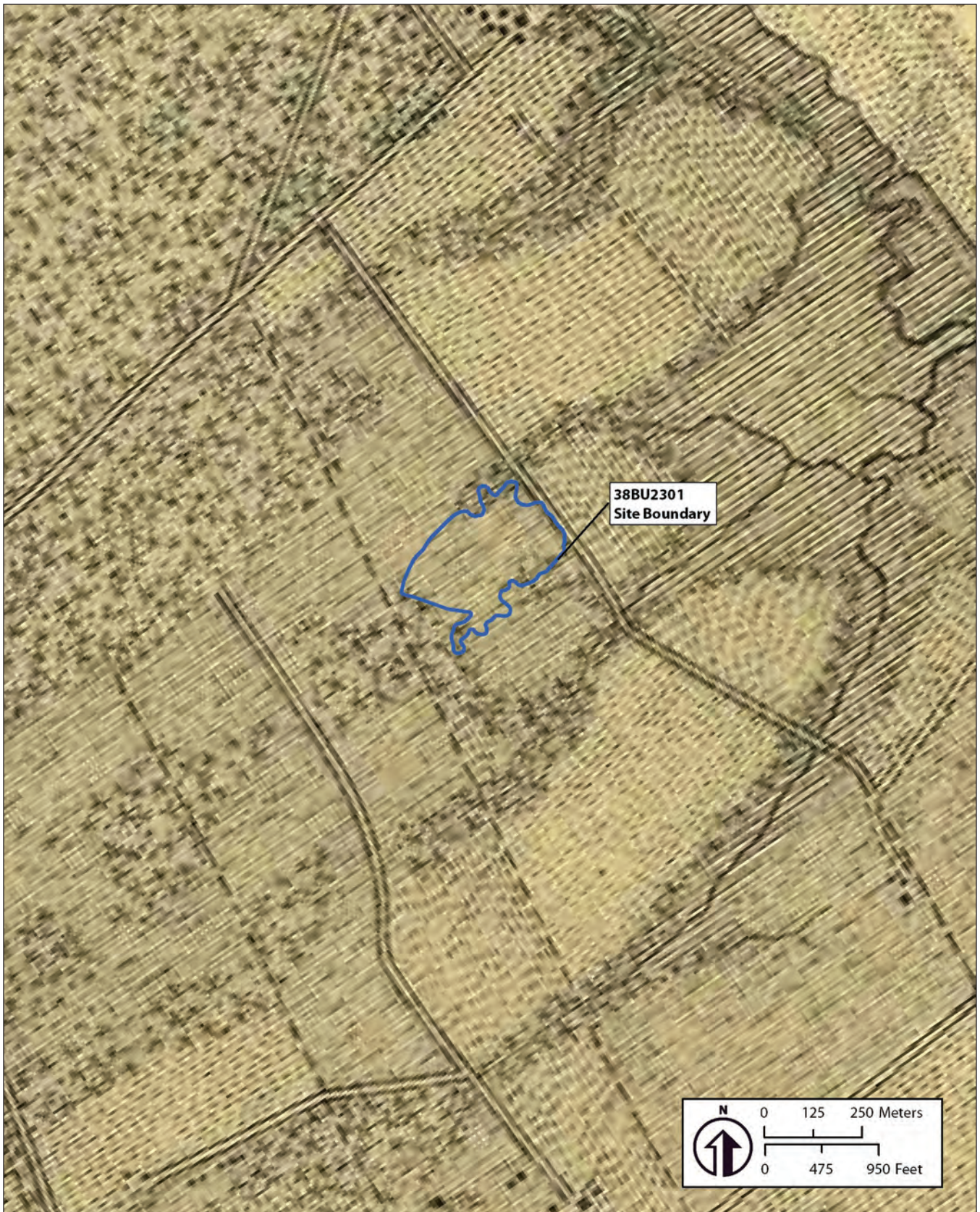


Figure 6.12 Detail view of “Coast Chart No. 55. Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River.” (OCS 1873).



Figure 6.13 “South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River” (OCS 1917).

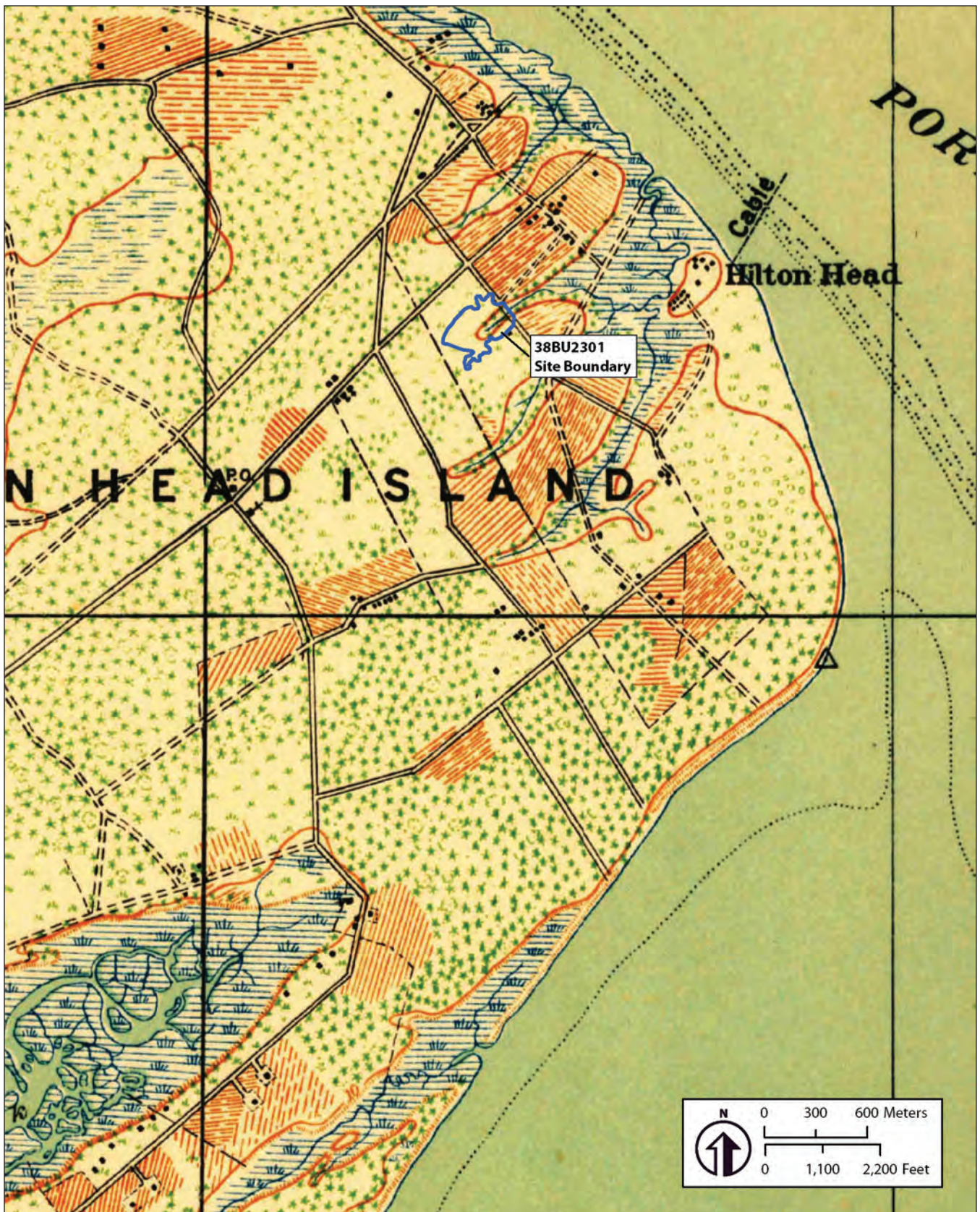


Figure 6.14 Detail of 1918 topographic map, showing the cluster of houses that had become Mitchelville. This map incorrectly plotted the twentieth century remnants of Mitchelville, including St. James church, one road too far to the northeast.

Young and Ben Smalls, both of which are recorded as heirs in a 1926 property deed. In 1926, W. L. Hurley (Figure 6.15) purchased Tract #3 from the heirs of Richard Smalls (DB 44:474). It is likely Smalls owned Tract #3 and may have rented it out.

Benjamin “Renty” Gibson purchased a six-acre portion of Tract #2 in 1899 from Violet Holmes (wife of Perry Holmes); he was by that time recorded as a widower (DB 24:146). Archaeological evidence from the Block B locus at 38BU2301 clearly relay it was occupied into the twentieth century. The location of Block B corresponds with the center front of the tract purchased by Renty Gibson. Mr. Gibson was a veteran of the 21st USCI, Company E, and enlisted at Hilton Head Island in 1863. According to his service records, Gibson was born about 1836 on Hilton Head Island. From 1864 he served as a teamster with the Quartermaster Department on Morris Island, South Carolina. Renty Gibson appears in several postbellum Mitchelville records, including county tax lists for 1879, 1880, 1882, 1885, and 1890. In the 1880 census he is listed as a “farm laborer,” aged 35, along with his wife Judy, aged 38. The next available census from 1900 lists Gibson and his wife living with a niece and nephew, Laura and Peter Hamilton, ages 9 and 8, respectively. According to the census, Judy Gibson had no living children. Gibson had passed on by the 1910 census, and his wife remained in the vicinity, still living with Laura and Peter Hamilton. Judy Gibson does not appear in the 1920 census. In 1930, the property was sold for unpaid taxes to Jacob Riley (DB 50:61). Renty Gibson died at Hilton Head Island on May 18, 1909 and is buried in the Government Cemetery with a military marker.

Are Civil War military artifacts within the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Project related to Mitchelville or military occupations? Military artifacts have been identified within the historic limits of Mitchelville during all previous archaeological investigations within the various portions of the site, including 38BU2301. Archaeological investigations and archival research will help determine whether the artifacts are associated with a military encampment or with the occupation of Mitchelville. If military artifacts are found to be associated with the occupation of Mitchelville, findings will be incorporated into existing questions. If a military

encampment is present, refuse deposits may be present in deeply buried subsurface features like those identified at Camp Baird (38BU79/1151).

Numerous Civil War-era military artifacts were recovered throughout the site during both the Phase I investigation and Phase III data recovery. These artifacts included military buttons, lead bullets, accouterment parts, and uniform insignia (Figure 6.16). Prior to the establishment of Mitchelville, it is documented that a number of Federal regiments bivouacked in the vicinity during late 1861 and 1862. However, heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301 revealed no extensive subsurface features representing an extensive Civil War military encampment.

Site 38BU2301 is located adjacent to Fort Howell, a large earthen fortification constructed in 1864 to protect Mitchelville. Previous investigations (Legg et al. 1991) identified nearby Camp Baird (38BU79/1151) as the bivouac area of the 32nd United States Colored Infantry (USCI), who were ordered to construct Fort Howell in the autumn of 1864. The village of Mitchelville was well established by late 1864; due to their proximity, the residents must have fraternized with the 32nd USCI and other soldiers and sailors at the military depot. In fact, individual members of the 32nd USCI donated funds for construction of a schoolhouse/church in October 1864 (*Freemans Journal* 1865:14). The 32nd USCI had been recruited in 1863 from freedmen in the Philadelphia area (Dobak 2011:86). By contrast, many of the able-bodied men who escaped to Hilton Head Island were recruited into the 3rd South Carolina (US) Infantry; these individuals were later organized together with the 4th South Carolina to become the 21st US Colored Infantry. One source describes a camp of the 3rd South Carolina as located “just before you come to Mitchelville” (*Philadelphia Inquirer* 1863). As yet, we are uncertain how much interaction these men were allowed with their families in Mitchelville while stationed on Hilton Head. The 21st USCI later served in the Olustee, Florida and Charleston, South Carolina campaigns, including garrison duty in Charleston at the end of the war. The regiment mustered out of federal service in 1866.

Military artifacts recovered at 38BU2301 are often commonly recovered from Civil War sites with a Federal presence. These included a percussion box

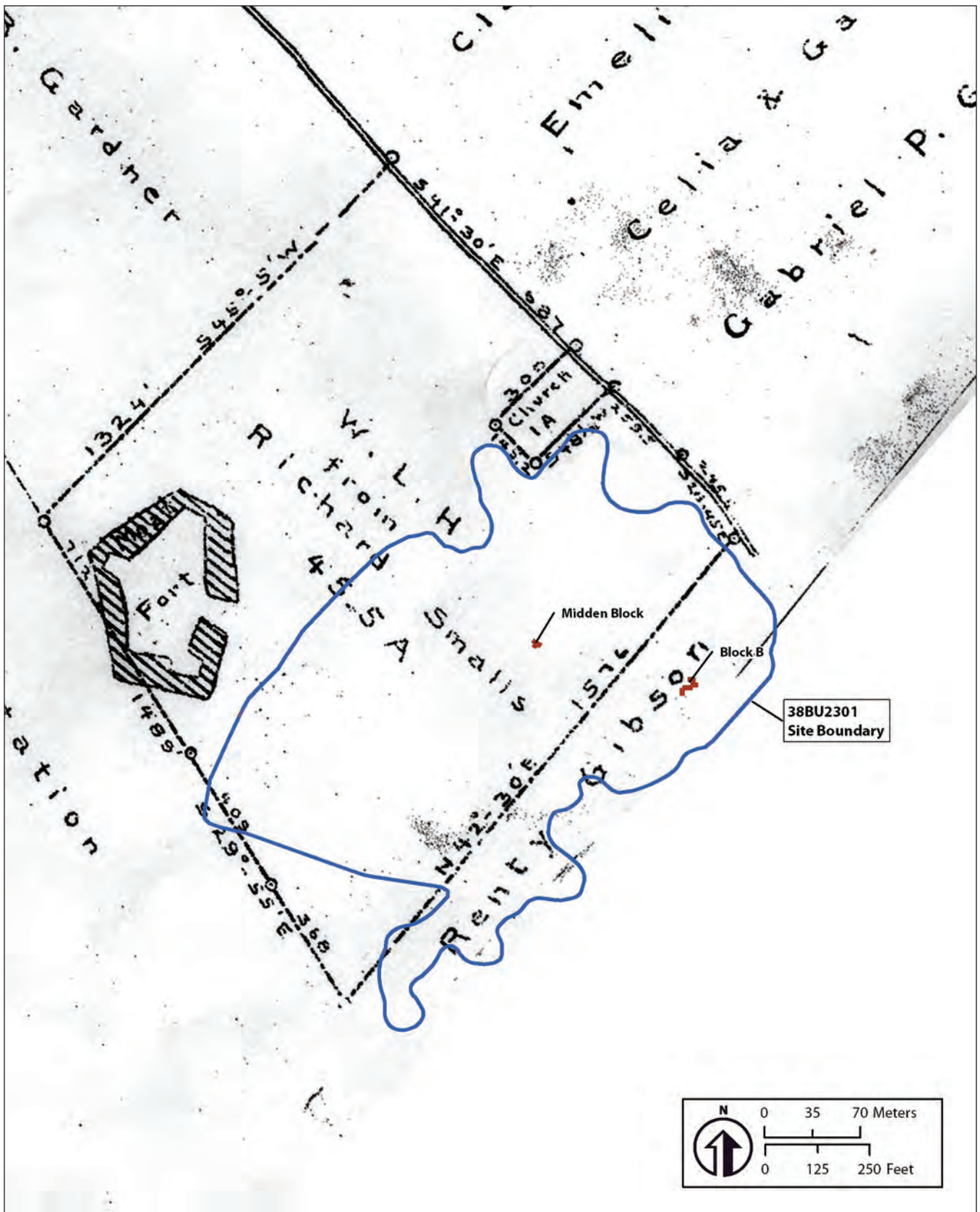


Figure 6.15 Detail of 1930 property map of W.L. Hurley, showing Site 38BU2301 overlay.

finial, a brass tompion, or rifle barrel “stopper” to keep out rainwater, pewter canteen spouts, part of a brass shoulder scale- a decorative device only used early in the war, knapsack parts, a brass sash buckle, the male half of an usual two-piece anchor buckle originally for naval use, and tent grommets.

Arms-related artifacts were relatively scarce at 38BU2301, and these most likely directly represent a military presence at the site. Even if soldiers were residing or visiting with their families at Mitchelville, their access to ammunition while doing garrison duty would have been limited. Ammunition recovered at the site includes buckshot for shotguns or from smoothbore buck and ball military cartridges, round balls of various calibers for early rifles and smoothbore muskets, .69 three-ring minie bullets (n=2), .58 three-ring minie bullets (n=17), .58 Williams Cleaner bullets (n=3), a .31 Volcanic pistol bullet, .44 Colt pistol bullets (n=2), .52 Spencer casings and bullets (n=6), .22, .32, .38, and .41 rimfire casings, and postbellum 12 gauge shotgun shell bases (Table 6.2).

Musket balls measuring .64 to .66 inch diameter were used in .69 smoothbore muskets since the Revolutionary War. As such, these musket balls are not diagnostic to a particular period and may represent an earlier period, an 1861 Confederate occupation, early war Federal use, or all three. The .69 caliber three-ring minie bullets were ammunition adopted in 1855 for models 1822 and 1842 .69 smoothbore muskets altered by rifling. These cumbersome weapons were usually only carried by Federal troops early in the war, and probably not used much after early 1863 (Thomas 1997:244). The .560 to .575 diameter caliber three-ring lube-grooved minie bullet was the standard projectile for .58 Springfield and .577 caliber Enfield rifle-muskets; these arms were the most predominately used by Federal infantrymen. The Type III .58 Williams Cleaner bullets were patented Federal-issue projectiles specifically designed to clean out powder fouling when fired, and three cleaner bullet cartridges were included in every package of ten rounds (Thomas 1997:228). The .44 caliber “Army” Colt style pistols were typically carried by cavalrymen and army officers. Spencer rifles and carbines were .52 caliber breechloading repeating weapons commonly carried by Federal cavalrymen. Rimfire cartridges in .22, .32, .38, and .41 calibers made their debut dur-

ing the Civil War for privately purchased pistols. However, these calibers remained popular during the late nineteenth century and recovered cartridge cases may be wartime or represent the postbellum period. Brass bases for 12-gauge paper shotgun shells postdate 1877 and remained popular until the 1960s, when plastic was substituted.

Brass military buttons were the most numerous Civil War-era artifacts recovered from 38BU2301. At first glance, the military buttons would seem to indicate the presence of a sizable Union military force at the site. However, period photographs commonly show freedmen laborers dressed in various uniform parts and civilian clothing. Careful study of a photograph of freed men at Fish Haul show them wearing Federal-issue sack coats, trousers, vests, and kepis (Figure 6.17). Numerous sources describe the initial destitute condition of escaped and abandoned enslaved Africans, initially labeled as “contrabands.” Military authorities and relief agencies obtained surplus and worn Federal-issue clothing for these individuals. One journalist visited Mitchelville in 1865 and met “Uncle Jacob” who was “...dressed in trousers made of old sail cloth (Navy issue), and the tattered cast-off blouse of a Union soldier (Coffin 1891:237).

The ubiquitous, two-piece Federal “eagle” buttons (n=78), were the most common diagnostic military artifacts recovered at 38BU2301. These included both the large coat and small cuff sizes. Most eagle buttons were the general service “lined shield” variety, though some eagle “A” (artillery) and eagle “I” (infantry) buttons were also recovered. Other Federal buttons include two Corps of Engineers, six US Navy, and a US Military Academy (West Point) cadet. Besides uniform buttons, we also recovered three brass kepi buckles from Federal-issue headgear and numerous (n=41) brass grommets (13.7-14.8 mm) from Federal-issue rubberized blankets or ponchos.

New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and three-piece Federal staff officer buttons were also recovered. New York state buttons were utilized later in the war than other states; numerous New York Regiments served on Hilton Head Island but these may have come from officers of the First New York Engineers, who supervised the construction of Fort Howell in 1864 (Legg et al. 1991:109). Likewise, several Connecticut regiments served on Hilton Head



Figure 6.16 Military artifacts from 38BU2301; percussion cap box finial (Prov. 421.1:30), powder flask spout (Prov. 1.11:28), powder flask top (Prov. 266.1:1), tompion (Prov. 1.11:15), canteen spout (Prov. 232.1:1), J-hook and washer from knapsack (Provs. 1.18:123, 1.18:160), knapsack finial button (Prov. 1.18:116), poncho grommet (Prov. 509.1:1), tent grommets (Provs. 521.1:1, 533.1:1), knapsack hook (Prov. 1.6-B:36[2]), General Service cuff or kepi button (Prov. 1.18:144), kepi buckle (Prov. 408.3:30), General Service kepi cuff or kepi button (Prov. 374.1:1), shoulder scale key (Prov. 450.1:1), aiguillette (Prov. 492.1:1), sash buckle (Prov. 215.1:1), Navy sash buckle [male half] (Prov. 1.6-B:37).

Table 6.2 Ammunition From 38BU2301.

Provenience	Count	Weight (in grams)	Material	Artifact	Diameter (in inches)	Modification/Comments
1.1-B:16	2	5.00	Lead	Shot	0.310	Fired
1.2-B:21	1	1.60	Lead	Shot	0.270	Fired
1.3-B:8	1	3.00	Lead	Ball	0.330	Fired
1.3-B:9	1	2.40	Lead	Shot	0.310	Animal Chewed
1.4-B:35	2	6.40	Lead	Ball	0.350	Fired
1.5:25	1	29.40	Lead	Bullet	0.580	Fired, 3 Ring Minie
1.5:30	1	2.20	Brass	Centerfire Cartridge	0.440	
1.6-B:30	1	25.10	Lead	Ball	0.640	
1.6-B:31	2	6.20	Lead	Shot		Fired
1.6-B:32	1	4.40	Lead	Ball	0.350	
1.6-B:33	1	2.10	Lead	Shot	0.300	
1.6-B:38	2	61.00	Lead	Bullet	0.570	3 Ring Minie
1.6-B:39	1	13.90	Lead	Bullet	0.450	Revolver
1.7:10	1	31.20	Lead	Bullet		Fired, 3 Ring Minie
1.8:7	1	30.90	Lead	Bullet		Chewed
1.8:8	1	1.70	Lead	Shot		Fired
1.11:12	1	6.60	Lead	Bullet		Fired, Mushroomed
1.11:13	1	41.20	Lead	Bullet	0.690	Knife Cut, 3 Ring Minie
1.11:14	1	27.80	Lead	Bullet	0.550	Cut, Spencer
1.12:19	1	0.80	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.350	
1.12:20	1	3.00	Lead	Ball	0.320	Unfired
1.13:10	1	2.90	Lead	Ball	0.320	Fired
1.15-B:4	1	2.80	Lead	Ball	0.320	Unfired
1.15-B:5	1	3.10	Lead	Ball	0.320	Fired
1.15-B:6	1	25.80	Lead	Shot		Fired
1.15-B:7	1	13.40	Lead	Bullet	0.460	Fired, Colt Army
1.16:16	1	3.60	Lead	Ball	0.350	Fired
1.16:17	1	2.50	Lead	Shot		Fired
1.17:12	1	24.20	Lead	Ball	0.640	Unfired
1.17:13	1	4.30	Lead	Shot		Fired, Mushroomed
1.18:165	1	5.30	Brass	Shotgun Shell Cartridge	0.870	Winchester Repeater, 12 Gauge
1.18:166	1	3.50	Brass	Shotgun Shell Cartridge	0.870	Peters Referee, 12 Gauge
1.18:168	1	0.40	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.330	
1.18:169	1	0.40	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.230	
1.18:170	1	0.80	Brass	Centerfire Cartridge	0.290	
1.18:171	1	3.20	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge		Spencer
1.18:173	3	7.60	Lead	Shot	0.300	Unfired
1.18:174	4	11.30	Lead	Shot		Fired
1.18:175	2	5.80	Lead	Ball	0.320	Fired
1.18:176	1	4.60	Lead	Ball	0.380	Fired

(continued)

Table 6.2 Ammunition From 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Count	Weight (in grams)	Material	Artifact	Diameter (in inches)	Modification/Comments
1.18:177	1	5.60	Lead	Bullet		Fired, Flat Base, Probably Revolver
1.18:178	1	4.10	Lead	Bullet		Cut, 3 Ring Minie
1.18:179	1	32.00	Lead	Bullet	0.570	Unfired, 3 Ring Minie
1.18:180	1	30.30	Lead	Bullet	0.550	Unfired; Scraped or Chewed Tip, 3 Ring Minie
216.1:1	1	2.50	Lead	Shot		Fired
227.1:1	1	1.00	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.370	No Headstamp
229.1:1	1	3.70	Lead	Ball	0.340	Fired
234.1:1	1	25.60	Lead	Melted Bullet		
240.1:1	1	30.10	Lead	Bullet	0.590	Fired and Knife Cut, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber
243.1:1	1	30.40	Lead	Bullet	0.565	Knife Cut, Unfired, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber
244.1:1	1	25.00	Lead	Ball		Chewed
250.1:3	1	33.00	Lead	Bullet	0.586	Hammered Base, Unfired, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber
254.1:1	1	3.10	Lead	Ball		Fired
255.1:1	1	2.50	Lead	Shot	0.303	Unfired
257.1:1	1	30.60	Lead	Bullet	0.574	Unfired, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber
260.1:1	1	3.30	Lead	Ball		Fired
264.1:1	1	2.80	Lead	Shot		Fired
271.1:1	1	3.40	Lead	Ball	0.345	Fired
277.1:1	1	2.70	Lead	Shot	0.303	Unfired
291.1:1	1	2.40	Lead	Shot	0.295	Fired
300.1:1	1	3.00	Brass	Centerfire Cartridge	0.625	Spencer Carbine, No Headstamp
303.1:1	1	24.70	Lead	Ball	0.653	Unfired
305.1:1	1	23.50	Lead	Bullet	0.522	Unfired, Spencer Carbine, .54 Caliber
318.1:1	1	3.30	Lead	Ball	0.381	Unfired
342.1:1	1	2.20	Lead	Shot		Fired
354.1:1	1	3.40	Lead	Ball		Fired
393.1:1	1	2.90	Lead	Shot	0.316	Fired
401.1-B:1	1	2.50	Lead	Shot	0.311	Fired
405.1-B:1	1	4.50	Lead	Ball	0.355	Unfired With Sprue
407.2:8	1	32.40	Lead	Bullet	0.560	Knife Cut, 3 Ring Minie
412.3:15	1	26.30	Lead	Ball	0.650	With Hole
413.2:27	1	8.20	Lead	Ball	0.450	
415.2:20	1	0.80	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge		
415.2:21	1	23.40	Lead	Shot		Chewed

(continued)

Table 6.2 Ammunition From 38BU2301 (continued).

Provenience	Count	Weight (in grams)	Material	Artifact	Diameter (in inches)	Modification/Comments
416.1-B:1	1	32.40	Lead	Bullet	0.565	Unfired, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber Williams Regulation
418.1:23	1	6.60	Lead	Bullet		Williams Cleaner
418.2:35	1	32.90	Lead	Bullet	0.057	3 Ring Minie
421.2:8	1	2.70	Lead	Shot	0.300	
422.1-B:1	1	19.50	Lead	Bullet		Fired, Carbine, .54 Caliber
425.2:32	1	28.50	Lead	Ball	0.660	
425.2:37	4	2.40	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.270	"H" Head Stamp
426.2:31	2	1.20	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.270	"U" Headstamp
427.2:34	1	2.60	Lead	Bullet		
431.2:41	1	1.00	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge		"US" Headstamp
431.2:54	1	32.70	Lead	Bullet	0.580	Cut, 3 Ring Minie
431.3:40	1	1.30	Lead	Shot	0.230	
432.1-B:1	1	14.70	Lead	1/2 Musket Ball		Cut
432.2:56	1	23.60	Lead	Bullet	0.510	Rodent Chewed, 1 Ring
432.2:57	1	0.80	Lead	Shot		Fired
433.1:26	1	1.00	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge		
433.2:21	1	3.70	Brass	Shotgun Shell Cartridge		"UMC Co. No 10", Union Metallic Co.
437.1:1	1	2.50	Lead	Bullet	0.301	Fired, Volcanic, .31 Caliber
453.1:1	1	31.10	Lead	Bullet	0.573	Fired, 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber
468.1:1	1	0.80	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.342	No Headstamp
482.1:1	1	8.70	Lead	Pistol Bullet	0.378	Fired, .38 Caliber
483.1:1	1	3.00	Lead	Ball	0.325	Unfired
487.1:1	1	2.40	Lead	Shot		Fired
488.1:1	1	3.40	Lead	Ball		Fired
490.1:1	1	2.20	Lead	Shot	0.295	Unfired
495.1:1	1	44.30	Lead	Bullet	0.690	Unfired, 3 Ring Minie, .69 Caliber
496.1:1	1	27.70	Lead	Bullet	0.530	Fired, Sharps Carbine, .54 Caliber
497.1:1	1	22.00	Lead	Musket Ball	0.627	Unfired
504.1:1	1	1.00	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.330	"H" Headstamp
505.1:1	1	31.30	Lead	Bullet	0.580	Fired, Cut, 3 Ring Minie
515.1:1	1	3.40	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.620	Spencer
517.1:1	1	2.00	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.560	Spencer
518.1:1	1	7.60	Lead	Ball	0.430	Unfired
523.1:1	1	27.80	Lead	Bullet	0.560	Unfired, Williams Cleaner
526.1:1	1	4.00	Lead	Bullet	0.550	Williams Cleaner
539.1:1	1	1.70	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.380	
541.1:1	1	1.10	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	0.320	



Figure 6.17 Freedmen at Fish Haul Plantation, Hilton Head Island. Males are wearing military issue clothing and headgear.

Island. The Rhode Island button likely originated with a member of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, the only organization from that state in the Department of the South. The staff officer buttons originally adorned tailored uniforms, much more expensive and fine quality than the four button fatigue “sack” coats issued to enlisted men. Generally, state seal buttons were used early in the Civil War, and were no longer used as uniforms wore out.

Some staff buttons may have been directly lost by officers during their duties in 1861-1863, though most were recovered in the artifact concentrations and features representing Mitchelville households. It is likely officers donated or bartered their old uniforms to Mitchelville residents as their coats became worn. Likewise, we recovered several South Carolina state seal buttons, and one Confederate “R” rifleman’s button. The South Carolina buttons may have been previously lost by prewar militia members, or may represent an early 1861 Confederate presence. The English-made Confederate R button would have been imported early in the war before

the Federal blockade was effective, and may represent early Confederate activity. Other possibilities are that Southern uniforms were abandoned by their Confederate owners during their hasty 1861 retreat, or they were obtained from Confederate prisoners and subsequently reused by Mitchelville inhabitants.

What is the composition of individual household assemblages that may be present within 38BU2301? Do comparisons among the individual assemblages show variations among the households? Are variations, if identified, attributable to social or economic factors? Do the household assemblages or the community assemblage reflect efforts by the inhabitants of Mitchelville to establish themselves within socioeconomic structures of their new society? How did household or community assemblages change after the departure of the US Army and during the decline of Mitchelville as an organized village? Do these changes reflect the efforts of Mitchelville residents to create or maintain their

identity within the changing social and economic setting of Reconstruction South Carolina and the postbellum period?

Identification of household artifact assemblages in historical archaeology compares sites and distinguishes cultural processes and transformations (South 1977:90). Previous archaeological research has distinguished distinct artifact patterns based on site types and historical records detailing inhabitants (Drucker et al. 1984; Garrow 1982; Espenshade et al. 1991a; Singleton 1980; Trinkley 1986). While predictable artifact assemblages may occur at certain archaeological site types, artifact patterns cannot usually account for personal preferences, multiple occupations, or fast evolving lifeways.

Archival research indicates Mitchelville's adult residents were predominantly wage earners and day laborers for the Federal army; the sick, infirm, and young were dependent on quartermaster rations and charitable distributions. As a residential community, Mitchelville was most active during 1862 to 1868; many people left and sought other economic opportunities elsewhere when the Federal military left in 1868. Some families remained and subsisted through farming. Because of its history, Mitchelville is unique site comparable to few others.

We anticipated that 38BU2301's artifact pattern would likely not compare to any single previously identified artifact pattern. Because of the Civil War military activity in the site vicinity, we expected Arms, Clothing, and Activities group percentages would be elevated by an abundance of ammunition, uniform buttons, and other military-related artifacts. We believed Mitchelville's material culture assemblage would be most similar to postbellum tenant farmer/sharecropper households, a site type which became prevalent throughout the South in the late nineteenth century. These assemblages are documented as the Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Farmer artifact pattern (Drucker et al. 1984:47).

At 38BU2301, we calculated artifact patterns for the site as a whole, Block A, Block B, and the Midden Block (Table 6.3). We calculated Mean Ceramic Dates (MCDs) for Site 38BU2301 as a whole (1854-see Table 5.2), and for the midden block (1863), Block A (1862), and Block B (1863). However, based on deed research and artifact data, we believe Block B represents both a Civil War-era Mitchelville

house scatter and the postbellum to early twentieth-century home of Benjamin "Renty" Gibson. While the MCDs are similar for all the blocks, twentieth-century amethyst glass, machine-made clear bottle glass, and wire nail counts are much higher at Block B. If an earlier house survived into the late nineteenth century, it was likely destroyed in the 1893 hurricane and a replacement later constructed in its place. As shown below and in the results, block findings did not resemble the Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Farmer artifact pattern nor did they fit neatly into any other established artifact patterns.

The Kitchen and Architecture artifact groups at Block A are closest to the Georgia Slave Pattern; however, the Architecture counts are higher and the Kitchen total is lower. The Furniture group resembles the Revised Carolina and the Revised Frontier patterns. The Arms group falls within the range the Revised Carolina, Carolina Slave (Garrow 1982), and Georgia Slave patterns. The Clothing group at Block A resembles the Revised Carolina, Revised Frontier, or Georgia Slave artifact patterns. The Personal group, at 0.84 percent, is too high for any established artifact pattern, while the Tobacco (0.25 percent) and Activity (0.14 percent) groups are too low.

The artifact pattern at Block B is just as varied. The Kitchen and Architecture groups do not neatly fall into any established pattern. Both groups fall closest to the Georgia Slave pattern, but the Kitchen group is higher and the Architecture group is lower. The Furniture group falls within the Revised Carolina and Revised Frontier patterns. The Clothing group resembles the Revised Carolina, Revised Frontier, and the Georgia Slave patterns. The Personal group falls within the Revised Carolina and the Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Farmer patterns. The Tobacco group resembles the Revised Frontier and the Georgia Slave patterns. The Activities group falls within the Revised Carolina, Revised Frontier, and the Carolina Slave patterns. Again, the Arms group, at 0.44 percent, is too high for any pattern except the Revised Frontier, and is too low for that pattern. In general, the artifact pattern at 38BU2301 Block B is closest to the Revised Carolina, Revised Frontier, and Georgia Slave patterns.

Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts in the Midden Block are similar to the Georgia Slave

Table 6.3 Artifact Pattern Comparison Percentages for 38BU2301.

Artifact Group	Revised Carolina	Revised Frontier	Carolina Slave	Georgia Slave	Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman	Mitchelville	38BU966	38BU967	38BU2301	38BU2301 Block B
Kitchen	51.8-65.0	35.5-43.8	70.9-84.2	20.0-25.8	45.6 (40.0-61.2)	36.8	40.58	46.6	24.96	30.45
Architectural	25.2-31.4	41.6-43.0	11.8-24.8	67.9-73.2	50.0 (35.8-56.3)	57	55.18	49.6	67.84	64.33
Furniture	0.2-0.6	0.1-1.3	0.1	0-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.02	0.1	0.53	0.54
Arms	0.1-0.3	1.4-8.9	0.1-0.3	0-0.2		0.3	0.12	0.1	0.86	0.44
Clothing	0.6-5.4	0.3-1.6	0.3-0.8	0.3-1.7	1.8	1.2	0.98	1.8	2.59	1.44
Personal	0.2-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.16	0.2	0.87	0.42
Tobacco	1.9-13.9	1.3-14.0	2.4-5.4	0.3-9.7		0.7	0.82	0.9	1.17	1.46
Activities	0.9-1.7	0.5-5.4	0.2-0.9	0.2-0.4	1.8	3.1	2.1	0.5	1.18	0.92
Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern			Garrow 1982							
Revised Frontier Artifact Pattern			Garrow 1982							
Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern			Garrow 1982							
Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern			Singleton 1980:216							
Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Artifact Pattern			Drucker, et al. 1984:47							
Mitchelville			Trinkley 1986							
38BU966			Kennedy et al. 1991:59							
38BU967			Kennedy et al. 1991:100							

pattern although, like Block A, the Kitchen group is lower and the Architecture group is higher. The Furniture group resembles the Revised Carolina and Revised Frontier artifact patterns. The Arms group percentage at the Midden Block falls within the Revised Carolina and Carolina Slave patterns. The Clothing group percentage resembles the Revised Carolina, Revised Frontier, and Georgia Slave patterns. The Personal group falls within the Revised Carolina artifact pattern. The Tobacco group percentage resembles the Revised Frontier and Georgia Slave patterns. The Activity group at the Midden Block falls within the Carolina Slave and the Georgia Slave artifact patterns.

A comparison between the Block A, Block B, and Midden Block artifact patterns reveal that the Kitchen and Architecture groups at all three blocks are closest to the Georgia Slave artifact pattern, although the disparity between the groups is most significant at Block A. The same types of Kitchen and Architectural artifacts were recovered at all three loci. The percentage of Personal group artifacts is highest at Block A, although the difference is mainly in the higher number female-related artifacts such as mirror glass excavated at Block A (n=29) and jewelry fragments (n=4). Block B has a wider variety of other Personal artifacts including educational artifacts- e.g., slate stylus fragments, book clasp, figurine fragments, and harmonica parts. The Midden Block has mirror glass and jewelry as well as a stylus fragment. The greatest difference between the Block assemblages is seen in the Tobacco group; Block A Tobacco group comprises 0.25 percent of the total while Block B Tobacco artifacts comprise 1.46 percent and the Midden Block Tobacco artifacts comprise 1.37 percent.

The difference in Activity group totals between the Blocks is also significant; Block B Activity group artifacts comprise 0.92 percent while the Block A Activity group comprises 0.14 percent and the Midden Block Activity group comprises 0.12 percent. Toys, including marbles and doll parts, were more numerous at Block B, as were flower pots and other hardware. The Furniture, Arms, and Clothing groups also had higher percentages at Block B. Oil lamp parts were present at Blocks A and B. Bronze nails and other furniture hardware were more numerous at Block B, although the Midden Block had

a few. Similar Arms artifacts were found at Blocks A and B although they are more numerous at Block B. A gunflint and a cap box finial were present at the Midden Block; these artifacts were not recovered from the other Blocks. The Clothing assemblages at Block A and B are similar; Prosser, shell, iron, and brass buttons, including military buttons, were present at both Blocks. More brass or iron adjuster buckles were excavated from Block A, as were a kepi buckle and a shoe heel plate. Corset clasps, lace hooks, and a black glass button were recovered from Block B. We also identified Rhode Island and New York military buttons at Block B. Scissors and shoe sole fragments were recovered from the Midden Block while these artifacts were absent from the other blocks. The differences between the Block A and B assemblages seem to reflect diachronic changes (Block B was occupied for a longer period) and the occupants' individual tastes rather than socioeconomic factors.

The Midden Block probably represents trash and yard sweepings from multiple houses in the area. The artifact pattern at Block B is closest to the pattern of the site as a whole, although Clothing and Personal artifact percentages are higher for 38BU2301, and the percentage of Tobacco artifacts is higher at Block B. Artifact production date ranges for each Block are consistent with the site as a whole, beginning in the late eighteenth century and spanning to the early twentieth century. Due to the long production ranges for many of the artifacts excavated at 38BU2301, it is unclear how much impact the Army's departure had on the household or community assemblages.

The Revised Carolina artifact pattern is a revision of South's original Carolina artifact pattern (1977). This pattern is intended to reflect the average British domestic assemblage for households dating from the 1720s to the 1830s (South 1977:90). The Georgia Slave pattern, which has a high Architecture percentage compared to a lower Kitchen percentage, is intended to reflect slave assemblages found in frame construction dwellings. The Revised Frontier artifact pattern reflects artifact assemblages at forts and trading centers at frontier sites which dealt with cultural change and adaptation. Taking into account these intended definitions of artifact patterns, it is understandable that the artifact pat-

tern at 38BU2301 resembles, at some level, all or none of these established patterns. The prevalence of European ceramics resembles a British-influenced domicile; the high percentage of architectural artifacts substantiates frame construction housing as found in historical documentation of Mitchelville; and cultural change and adaptation are inherent in the precepts of the Port Royal experiment.

The excavations at 38BU2301 produced a similar (though much larger) artifact assemblage to 38BU966 and 38BU967 assemblages excavated by Espenshade et al. (1991). Site 38BU966 and 38BU967 represents African American farmsteads that were likely occupied between 1888 and 1912. While these are household sites, 38BU2301 is a multi-household site. However, the same types of ceramic wares were identified at the sites, although Espenshade identified three ceramic sets during minimum vessel analysis. Although these ceramic sets are inexpensive molded whiteware, the presence of multiple sets indicates an increase in purchasing power compared to the 38BU2301 assemblage. Kitchen glass bottle contents and tableware were similar at both sites, although more stemware vessels were identified at 38BU966. Architectural artifacts from 38BU966 include wrought nails that are absent in the 38BU2301 assemblage, suggesting salvaging operations. The 38BU966 Clothing assemblage is similar to the 38BU2301 assemblage with the exception of military buttons, which were found in large numbers at 38BU2301; non-military buttons, shoe parts, thimbles, and scissors were found at both sites. Activities group artifacts are similar at both sites; toys, lamp parts, tools, and subsistence-related artifacts such as farm tools and fishing gear were recovered from 38BU2301 and 38BU966. The Tobacco group also contained the same artifact types at both sites, including pipes made by McDougal of Glasgow. Personal items, particularly jewelry, are more abundant at 38BU2301; educational artifacts are absent in the 38BU966 assemblage. Also, many more Furniture group artifacts are present at the multi-household 38BU2301; at 38BU966, five furniture artifacts were identified.

The 38BU967 artifact assemblage is much smaller compared to the 38BU2301 assemblage; 4,385 artifacts were recovered at 38BU967. As stated, however, excavations at 38BU967 encompass a single household whereas 38BU2301 is a multi-household site. Site 38BU967 is described as

a single-phase occupancy of an African American farmstead dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, contemporaneous with portions of 38BU2301, particularly postbellum deposits at Block B. Kitchen ceramic wares were similar at both sites, although we found more ceramics in general and more ceramics dating to the early nineteenth century. Glass bottle contents were also similar, including medicine bottles. The kitchen metal at 38BU967 includes a high-priced silver spoon and stove parts; we found neither at 38BU2301. Clothing group artifacts were more numerous at 38BU2301, particularly military buttons. This discrepancy is attributed to the Civil War issue of worn uniforms and surplus clothing. At 38BU967, no military buttons were recovered, likely because the site was utilized after the Federal occupation; however, a commemorative veteran's Civil War collar stud was recovered. The Activities group at 38BU967 is essentially limited to subsistence-related artifacts such as plow and hoe parts and lead net weights. Scottish-made tobacco pipes were also recovered from 38BU967. Personal items excavated from 38BU967 include a music box part, few pieces of mirror glass, and an 1899 cent coin. Very few Furniture and Arms artifacts were recovered at 38BU967.

Vessel Use Analysis

Little research has been previously conducted on ceramic vessel form and usage for early freedmen sites. For the 38BU2301 vessel analysis, we looked at previous studies conducted on "planter" and "slave" sites. We compared our results with the results from previous studies to determine any changes or distinctions in the freedmen's standard of living. Previous researchers found that enslaved Africans typically had more hollowware vessels than flatware (Adams and Boling 1989:23; Booth 1971:33; Otto 1977:98, 1984:167). In Adams' and Boling's 1989 study, they counted cups, teapots, bowls, and miscellaneous hollowware vessels as hollowware; saucers, luncheon plates, plates, platters, and miscellaneous flatware vessels were counted as flatware. In their comparison of vessel forms at six plantation sites, Adams and Boling defined three groups of rankings. The first group is the highest frequency of flatwares (55 percent), which generally come from planter's kitchens. The second highest frequency of flatwares

(45-51 percent) is found in some planters' kitchens and some slave quarters. The third group has the smallest frequency of flatwares (19-39 percent), and these are generally slave quarter sites.

Using Adams' and Boling's vessel form designations, we identified 61 flatware vessels (49.19 percent of vessel forms) and 34 hollowware vessels (27.20 percent of vessel forms). This percentage is on par with Adams and Boling's second group, which includes both planters and slaves. This result suggests that Mitchelville's inhabitants were eating more meat and vegetable meals than soups and stews. Adams and Boling (1989) considered this to be an indicator of relative status; however, none of the sites they examined were occupied after 1850. At 38BU2301, the number of flatware versus hollowware vessels may not indicate status, but rather a greater variety and access to European-made ceramics, as well as evolving lifeways for freedmen. A greater variety of vessel forms indicates more complex meals were partaken at a site, and therefore suggests inhabitants had higher social status. The variety of vessel forms at 38BU2301 (n=13) indicates a medium level status household. This variety may reflect increasing freedom and individualism in the freedmen's experience.

Porcelain is most often found in tea services. Due to its expense, one would not expect to find large numbers of porcelain vessels at low status sites. However, Adams and Boling (1989) found that on average the percentage of porcelain at slave quarters (3.6 percent) were greater than the percentage of porcelain found at planters' kitchens (2.8 percent). At 38BU2301, porcelain vessels account for eight percent of the kitchen ceramic assemblage. This high percentage may be an indicator of increased availability of porcelain due to lowering prices, an increased means of living of freedmen in Mitchelville, and a desire for upward social mobility and exhibit social standing.

In contrast with Trinkley's (1986) artifact assemblage at 38BU805, we recovered few eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century ceramics. However, Site 38BU805 represents both the "core area" of Mitchelville and a portion of Fish Haul Plantation, first established in the mid-eighteenth century. There were no twentieth-century decal decorated ceramics at 38BU805, while we recovered numerous decal decorated sherds. Alkaline glazed stoneware was

found in higher concentration at 38BU805 than at 38BU2301. Stoneware bottles were more common at 38BU2301, including ginger beer and mineral water bottles. Kitchen glass bottle contents and tableglass vessels were similar at both sites. Colonoware was absent from the 38BU2301 assemblage while Trinkley recovered Colonoware sherds at 38BU805, probably from an earlier nineteenth-century Fish Haul plantation occupation. Expensive, high status coin silver utensils were recovered at 38BU805; we identified only inexpensive brass and iron utensils at 38BU2301.

Architectural artifacts recovered at 38BU805 include many more doorknob fragments and hinges than 38BU2301. These finds seem to support Espenshade and Grunden's (1991a:163-164) suggestion of the core of Mitchelville having more permanent homes while the western fringe having more temporary houses. The absence of architectural hardware at 38BU2301 may suggest building components were salvaged and moved. The furniture items at both sites are similar, mainly including brass hardware and lamp parts. Many more arms group and clothing group artifacts were recovered at 38BU2301. While Trinkley excavated 83 arms and 272 clothing artifacts, we excavated 144 arms and 432 clothing artifacts at 38BU2301. This increase is perhaps a result of intensive metal detecting strategies employed during the 38BU2301 excavations, combined with procurement of discarded or donated military clothing for refugees. Women's personal artifacts excavated at both sites are similar, although more men's personal artifacts were excavated at 38BU2301, including pocket and pen knives and musical instrument parts. Slightly fewer tobacco group artifacts were recovered than were present at 38BU805, although artifact frequencies are similar and both fall within the range of the Georgia Slave Pattern. Activities group artifacts were also similar at both sites.

How was Site 38BU2301 utilized during the pre-historic period? Prehistoric artifacts excavated from 38BU2301 represent a limited multi-component occupation beginning in the Late Archaic period, continuing intermittently through the Woodland period and into the Mississippian stage. Based on diagnostic artifacts, it appears the site was primarily inhabited during the Early and Middle Woodland

periods (Table 6.4). During excavations, Brockington and Associates archaeologists recovered 603 prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric pottery sherds account for 86 percent (n=518) of the artifact assemblage while lithic artifacts make up the remaining 14 percent (n=85). Though the prehistoric artifacts represent only a small portion of the overall artifact assemblage excavated, the prehistoric artifacts allow for a few inferences concerning the prehistoric occupation of 38BU2301.

Pottery

A total of 518 prehistoric pottery sherds were identified. Of that, 58 percent (n=301) were surface decorated and 42 percent (n=217) were either plain, indeterminate decoration/eroded, or residual. A wide variety of decorative modes were identified during artifact analysis. The most utilized methods were check stamping (n=154) and simple stamping (n=94). Other decorations include indeterminate stamping (n=23), cord marking (n=14), linear check stamping (n=5), punctated (n=4), brushed (n=3), incising (n=2), dentate (n=1), and rectilinear complicated stamped (n=1). Non-decorated or indeterminate decorations include plain exterior (n=103), eroded (n=37), residual sherds (n=47), and indeterminate (n=30).

Diagnostic pottery (n=245) recovered from 38BU2301 suggests intermittent or short duration occupations over a long duration of time. Ninety-three percent of the Late Archaic ceramics are fiber tempered Stallings (n=40) with a small amount (n=3) of Thom's Creek ceramics. The Early and Middle Woodland periods are indicated by the presence of Refuge series ceramics (n=26) and a wide variety of surface decorations on Deptford wares (n=82). Deptford ceramics comprise the largest portion of the diagnostic pottery sample. A very small amount of Late Woodland period grog tempered wares were identified. Cord marked Wilmington (n=3) and St. Catherine's (n=4) were the only markers of a Middle to Late Woodland occupation. Looking at Mississippian stage ceramics, Savannah Check Stamped (n=85) and Savannah Cord Marked (n=2) were both present.

Lithics

A limited number of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=85) were also excavated from 38BU2301. All but one flake fragment were produced with locally available Coastal Plain chert. The largest portion, or 89 percent of the lithic assemblage is composed of simple debitage (n=76). The debitage category contains 37 complete flakes, 29 flake fragments, six pressure flakes, and one piece of shatter. A few formal tools (n=8) were also recovered. Two diagnostic Woodland projectile points, a chert Yadkin and a chert Woodland Spike, were recovered. Other lithic tools include a hafted biface, and five biface fragments. Additionally, one Coastal Plain core fragment was recovered.

Prehistoric Artifact Discussion

While excavated prehistoric artifacts comprise a small percentage of the overall artifact assemblage at 38BU2301, they allow for a few general interpretations concerning occupation and site usage. The best indicator of temporal association comes from the excavated ceramics. The ceramic assemblage suggests an intermittent occupation starting during the Late Archaic. Based on the presence of Stallings and Thom's Creek pottery, native inhabitants first started exploiting areas within and around the site during this period. However, the most intensive occupation occurred during Early-Middle Woodland times. Both Refuge and Deptford series pottery were the most recovered. There also an increase in Mississippian Savannah series pottery. However, the data is skewed by the presence of 78 sherds all coming from a single Savannah Check Stamped jar. When this single vessel is removed, Mississippian ceramics only account for four percent (n=9) of the total assemblage. This single Savannah jar likely represents a single pot breakage episode or perhaps subterranean storage.

Based on lithic artifacts, the site was primarily focused on late stage bifacial reduction and/or tool maintenance. This is expressed by a number of different identified lithic tendencies. The examination of debitage by size grade shows 86 percent (n=62) is one-quarter. One-half inch (n=9) and three-quarter inch (n=1) debitage comprise only 14 percent of debitage subsample. Based on the presence of cortex on complete flakes, the site again suggests late stage reduction. Non-cortical flakes make up 86 percent (n=36) of the complete flake subsample. The ab-

Table 6.4 Diagnostic Prehistoric Artifacts from 38BU2301.

Material	Class	Artifact	Count
Ceramic	Fiber Temper	Stallings Plain	35
		Stallings Punctate	1
		Stallings Eroded/Residual	4
	Sand Temper	Thom's Creek Periwinkle Punctate	1
		Thom's Creek Simple Stamped	2
		Refuge Dentate	1
		Refuge Simple Stamped	25
		Deptford Brushed	3
		Deptford Check Stamped	57
		Deptford Cord Marked	1
		Deptford Linear Check Stamped	5
		Deptford Simple Stamped	16
	Grog Temper	St. Catherine's Cord Marked	4
		Wilmington Cord Marked	3
	Sand Temper	Savannah Check Stamped	85
Savannah Cord Marked		2	
Coastal Plain Chert	Tool	Yadkin Projectile Point	1
		Woodland Spike Projectile Point	1
		Biface	5
		Hafted Biface	1
	Debitage	Flake	37
		Flake Fragment	28
		Pressure Flake	6
		Shatter	4
	Core	Core	1
	Quartzite	Debitage	Flake Fragment
Total			330

sence of cortex typically denotes flakes derived from interior portions of cores or from mid to late stage bifaces. With only one core fragment recovered, these non-cortical flakes were from biface origins.

Along with debitage size, reduction type also seems to suggest a late stage biface focus. Again looking at the complete flake subsample, 81 percent (n=29) were bifacial reduction and only 19 percent (n=7) were produced by core reduction. Moreover, 14 percent (n=6) of the complete flakes were pressure flakes. Finally, the absence of early and mid-stage biface tools further suggests late stage bifacial reduction as the primary lithic occupation at the site.

While limited, lithic tools (n=8) also indicate a generalized Woodland stage occupation. Two diagnostic projectile points, a Yadkin and Woodland Spike, imply this Woodland label. Interestingly, there is an absence of informal lithic tools from the site. This absence may again suggest a short occupation based primarily around tool maintenance.

The site may have only been used for a short periods of time, particularly during the Woodland period. Historic Civil War maps suggest a fresh-water spring or seep may have been once present at 38BU2301, but construction of the Hilton Head Airport in the late 1960s has completely changed

the historic drainage pattern. If present during the prehistoric period, a spring or freshwater seep may have been present only seasonally or intermittently. Activity may have focused around this water source. Excavated prehistoric artifacts represent a strong tendency toward a limited Woodland stage occupation. This conclusion is based on the presence of Refuge and Deptford series ceramics along with the Yadkin and Woodland Spike projectile points. The recovery frequency is altogether low and dispersed across the site. The absence of informal tools and the highly limited occurrence of formal tools reinforce the limited occupation of the site. Based on data from the debitage analysis, the inhabitants were focused on late stage biface production and tool maintenance. These traits taken together suggest the site is best interpreted as a small Woodland basecamp or a limited occupied hunting camp.

6.1 Project Summary

Mitchelville was established in 1862 as a “contraband village” for formerly enslaved African Americans seeking freedom with the Union army. At first, these individuals had no clear legal status, until Abraham Lincoln’s well remembered January 1, 1863 executive order known as the “Emancipation Proclamation.” This order had profound social impacts, both nationally and for individuals around Port Royal Sound and Hilton Head Island. The proclamation immediately resolved that former slaves should be “thenceforward and forever free,” that “such persons of suitable condition be received into the armed forces of the United States,” and “when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.”

The Army Corps of Engineers laid out streets and lots for freedmen to construct their own homes using lumber sawn locally from government sawmills. Both period photographs and archaeology demonstrate the houses were small and expediently constructed. Common physical attributes were frame construction on wooden piers (not set deeply in the ground), raised wooden floors, weatherboard siding, glazed and unglazed shuttered windows, and tar paper or wood shingle roofs; domiciles were sometimes constructed with rudimentary wattle and daub chimneys, or more often simply had a cast iron stove with stovepipe. Each house was set on a

quarter- to half-acre lot to grow vegetables for sale and personal consumption. Tax records suggests these residences were predominately occupied by families, and every household owned at least a “hog and a dog.”

Many of Mitchelville’s adult residents worked for day wages for the Union army- initially as officers’ personal valets or servants, but later in the stock yards, butchery, cargo wharves, machine shops, lumber mills, laundries, and other facilities necessary for logistical support of a large military force. Most able-bodied men were recruited into Federal service by 1864. On Hilton Head Island, many freedmen were initially organized in the Third South Carolina (US), later to become the 21st US Colored Infantry Regiment. The women, children, aged, and infirm were left behind to take care of themselves.

Official orders for the administration of the “Village of Mitchelville” were distributed in February 18, 1865 by General M. S. Littlefield. The orders proscribed self-government through the elections of councilmen, established schools and education requirements, and made provisions for sanitary and police regulations. At the end of the war in April 1865, archival sources indicate Mitchelville was at its peak population, about 3000 inhabitants. The 21st USCI Regiment returned to Hilton Head Island in 1867 and mustered out of Federal service.

The Federal military post at Hilton Head Island was officially abandoned in 1868, and many wage paying jobs left with the departing army. Evidence indicates Mitchelville residents also began leaving at this time, probably seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. None of the freedmen initially obtained deed or title to their residences or lots from the federal government. Individual houses were soon abandoned; by the 1870s many buildings were stripped and salvaged for building material leaving behind a low archaeological signature.

Bills passed Congress that allowed former Confederates to pay back taxes and reclaim confiscated lands. The heirs of Mary B. Pope obtained title to the 1300-acre Fish Haul tract in 1875. Those heirs began subdividing smaller tracts, which they sold to local freedmen. In 1885, Gabriel P. Gardner purchased 650 acres, including the study tract, directly from the Pope heirs. There were probably few occupied houses remaining of the village of Mitchelville by this

time. In turn, Gardner subdivided and sold smaller tracts containing 38BU2301 to Perry Holmes, Ansel and Phillis Holmes, and Richard Smalls. These families remained in the area with others through the early twentieth century, and became part of a “close knit, kin-based” Mitchelville community (Trinkley 1986:112).

In his landmark study, Michael Trinkley (1986) conducted the first archaeological investigations and serious study for the town of Mitchelville. This work stands today as a salient research effort on this subject, and much of our current study focused on research topics not already well addressed by previous investigations. Our present effort also allowed us to compare and contrast our results with previous archaeological studies at Mitchelville.

The heavy machinery scraping at 38BU2301 was intended to expose subsurface features such as house posts, refuse pits, wells, and privies. Overall, we identified far fewer significant subsurface features than expected. The stripping demonstrated there is no evidence of a substantial earlier military bivouac area. In all, the block excavations proved more effective than machine scraping. Future investigations at Mitchelville would be well served using large block excavations.

The expedient and diminutive nature of house construction at Mitchelville caused residences to be placed on foundation posts, only shallowly excavated into the ground. The foundations were often simple posts, leaving a low archaeological signature. Individual house locations were most often identified by a combination of positive shovel tests and clusters of metal artifacts in the plowzone, as defined by metal detectors. Unlike similar historic sites, nail clusters at 38BU2301 were often sparse and not always clear indicators in shovel tests for house locations; the metal detectors proved to a key tool for identifying these sparse nail clusters. We believe that individual houses were disassembled for building materials used in reconstruction elsewhere, including many nails. The data suggests some residences were present only for a few years (1863 to 1868), while others were clearly occupied for much longer. Some may have been destroyed and rebuilt after a devastating 1893 hurricane.

We found no evidence of privies, though they must have been in the vicinity. Instead of refuse pits, we identified two large middens. These garbage piles

were probably commonly created by a number of adjacent houses. These middens appear to have been used from the Civil War until the early twentieth century and evidence that not all garbage was hauled to the official town dump. Wells may have also been shared by residents. Barrel wells represent two of the most significant features (Features 761 and 846) at 38BU2301; both were identified and excavated within the machinery scrapes. The wells were probably shared among households; these were originally excavated to the water table, with open-ended barrels placed in the holes to keep loose sand from refilling them. The barrel wells were subsequently reused for trash disposal. Previous archaeological excavations have shown the use of barrel wells was a common technique for obtaining water during the Civil War/Mitchelville era at Hilton Head Island.

Mitigative archaeological data recovery fieldwork at 38BU2301 was completed March 25, 2013. Several times during the excavations, we were visited by members of the Mitchelville Foundation Project (and other interested residents) to tour the site and gain an understanding of the archaeological process and our research objectives (Figure 6.18). These tours were very positive, and allowed a public interaction not usually possible in more formal indoor settings.

Laboratory analysts catalogued 20,832 artifacts. Some prehistoric sherds were recovered; enough were found to make broad comparisons with other Hilton Head Island prehistoric sites. Most of the artifacts are Mitchelville related and diagnostic to the Civil War period; relatively few are dateable past 1900. An exception was at Block B, which was likely the post-1899 home of Renty Gibson. Just as Trinkley (1986:278) noted, there is ample evidence of the freedmen’s introduction to a consumer economy. We recovered numerous ceramics, clear glass tableware, oil lamps, fancy buttons, beads and inexpensive plated jewelry, ladies corset clasps, and furniture hardware. The ceramics assemblage was about evenly divided between hollowwares and flatwares. Ceramic types were predominately undecorated whiteware, yellowware, and ironstone- these were the most commonly available and affordable ceramics available during the period. However, a surprisingly high ceramics percentage (eight percent) was refined porcelain teawares, which may reflect individuals’ conscious effort at gaining social status and upward social



Figure 6.18 Student members of the Mitchelville Preservation Project.

mobility. Likewise, we recovered slate tablet and stylus fragments, pen nibs, ink bottles- all clear evidence of learning and education. In all, the material culture recovered at the site is significant and adds considerable knowledge to the history of Mitchelville. Many of the artifacts will be used in exhibits for the public education component of the Hilton Head Island Airport archaeological mitigation.

References Cited

Acker, Bill

1996 "Esterbrook". <http://billspens.com/billspens/esterbrook/esterbrook.htm>.

Agha, Andrew, Jason Ellerbee, and Joshua N. Fletcher

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Beach City Road Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Charleston. Prepared for Wallstar Development, LLC, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

2008 *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Beach City Place Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Charleston. Prepared for D&N Partnership, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Albert, Alphaeus H.

1976 *Record of American Uniform And Historical Buttons: Bicentennial Edition*. Boyertown Publishing Company, Boyertown PA.

American Missionary Association (AMA) Archives

1865 Establishment of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island, General Orders No. 3, February 13, 1865. Available online at <http://www.drbronsontours.com/bronsonmitchelvillehiltonhead.html>.

The American Missionary

1867 Volume 11, No. 1, January 1867.

Anderson, David G.

1989 The Mississippian in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 101-132. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Anderson, David G., and Glen T. Hanson

1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Basin. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

1982 *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archaeological Investigations along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta.

Andrefsky, William Jr.

1998 *Lithics Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge University Press, England.

Askey, Derek

1981 *Stoneware Bottles 1500-1949*. Bowman Graphics, Brighton, England.

Atkinson, David and Adrian Oswald

1969 "London Clay Tobacco Pipes." *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. Third Series vol. XXXII, 1969.

Barrett, Marilyn

1994 *Aggies, Immies, Shooters, and Swirls The Magical World of Marbles*. Bulfinch Press, Boston, MA.

Barry, John M.

1980 *Natural Vegetation of South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Bean, Jana

2008 *Historic Resources Assessment for the Tree Obstruction Removal Project for Runway 21 at the Hilton Head Island Airport, Beaufort County, SC*. Prepared by Wilbur Smith Associates Columbia, South Carolina for the Federal Aviation Administration (AI P 3-45-0030-027-2007) on behalf of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Beaufort County Office of Register of Mesne Conveyance (BCRMC)

Beers, J. H. & Co.

1884 *The History of Middlesex County 1635-1885*. New York. Electronic document, http://dunhamwilcox.net/town_hist/middletown_history4.htm, accessed August 21, 2013.

Blanton, Dennis B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Paul E. Brockington Jr.

1986 *An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Kenneth E. Sassaman

1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53-72. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Bock, Gordon

2007 Amazing Asphalt. Online Document, <http://www.oldhousejournal.com/magazine/2005/jul/amazing.shtml>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Boston Daily Advertiser

1862 21 October edition. "General Mitchel's Speech to the Contrabands." Published in Boston, Massachusetts.

Brain, Colin and Sue Brain

2000 "Research and Composition". Online Document, <http://www.interalpha.co.uk/customer/cbrain/science.htm>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Braun, E. Lucy

1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. Hafner, New York.

Breen, Walter

1988 *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*. F.C.I. Press, Inc., Doubleday, New York.

Brooks, Mark J., and Veletta Canouts

1984 *Modeling Subsistence Change in the Late Prehistoric Period in the Interior Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 6. Columbia.

- Brooks, Mark J., P. A. Stone, D. J. Colquhoun, and J. G. Brown
 1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 91-100. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- Brown, Ann R.
 1982 *Historic Ceramic Typology With Principal Dates of Manufacture and Descriptive Characteristics For Identification*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archeology Series 15.
- Broyles, Bettye J.
 1971 *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia*. West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey Report of Archaeological Investigations 3. Morgantown, West Virginia.
- Busch, Jane
 1981 An Introduction to the Tin Can. In *Historical Archaeology* 15(1): 95-104.
- Butler, Scott, and Ben Roberts
 2012 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc. Prepared for Talbert & Bright, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina.
- Caldwell, Joseph R.
 1958 *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States*. American Anthropological Association, Memoir 88.
- Cambron, James W., and David C. Hulse
 1983 *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part 1: Point Types*. Alabama Archaeological Society, Huntsville.
- Camden Democrat*
 1862 29 November edition. "Negro Government in South Carolina." Published in Camden, New Jersey.
- Campbell, J. Duncan and Michael J. O'Donnell
 2004 *American Military Headgear Insignia*. O'Donnell Publications, Alexandria, VA.
- Carlson, D. L.
 1983 Computer Analysis of Dated Ceramics: Estimating Dates and Occupational Ranges. *Southeastern Archaeology* 2(1):8-20.
- Carse, Robert
 1961 *Hilton Head Island in the Civil War: Department the South*. Impressions Printing. Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.
- Cartridge Corner
 n.d.a Electronic document, <http://members.shaw.ca/cartridge-corner/shotgun.htm>, accessed August 21, 2013.
 n.d.b Electronic document, <http://members.shaw.ca/cstein0/winch1.htm>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Chapman, Jefferson

1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley*. University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology Report of Investigations 18. Knoxville.

Charles Stokes & Co.

1863 Charles Stokes & Co.'s Illustrated Almanac of Fashion. Electronic document, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/33863852/1863-Charles-Stokes-Co-s-Illustrated-Almanac-of-Fashion>, accessed August 23, 2013.

Charleston Leader

1865 9 December edition. "Sand-Bank Jottings, No. III." Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

Charlton, Ian

n.d. Dyottville Glass Factory. Electronic document, <http://www.philaplace.org/story/722/>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Christensen-Kahlil Collection

Clean Water Act

1948 Section 404, 33 USC 1344, as amended.

Coastal Zone Management Act

1972 16 USC 1451 sq.

1976 Chapter 9, Title 48, SC Code.

Code of Federal Regulations

15 CFR 930: Federal Consistency with Approved Coastal Zone Management Programs.

33 CFR 325: Appendix C: Regulatory Program of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

36 CFR Part 60.4: National Register of Historic Properties.

36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

Coe, Joffre L.

1964 Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5).

Collins, Carrie E. and Steven J. Rankin

2006 *Archaeological Data-Recovery Excavations at Locus 3 of Site 38BU1967 for the Port Royal Beach Access Project in Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Draft Report. Legacy Research Associates, Inc., Durham, North Carolina.

Colquhoun, Donald R., and Mark J. Brooks

1986 New Evidence for Eustatic Components in Late Holocene Sea Levels. In *Geoarchaeology* 3:275-291.

Commercial Advertiser

1865 27 April edition. "The Pioneer Negro Colony in South Carolina." Published in New York, New York.

- Copeland, Robert
1980 *Spode's Willow Pattern and Other Designs After the Chinese*. Bath Press Ltd., Bath.
- Copp, Eldridge J.
1911 *Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865*. Telegraph Publishing, Nashua, New Hampshire.
- Covington, James W.
1978 Stuart's Town: The Yamassee Indians and Spanish Florida. In *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:8-13.
- Crabtree, Don E.
1972 *An Introduction to Flintworking*. Occasional Papers of the Idaho State Museum Number 28. Pocatello, Idaho.
- Crouch, Howard R.
1995 *Civil War Artifacts: A Guide for the Historian*. SCS Publications, Oakpark, VA.
- Cushion, John P.
1972 *Pottery and Porcelain*. Hearst Books, New York.
- David McCord Wright Collection
- Deagan, Kathleen
1987 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean: 1500-1800*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- DeBolt, C. Gerald
1988 *The Dictionary of American Pottery Marks: Whiteware and Porcelain*. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont.
- DePratter, Chester B.
1979 Ceramics. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2: The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 56(1), edited by D. H. Thomas and C. S. Larson, pp. 109-132.

1989 Cofitachequi: Ehtnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 133-156. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9, Columbia.
- Dobak, William A.
2011 *Freedom By the Sword: The U.S. Colored Troops, 1862-1867*. Center of Military History, United States Army: Washington, D.C.
- Drucker, Lesley, Ronald Anthony, Susan Jackson, Susan Krantz, and Carl Steen
1984 *An Archaeological Study of the Little River-Buffalo Creek Special Land Disposal Tract*. Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, SC. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah, GA.
- Edminster, Daniel
n.d. A Brief Historical Profile of The Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co. Electronic document, http://www.thelampworks.com/lw_companies_b&b.htm, accessed August 23, 2013.

Eldredge, Daniel

1893 *The Third New Hampshire and All About It*. E. B. Stillings, Boston.

Espenshade, Christopher T., and Paul E. Brockington Jr. (compilers)

1989 *An Archaeological Study of the Minim Island Site: Early Woodland Dynamics in Coastal South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. Charleston, South Carolina.

Espenshade, Christopher T., and Ramona Grunden

1989 *Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Palmetto Headlands Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Espenshade, Christopher T., and Ramona Grunden continued

1991a *Contraband, Refugee, Freedman: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Western Fringe of Mitchelville, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1991b *An Archaeological Survey of the 29 Acre Palmetto Headlands Phase V Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Espenshade, Christopher T., Linda Kennedy, and Ramona Grunden

1991 *Archaeological Investigations of Two Turn of the Century Farmsteads (38BU966 and 38BU967) Hilton Head Island, S.C.* Prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc. for Greenwood Development Corporation.

Espenshade, Christopher T., Marian D. Roberts, and Ramona Grunden

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of the 20 acre Commuter Terminal Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for Wilbur Smith Associates, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina.

Espenshade, Christopher T., John Foss, and Linda Kennedy

1994 *Furman Shoals in Prehistory: Archaeological Data Recovery at 9B169, Lake Sinclair Project, Baldwin County, Georgia*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta.

Ferguson, Leland G.

1971 *South Appalachian Mississippian*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Fike, Richard E.

1987 *The Bottle Book*. Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., Layton, UT.

Fletcher, Joshua N.

2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barker Field–Mitchelville Road–Washington/Works Property, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Centex Homes, Bluffton, South Carolina.

- Fletcher, Joshua N. (with contributions by Jeff Gardner, Pat Hendrix, James Hill, Connie Huddleston, Emily Jateff, Alana Lynch, Charles Philips, Carol Poplin, Eric C. Poplin, and Catherine Runyan)
2005 "Meet, O Lord, On the Milk-White Horse": *Archaeological Data Recovery at Rephram Plantation, Sites 38BU1385 and 38BU1803, Palmetto Bluff, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc. Prepared for Palmetto Bluff, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina.
- Florida Museum of Natural History
2009 "Digital Type Collections" http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/gallery_types/type_list.asp.
- Fowler, William S.
1956 Sweet-Meadow Brook: A Pottery Site in Rhode Island. In *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, Volume XVIII, No. 1, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc., Attleboro, MA.
- The Freedmen's Record*
1865 Volume 1. Boston, Massachusetts.
- Free South*
1863 14 March edition. Port Royal, South Carolina. Original on file at Emory University Library Special Collections, Atlanta.
- Gardner, William H.
1974 *The Flint Run Paleo Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971 through 1973 Seasons*. Catholic University of America, Archaeology Laboratory, Occasional Paper No. 1. Washington, D.C.
- Garrow, Patrick H.
1982 *Archaeological Investigations on the Washington D.C. Civic Center Site*. Soil Systems, Inc., n.p. Submitted to Historic Preservation Office, Department of Housing and Community Development, Government of the District of Columbia.
- Godden, Geoffrey A.
1963 *British Pottery and Porcelain; 1780-1850*. A.S. Barnes and Company, Inc., United States.
1964 *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*. Bonanza Books, New York.
- Goodyear, Albert C. III, and Glen T. Hanson
1989 *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9, Columbia.
- Goodyear, Albert C. III, James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles
1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9, Columbia.
- Granberry, Julian
1994 *A Guide To The Identification Of Native Florida Ceramic Wares*. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Green, William

1992 *The Search for Altamaha: The Archaeology and Ethnology of an Early 18th Century Yamassee Indian Town*. Volumes in Historical Archaeology XXI. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

2002 *Archaeological Investigations of 16 Acres of Uplands for the Proposed Barker Field Expansion Project, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the Town of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Greer, Georgeanna H.

1981 *American Stonewares; The Art & Craft of Utilitarian Potters*. Schiffer Publishing Ltd. Atglen, PA.

Guernsey, Alfred H., and Henry M. Alden

1866 *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*. The Fairfax Press, New York. Reprinted by Harper and Brothers, New York.

Haan, Richard L.

1982 "The Trade Do's Not Flourish as Formerly': The Ecological Origins of the Yamassee War 1715." *Ethnohistory* 28(4):341-358.

Hansen, Denise

1989 *Seventeenth-Century Ceramics from Nicolas Denys' Fort Saint Pierre, St. Peter's, Nova Scotia*. Research Bulletin No. 271, Canadian Parks Service.

Harvey, Bruce G., et al.

1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey of Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc. with Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, Historic Beaufort Foundation, and Preservation Consultants, Inc. for Beaufort County, South Carolina, City of Beaufort, South Carolina, and the Town of Port Royal, South Carolina.

Hill, Erica

1995 Thimbles and Thimble Rings from the circum-Caribbean Region, 1500-1800: Chronology and Identification. *Historical Archaeology* 29(1):84-92.

Hilton, William

1664 *A Relation of a Discovery Lately Made on the Coast of Florida*. Reprint by Hilton Head Publishing, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Hoffman, Paul E.

1983 Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84:59-71.

Holmgren, Virginia C.

1959 *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle*. Hilton Head Island Publishing, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Howard, James D., Chester B. DePratter, and Robert W. Frey

1980 Excursions in Southeastern Geology: The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast. Geological Society of America, *Guidebook* No. 20.

- Hummel, Grace
2008 "Perfume". <http://www.cleopatrasboudoir.com/perfumecosp perfumes.htm>.
- Hunter, Robert R., Jr. and George L. Miller
1994 English Shell-Edged Earthenwares. *Antiques*, March 1994:432-443.
- Hurd, D. H. & Co.
1893 Town and City Atlas of the State of Connecticut. Boston. Electronic document, http://www.thelampworks.com/lw_companies_hb&h.htm, accessed August 21, 2013.
- Johnson, Whittington B.
1996 *Black Savannah, 1788-1864*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.
- Jones, Olive
1986 *Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles 1735-1850*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan
1985 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Justice, Noel C.
1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.
- Kamm, Minnie Watson
1951 *Old China*. Kamm Publications, Detroit, MI.
- Ketchum, William C.
1983 *The Knopf Collectors' Guides to American Antiques: Pottery & Porcelain*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Ketchum, William C. continued
1987 *American Country Pottery: Yellowware & Spongeware*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York.
- Kovel, Ralph M. and Terry Kovel
1953 *Dictionary of Marks - Pottery and Porcelain*. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.

1986 *Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks*. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.
- The Leader*
1865 5 December edition. Published in Charleston, South Carolina.
- Legg, James B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Lynn M. Snyder
1990 *Camp Baird: Archaeological Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Camp of the 32nd US Colored Infantry, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.
- Lindsey, Bill
2009 "Soda & Mineral Water Bottles". Electronic document, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/soda.htm>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Lindsey, Bill (continued)

- 2012 "Bottle Typing (Typology) & Diagnostic Shapes". Electronic document, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/typing.htm>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Logan, Herschel C.

- 1959 *Cartridges: A Pictorial Digest of Small Arms Ammunition*. Bonanza Books, New York.

Lorillard

- 2009 "Lorillard". <http://www.lorillard.com/index.php?id=33>.

Lowcountry Council of Governments

- 1979 *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*. Lowcountry Council of Governments, Yemassee, South Carolina.

Luscomb, Sally C.

- 1992 *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Buttons*. Schiffer Publishing, Inc. West Chester, PA.

Lyon, Eugene

- 1984 *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology *Research Manuscript Series* No. 193, Columbia.

MacBride, Laura

- 2008 "Lea & Perrins". <<http://depts.drew.edu/arch/glassware.htm>>

McConnell, Kevin

- 1990 *Spongeware and Spatterware*. Schiffer Publishing Ltd., Atglen, PA.

McKee, James H.

- 1903 *Back In "War Times."* Lt. Horace E. Bailey, New York.

McKesson Corporation

- 2009 "McKesson". http://www.mckesson.com/en_us/McKesson.com/About%2BUs/Media%2BKit/Our%2BHistory.html.

McLean, A. Torrey

- 1977 "The Occupation of Hilton Head Island, 1861-1868." An area study written as a research project for the National Archives National Institute on Genealogical Research. Cary, NC.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

- n.d. *Corset: Royal Worcester Corset Company (America, 1864-1950)*. Electronic document, <http://www.metmuseum.org/collections/search-the-collections/80095869?img=0>, accessed August 21, 2013.

Miller, George L.

- 1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. In *Historical Archaeology*, Volume 14, p. 1-40.

Miller, George L. and Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

- 1990 English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge. 35th Annual Wedgwood International Seminar. pp. 106-135.

- Miller, George L., Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen.
2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1-22.
- Moak, David (personal communication)
2013
- Mohr, Clarence L.
1986 *On the Threshold of Freedom: Masters and Slaves in Civil War Georgia*. University of Georgia Press: Athens, Georgia.
- Morgenroth, Walter
2001 The secret of the genuine Schemnitz tobacco pipes. In *KnasterKOPF* No. 14. Published by Ralf Kluttig-Altman, Leipzig, Germany.
- Munsey, Cecil
1970 *The Illustrated Guide to Collecting Bottles*. Hawthorne Books, New York.
- Museum Victoria
n.d. Electronic document, <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/1544449/clay-pipe-ceramic-thomas-davidson-glasgow-circa-1861-circa-1891>, assessed August 21, 2013.
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
1864 "Fort Walker and Fort Welles." Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, I-33, Roll 1. Copy on file at the Hilton Head Heritage Library.

1865 "Mitchelville, South Carolina and Vicinity." Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, Treasure File, I-52 Sheets 1-4.

1876 *Military Reservation, Hilton Head Island, SC, Plat of Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Town. 3 South of the Beaufort Base, Range 1 West of the St. Helena Meridian, SC*. Drawer 146, Sheet 24.
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group 393
n.d. Engineering Depot, Department of the South, Letterbook.
- National Historic Preservation Act
1966 16 USC 470, as amended through 1992.
- National Park Service (NPS)
1992 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin 41: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC. Prepared by Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland.

1997 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC. Prepared by Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King.

National Park Service (NPS) (continued)

- 2001 *Traditional Cultural Property Worksheet*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, History and Education.

Nelson, Lee H.

- 1968 Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings. *History News* 23(11), Technical Leaflet 48.

New York Times

- 1862 9 July edition. "The Negro in South Carolina." Reported from Hilton Head.
- 1902 "Mott Iron Works". http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?_r=1&res=9502E0D81330E733A25754C0A9619C946397D6CF.

Noël Hume, Ivor

- 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Nordhoff, Charles

- 1863 *The Freedmen of South Carolina: Some Account of Their Appearance, Character, Condition and Peculiar Customs*. Charles T. Evans Publishers, New York.

Office of Coast Survey (OCS)

- 1863 *Preliminary Chart of Port Royal Entrance: Beaufort, Chechessee and Colleton Rivers, South Carolina*.
- 1873 *Coast Chart No. 55. Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River*.
- 1898 *Coast Chart No. 155. From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River*.
- 1908 *Coast Chart No. 155. From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River*.
- 1917 *South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River*.

Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (OR)

- 1882 Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.
- 1891 Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.
- 1901 Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Omwake, H. Geiger

- 1961 Peter Dorni White Kaolin Pipes. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 18-19:12-15.

Palmer, Arlene

- 1993 *Glass in Early America*. Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, DE.

- Palmer, R. R., and Joel Colton
1984 *A History of the Modern World Since 1815*. Knopf, New York.
- Peoples, Robert E. H.
1970 *Tales of Antebellum Island Families*. Ms. on file at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston.
- Philadelphia Inquirer*
1863 18 May edition. "Visit to Mitchelville." Published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Poplin, Eric C.
1990 *Prehistoric Settlement in the Dog River Valley: Archaeological Data Recovery at 9DO34, 9DO39, and 9DO45, Douglas County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority, Douglasville, Georgia.
- Poplin, Eric C., Christopher T. Espenshade, and David C. Jones
1993 *Archaeological Investigation at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests Cultural Resources Management Report 92-08. Columbia, South Carolina.
- P. Scherer & Co.
1882 *A Complete List of Mineral Waters, Foreign and Domestic, with Their Analysis, Uses and Sources*. F. A. Ringler & Company, New York.
- Ramsay, John
1947 *American Potters and Pottery*. Colonial Press Inc., Clinton, Mass.
- Reid, Whitelaw
1866 *After the War: A Southern Tour, Mary 1, 1865 to May 1, 1866*. Moore, Wiltach and Baldwin, Cincinnati.
- Rickard, Jonathan
2006 *Mocha and Related Dipped Wares, 1770-1939*. University Press of New England, Lebanon, New Hampshire.
- Ridgeway, Harry
n.d. Ridgeway Reference Archive, Civil War buttons. Electronic document,
<http://relicman.com/buttons/zBackmarkHammondTurnerBates.htm>, accessed August 23, 2013.
- Rose, Willie Lee
1964 *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment*. Oxford University Press, London.
- Rosengarten, Theodore
1986 *Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter: With Journal of Thomas B. Chaplin (1820-1890)*. William Morrow, New York.
- Rowland, Lawrence S.
1978 *Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Russell, G. Michael
1996 *The Collector's Guide to Clay Tobacco Pipes: Volume I*. Russell Publications, Herndon, VA.

- Sassaman, K. E., M. J. Brooks, G. T. Hanson, and D. G. Anderson
 1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. Columbia.
- Savage, Beth L., and Sarah Dillard Pope
 1998 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington D.C.
- Savage, George and Harold Newman
 1972 *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*. Thames and Hudson Ltd., London.
- Scott, Robert N.
 1882-1891 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Sherfy, Marcella, and W. Ray Luce
 n.d. *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, D.C.
- Singleton, Theresa
 1980 *The Archaeology of Afro-American Slavery in Coastal Georgia: A Regional Perception of Slave Household and Community Patterns*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- Slesin, Suzanne, Daniel Rozensztroch, and Stafford Cliff
 1997 *Everyday Things: Kitchen Ceramics*. Abbeville Press Publishers, New York.
- Southborough Historical Society
 2004 "Burnett". http://www.southboroughhistory.org/History/Burnett%20Company/Medical/History_of_Burnett_%20Med_%20Prod.htm.
- South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)
 2000 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- 2012a *ArchSite*. Online Cultural Resource Geographic Information System (GIS); Maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH).
- 2012b *Traditional Cultural Properties in South Carolina, Identification, and Evaluation for Section 106*. Accessed online February 2012: <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp/Pages/TCPguidance.aspx>.
- South, Stanley A.
 1976 An Archaeological Survey of Southeastern North Carolina. *The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook* 8: 1-55. University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

- Sprague, Roderick
 2002 China or Prosser Button Identification and Dating. *Historical Archaeology* 36(2):111-127.
- Spirek, James, Christopher F. Amer, Joseph Beatty, Lynn Harris, and Carl Naylor
 1999 *The Port Royal Sound Survey, Phase One: Preliminary Investigations of Intertidal and Submerged Cultural Resources in Port Royal Sound, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- Squidoo, LLC
 2009 "Pull Tabs". <http://www.squidoo.com/canpulltab>.
- Stoltzfus, Dawn and Jeffrey B. Snyder
 1997 *White Ironstone: A Survey of its Many Forms*. Schiffer Publishing Ltd. Atglen, PA.
- Stuck, W. M.
 1980 *Soil Survey of Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
- Sudbury, Byron (editor)
 1980 *Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies, Volume 1*. Byron Sudbury, Ponca City, OK.
 1986 *Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies, Volume 3*. Byron Sudbury, Ponca City, OK.
- Sussman, Lynne
 1997 Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware. *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Number 1.
- Talbert & Bright, Inc.
 2011 Hilton Head Island Airport, Master Plan Update. Talbert & Bright Inc. Columbia, South Carolina.
- TIME Magazine
 1927 "J.L. Mott Iron Works". <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,751804,00.html>.
- Toulouse, Julian Harrison
 1969 *A Collectors' Manual: Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson Inc., Nashville, TN.
 1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson Inc., New York.
- Towner, Donald
 1978 *Creamware*. Faber and Faber Limited, London
- Town of Hilton Head Island
 2010 *Charting the Island's Future – From Here to 2030*; Town of Hilton Head Island Comprehensive Plan; Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Available online: <http://www.hiltonheadislandsc.gov/publications/plans.cfm>.
- Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle Jr., and John Knoerl
 1993 *Guidelines For Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts*, National Register Bulletin 36. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Trinkley, Michael

1980 *Investigations of the Woodland Period Along the South Carolina Coast*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1981a *Archaeological Testing of the Walnut Grove Shell Midden, Charleston County*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

1981b *Archaeological Testing of the Awendaw Shell Midden, Charleston County*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

1987 *Archaeological Survey of Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 9. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

1989 *An Archaeological Survey of the Barker Field Expansion Project, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 17. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 22. Columbia, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael (editor)

1986 *Indian and Freedmen Occupation at the Fish Haul Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, SC*. Research Series 7. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, SC.

Trinkley, Michael, and Sarah Fick

2000 *A Survey of Civil War Fortifications in Charleston, Beaufort, Berkeley, Hampton, and Jasper Counties, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 59. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael, and Nicole Southerland

2001 *Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Dillon Road Pathway, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation Research Contribution 331. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Troiani, Don

2001 *Military Buttons of the American Revolution*. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

United Kingdom Detector Finds Database

2005 Button Makers and Their Backmarks. Electronic document, <http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/buttonsgtom.html>, accessed August 21, 2013.

University of Alabama Map Collection (UA)

1859 "Section V. South Carolina, Seacoast From Port Royal to the Mouth of May River (Topographic Survey), parts of 1859-1860."

University of Virginia

2006 "Uncovered Cistern". <http://www.virginia.edu/insideuva/2006/08/cistern.html>.

Walker, Iain C.

1966 *TD Pipes – A Preliminary Study*. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of VA. Vol. 20, No.4.

1977 Clay tobacco pipes with particular reference to the Bristol industry. *History and Archaeology*, No. 11. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

Washington Reporter

1862 6 November edition. "Private letter to the editor of the New York Evening Post." Published in Washington, Pennsylvania.

Watts, W. A.

1980 Late Quaternary Vegetation History at White Pond on the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Quaternary Research* 10.

Webb, Robert S.

1998 *Cultural Resources Survey, Dillon Road Tract Development Site, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for Franklin Development Corporation, Bluffton, South Carolina.

Webb, Robert S. continued

2002 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dolphin Head Cell Tower*. Prepared by R. S. Webb Associates, Inc., Holly Springs, Georgia.

Wetherbee, Jean

1996 *White Ironstone: A Collector's Guide*. Antique Trader Books, Dubuque, IA.

Whatley, John S.

2002 An Overview of Georgia Projectile Points and Selected Cutting Tools. *Early Georgia* 30(1).

Whitaker, John C.

1994 *Flintknapping: Making and Understanding Stone Tools*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Whitehead, Donald R.

1965 Palynology and Pleistocene Phytogeography of Unglaciaded Eastern North America. In *The Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H. E. Wright Jr. and D. G. Frey. Princeton University Press, Princeton.

1973 Late Wisconsin Vegetational Changes in Unglaciaded Eastern North America. *Quaternary Research* 3:621-631.

Whitley, Thomas G., Connie M. Huddleston, Jennifer J. Webber, and Dea Mozingo

2003 *The Ford Plantation Project: Archaeological Data Recovery at Cherry Hill Plantation (9BN49/56/57), Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Ford Foundation, Richmond Hill, Georgia.

Wikipedia website

n.d. "Mitchelville." Available at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitchelville> (accessed on 5 October 2006).

Williams, Mark J., and Gary Shapiro

1990 *Lamar Archaeology*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Williams, Mark and Victor Thompson

1999 A Guide to Georgia Indian Pottery Types. *Early Georgia* 27(1):1-167.

Willey, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips

1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Wilson, Rex L.

1981 *Bottles on the Western Frontier*. University of Arizona Press, Tuscon, AZ.

Woodhead, E. I., C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset

1984 *Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Woodhead, Eileen

1991 Trademarks On Base-Metal Tableware: *Late 18th century to circa 1900 (including marks on Britannia metal, iron, steel, copper alloys, and silver-plated goods)*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. National Historic Sites, Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Woshner, Mike

1999 *India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha in the Civil War Era: An Illustrated History of Rubber & Pre-Plastic Antiques and Militaria*. O'Donnell Publications, Alexandria, VA.

Zeise, JoAnn L.

2012 "Dawn of Freedom: The Freedmen's Town of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina." Master's Thesis, University of South Carolina.

Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or scrapes. Proveniences 2 to 214 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 215 to 541 designate metal detector finds. Proveniences 401 to 433 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m or 2 by 2 m). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X.1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. After the level designation, a "B" differentiates between proveniences used for both the Phase I and Phase III proveniences. Flotation samples are designated by a 10 added before the level. For example, 846.102 is the flotation material from Feature 846, level 2.

Table of Contents

Site Number	Page Number
38BU2301 Phase I	1
Isolates Phase I	41
38BU2301 Phase III	42
Projectile Point Forms	150
Stabilization Records	152

Site Number:	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
38BU2301							
Phase: 1							
SITE NUMBER:							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 0		Surface Collection, Surface 1				
1	1	16.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 1		Surface Collection, Surface 2				
1	1	1.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment			1806-45	"...ITE""GLAS"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 2		Surface Collection, Surface 3				
1	1	10.1	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 3		Surface Collection, Surface 1A				
1	1	4.9	Cord Marked Body, Grog Tempered	Wilmington		Middle/Late Woodland (200-1000 AD)	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 4		Surface Collection, Surface 2A				
1	1	0.8	Prosser Button			1840-	14.0 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Transect A, Shovel Test 2, 20-30 cmbs				
1	1	14.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Base				
2	2	3.5	Brick, Fragment			c1820+	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1		Transect A, Shovel Test 4, 30-40 cmbs				
1	1	5.8	Porcelain, Undecorated Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	4 . 1		Transect A, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m South, 0-56 cmbs					
1	1	2.7	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	5 . 1		Transect A, Shovel Test 16, 20-63 cmbs					
1	5	2.2	Asphalt Roofing Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	6 . 1		Transect B, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m East, 0-43 cmbs					
1	1	6.6	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	7 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 1, 0-33 cmbs					
1	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	7 . 2		Transect C, Shovel Test 1, 0-70 cmbs					
1	1	2.1	Brick, Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	8 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m North, 0-62 cmbs					
1	1	1.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Panel Bottle Body			1880-1915		
2	1	0.4	Aqua Glass Container Body					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	9 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m South, 0-68 cmbs					
1	1	19.4	Teal Glass Bottle Body					
2	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Melted Fragment					
3	1	5.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	10 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 3, 0-55 cmbs					
1	2	4.6	Whiteware, Blue Annular Rim			c1820+		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	11 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m East, 0-52 cmbs					
1	1	4.2	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	12 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m West, 0-44 cmbs					
1	1	8.1	Brick, Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	13 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m East, 0-60 cmbs					
1	1	3.5	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	14 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 5, 0-65 cmbs					
1	1	2.5	Olive Green Glass Container Body					
2	1	6.5	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	15 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m East, 0-52 cmbs					
1	2	8.6	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	16 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 6, 0-56 cmbs					
1	1	24.9	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	17 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m North, 0-58 cmbs				
1	1	4.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	1	5	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
3	4	3.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
4	1	8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	18 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 7, 0-62 cmbs				
1	1		Brick, Fragment				Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	19 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m East, 0-64 cmbs				
1	1	2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	20 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m South, 0-48 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	21 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m West, 0-55 cmbs				
1	1		Brick,				Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	22 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 10, 0-48 cmbs				
1	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.9 mm Diameter; 4-hole
2	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	23 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 0-44 cmbs				
1	1	1.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	24 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m West, 0-65 cmbs				
1	3	8.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	1	1.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	25 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 18, 60-70 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	26 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 19, 40-50 cmbs				
1	2	1.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	27 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 20, 0-38 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Indeterminate Decoration Rimm, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Sherd Too Small To Determine Decoration
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	28 . 1		Transect C, Shovel Test 21, 0-41 cmbs				
1	1	0.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	29 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m East, 0-67 cmbs				
1	1		Brick,				Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	30 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m South, 0-65 cmbs				
1	1		Brick,				Not Collected

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Transect D, Shovel Test 5, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	1.3	Whiteware, Blue Sponged Body			c1820+	
2	2	3.5	Olive Green Glass Container Fragment				
3	2	7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
5	1	0.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
6	1	2	Cord Marked Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered				
Transect D, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m East, 0-75 cmbs							
1	1	1.5	Red Clay, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	2.8	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	1	0.8	Prosser Button			1840-	17.6 mm Diameter, 4-hole
4	3	3.9	Amber Glass Container Fragment				
5	1	8.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	4.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	2	2.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Fragment			1880-1915	Patinated
8	1	1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
9	2	2.6	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
10	15	77.1	Cut Nail				
11	1	5.1	Slag				
12	1	20.1	Oyster				
13	1	11.8	Iron Spoon				
Transect D, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m South, 0-72 cmbs							
1	1	15.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
2	2	10.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	1.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	3	1.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Transect D, Shovel Test 6, 0-65 cmbs							
1	1	4	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
2	1	1	Aqua Glass Container Body				Embossed ".L."
3	1	32	Teeth				
Transect D, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m East, 0-56 cmbs							
1	1	8.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Transect D, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m West, 0-64 cmbs							
1	1	11	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	2.6	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	37 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 8, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	1.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	38 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 8, 7.5m North, 0-58 cmbs					
1	1	1.8	Brick, Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	39 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 8, 7.5m West, 0-66 cmbs					
1	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	40 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 19, 0-51 cmbs					
1	1	6.2	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940		
2	2	2.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	41 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 19, 7.5m East, 0-48 cmbs					
1	1	6.5	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	42 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 22, 20-30 cmbs					
1	1	3.8	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	42 . 2		Transect D, Shovel Test 22, 40-50 cmbs					
1	1	4.7	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	43 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 24, 10-20 cmbs					
1	1	1.3	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Body			1796+		
2	1	1.4	Aqua Glass Container Body					
3	1	1	Colorless Glass Container Body					
4	2	1.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment					
5	1	1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment			1790-present		
6	5	6.3	Cut Nail					
7	1	2.6	Check Stamped Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	43 . 2		Transect D, Shovel Test 24, 40-50 cmbs					
1	8	15.9	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	44 . 1		Transect D, Shovel Test 24, 7.5m South, 20-50 cmbs					
1	1	34.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940		
2	1	0.9	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940		
3	1	19.7	Ironstone, Undecorated Rim			1815-1900		
4	1	2.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment					
5	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Container Body					
6	1	3.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915		
7	2	68.3	Aqua Glass Panel Bottle Body					
8	4	8.8	Cut Nail			1790-present		

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
Provenience Number: 45 . 1 Transect D, Shovel Test 24, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs									
1	3	8	Cut Nail			1790-present			
2	1	18.7	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
3	1	2.3	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Grog Tempered						
Provenience Number: 46 . 1 Transect D, Shovel Test 25, 10-20 cmbs									
1	2	8	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 47 . 1 Transect E, Shovel Test 4, 20-30 cmbs									
1	1	2.4	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)			
Provenience Number: 48 . 1 Transect E, Shovel Test 8, 50-60 cmbs									
1	2	4.8	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 49 . 1 Locus 2, Transect E, Shovel Test 13, 0-68 cmbs									
1	16	10.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
2	4	2.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
3	1	0.05	Teeth						
Provenience Number: 50 . 1 Locus 2, Transect E, Shovel Test 13, 7.5m North, 0-30 cmbs									
1	4	0.8	Brick, Fragment						
Provenience Number: 51 . 1 Locus 2, Transect E, Shovel Test 13, 7.5m South, 0-50 cmbs									
1	8	2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
2	1	0.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment						
3	1	0.5	Residual Sherd						
Provenience Number: 52 . 1 Locus 2, Transect E, Shovel Test 13, 7.5m West, 5-40 cmbs									
1	1	3.1	Amber Glass Container Body						
2	2	0.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
3	1	0.05	Wood						
Provenience Number: 53 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 0, 30-40 cmbs									
1	2	5.3	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
2	1	1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 53 . 2 Transect F, Shovel Test 0, 50-60 cmbs									
1	1	6	Cord Marked Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
2	1	0.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 54 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 1, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	1.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 54 . 2							
1	9	180.9	Transect F, Shovel Test 1, 30-50 cmbs Check Stamped Jar Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	Same Vessel, Mends With Catalog Number 54.2:2
2	65	632	Check Stamped Jar Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	Same Vessel, Mends With Catalog Numbers 54.2:1 and 54.2:3
3	4	30.7	Check Stamped Jar Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	2 Mend, Mends With Catalog Number 54.2:2
4	1	16.1	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 54 . 3							
1	1	1.2	Transect F, Shovel Test 1, 50-60 cmbs Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 55 . 1							
1	2	4.7	Transect F, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m North, 10-50 cmbs Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	3.3	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
3	1	0.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
4	1	2.5	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
Provenience Number: 56 . 1							
1	1	1	Transect F, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m South, 30-40 cmbs Cord Marked Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 57 . 1							
1	1	2.3	Transect F, Shovel Test 3, 20-30 cmbs Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number: 58 . 1							
1	2	2.8	Transect F, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m South, 20-30 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
Provenience Number: 59 . 1							
1	1	4.2	Transect F, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m West, 20-80 cmbs Cord Marked Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
2	2	1.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	0.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
4	1	5.9	Coastal Plain Chert 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
5	1	5.6	Coastal Plain Chert Core Fragment				
6	2	3	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
7	1	2.7	Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
8	3	7.2	Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
9	23	9.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
10	4	0.3	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake				
11	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				

Site Number: 38BU2301										
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>			
12	1	1.9	Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake							
13	1	1.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake							
14	2	1.4	Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake							
15	1	1.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake							
16	1	1.6	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Shatter							
17	17	3.7	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment							
18	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool Fragment							
19	1	0.3	Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool Distal							
Provenience Number:		60 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 3, 22.5m West, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	1.5	Aqua Glass Container Body							
2	1	0.6	Cut Nail						1790-present	
3	2	0.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail						1790-present	
Provenience Number:		61 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 4, 20-30 cmbs							
1	2	5.3	Simple Stamped Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered		Thom's Creek				Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
Provenience Number:		62 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m South, 30-40 cmbs							
1	1	0.2	Amber Glass Container Fragment							
2	2	0.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail						1790-present	
3	2	1.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered							
Provenience Number:		63 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 6, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	11.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Base							
2	1	0.3	Bone						c1820+	
Provenience Number:		64 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m South, 40-50 cmbs							
1	1	2.7	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered							
Provenience Number:		65 . 1	Transect F, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m West, 20-60 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Clay, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment						Scallop/Scale Pattern	
2	1	0.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Heel/Spur							
3	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment							
4	1	0.6	Refined Earthenware, Fragment							
5	2	2.5	Olive Green Glass Container Fragment							
6	1	20.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base							
7	1	0.8	Iron Button 2 Piece Front Shell						13.2 mm Diameter	
8	1	0.8	Copper Rivet							

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	4	9.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
10	16	19.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
11	11	5.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
12	1	0.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
13	1	0.5	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
14	1	0.05	Bone				
15	1	0.1	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 66 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 6, 22.5m West, 30-40 cmbs							
1	2	1.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 67 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 9, 30-40 cmbs							
1	2	4.4	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				Mend
Provenience Number: 68 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 9, 7.5m East, 30-40 cmbs							
1	2	2.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
2	1	2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 69 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 9, 7.5m West, 20-40 cmbs							
1	1	4.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	6	18.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	7	4.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
4	7	2.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
5	1	0.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 70 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 9, 22.5m West, 20-30 cmbs							
1	1	39.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 71 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 20-30 cmbs							
1	1	8.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
Provenience Number: 72 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m South, 20-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
Provenience Number: 72 . 2 Transect F, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m South, 50-60 cmbs							
1	1	0.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 73 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test 11, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	9	Iron Padlock Shackle				
Provenience Number: 74 . 1 Transect F, Shovel Test A, 20-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
Provenience Number: 75 . 1 Transect G, Shovel Test 1, 40-60 cmbs							
1	1	4.9	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 76 . 1							
	1	0.4	Transect G, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m East, 20-50 cmbs				
	2		Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
	2	4.1	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 77 . 1							
	1	8.7	Brick, Fragment				
	2	12.3	Oyster				
Provenience Number: 78 . 1							
	1	0.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m North, 20-40 cmbs				
			Amber Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 79 . 1							
	1	18.8	Transect G, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m East, 30-40 cmbs				
			Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 80 . 1							
	1	3	Transect G, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m West, 10-20 cmbs				
			Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 81 . 1							
	1	0.3	Transect G, Shovel Test 7, 22.5m East, 30-40 cmbs				
	2	0.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
			Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 82 . 1							
	1	2.6	Transect G, Shovel Test 7, 22.5m West, 20-30 cmbs				
	2		Eroded Body, Fiber Tempered	Stallings		Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	Mend
Provenience Number: 83 . 1							
	1	8.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 12, 10-20 cmbs				
	2	10.1	Yellowware, Blue Mocha Body			1820-1940	
	3	2.4	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Body				
			Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 84 . 1							
	1	4.2	Transect G, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs				
			Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 85 . 1							
	1	0.2	Transect G, Shovel Test 13, 0-51 cmbs				
	2	3.8	Light Green Glass Container Fragment				
			Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 86 . 1							
	1	3.8	Transect G, Shovel Test 14, 0-40 cmbs				
	2	0.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
	3	5.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
			Coal				
Provenience Number: 87 . 1							
	1	6.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 14, 7.5m South, 5-40 cmbs				
	2	1.4	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
	3	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				"D" on Spur
			Coal				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 88 . 1							
1	1	0.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 14, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 89 . 1							
1	1	2.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 15, 0-30 cmbs Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
2	3	1.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
3	2	0.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 90 . 1							
1	1	0.9	Transect G, Shovel Test 15, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
2	1	0.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	1	0.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 91 . 1							
1	1		Transect G, Shovel Test 15, 7.5m West, 0-46 cmbs Brick, Fragment				Discarded In Field
Provenience Number: 92 . 1							
1	1	0.2	Transect G, Shovel Test 16, 7.5m South, 10-65 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	2	0.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 93 . 1							
1	1	6.9	Transect H, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m North, 40-50 cmbs Plain Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 94 . 1							
1	1	1.1	Transect H, Shovel Test 7, 22.5m North, 20-30 cmbs Light Green Glass Container Body				
2	1	4.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
3	1	0.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 95 . 0							
1	1	22.3	Transect H, Shovel Test 8, Surface Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
Provenience Number: 96 . 1							
1	2	4.1	Transect H, Shovel Test 8, 7.5m North, 20-30 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
2	2	1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	1	0.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	2	2	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
5	2	3.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 97 . 1							
1	1	1.2	Transect H, Shovel Test 9, 20-30 cmbs Aqua Glass Container Base				
2	1	0.05	Light Blue Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 98 . 1							
1	2	11.6	Transect H, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m South, 30-40 cmbs Plain Rim, Fiber Tempered	Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)		Mend

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	21.6	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	Mend
Provenience Number: 99 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 12, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	3.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	2	0.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 100 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m North, 10-20 cmbs							
1	2	1.1	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
2	2	6.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 100 . 2							
Transect H, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m North, 30-40 cmbs							
1	1	14.8	Indeterminate Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
2	1	8.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 101 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m South, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.4	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	5	6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 102 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.4	Whiteware, Blue Annular Body			c1820+	
2	2	1.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	1	0.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
4	2	3.7	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				Mend
Provenience Number: 103 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 14, 0-39 cmbs							
1			Shell, Discarded In Field				Discarded In Field
Provenience Number: 104 . 1							
Transect H, Shovel Test 14, 7.5m North, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 105 . 1							
Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 40-60 cmbs							
1	1	7.2	Fine Incised Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
2	1	11.2	Cord Marked Rim, Grog Tempered		Wilmington	Middle/Late Woodland (200-1000 AD)	
3	2	8.1	Cord Marked Body, Grog and Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
Provenience Number: 106 . 1							
Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 7.5m North, 10-20 cmbs							
1	1	4.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 107 . 1							
Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 7.5m East, 0-68 cmbs							
1	3	14.1	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	Mend
Provenience Number: 108 . 1							
Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 7.5m South, 20-50 cmbs							
1	1	0.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	1	8.7	Cord Marked Body, Grog Tempered		Wilmington	Middle/Late Woodland (200-1000 AD)	

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	109 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 7.5m West, 10-35 cmbs						
1	1	2.8	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	109 . 2		Transect I, Shovel Test 0, 7.5m West, 40-70 cmbs						
1	1	4.8	Cord Marked Body, Small Grog Tempered		St. Catharines	Late Woodland (700-1000 AD)			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	110 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 2, 60-75 cmbs						
1	1	22.9	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	111 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m North, 30-50 cmbs						
1	1	6.1	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	112 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m East, 10-30 cmbs						
1	1	0.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	113 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m South, 20-45 cmbs						
1	6	5.4	Cut Nail			1790-present			
2	1	0.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment						
3	1	0.05	Charcoal						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	114 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 2, 22.5m South, 30-50 cmbs						
1	1	1.8	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	115 . 0		Transect I, Shovel Test 3, Surface						
1	1	18	Brick, Fragment						
2	1	6.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	116 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m West, 15-60 cmbs						
1	2	3.5	Cut Nail			1790-present			
2	10	3	Iron Unidentified Fragment						
3		0.1	Charcoal						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	117 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 7, 10-20 cmbs						
1	1	4	Eroded Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	118 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m North, 40-60 cmbs						
1	1	7.2	Indeterminate Complicated Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	119 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 8, 20-30 cmbs						
1			Brick, Fragment						Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	120 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 9, 30-40 cmbs						
1	1	1.2	Cut Nail			1790-present			
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	121 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 9, 7.5m North, 10-30 cmbs						
1	1	2.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	122 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 9, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs				
1	1	4.8	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	123 . 0		Transect I, Shovel Test 10, Surface				
1	1	2.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	123 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 10, 40-50 cmbs				
1	1	8.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	1.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	124 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 11, 0-32 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Light Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	125 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 12, 0-33 cmbs				
1	1	18.4	Brick, Fragment			1790-present	
2	1	3.5	Cut Nail				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	126 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m North, 30-60 cmbs				
1	1	1.8	Aqua Glass Container Body			1790-present	
2	1	4.8	Cut Nail				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	127 . 1		Transect I, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m West, 30-40 cmbs				
1	1	8.7	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Fragment				
3	1	5.4	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	128 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 7, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	8.2	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	129 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 7, 7.5m East, 0-51 cmbs				
1	4	14.8	Olive Green Glass Container Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	130 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 8, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	131 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 8, 7.5m East, 0-46 cmbs				
1	1	6.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	132 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 8, 7.5m West, 0-65 cmbs				
1	1	6.2	Slate				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	133 . 1		Transect J, Shovel Test 9, 30-40 cmbs				
1	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
2	1	2	Amber Glass Container Body				
3	2	5	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	4.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 134 . 1 Transect J, Shovel Test 10, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	6.9	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	1.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				
3	2	1.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
4	1	2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
5	3	0.5	Wood				
6	2	0.4	Bean				
Provenience Number: 135 . 1 Transect J, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 0-55 cmbs							
1	1	1.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 136 . 1 Transect J, Shovel Test 18, 10-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.5	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
2	1	2	Amber Glass Container Body				
Provenience Number: 137 . 1 Transect K, Shovel Test 9, 0-48 cmbs							
1	1	33.1	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	37	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	1	1.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 138 . 1 Transect K, Shovel Test 10, 30-40 cmbs							
1	2	1.2	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.6	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	4	Wire Nail			1790-present	
4	1	6.6	Wire Nail			1790-present	
5	3	1.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 139 . 1 Transect K, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 20-40 cmbs							
1	4	8.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 140 . 1 Transect K, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m West, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
2	1	5.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
3	1	0.7	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
5	1	1.4	Colorless Glass Fragment				
6	1	0.8	Brass Hook and Eye Hook			1790-present	
7	1	4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
8	4	11	Cut Nail			1790-present	
9	3	14.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
10	10	28.8	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present		
11	6	10.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment					
12	1	1.1	Slate Pencil Fragment					
Provenience Number: 141 . 1								
	1	0.5	Transect K, Shovel Test 11, 30-40 cmbs Buffware, Clear Glazed Rim					
	2	1	Wire Nail			1790-present		
	3	1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment					
	4	1	Coal					
Provenience Number: 142 . 1								
	1	1	Transect K, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m North, 30-50 cmbs Brick, Fragment					
	2	1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body					
	3	2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915		
	4	3	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present		
Provenience Number: 143 . 1								
	1	3	Transect K, Shovel Test 13, 0-65 cmbs Colorless Glass Container Body					
	2	2	Aqua Glass Fragment					
Provenience Number: 144 . 1								
	1	1	Transect K, Shovel Test 13, 7.5m North, 40-50 cmbs Olive Green Glass Container Body					
Provenience Number: 145 . 1								
	1	0.6	Transect K, Shovel Test 16, 0-30 cmbs Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present		
Provenience Number: 146 . 1								
	1	6.8	Transect K, Shovel Test 17, 10-20 cmbs Colorless Glass Melted					
	2	1	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present		
Provenience Number: 147 . 1								
	1	2.2	Transect K, Shovel Test 17, 7.5m North, 0-30 cmbs Olive Green Glass Container Body					
	2	1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered					
Provenience Number: 148 . 1								
	1	6.9	Transect K, Shovel Test 17, 7.5m East, 0-40 cmbs Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered					
Provenience Number: 149 . 0								
	1	1	Transect L, Shovel Test 9, Surface Iron Flat Iron					
Provenience Number: 150 . 1								
	1	8	Transect L, Shovel Test 9, 7.5m West, 0-90 cmbs Olive Green Glass Bottle Body					
	2	1	Amber Glass Container Body					
	3	9	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present		

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
4	11	40.7	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present			
5	4	3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
6	4	1.4	Bone						
7	1	0.4	Bone						
Provenience Number: 151 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 10, 20-40 cmbs									
1	1	0.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
2	4	1.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
Provenience Number: 152 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs									
1	1	1.5	Olive Green Glass Container Body				Patinated		
2	2	1.7	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 153 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m South, 0-20 cmbs									
1	2	53	Brick, Fragment						
2	1	2.5	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 154 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m West, 0-42 cmbs									
1	1	3.3	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
2	1	2.3	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 155 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 11, 0-35 cmbs									
1	2	16.6	Brick, Fragment						
2	3	52.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+			
3	1	12.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+			
4	2	3.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment						
5	1	16.1	Wheelk						
6	2	167.9	Clam						
Provenience Number: 156 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m South, 0-20 cmbs									
1			Brick,				Not Collected		
2	1	0.7	Amber Glass Fragment						
Provenience Number: 157 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 12, 30-40 cmbs									
1	1	2.8	Olive Green Glass Container Body						
Provenience Number: 158 . 1 Transect L, Shovel Test 12, 7.5m West, 20-30 cmbs									
1			Brick,				Not Collected		
Provenience Number: 159 . 1 Transect M, Shovel Test 3, 0-43 cmbs									
1	1	23.3	Blue Glass Bottle Base			1790-present			
2	1	0.2	Cut Nail			1790-present			
3	1	4.1	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present			

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	0.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	160 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m West, 30-70 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	1	6.8	Teal Glass Container Body				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	161 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 4, 0-49 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	162 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m North, 30-60 cmbs				
1			Brick,				Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	163 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m West, 15-35 cmbs				
1			Brick,				Not Collected
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	164 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 6, 0-55 cmbs				
1	1	0	Brick, Fragment				Discarded In Field
2	2	0.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	165 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 6, 7.5m East, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	166 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 10, 10-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	167 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 0-49 cmbs				
1	1	10.5	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	168 . 1		Transect M, Shovel Test 11, 20-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	169 . 0		Transect M, Shovel Test 15, Surface				
1	1	3.4	Brass Sheet Metal				
2	1	38.5	Brass Spoon			1875-1915	Plated; "B.S. CO. AL", E.A. Bliss Co. or Bliss Silver Co. Meriden, Conn. 1875-1915
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	170 . 1		Transect N, Shovel Test 2, 0-66 cmbs				
1	1	5.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	171 . 1		Transect N, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m South, 15-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
3	1	0.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	172 . 1		Transect N, Shovel Test 2, 22.5m South, 15-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
2	1	4.3	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 173 . 1									
Transect N, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m South, 30-60 cmbs									
1	1	1.3	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 174 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 0, 20-30 cmbs									
1	1	10.5	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 175 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 1, 20-30 cmbs									
1	1	2.9	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 176 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 1, 7.5m North, 0-45 cmbs									
1	1	4.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+			
Provenience Number: 177 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 2, 20-30 cmbs									
1	3	6.4	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 178 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m North, 10-60 cmbs									
1	1	4.4	Cut Nail			1790-present			
2	2	5.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
3	1	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment						
Provenience Number: 179 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m East, 10-20 cmbs									
1	1	1.5	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 180 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 2, 7.5m West, 30-40 cmbs									
1	1	3.9	Brick, Fragment						
2	1	0.4	Light Blue Glass Fragment						Patinated
3	1	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment						Patinated
4	2	9.9	Cut Nail			1790-present			
5	6	16.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
6	2	0.3	Bone						
7	2	9.1	Bone, Cut, Mend						Cut, Mend
Provenience Number: 181 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 3, 10-20 cmbs									
1	3	7.3	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 182 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m North, 20-70 cmbs									
1	6	8.1	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 183 . 1									
Transect O, Shovel Test 3, 7.5m East, 30-80 cmbs									
1	1	2.1	Colorless Glass Container Body						
2	3	12.8	Cut Nail			1790-present			
3	6	41.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present			
4	1	1.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						

Site Number:		38BU2301					
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 184 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 4, 10-20 cmbs				
1	1	5.4	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
2	1	1.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 184 . 2							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 4, 20-30 cmbs				
1	1	11.8	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
2	1	5.9	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 185 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m North, 0-53 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Light Green Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 186 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m East, 0-48 cmbs				
1	4	1	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
2	1	1.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 187 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 4, 7.5m West, 0-50 cmbs				
1			Brick,				Not Collected
2	9	23	Iron Oil Can Fragment				
Provenience Number: 188 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 5, 0-70 cmbs				
1	6	11.1	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	2.5	Whiteware, Polychrome Annular Rim			c1820+	
3	1	6.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Base				
4	1	2.6	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Rim				
5	1	40.4	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
6	1	5.9	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
7	1	1.4	Amber Glass Container Body				
8	2	7	Mortar Fragment				
9	14	24.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	4	26.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
11	11	27.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
12	1	3.5	Iron Screw				
Provenience Number: 189 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m East, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 190 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 10, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	9.2	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
Provenience Number: 191 . 1							
			Transect O, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m North, 0-53 cmbs				
1	1	55	Brick, Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 192 . 1							
1	1	14.9	Transsect O, Shovel Test 10, 7.5m South, 0-35 cmbs Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 193 . 1							
1	1	11.6	Transsect O, Shovel Test 11, 10-20 cmbs Colorless Molded Glass Stemware Body to Stem				
2	15	65.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
3	4	6.5	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
4	4	2.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 194 . 1							
1	2	3.9	Transsect O, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 195 . 1							
1	1	3.6	Transsect O, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m South, 0-45 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
2	2	12.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 196 . 1							
1	1	1.9	Transsect O, Shovel Test 13, 0-31 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 197 . 1							
1	1	31.3	Transsect O, Shovel Test 13, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
2	1	15.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 198 . 1							
1	1	7	Transsect O, Shovel Test 14, 0-36 cmbs Colorless Plate Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 199 . 1							
1	1	0.8	Transsect O, Shovel Test 14, 7.5m South, 0-65 cmbs Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	1.4	Yellowware, Molded Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1796+	
3	2	14.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Mend
Provenience Number: 200 . 1							
1	1	21.9	Transsect O, Shovel Test 20, 20-30 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
2	3	6.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 201 . 1							
1	1	1.8	Transsect O, Shovel Test 20, 7.5m North, 0-40 cmbs Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 202 . 1							
1	1	2.2	Transsect P, Shovel Test 5, 0-20 cmbs Fiberglass Unidentified Object Fragment				
Provenience Number: 203 . 1							
1	3	4.1	Transsect P, Shovel Test 8, 0-26 cmbs Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 204 . 1							
1	1	1.8	Transect P, Shovel Test 10, 0-20 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 205 . 1							
1	2	11.6	Transect P, Shovel Test 11, 0-21 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	1	0.5	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number: 206 . 1							
1	1	4.5	Transect P, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs Whiteware, Molded Chamber Pot Rim			c1820+	
2	1	3.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 207 . 1							
1	1	5.3	Transect P, Shovel Test 16, 0-30 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 208 . 1							
1	1	0.3	Transect P, Shovel Test 17, 40-50 cmbs Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
2	2	6.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	1	4.1	Iron Screw				
4	1	0.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 208 . 2							
1	2	4.6	Transect P, Shovel Test 17, 50-60 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 209 . 1							
1	1	2.7	Transect P, Shovel Test 17, 7.5m North, 30-50 cmbs Brick, Fragment				
2	4	8.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 210 . 1							
1	6	1.7	Transect Q, Shovel Test 13, 50-60 cmbs Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
2	2	2.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
3	1	15.1	Plain Base, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 211 . 1							
1	1	4.2	Transect Q, Shovel Test 16, 30-40 cmbs Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 212 . 1							
1	1	11.3	Transect R, Shovel Test 5, 50-60 cmbs Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 213 . 1							
1	1	5.7	Transect R, Shovel Test 5, 7.5m East, 50-70 cmbs Coastal Plain Chert Shatter				
Provenience Number: 214 . 1							
1	1	5.3	Transect Judgmental, Shovel Test 1, 40-50 cmbs Olive Green Glass Container Body				
2	1	12.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				Embossed

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	214 . 2		Transect Judgmental, Shovel Test 1, 80-90 cmb				
1	1	0.05	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Pressure Flake				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	215 . 1		Metal Detect 1, 25 cmb				
1	1	14.3	Brass Sash Buckle			Civil War Era	Floral Pattern
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	216 . 1		Metal Detect 2, 15 cmb				
1	1	2.5	Lead Shot				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	217 . 1		Metal Detect 3, 30 cmb				
1	1	74.3	Iron Spike				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	219 . 1		Metal Detect 5, 25 cmb				
1	1	1.6	Copper Rivet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	220 . 1		Metal Detect 6, 0-20 cmb				
1	1	4.1	Brass Buckle				"L.Hilbright Patent Oct 4 1864"; For fastening straps of shoes, harness, wearing apparel, trunks, etc.
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	221 . 1		Transect C, Metal Detect 7, 0-20 cmb				
1	1	6882	Iron Rod				4 feet long
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	222 . 1		Metal Detect 8, 0-30 cmb				
1	1	4.8	Brass Hinge Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	223 . 1		Transect E, Metal Detect 9, 0-25 cmb				
1	1	26.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	224 . 1		Metal Detect 10, 0-5 cmb				
1	2	2.1	Brass Pocket Knife Liner Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	225 . 1		Transect E, Metal Detect 11, 0-25 cmb				
1	3	35.1	Iron Chain Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	226 . 1		Metal Detect 12, 0-15 cmb				
1	1	1.9	Brass Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	227 . 1		Metal Detect 13, 0-20 cmb				
1	1	1	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	0.37 in Diameter, No Headstamp
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	228 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 14, 0-25 cmb				
1	1	156	Brass Unidentifiable Machine Part				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	229 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 15, 0-35 cmb				
1	1	3.7	Lead Ball				Fired

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	230 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 16, 0-5 cmbs				
1	4.1		Brass Clip Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	231 . 1		Metal Detect 17, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1.1		Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	232 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 18, 0-35 cmbs				
1	27.2		Pewter Canteen Spout				"BARNES" Engraved On Side
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	233 . 1		Metal Detect 19, 0-30 cmbs				
1	4.1		Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				Flat, No Backmark; 25.7 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	234 . 1		Metal Detect 20, 0-20 cmbs				
1	25.6		Lead Melted Bullet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	235 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 21, 0-5 cmbs				
1	0.9		Brass Button 2-piece				10.8 mm Diameter; Pink Painted Milkglass With Bust; Ladies Cameo Button
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	236 . 1		Metal Detect 22, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1.9		Brass Suspender Buckle Part				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	237 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 23, 0-20 cmbs				
1	9.4		Iron Eyelet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	238 . 1		Metal Detect 24, 0-10 cmbs				
1	4.5		Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)				20.7 mm Diameter; GI 85A; Blank
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	239 . 1		Metal Detect 25, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1.2		Brass Button 2-piece Back				"QUALITY" On Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	240 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 26, 0-25 cmbs				
1	30.1		Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minnie, .58 Caliber				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	241 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 27, 0-20 cmbs				
1	8.4		Brass Knapsack Hook				Fired and Knife Cut
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	242 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 28, 0-40 cmbs				
1	3		White Metal Nozzle Cap				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	243 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 29, 0-30 cmbs				
1	30.4		Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minnie, .58 Caliber				Knife Cut, Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	244 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 30, 0-30 cmbs				
1	25		Lead Ball				Chewed
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	245 . 1		Metal Detect 31, 0-30 cmbs				
1	49		Brass Hinge				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	246 . 1		Metal Detect 32, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	7.3	Pewter Button 1-piece				21.3 mm Diameter; Bust Encircled By Dots; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	247 . 1		Metal Detect 33, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Thimble				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	248 . 1		Transect K, Metal Detect 34, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Brass Strip Fragment				With Hole
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	249 . 1		Metal Detect 35, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.2	Brass Tent Grommet				27.2 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	250 . 1		Metal Detect 36, 0-10 cmbs				
1	2	10.7	Whiteware, Blue Annular Bowl Rim			c1820+	Mends with 419.1-4
2	1	21.9	Lead Net Weight				
3	1	33	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber			Civil War Era	Hammered Base, Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	251 . 1		Metal Detect 37, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	252 . 1		Metal Detect 38, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.6	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	253 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 39, 0-45 cmbs				
1	1	62.7	Iron Spike Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	254 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 40, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Lead Ball				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	255 . 1		Metal Detect 41, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Lead Shot				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	256 . 1		Metal Detect 42, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, Navy (Eagle On Anchor)			1850-1960	17.5 mm Diameter; NA 116; "Scovill Mfg Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	257 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 43, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	30.6	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber			Civil War Era	Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	258 . 1		Transect M, Metal Detect 44, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	259 . 1		Metal Detect 45, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	260 . 1		Transect N, Metal Detect 46, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.3	Lead Ball				Fired

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	261 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 47, 0-30 cmbs				
1	16.8		Brass Buckle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	262 . 1		Metal Detect 48, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1.9		Brass Button 3-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)			1849-	14.8 mm Diameter, SC 25; "Waterbury/Button Co"; Ring Attached
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	263 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 49, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Poncho Grommet				14.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	264 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 50, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2.8		Lead Shot				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	265 . 1		Metal Detect 51, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1.4		Brass Poncho Grommet				15.0 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	266 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 52, 0-30 cmbs				
1	15.8		Brass Powder Flask Top			Civil War Era	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	267 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 53, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1.6		Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	Front and Back Separated (2 pieces); 19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	268 . 1		Metal Detect 54, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Button 2-piece Back				18.0 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	269 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 55, 0-25 cmbs				
1	0.7		Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1858-75	Front and Back Separated (2 pieces); 16 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Steele & Johnson"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	270 . 1		Metal Detect 56, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1.2		Brass Button 2-piece Back			1850-65	"Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	271 . 1		Metal Detect 57, 0-15 cmbs				
1	3.4		Lead Ball				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	272 . 1		Metal Detect 58, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Poncho Grommet				14.4 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	273 . 1		Transect R, Metal Detect 59, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Tack			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	274 . 1		Metal Detect 60, 0-20 cmbs				
1	4.4		Lead Unidentified				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	275 . 1		Transect R, Metal Detect 61, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2		Iron Spike				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	276 . 1		Metal Detect 62, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Button 1-piece				17.2 mm Diameter, Possibly Tent Related
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	277 . 1		Metal Detect 63, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Lead Shot				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	278 . 1		Metal Detect 64, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Brass Tent Grommet				20.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	279 . 1		Transect N, Metal Detect 65, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	35	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	280 . 1		Metal Detect 66, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	1.9	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	281 . 1		Transect N, Metal Detect 67, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.4 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	282 . 1		Transect N, Metal Detect 68, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	11.2	Brass Knapsack Hook			Civil War Era	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	283 . 1		Metal Detect 69, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	3.8	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				With Holes
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	284 . 1		Metal Detect 70, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Hinge Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	285 . 1		Metal Detect 71, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	14.4	Lead Melted				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	286 . 1		Transect M, Metal Detect 72, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	287 . 1		Metal Detect 73, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Kepi Buckle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	288 . 1		Transect M, Metal Detect 74, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Lead Melted				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	289 . 1		Metal Detect 75, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	6.9	Brass Screw				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	290 . 1		Metal Detect 76, 0-10 cmbs				
1	2	3.8	Brass Pocket Knife Liner				Mend
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	291 . 1		Metal Detect 77, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Lead Shot				Fired

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	292 . 1		Metal Detect 78, 0-15 cmbs						
1	1	1.8	Brass Unidentified Fragment						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	293 . 1		Transect I, Metal Detect 79, 0-15 cmbs						
1	1	5.4	Lead Melted						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	294 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 80, 0-5 cmbs						
1	1	11.5	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	295 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 81, 0-5 cmbs						
1	1	15.2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	296 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 82, 0-10 cmbs						
1	2	2.6	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	297 . 1		Metal Detect 83, 0-35 cmbs						
1	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	298 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 84, 0-5 cmbs				13.9 mm Diameter		
1	1	0.9	Brass Poncho Grommet						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	299 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 85, 0-5 cmbs				1790-present		
1	1	0.7	Brass Cut Nail						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	300 . 1		Transect H, Metal Detect 86, 0-35 cmbs				Spencer, 0.625 in Diameter, No Headstamp		
1	1	3	Brass Centerfire Cartridge						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	301 . 1		Metal Detect 87, 0-10 cmbs				Purple Glass and Brass Pendant		
1	1	0.8	Brass Jewelry						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	302 . 1		Metal Detect 88, 0-10 cmbs				1790-present		
1	1	14.6	Cut Nail						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	303 . 1		Transect J, Metal Detect 89, 0-25 cmbs				Unfired		
1	1	24.7	Lead Ball				Civil War Era		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	304 . 1		Metal Detect 90, 0-20 cmbs				14.3 mm Diameter		
1	1	1	Brass Poncho Grommet						
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	305 . 1		Transect K, Metal Detect 91, 0-25 cmbs				Unfired		
1	1	23.5	Lead Bullet Spencer, .54 Caliber				Civil War Era		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	306 . 1		Transect K, Metal Detect 92, 0-25 cmbs				c1820+		
1	1	34.1	Whiteware, Blue Annular Base				1806-45		
2	1	2.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				1858-75		
3	1	3.2	Brass Burton 2-piece, General Service Eagle				"W. WHITE" "GLASGOW" 19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Steele&Johnson"		

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	307 . 1		Transect K, Metal Detect 93, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	308 . 1		Metal Detect 94, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Brass Button 2 Piece Back				13.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	309 . 1		Metal Detect 95, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)			1850-65	20.3 mm Diameter; GI 85A; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	310 . 1		Metal Detect 96, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.3	Copper Rivet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	311 . 1		Metal Detect 97, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	13.6	Brass Tompion			Civil War Era	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	312 . 1		Metal Detect 98, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	313 . 1		Metal Detect 99, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	19.4	Iron Unidentifiable Machine Part				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	314 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 100, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	101.8	Lead Melted				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	315 . 1		Metal Detect 101, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	316 . 1		Metal Detect 102, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.4	Brass Poncho Grommet Fragment				13.1 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	317 . 1		Metal Detect 103, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	1919 One Cent Coin			1919	"Wheat Ear" Lincoln
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	318 . 1		Metal Detect 104, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.3	Lead Ball				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	319 . 1		Metal Detect 105, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	One Cent Coin			1909-1958	"Wheat Ear" Lincoln, Date Worn Off
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	320 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 106, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	0.1	Brass Eyelet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	321 . 1		Metal Detect 107, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	3.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	322 . 1		Metal Detect 108, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	17.4	Brass Drawer Handle				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	323 . 1		Metal Detect 109, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	6.9	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	324 . 0		Metal Detect 110, Surface				
1	1	1.1	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.6 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	325 . 1		Metal Detect 111, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	326 . 1		Metal Detect 112, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	327 . 1		Metal Detect 113, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	103.8	Iron Spike				
2	1	4.8	Slate				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	328 . 1		Metal Detect 114, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	1	2.9	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	329 . 1		Metal Detect 115, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.6 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	330 . 1		Metal Detect 116, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.15	Iron Spike				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	331 . 1		Transect J, Metal Detect 117, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	83.4	Iron Spike				Mend
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	332 . 1		Transect J, Metal Detect 118, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	20 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	333 . 1		Metal Detect 119, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.1 mm Diameter
2	1	3.5	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	
3	1	1	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	334 . 1		Metal Detect 120, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	52	Iron Spike				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	335 . 1		Metal Detect 121, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	13	Iron Utensil Handle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	336 . 1		Metal Detect 122, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	337 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 123, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	53.9	Iron Spike Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	338 . 1		Metal Detect 124, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	339 . 0		Metal Detect 125, Surface				
1	1	31.4	Iron Spike				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	340 . 1		Metal Detect 126, 0-10 cmbs			1872-1950	"WOR COR CO" Worcester Corset Company
1	1	1.6	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	341 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 127, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Brass Buckle				"L.Hilbright Patent Oct 4 1864"; For fastening straps of shoes, harness, wearing apparel, trunks, etc.
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	342 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 128, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	2.2	Lead Shot				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	343 . 1		Transect K, Metal Detect 129, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	6.9	Brass Tent Grommet				27.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	344 . 1		Metal Detect 130, 0-15 cmbs				
1	2	0.8	Brass Button 2-piece Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	345 . 1		Transect L, Metal Detect 131, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	2.2	Brass Snap				"PAT JUNE 11 1889"; Floral Pattern On Front; Possibly From Corset
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	346 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 132, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Brass Poncho Grommet				13.9 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	347 . 1		Transect M, Metal Detect 133, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				14.0 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	349 . 0		Metal Detect 135, Surface				
1	1	214	Iron Hoe				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	350 . 1		Transect R, Metal Detect 136, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				19.3 mm Diameter; "Treble Colour" Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	351 . 1		Metal Detect 137, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.4 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	352 . 1		Transect R, Metal Detect 138, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	353 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 139, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.4	Brass D Ring				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	354 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 140, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Lead Ball				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	355 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 141, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	73.6	Iron Unidentified				Possible Spike
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	356 . 1		Transect P, Metal Detect 142, 0-25 cmbs				
1	3	87.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	357 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 143, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Suspender Strap Adjuster				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	358 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 144, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	26.5	Lead Unidentified				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	359 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 145, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.7 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	360 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 146, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Brass Button				Shell and Brass Button; Ovular
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	361 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 147, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	362 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 148, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Brass Lace Hook				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	363 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 149, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	3.8	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Militia (Excelsior)			Civil War Era	22.1 mm Diameter; NY 30; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	364 . 1		Metal Detect 150, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Screw				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	365 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 151, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Brass Button 1-piece Fragment				Flat
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	366 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 152, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.1 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	367 . 1		Transect Q, Metal Detect 153, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.5 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	368 . 1		Transect O, Metal Detect 154, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Copper Rivet				

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	369 . 1		Metal Detect 155, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	82.6	Iron Hinge				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	370 . 1		Metal Detect 156, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	38.1	Iron Stake				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	371 . 1		Transect D, Metal Detect 157, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	9.9	White Metal Jewelry Fragment				Silver-plated; Eagle Pattern
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	372 . 1		Metal Detect 158, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.6	Copper Rivet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	373 . 1		Metal Detect 159, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	374 . 1		Metal Detect 160, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1840-50	14.2 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovills & Co/Extra"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	375 . 1		Metal Detect 161, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Brass Button 2-piece Back				17.8 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	376 . 1		Metal Detect 162, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	3.2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	377 . 1		Metal Detect 163, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	28.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	378 . 1		Metal Detect 164, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	9.7	Brass Unidentified Fragment				Riveted
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	379 . 1		Metal Detect 165, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Brass Button 2-piece, Plain			1827-40	19.8 mm Diameter; "Scovills Superfine" Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	380 . 1		Metal Detect 166, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	381 . 1		Metal Detect 167, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	382 . 1		Metal Detect 168, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Single Reed Plate				Musical Instrument Part
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	383 . 1		Metal Detect 169, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	17	Iron Spike Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	384 . 1		Metal Detect 170, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	54.6	Iron Spike Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	385 . 1		Metal Detect 171, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	7.3	Lead Melted					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	386 . 1		Metal Detect 172, 0-5 cmbs					
1	1	1.8	Brass Single Reed Plate				Musical Instrument Part	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	387 . 1		Metal Detect 173, 0-15 cmbs					
1	1	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	388 . 0		Metal Detect 174, Surface					
1	1	2.1	Brass Suspender Clasp				"PATENT 1855"	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	389 . 1		Metal Detect 175, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	3.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	390 . 1		Metal Detect 176, 0-5 cmbs					
1	1	0.8	Brass Oblong Grommet					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	391 . 1		Metal Detect 177, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	1.7	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Militia (Excelsior)			1849-	14.5 mm Diameter; NY 30; "Waterbury Button Co"	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	392 . 1		Metal Detect 178, 0-15 cmbs					
1	1	3.1	Brass Cap				Hole In The Middle With Small Hole Around Edge	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	393 . 1		Metal Detect 179, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	2.9	Lead Shot				Fired	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	394 . 1		Metal Detect 180, 0-10 cmbs					
1	1	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.7 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	395 . 1		Metal Detect 181, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	10.4	Brass Lantern Burner Fragment					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	396 . 1		Metal Detect 182, 0-5 cmbs					
1	1	3.4	Cut Nail			1790-present		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	397 . 1		Metal Detect 183, 0-15 cmbs					
1	1	1.9	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	18.9 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	398 . 1		Metal Detect 184, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	6.3	Lead Unidentified				Cut	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	399 . 1		Metal Detect 185, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.4	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.8 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	401 . 1		Metal Detect 195, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Lead Shot				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	402 . 1		Metal Detect 196, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.7	Brass Button 2-piece, Bullet Button Face			1810-1832	18.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	403 . 1		Metal Detect 197, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.6	Lead Unidentified				Cut
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	404 . 1		Metal Detect 198, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	405 . 1		Metal Detect 199, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	4.5	Lead Ball				Unfired With Sprue
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	406 . 1		Metal Detect 200, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Copper Rivet				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	407 . 1		Metal Detect 201, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Copper Sheet Metal				With Holes
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	408 . 1		Metal Detect 202, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	14.1	Copper Sheet Metal				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	409 . 1		Metal Detect 203, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	15.2	Amethyst Glass Jewelry Pendant			1880-1915	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	410 . 1		Metal Detect 204, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.6 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	411 . 1		Metal Detect 205, 0-12 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	412 . 1		Metal Detect 206, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	9.9	Copper Sheet Metal				With Holes
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	413 . 1		Metal Detect 207, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	27.3	Lead Melted				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	414 . 1		Metal Detect 208, 0-3 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	415 . 1		Metal Detect 209, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	15.8	Lead Fishing Weight				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	416 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 210, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	32.4	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber Williams Regulation				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	417 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 211, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	4.9	Brass Button 3-piece, Connecticut Staff (State Seal)			1850-65	22.2 mm Diameter; CT 12; "Scovill Mfg Co./Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	418 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 212, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Tack			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	419 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 213, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	420 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 214, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	5.4	Brass Button 2-piece, Artillery (Eagle With A)			1836-48	23.2 mm Diameter; AY 70; "R & W. Robinson/Extra Rich"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	421 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 215, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	36.9	Brass Buckle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	422 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 216, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	19.5	Lead Bullet Carbine, .54 Caliber				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	423 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 217, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	14.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	424 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 218, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Lantern Burner Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	425 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 219, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	1.1	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I) Fragment			1840-50	15.1 mm Diameter; GI 88A; "Scovills & Co/Extra"; Mend
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	426 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 220, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.5 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	427 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 221, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	428 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 222, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Brass Unidentified Object				Possible Strap Adjuster
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	429 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 223, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	4.9	Brass Unidentified				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	430 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 224, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.7	Brass Button 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)			1832-1902	15.0 mm Diameter; GS 5; "Extra Quality"

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	431 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 225, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	20.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	432 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 226, 0-45 cmbs				
1	1	14.7	Lead 1/2 Musket Ball				Cut
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	433 . 1	-B	Metal Detect 227, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	31.7	Brass Sprinkler Valve				"NELSON" "P 21"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	434 . 1		Metal Detect 228, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	8.5	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	435 . 1		Metal Detect 229, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	18.5 mm Diameter; Backmark Illegible
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	436 . 1		Metal Detect 230, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	5.1	Copper Sheet Metal				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	437 . 1		Metal Detect 231, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Lead Bullet Volcanic, .31 Caliber				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	438 . 1		Metal Detect 232, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	18.0 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	439 . 1		Metal Detect 233, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1840-50	14.2 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovills & Co/Extra"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	440 . 1		Metal Detect 234, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	3.9	Brass Button 2-piece, Artillery (Eagle With A)			1845	22.3 mm Diameter; AY 74; "Wm. H. Smith & Co/New York"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	441 . 1		Metal Detect 235, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Copper Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	442 . 1		Metal Detect 236, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	3.3	Brass Saddle Escutcheon				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	443 . 1		Metal Detect 237, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Navy (Anchor) Face				20.0 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	444 . 1		Metal Detect 238, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	4.2	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain			Civil War Era	23.7 mm Diameter; No Backmark
2	1	1	Brass Clasp				Possible Garter Belt Clasp
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	445 . 1		Metal Detect 239, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	10.5	Brass Unidentified				Ornate

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	446 . 1		Metal Detect 240, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	447 . 1		Metal Detect 241, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	8.6	Brass Keyhole Cover			Est.1845	"W & Co"; William Wilcox Manufacturing Company
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	448 . 1		Metal Detect 242, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Pendant				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	449 . 1		Metal Detect 243, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	450 . 1		Metal Detect 244, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	7.2	Brass Shoulder Scale Key			Civil War Era	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	451 . 1		Metal Detect 245, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	12.2	Brass Lantern Burner Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	452 . 1		Metal Detect 246, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1.7	Brass Wedding Band				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	453 . 1		Metal Detect 247, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	31.1	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	454 . 1		Metal Detect 248, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry (Eagle With I)			Civil War Era	14.5 mm Diameter; GI 85A; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	455 . 1		Metal Detect 249, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.5 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	456 . 1		Metal Detect 250, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	11.3	Brass Pocket Watch Part				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	457 . 1		Metal Detect 251, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Poncho Grommet				14.5 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	458 . 1		Metal Detect 252, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.3	Pewter Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	459 . 1		Metal Detect 253, 0-30 cmbs				
1	6	0.9	Brass Button 2-piece Fragment				15.4 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	460 . 1		Metal Detect 254, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	3.6	Brass Tent Grommet				27.4 mm Diameter

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	461 . 0		Metal Detect 255, Surface				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	462 . 1		Metal Detect 256, 0-45 cmbs				
1	2	698	Iron Campfire Stand				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	463 . 1		Metal Detect 257, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.7 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	464 . 1		Metal Detect 258, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.7 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	465 . 1		Metal Detect 259, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	13.5 mm Diameter; No Backmark
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	466 . 1		Metal Detect 260, 0-12 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.5 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	467 . 1		Metal Detect 261, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	10.2	Brass Musket Sling Hook				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	468 . 1		Metal Detect 262, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	0.342 in Diameter, No Headstamp
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	469 . 1		Metal Detect 263, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Brass Button 2-piece, Ball Button Face				20.0 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	470 . 1		Metal Detect 264, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	471 . 1		Metal Detect 265, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	10.2	Brass Knapsack Hook			Civil War Era	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	472 . 1		Metal Detect 266, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	8	Pewter Nozzle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	473 . 1		Metal Detect 267, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	5.4	Brass Button 2-piece, Confederate Riflemen (R)			1850's	24.2 mm Diameter; CS 201; "H T & B/Manchester"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	474 . 1		Metal Detect 268, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	11.3	Brass Wing Nut				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	475 . 1		Metal Detect 269, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	2.8	Brass Unidentified Object				Mend

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	476 . 1		Metal Detect 270, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Silver Half Dime Coin			1856	Liberty Seated Design With Stars, Arrows Omitted
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	477 . 1		Metal Detect 271, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	13.5 mm Diameter; "Extra Quality"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	478 . 1		Metal Detect 272, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	20.1	Lead Net Weight				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	479 . 1		Metal Detect 273, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1	Brass Poncho Grommet				14.0 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	480 . 1		Metal Detect 274, 0-15 cmbs				
1	2	4.8	Brass Pocket Knife Liner				Mend
2	1	3.2	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	481 . 1		Metal Detect 275, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Pewter Unidentified Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	482 . 1		Metal Detect 276, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	8.7	Lead Pistol Bullet .38 Caliber				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	483 . 1		Metal Detect 277, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3	Lead Ball				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	484 . 1		Metal Detect 278, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1	Copper Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	485 . 1		Metal Detect 279, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.4	Copper Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	486 . 1		Metal Detect 280, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Kepi Buckle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	487 . 1		Metal Detect 281, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Lead Shot				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	488 . 1		Metal Detect 282, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Lead Ball				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	489 . 1		Metal Detect 283, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Lead Net Weight				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	490 . 1		Metal Detect 284, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.2	Lead Shot				Unfired

Site Number: 38BU2301							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	491 . 1		Metal Detect 285, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Brass Poncho Grommet				13.8 mm Diameter
2	1		Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	492 . 1		Metal Detect 286, 0-2 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Brass Aiguillette				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	493 . 1		Metal Detect 287, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	494 . 1		Metal Detect 288, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1		Brass Poncho Grommet				14.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	495 . 1		Metal Detect 289, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	44.3	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .69 Caliber				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	496 . 1		Metal Detect 290, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	27.7	Lead Bullet Sharps Carbine, .54 Caliber				Fired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	497 . 1		Metal Detect 291, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	2.2	Lead Musket Ball				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	498 . 1		Metal Detect 292, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	14.3	Brass Unidentified				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	499 . 1		Metal Detect 293, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Brass Button 3-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)			1850-65	18.9 mm Diameter; SC 15B; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	500 . 1		Metal Detect 294, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	11.9	Brass Disc				Has 4 Holes, 3 With Brass Tacks; Possibly Furniture Related
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	501 . 1		Metal Detect 295, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.1 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 186, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	24.5	Lead Bullet Carbine, .58 Caliber				Fired
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 187, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Tent Grommet				21.2 mm Diameter

Site Number:	Isolate 3					
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 3					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 188, 0-20 cmbs			
1	1	3.2	Brass Thimble			
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 4					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 189, 0-10 cmbs			
1	1	8.2	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster			
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 5					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 190, 0-20 cmbs			
1	1	4.8	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain			1810-1832
						20.2 mm Diameter; "Lewis & Tomes/Extra Rich"
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 6					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 191, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	7.8	Cut Nail			1790-present
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 7					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 192, 0-30 cmbs			
1	1	32.9	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie, .58 Caliber			Fired
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 8					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 193, 0-10 cmbs			
1	1	1.7	Brass Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment			
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 9					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Metal Detect 194, 0-25 cmbs			
1	1	17.9	Lead Musket Ball			Fired
Phase:	III					
SITE NUMBER:	38BU2301					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	1 . 1	-B	Scrape 1, Surface Collection			
1	1	15.4	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl			Early to Mid-1800s
2	1	3.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Body			1859-1906
3	1	23.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1859-1906
4	2	5.6	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+
						Maker's Mark: "IRONSTON." "J..."; Glasgow Pottery Co.(John Moses & Co.)

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Site Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	6.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
6	1	23.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
7	2	6.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	49.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
9	1	86.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
10	1	0.5	Prosser Button				13.9 mm Diameter
11	1	0.9	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				16.9 mm Diameter; South Type 8 With No Mold Seam; No Backmark
12	1	1.9	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain			Civil War Era	19.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
13	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				13.7 mm Diameter; NA 112; Can't Read Backmark; South Type 26
14	1	2.1	Brass Button 3-piece, Navy				
15	1	1.8	Square Nail				
16	2	5	Lead Shot				
17	1	7.6	Iron Can Key				
18	2	40.4	Plain and Smoothed Rim, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
19	2	54.4	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
20	3	16.2	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
21	1	30.1	Indeterminate Decoration Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
22	1	35.4	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
23	2	60.9	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
24	1	31.2	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:							
1, 2 -B Scrape 2, Surface Collection							
1	1	1.9	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	1.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	2.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
4	1	2.1	Pearlware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed Base			1787-1840	
5	1	3.4	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	
6	1	5.5	Whiteware, Brown and Blue Annular Body			c1820+	
7	1	4.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
8	1	12	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
9	1	3.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
10	3	19.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
11	1	2.1	Bone			1815-1900	
12	1	46.3	Teal Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
13	1	19.3	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Neck				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	3	17	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	48.8	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
16	2	5.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
17	1	5.3	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
18	1	32	Colorless Glass Tumbler Base				
19	1	0.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
20	1	5.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
21	1	1.6	Lead Shot				1 With 3 Holes 13.9 mm Diameter
22	2	3.1	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
23	1	0.8	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				
24	1	1.2	Brass Tack Head				Wrapped Around Sheet Iron
25	1	1.5	Sheet Brass Unidentified Fragment				
26	1	4.7	Brass Folding Umbrella Part				
27	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
28	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, Corps of Engineers			1840-1850	14.9 mm Diameter; EG 6; "Scovills & Co./Extra"; South Type 26
29	1	19.1	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
30	1	59	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	
31	1	15.4	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
32	18	362	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	
33	1	37.1	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
34	5	32.6	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
35	1	11.2	Plain Base, Coarse Sand Tempered				
36	5	23	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
37	1	1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

Provenience Number: 1. 3 -B Scrape 3, Surface Collection

1	1	7.5	Pearlware, Brown and Blue Annular Bowl Rim			1795-1840	6" Diameter
2	1	4.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779-1840	
3	1	4.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	11.1 mm Diameter
5	1	9	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
6	1	5.1	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
7	2	8.7	Square Nail				
8	1	3	Lead Ball				Fired
9	1	2.4	Lead Shot				Animal Chewed
10	1	5.6	Pewter Unidentified Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	1	12.5	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
12	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1849-	19.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; Backmark: Waterbury Button Co.; South Type 26
13	2	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.8 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
14	1	0.7	Brass Button 1-piece, 4-hole			1743-	12.9 mm Diameter; South Type 32; No Backmark
15	1	1.5	Brass Unidentified Possible Jewelry				
16	4	21.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
17	2	28.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
18	1	13.3	Milkglass Unidentified Fragment				
19	2	3.3	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
20	1	220	Teal Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "Co'S" ".D"
21	1	4.2	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
22	4	28.8	Light Blue Molded Glass Cathedral Bottle Body				
23	1	1.3	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
24	1	3.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "PACK." "N."
25	1	3.3	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "S."
26	3	7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				

Provenience Number: 1. 4 -B Scrape 4, Surface Collection

1	1	21.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815-1900	
2	1	9.9	Yellowware, Undecorated Rim			1820-1940	
3	1	2.3	Whiteware, Blue Annular Rim			c1820+	
4	1	2.8	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
5	2	14.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
6	1	46.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
7	1	18.7	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
8	1	14.1	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
9	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	10.7 mm Diameter
10	1	0.4	Prosser Button				
11	1	15.2	Redware, Molded Black Glazed Body				prominent mold seam
12	1	17.8	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl			Mid-1800s to Early 1900s	Leaf and Feather Design
13	1	4.6	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment			Colonial through Mid-1800s	
14	1	6.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	7.8	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
16	2	84.4	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				
17	2	5.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...Y.S.M."
18	1	1.7	Teal Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19	1	3.2	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
20	4	28.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
21	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body				
22	1	21.5	Colorless Glass Mug Rim				
23	2	18.8	Colorless Glass Tumbler Rim				
24	1	26.1	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
25	1	6.3	Linear Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
26	1	7.2	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
27	1	17	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered				
28	1	7.5	Brass Fimial		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
29	1	2.3	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster Lining Fragment				
30	1	5.5	Brass Plate Fragment				
31	1	1.1	Brass Adjuster Buckle Fragment				
32	1	0.7	Brass Corset Clasp				
33	1	1	Brass Key Hole				
34	1	24	Iron Pocket Knife Fragment				
35	2	6.4	Lead Ball				Fired

Provenience Number:

Scrape 5, Surface Collection

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	2	47	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	3	24.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	3	79.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	49.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Bowl Base			c1820+	
5	1	11.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Cup Base			c1820+	
6	1	5.4	Whiteware, Green Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
7	1	6.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem/Bowl Fragment				"T D"
8	1	6.6	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				11.0 mm Diameter
9	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	
10	1	28.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				
11	1	18.5	Ironstone, Undecorated Jar Rim			1815-1900	
12	1	33.5	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
13	1	37.6	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body			1872-	Tannus Brunnen Mineral Water; mends with 418.3:10 and 422.1:5
14	1	19.7	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Body				
15	2	13.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
16	3	8.5	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
17	1	30.2	Teal Molded Glass Bottle Lip				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
18	1	2.6	Teal Glass Fragment				
19	1	7.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
20	1	9.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	
21	4	84.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
22	1	25.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
23	1	5.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
24	1	55.3	Light Green Molded Glass Ink Bottle				
25	1	29.4	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Fired
26	1	0.9	Brass Corset Clasp				
27	1	1.8	Brass Screw				
28	1	1.2	Nail				
29	1	2.3	Brass Thimble				
30	1	2.2	Brass Centerfire Cartridge				
31	1	3.8	Brass Decorative Band				
32	1	1.3	Brass Escutcheon				
33	1	3.9	Pewter Unidentified				
34	1	1.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				
35	1	2.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Navy				
Provenience Number: 1. 5 -B Scrape 5, Surface Collection, Middlen							
1	1	25.1	Creamware, Undecorated Base			1762-1820	
2	1	155.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Base				
3	1	27.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Rim			1779-1840	Mends With Cat # 4
4	2	0.6	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779-1840	Mend With Cat # 3
5	4	38.8	Pearlware, Undecorated Base			1779-1840	
6	1	21.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
7	1	2.6	Whiteware, Blue Annular Rim			c1820+	
8	3	1.1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
9	1	32.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Kick-Up				
10	1	29.9	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	4.4	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	18.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	2.2	Light Green Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
14	1	8.2	Light Green Glass Bottle Base				
15	4	30.1	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
16	7	105.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Base				
							Embossed "...MES RAY" Embossed "... C."

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	1	2.8	Brass Spoon Fragment				
Provenience Number: 1 . 6							
Scrape 6, Surface Collection							
1	1	127.9	Iron Padlock				keyhole cover has "PATENT"
Provenience Number: 1 . 6 -B							
Scrape 6, Surface Collection							
1	1	1.4	Prosser Button			1840-	16.6 mm Diameter
2	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.6 mm Diameter
3	1	6.4	Porcelain, Doll Part				Head
4	1	3.1	Porcelain, Decal Rim			c1880+	
5	1	2.1	Porcelain, Undecorated Base				
6	1	23.4	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940	
7	1	55.5	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Saucer Base			1891-1905	"MOORE BROTHERS/COBRIDGE"
8	1	6.7	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Cup Rim			c1820+	
9	2	41.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
10	4	86.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
11	1	18	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
12	2	20.6	Whiteware, Blue Annular Base			c1820+	
13	1	13.1	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Lip				
14	2	42.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	25.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
16	1	6.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
17	1	7.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
18	1	14	Colorless Glass Stopper				
19	1	20.5	Simple Stamped and Other Punctate Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
20	1	11.8	Other Punctate Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				Possible Thom's Creek
21	1	8.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
22	1	2.4	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
23	1	45.2	Iron Pintle				
24	1	65	Iron Caster Wheel				
25	1	53.2	Brass Spoon				Engraved "H.S.M.C."
26	5	5.2	Brass Corset Clasp				
27	1	3.8	Brass Shoe Heel Plate				
28	1	6.2	Brass Grommet Tent				Approx. 26 mm Diameter; Fabric Attached
29	2	24.1	Lead Melted				
30	1	25.1	Lead Ball				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
31	2	6.2	Lead Shot				Fired
32	1	4.4	Lead Ball				
33	1	2.1	Lead Shot				
34	1	17.7	Pewter Canteen Spout				
35	1	18.3	Iron Buckle				Broken
36	3	9.2	Brass Knapsack Buckle Hook				
37	1	13.3	Brass Sash Buckle Navy				
38	2	61	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				
39	1	13.9	Lead Bullet Revolver				
40	1	28.5	Lead Melted				
41	2	1	Brass Lace Hook				
42	1	0.8	Brass Button 2-piece				
43	1	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-1865	
44	1	3.1	Brass Button 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)				
45	1	1.5	Brass Button 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)				
46	1	7.7	Brass Button 1-piece, Pigeon On Hat				
47	2	2.7	Brass Change Purse Closure				
48	1	3.9	Brass Unidentified				
49	1	18.5	Iron Bracket Fragment				
50	3	262	Iron Box Lock Fragment				
51	1	1.5	Brass Clip				
52	1	0.2	Brass Clasp Envelope Fragment				

Provenience Number: 1.7

Scrape 7, Surface Collection

1	1	927	Iron Hoe				
2	1	6.2	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	2	47.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	8.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				Embossed
5	1	21.6	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	
6	1	41.9	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Lip				Star Embossed On Side
7	1	0.7	Silver Coin 3 Cent			1858	With A Hole
8	2	4.7	Pewter Unidentified Fragment				
9	3	68	Lead Melted				
10	1	31.2	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Fired

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	1	80.7	Brass Harness Guide Ring			Civil War Era	
12	1	16.8	Brass Lock Plate Carpet Bag				
13	1	6.2	Brass Unidentified Object				South Type 25
14	2	2.1	Brass Button 2-piece Fragment				19.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
15	1	2.2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-1865	
Provenience Number: 1 . 8 Scrape 8, Surface Collection							
1	1	30.9	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
2	1	9.4	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
3	1	14.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	6.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	40.7	Colorless Glass Container Base				
6	1	1.2	Sheet Brass Strip				
7	1	30.9	Lead Bullet				Chewed
8	1	1.7	Lead Shot				Fired
9	1	3.6	Copper Rivet				
10	1	0.7	Brass Button 1-piece, Sunken Panel				15.5 mm Diameter; South Type 32; No Backmark
11	1	1.6	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Staff			Civil War Era	14.6 mm Diameter; NY 30; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
12	1	1.6	Brass Button 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)			1870s	14.3 mm Diameter; GS 7; Thomas N. Dale & Co.; South Type 26
13	1	1.6	Brass Button 1-piece, Dot Pattern				15.3 mm Diameter; South Type 9; No Backmark
14	1	22.6	Simple Stamped Base, Coarse Sand Tempered				
15	1	4.3	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
Provenience Number: 1 . 9 Scrape 9, Surface Collection							
1	1	7.7	White ware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	
2	1	8.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	13.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	19.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
5	1	8.2	Punctated Body, Fiber Tempered				
6	2	12.5	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
7	1	55.7	Simple Stamped Base, Very Coarse Sand Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
8	1	9.7	Plain Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered				
9	1	6	Eroded Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 1 . 10 Scrape 10, Surface Collection							
1	1	14.4	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	1.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	5.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
4	1	4.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
5	6	77.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	3	12.8	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
7	1	18.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
8	1	3.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
9	2	30.9	Plain Rim, Fiber Tempered	Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)		Smoothing Marks On Exterior
10	1	4.9	Plain Rim, Fiber Tempered	Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)		
11	2	46.9	Plain Base, Fiber Tempered	Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)		
12	1	0.5	Residual Sherd, Fiber Tempered	Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)		
13	2	36.3	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
14	1	2.5	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
15	2	56	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
16	1	9.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded

Provenience Number:

1. 11							
Scrape 11, Surface Collection							
1	1	10.1	Yellowware, White and Brown Annular Bowl Rim			1820-1940	
2	1	2.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
3	1	6.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	1.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
5	1	3.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
6	1	120.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
7	2	12.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	2.3	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
9	1	0.8	Copper Rivet				13.9 mm Diameter
10	1	1.1	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				Stamped "Honour The Brave"
11	2	2.4	Brass Thimble Fragment				Fired, Mushroomed
12	1	6.6	Lead Bullet				Knife Cut
13	1	41.2	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Cut
14	1	27.8	Lead Bullet Spencer				
15	1	8.7	Brass Tompion				
16	1	3.3	Brass Reed Frame Flutina				
17	1	1.1	Brass Button 1-piece, Sunken Panel				16.5 mm Diameter; South Type 32; 4 hole
18	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece, Sand Dollar Pattern				12.0 mm Diameter; South Type 26; No Backmark
19	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Plain				11.1 mm Diameter; South Type 27; No Backmark

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
20	1	1.8	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-1865	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
21	1	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				20.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
22	1	1.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				16.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; Backmark Illegible; South Type 26
23	1	5.5	Brass Unidentified				Gold Plated
24	1	1.1	Brass Unidentified Jewelry				
25	2	0.5	Gold Rivet Decorative				
26	1	17.1	Unidentifiable Nail				
27	1	44.1	Iron Unidentified				
28	1	2.5	Brass Powder Flask Spout				
Provenience Number: 1 . 12							
Scrape 12, Surface Collection							
1	1	7.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
2	1	1.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment			1815-1900	".OW"
3	1	46.7	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	7.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	1.9	Whiteware, Red Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1835+	
6	1	2.2	Whiteware, Flow Blue Body				
7	1	20.8	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Body			1820-1940	
8	1	11.6	Yellowware, Molded Body			1820-1940	
9	1	20.3	Yellowware, Blue Mocha Body				
10	1	38.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
11	1	6.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	14.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				13.9 mm Diameter
13	4	3.8	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				15.0 mm Diameter; South Type 32; 4 hole
14	1	1.3	Brass Button 1-piece, Sunken Panel				19.2 mm Diameter; GI 94; Backmark Illegible; South Type 26
15	1	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				20.6 mm Diameter; GI 85A; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
16	1	3.1	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry Eagle			1850-1865	22.0 mm Diameter; NY 30; "Steele & Johnson"; South Type 26
17	1	3.7	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Staff			1858-1875	18.0 mm Diameter; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
18	1	0.9	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	
19	1	0.8	Brass Rimfire Cartridge Fragment			1866-	Unfired
20	1	3	Lead Ball				
21	1	1.1	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
22	1	1.9	Brass Pen Knife Liner Fragment				
23	1	3.6	Cut Nail				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
24	1	3.6	Molded Nail				
25	1	44.5	Iron Spike Fragment				
26	1	6.4	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 1 . 13							
Scrape 13, Surface Collection							
1	1	49.1	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Lip				
2	1	3.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	38.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815-1900	
4	1	65.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
5	1	4.1	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
7	2	7.7	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed
8	2	23.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	4.1	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				18.0 mm Diameter; South Type 18; Floral Design On Back
10	1	2.9	Lead Ball				Fired

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>1 . 15</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Scrape 15, Surface Collection							
1	1	182.3	Iron Padlock				
Provenience Number: 1 . 15 -B							
Scrape 15, Surface Collection							
1	1	5.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	2.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	36	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	2.8	Lead Ball				Unfired
5	1	3.1	Lead Ball				Fired
6	1	25.8	Lead Shot				Fired
7	1	13.4	Lead Bullet Colt Army				Fired
8	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co."; South Type 26
9	1	4.4	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				18.0 mm Diameter; South Type 18; Floral Design On Back; "Treble Gilt"
10	1	4.1	Brass Lamp Burner Part				
11	1	9.7	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
12	1	13.6	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
13	1	6.1	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 1 . 16							
Scrape 16, Surface Collection							
1	1	61.6	Brass Lockplate				with iron lock

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	10.1	Coin US Large Cent			1816-1839	Matron Head or Transitional Head; Hole Shot In Center
3	5	74.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	1	70.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	1	23.2	Whiteware, Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	
6	1	7.4	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
7	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.8 mm Diameter "Mc." and ".GOW"
8	1	3.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	1	2.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
10	1	4.1	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				
11	1	66.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				Patinated
12	1	16.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
13	1	35.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
14	1	4.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	4.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
16	1	3.6	Lead Shot				Fired
17	1	2.5	Lead Shot				Fired
18	1	5.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
19	1	5.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
20	1	0.8	Brass Band Possible Jewelry				23.0 mm Diameter
21	1	2.5	Brass Band Possible Jewelry				Ovular
22	1	0.5	Cut Nail				
23	1	1	Safety Pin				
24	1	8.9	Pewter Unidentified Object				Stamped Fruit and Vine Pattern; Hole In Center
25	1	6.1	Pewter Melted				
26	1	3	Brass Cap Possible Cane/Swagger Stick				
27	1	30.7	Brass Drawer Handle				
28	1	0.6	Iron Button 2-piece, 4 hole				
29	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, Plain				14.5 mm Diameter; South Type 21
30	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle Face				10.0 mm Diameter; South Type 27 With No Embossing
31	1	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				14.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; South Type 26
32	1	17.7	Plain Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				19.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
33	1	20.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
34	3	86.1	Cord Marked Body, Grog Tempered		St. Catherines	Late Woodland (700-1000 AD)	Mend

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Scrape 17, Surface Collection							
1	1	2.3	White ware, Blue Annular Body			c1820+	
2	1	4.5	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
3	1	2.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	1	16.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				13.9 mm Diameter
5	1	1	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				20.4 mm Diameter
6	1	2.8	Brass Grommet Tent			1790-present	
7	1	0.9	Cut Nail				
8	1	2.3	Copper Rivet				
9	1	1.7	Hard Rubber Pocket Knife Handle			1851-1890s	
10	1	2	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster Liner Fragment				
11	1	6.7	Brass Hinge Fragment				
12	1	24.2	Lead Ball				Unfired
13	1	4.3	Lead Shot				Fired, Mushroomed
14	2	3.2	Lead Melted				
15	1	1.1	Iron Button 2-piece, 4 hole				15.0 mm Diameter; South Type 21
16	1	0.5	Brass Button 2-piece, 4 hole				13.8 mm Diameter; South Type 32
17	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				14.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; Backmark Illegible; South Type 26
18	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				19.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
19	2	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry Eagle				14.4 mm Diameter; GI 85; "Scovills & Co/Extra"; South Type 26
20	1	1.5	Brass Pocket Watch Key				
21	1	2.3	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
22	1	13.1	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
23	1	10.1	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
24	2	45.7	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
Provenience Number: 1. 17 -B Scrape 17, Single Find							
1	1	260	Iron Lid				brass finial-style handle
2	1	504	Ironstone, Undecorated Jar			1815-1900	Pairs With Catalog # 1
3	1	1669	Brick,				
Provenience Number: 1. 18 Scrape ALL, Surface, Backfill							
1	1	0.6	Gold Pen Nib			1860-1920s	"MABIE/TODD & Co/NEW YORK/5"
2	1	35.1	Terracotta, Pipe Bowl Fragment			19th Century	"M. HONIG/SHEMINITZ"; imitation Schemnitz Pipe
3	1	33.1	Terracotta, Undecorated Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	10.3	Redware, Brown Glazed Base				
5	1	8.1	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
6	1	7.2	Porcelain, Checker (Gaming Piece)				
7	1	5.9	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				
8	1	15	Porcelain, Decal Body			c1880+	
9	1	34.5	Porcelain, Caster Wheel Fragment				Head and Upper Torso
10	2	30.9	Porcelain, Doll Part Fragment				10.7 mm Diameter
11	1	0.6	Prosser Button			1840-	10.1 mm Diameter
12	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	
13	2	122	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940	
14	1	20.4	Yellowware, White Annular Bowl Rim			1820-1940	
15	1	28	Yellowware, Blue and White Annular Body			1820-1940	
16	2	9.9	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
17	4	14.9	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment			1820-1940	
18	1	3.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"GLASGOW" ".RR."
19	1	4.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"...GOW" "McDO."
20	1	2.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				Leaf Design
21	1	3.9	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
22	1	10.4	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
23	1	26.7	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Churn/Shelved Jar Lid Fragment			c1800+	
24	1	16.2	Stoneware, Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
25	1	74.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Base				
26	1	66.2	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Base				
27	1	27.8	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Base				
28	4	41.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Cup Base			c1820+	
29	1	39.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	Stamped Maker's Mark Illegible
30	4	47	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
31	10	76.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
32	2	12.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779-1840	
33	1	19.5	Ironstone, Molded Handle Fragment			1815-1900	
34	1	19.8	Ironstone, Undecorated Rim			1815-1900	
35	1	7.6	Whiteware, Molded Rim			c1820+	
36	2	77.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
37	1	8.7	Whiteware, Blue Sponged Rim			c1820+	
38	1	3.8	Whiteware, Blue and Olive Green Annular Rim			c1820+	
39	2	8.2	Whiteware, Blue Annular Body			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
40	1	9.8	Whiteware, Blue and Green Annular Body			c1820+	
41	1	6.4	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
42	1	3.5	Whiteware, Brown Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
43	1	37.8	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
44	3	20	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
45	1	30.3	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
46	1	29.8	Linear Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
47	1	23.7	Cord Marked Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
48	1	5.6	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
49	2	22.6	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
50	3	28.6	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				Possibly Simple Stamped
51	3	2.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
52	1	4.1	Indeterminate Decoration Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
53	1	15	Plain Bowl Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
54	1	17.5	Plain Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
55	1	28.8	Plain Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
56	1	39	Plain Notched Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
57	8	86.5	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
58	2	110.2	Plain Bowl Rim, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
59	7	29.9	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
60	2	34	Plain Base, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
61	4	95.7	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	
62	1	15.3	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	Rim Folded To The Inside
63	2	22.8	Simple Stamped Folded and Notched Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
64	1	14.6	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
65	5	68.5	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
66	1	1.8	Slate				
67	1	0.5	Bone				
68	6	484	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
69	1	21.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
70	5	55.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
71	1	17.1	Olive Green Glass Melted				
72	4	69.2	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
73	1	2.7	Teal Glass Container Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
74	1	9	Milkglass Fragment			1743-	
75	1	1.5	Cobalt Blue Glass Sunglasses Lens Fragment				
76	1	39	Cobalt Blue Glass Bottle Base				
77	1	22	Cobalt Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "H.L."
78	1	0.9	Cobalt Blue Glass Jewelry Stone				Leaf and Nut Relief
79	1	34.2	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle			1880-1915	"F. Hoyt & Co./Perfumers/Philadelphia"
80	1	5.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
81	2	18.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
82	1	10.3	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1825-	
83	1	56	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base				
84	1	41.1	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
85	2	103.4	Colorless Molded Glass Tumbler Base				
86	1	3.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				Molded Brick Pattern
87	1	30.2	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
88	1	10.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
89	2	34.2	Light Blue Glass Bottle Base				
90	1	9.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
91	1	17.1	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
92	1	5.2	Light Blue Glass Melted				
93	1	32.9	Light Green Glass Bottle Base				
94	1	102	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base			1820s-1923	"DYOTTVILLE C..."; Dyottville Glass Factory
95	3	65.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
96	5	38.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
97	2	28.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
98	2	35	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
99	1	46.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
100	3	29.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
101	1	15.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
102	1	4.3	Coin Indian Head Penny, One Cent Piece			1859	
103	1	2.4	Coin Barber Dime, 10 Cent Piece			1903	
104	3	2.7	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				14.2 mm Diameter
105	1	1.4	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				14.8 mm Diameter
106	1	3.6	Brass Grommet Tent				27.2 mm Diameter
107	1	0.5	Brass Lace Hook				
108	2	3.5	Zinc Sheet Metal Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
109	2	273	Iron Unidentified Handle				
110	4	37.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
111	4	12.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
112	3	3.4	Brass Corset Clasp				
113	2	4.1	Brass Thimble				
114	1	3.3	Brass Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment				
115	1	4.2	Pewter Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment				
116	1	10.9	Brass Finial Button				For Knapsack; 17.7 mm Diameter
117	1	2.7	Brass Countersunk Screw				
118	2	1	Brass Clasp Envelope				
119	5	6.3	Brass Tack				
120	3	6.3	Nail				
121	1	203	Brass Bolt				
122	1	0.4	Brass Eyelet				Ship Building or Furniture? 7.8 mm Diameter; Brass Around the Eyelet
123	1	6.9	Brass Knapsack J-Hook			1850-1960	13.9 mm Diameter; SU 6; "Scovill Mfg Co."; South Type 26
124	1	29.6	Brass Oval Probable Horse Tack			1820s-1935	13.6 mm Diameter; NA 112; "Horstmann/NY"; South Type 26
125	2	22.5	Brass Unidentified			1850-1960	14.4 mm Diameter; NA 112; "Scovill Mfg Co."; South Type 26
126	1	1.5	Brass Button 3-piece; Cadet U.S.M.A.			1850-65	22.6 mm Diameter; EG 6C; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
127	1	1.9	Brass Button 3-piece; Navy				32.9 mm Diameter; South Type 9 With No Stamped Design; No Backmark
128	1	2	Brass Button 3-piece; Navy				19.0 mm Diameter; South Type 18; "BEST" With Stamped Design
129	1	2.5	Brass Button 3-piece; Corps of Engineers				22.8 mm Diameter; South Type 25
130	1	7.5	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				12.1 mm Diameter; Boy's Face; Made In Paris; No South Type
131	1	1.8	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain			1849-	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Waterbury Button Co."; South Type 26
132	1	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, Floral Design			Civil War Era	19.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"; South Type 26
133	1	1.7	Brown Glass Button			Civil War Era	14.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"; South Type 26
134	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1860-68	19.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Evans & Hassall"; South Type 26
135	1	1.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1858-75	19.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Steele & Johnson"; South Type 26
136	1	1.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				
137	1	1.9	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				
138	2	4.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
139	1	1.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-1960	15.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co"; South Type 26
140	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1850-65	19.6 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
141	1	1.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	18.8 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark or Worm Off; South Type 26
142	2	2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1840-50	14.1 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovills & Co/Extra"; South Type 26
143	2	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1840-50	14.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovills & Co/Extra"; South Type 26
144	2	2.4	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.1 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
145	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.7 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
146	2	3.8	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	18.8 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
147	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.0 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
148	1	3.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
149	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry Eagle			1850-65	21.0 mm Diameter; GI 85A; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
150	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece, Artillery Eagle			Civil War Era	15.9 mm Diameter; AY 74; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
151	1	1.7	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Staff			Civil War Era	14.8 mm Diameter; NY 30; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
152	1	1.4	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	18.5 mm Diameter; Backmark Illegible; South Type 26
153	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece Back			Civil War Era	19.0 mm Diameter; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
154	1	1.4	Brass Button 2-piece Back			1850-65	18.5 mm Diameter; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
155	1	0.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle Face Fragment				GI 94; South Type 26
156	1	0.5	Brass Button 2-piece, 4-hole			ca. 1863	13.8 mm Diameter; South Type 32; "C. Stokes/824 Chestnut St."
157	1	0.5	Brass Button 2-piece, 2-hole				13.7 mm Diameter; South Type 32; Illegible Stamping
158	1	0.7	Brass Button 1-piece, 4-hole				12.9 mm Diameter; South Type 32; No Backmark
159	1	2.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Sphere in Center				16.6 mm Diameter; South Type 25
160	1	1.5	Brass Knapsack J-Hook Washer				15.9 mm Diameter
161	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Leaf/Floral Design				14.1 mm Diameter; South Type 25
162	1	3.1	Brass Button 2-piece, Ball Button				14.2 mm Diameter; No Backmark; South Type 27; Not Embossed
163	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, Plain				10.6 mm Diameter; South Type 26; Not Stamped

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
164	6	11.5	Brass Pocket Knife Fragment				
165	1	5.3	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge Winchester Repeater, 12 Gauge			1896-1938	.87" Diameter
166	1	3.5	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge Peters Referee, 12 Gauge			1887-1934	.87" Diameter
167	2	0.7	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm			1816-	
168	1	0.4	Brass Rimfire Cartridge Fragment			1866-	0.33" Diameter
169	1	0.4	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	0.23" Diameter
170	1	0.8	Brass Centerfire Cartridge				0.29" Diameter
171	1	3.2	Brass Rimfire Cartridge Spencer			1866-	
172	14	95	Lead Melted				
173	3	7.6	Lead Shot				Unfired
174	4	11.3	Lead Shot				Fired
175	2	5.8	Lead Ball				Fired
176	1	4.6	Lead Ball				Fired
177	1	5.6	Lead Bullet				Fired; Flat Base, Probably Revolver
178	1	4.1	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie Fragment				Cut
179	1	32	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Unfired
180	1	30.3	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Unfired; Scraped or Chewed Tip
181	1	1	Brass Buckle Part				Patent May 10, 1864; Same As Catalog # 529.1:1
182	1	0.2	Brass Washer				11.0 mm Diameter
183	1	2.7	Brass Possible Lamp Wick Adjuster Knob				
184	1	3.1	Brass Umbrella Part				
185	1	2.6	Brass Rod				
186	1	5.7	White Metal Window Casing Fragment				
187	1	2.3	Brass Pocket Watch Back				
188	2	1.6	Brass Lamp Part				
189	1	3.8	Sheet Brass Escutcheon Plate With Keyhole				
190	2	53.5	Brass Box Lock Internal Mechanism Parts				
191	1	8.6	Brass Sheet Metal				

Provenience Number:

1 - 19 **Scrapes All, Surface Collection, Daily Collect Bag**

1	1	6.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Cup Rim			c1820+	
2	3	30.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	10.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	3	22.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	14.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
6	1	2	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	1	21.6	Whiteware, Molded Base			c1820+	
8	1	3.8	Whiteware, Flow Blue Base			c1835+	
9	1	2	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779-1840	
10	1	18.1	Ironstone, Undecorated Rim			1815-1900	
11	1	7.3	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
12	1	1	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
13	1	8.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Chinese			1840-	15.6 mm Diameter
14	1	1.1	Prosser Button				
15	1	60.9	Stoneware, Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
16	1	15.5	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
17	2	19.5	Yellowware, White Annular Rim			1820-1940	
18	1	13.4	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
19	1	1.8	Yellowware, White and Brown Annular Body			1820-1940	
20	1	12.7	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
21	1	8.2	Clay, Marble				
22	10	180.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
23	1	5.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "XI"
24	3	37.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
25	1	15.8	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
26	1	30.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
27	3	89.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	
28	1	2.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
29	1	30.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1905-1917	Embossed P Inside Circle; Pierce Glass Co.
30	1	77.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
31	1	109.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Base				
32	6	69.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
33	1	4.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "CH.."
34	1	17.2	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
35	1	30	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
36	1	49	Brass Umbrella Part				
37	1	112.4	Wheel				
Provenience Number:			401 . 1	Area Field, Excavation Unit 401, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd			
1	2	4.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	1.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	2	13.5	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
4	2	34.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	4.6	Ironstone, Blue Annular Rim				
6	1	23.4	Stoneware, Brown Slipped White-Bodied Bottle Body			1820-1940	
7	1	1.8	Yellowware, White Annular Rim			1820-1940	
8	2	7.2	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
9	1	1.6	Yellowware, Undecorated Body				
10	1	2.2	Emerald Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	3	9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
12	2	5.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
13	2	113.2	Teal Glass Bottle Base				"B" Embossed On Base; Mend; Mends With Catalog # 14
14	3	39.9	Teal Glass Bottle Body				Mend; Mends With Catalog # 13
15	4	13.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
16	4	89.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	
17	8	11.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
18	1	1.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed ".,T"
19	1	2.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
20	3	2.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
21	2	0.8	Colorless Glass Container Fragment			1880-1915	
22	1	2.8	Colorless Glass Container Base				
23	1	4	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
24	3	3.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
25	1	1.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
26	1	1.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
27	1	1.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
28	2	0.3	Aqua Glass Fragment				
29	13	36	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
30	8	10.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
31	4	4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
32	1	38.7	Iron Box Lock Fragment				
33	2	22.4	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Grog and Sand Tempered				Mend
34	1	5.5	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
35	1	2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
36	2	1.3	Bone				

Provenience Number: 401 . 2 **Area Field, Excavation Unit 401, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	2	3.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	2	9	Whiteware, Molded Rim			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	5.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Handle Attached
4	9	63.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	4	11.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
6	2	16.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815-1900	
7	4	3.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
8	1	1.5	Porcelain, Molded Base				
9	3	17	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	2 Mend
10	1	1	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940	
11	2	5.3	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
12	2	15.3	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
13	1	4.1	Stoneware, Brown Slipped White-Bodied Bottle Body				
14	1	2.8	Refined Earthenware, Body				
15	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
16	1	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
17	1	3.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Foot				
18	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.7 mm Diameter
19	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	10.9 mm Diameter
20	1	0.6	Prosser Button			1840-	13.1 mm Diameter
21	1	1.2	Prosser Button			1840-	15.5 mm Diameter
22	1	1.2	Prosser Button			1840-	16.5 mm Diameter
23	1	6.4	Clay, Marble				
24	8	57.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
25	2	4.1	Olive Green Glass Melted Fragment				
26	2	8.1	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
27	1	2.3	Teal Glass Bottle Body				
28	5	12	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
29	11	12	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
30	11	18	Aqua Glass Container Body				
31	1	2.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
32	9	51.3	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
33	1	3.4	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
34	1	8.2	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
35	1	6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "ER., N."
36	5	27.2	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			Since 1925	Maker's Mark: "B" in a Circle; Brockway Machine Bottle Co./Brockway Glass Co.
37	21	53	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1825- 1880-1915	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
38	1	6.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Base			1880-1915	
39	1	3.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Rim			1880-1915	
40	1	34.3	Colorless Plate Glass Fragment				
41	2	37.8	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
42	1	2.3	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
43	10	12.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
44	6	27.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
45	35	115.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
46	1	62.3	Iron Spike Fragment				
47	2	2	Iron Wire Fragment				
48	12	48.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
49	1	48.3	Iron Box Lock Fragment				
50	2	8.7	Pewter Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment				
51	7	2.8	Bone				
52	5	16.4	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
53	1	12.2	Pewter Possible Jewelry Fragment				With a Hole; Possible Pendant

Provenience Number: 401 . 3 **Area Field, Excavation Unit 401, Level 3, 20-29 cmbd**

1	1	7.8	Yellowware, Blue Mocha Bowl Rim			1820-1940	
2	1	3.3	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
3	1	0.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	1	1	Prosser Button			1840-	15.5 mm Diameter
5	3	20.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	2	4.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
7	1	3	Colorless Glass Container Rim				Patinated
8	1	3.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
9	4	12.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	1	14.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
11	3	20.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Cast; Possible Kettle Fragment
12	24	138.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
13	3	28.1	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
14	1	8.2	Eroded Base, Coarse Sand Tempered				
15	1	3.1	Indeterminate Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	

Provenience Number: 401 . 4 **Area Field, Excavation Unit 401, Level 4, 29-40 cmbd**

1	1	4.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment			Mid-1800s to Early 1900s	prominent mold seam
2	1	5.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	2	0.9	Shell Button Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	6	Linear Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
5	1	6.5	Linear Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
6	2	7.3	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
7	1	1.3	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 402 . 1							
1	1	0.9	Prosser Button			1840-	14.3 mm Diameter
2	3	30.1	White ware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			1841-1857	2 Mend
3	1	1.7	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	2	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
5	1	6	Refined Earthenware, Rim				
6	1	5	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Lip				
7	1	34.3	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Body				
8	1	4.9	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Base				
9	2	2.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
10	4	3.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Fragment				
12	3	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				Faceted
13	1	1.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				
14	5	14.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	0.4	Iron Snap				11.6 mm Diameter
16	6	25.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
17	1	0.2	Bone				

Provenience Number: 402 . 2

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Area Field, Excavation Unit 402, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	1.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	11.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip			1820+	
3	3	5.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.1	Amber Molded Glass Container Body				Embossed
5	2	1	Amber Glass Container Fragment				
6	3	1.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
8	2	0.7	Aqua Glass Container Body				
9	3	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				
10	2	2.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
11	1	0.6	Red and Pink Glass Bead				7.5 mm Diameter
12	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Bead Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301											
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>				
13	5	2.2	Bone								
14	2	9.2	Cut Nail			1790-present					
15	28	60.6	Cut Nail			1790-present					
16	1	6	Unidentifiable Nail								
17	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet								
18	6	4.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment								
Provenience Number:		402 . 3	Area Field, Excavation Unit 402, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd								
1	1	0.3	White ware, Red and Brown Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+					
2	2	2.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment								
3	1	10.6	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base								
4	1	5.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body			1904-			Embossed "...SAPA.."		
5	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Fragment								
6	6	7.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body								
7	10	23.1	Cut Nail			1790-present					
8	1	2.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment								
Provenience Number:		403 . 0	Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 403, Surface								
1	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-			10.4 mm Diameter		
Provenience Number:		403 . 1	Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 403, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd								
1	1	3.3	White ware, Polychrome Sponged Rim			c1820+					
2	2	24.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body								
3	3	4.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Body								
4	1	13.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body						Embossed "DU.."		
5	23	56.7	Cut Nail			1790-present			Discarded		
Provenience Number:		403 . 2	Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 403, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd								
1	1	2.7	Yellow ware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940					
2	1	5.1	White ware, Blue and Green Annular Body			c1820+					
3	1	3.6	White ware, Red Underglaze Hand Painted Base			c1820+					
4	3	11.1	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+					
5	1	0.7	Prosser Button								
6	1	2.3	Black Glass Bead			1840-					
7	9	29.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						13.0 mm Diameter		
8	1	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base						12.3 mm Diameter		
9	2	9	Colorless Glass Bottle Base								
10	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Fragment								
11	13	44.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body								

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	2	10.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
13	1	0.3	Whiteware, Teal Annular Rim			c1820+	
14	1	5.3	Lead Melted				
15	1	24.3	Iron Screw				
16	7	43.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
17	154	590	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
18	2	12.9	Wire Nail			1850-	
19	17	97.8	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
20	31	75	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
21	4	3	Bone				
Provenience Number: 403 . 3 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 403, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	2	2.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
3	1	1.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	22	108.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	8	86.1	Unidentifiable Nail				
6	2	1.5	Bone				
Provenience Number: 404 . 1 Area Field, Excavation Unit 404, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	0.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	26.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip			1820+	
3	3	6.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	4	7.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880-1915	Embossed ".S"
7	1	1.9	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
8	1	3.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Embossed ".ON"
9	1	4.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
10	1	2.2	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 404 . 2 Area Field, Excavation Unit 404, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	0.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim				
2	1	0.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	5.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
4	2	4.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.05	Aqua Glass Fragment				
6	1	0.05	Blue Glass Fragment				
7	1	4	Cut Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	9	2.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
9	1	14.6	Simple Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				
10	2	2.6	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
11	1	2.1	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
12	1	1.5	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number: 404 . 3 Area Field, Excavation Unit 404, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	4.5	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 405 . 1 Area Field, Excavation Unit 405, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	32.9	White ware, Undecorated Plate Rim			c1820+	10" Diameter
2	1	35.5	White ware, Undecorated Cup Base			c1820+	Mends with 1 artifact from catalog # 3
3	2	6.4	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	1 artifact mends with catalog # 2
4	1	2.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	3	6.9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
6	5	8.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	37.3	Iron Spike Fragment				
8	1	12.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
9	1	5.3	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 405 . 2 Area Field, Excavation Unit 405, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	1.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	2	4.9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
3	3	5.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	2	1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 406 . 1 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 406, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	1.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	47.4	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
3	1	33.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Kick-up				
4	8	23.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	3.3	Colorless Glass Tumbler Body				
6	1	1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
7	2	8.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				
8	2	3.8	Melted Glass				
9	1	1.4	Bone				
10	1	33.2	Iron Spike Fragment				
11	1	10.7	Iron Screw Fragment				Folded Lip

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	5	19.4	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
13	5	19.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
14	82	287	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 406 . 2 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 406, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	17.2	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
2	6	33.3	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	1.9	White ware, Blue Engine Turned Rim				
4	1	3.8	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				
5	1	4.8	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Handle Fragment				
6	1	4.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Base				
7	2	2.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	14	55.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
10	1	2.2	Green Glass Container Body				
11	1	11.2	Colorless Glass Tumbler Rim				
12	1	8.7	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				Embossed ".N."
13	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
14	1	7	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
15	1	0.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				Folded Lip
16	8	8.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
17	1	25.1	Whelk				
18	5	3	Bone			1850-	
19	1	0.1	Bone				
20	1	7.4	Wire Nail			1790-present	
21	6	106.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
22	245	1014	Cut Nail				Discarded
23	70	418	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
24	21	120.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 406 . 4 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 406, Level 4, 26-36 cmbd							
1	1	15.4	White ware, Undecorated Cup Rim			c1820+	Mends With Cat. # 2
2	1	7.6	White ware, Undecorated Cup Body			c1820+	Mends With Cat. # 1
3	1	3.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
4	1	0.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.4	Aqua Glass Fragment				
6	1	0.3	Bone				
7	1	0.7	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	1	5.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
9	43	157.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	36	355	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
11	20	76.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 407 . 1 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 407, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	3.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
3	1	1.9	White ware, Blue and Green Annular Body			c1820+	
4	1	42.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
5	2	6.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	6	32.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	1.3	Light Green Glass Container Body				
8	1	0.1	Milk glass Container Rim			1743-	
9	1	1.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
10	3	21.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	20.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	4.2	Brass Button 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)			1850-1865	Embossed "BOST..." 23.0 mm Diameter; CT 13A; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
13	1	47.1	Iron Spike				
14	3	22.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
15	59	209	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
16	6	58.3	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 407 . 2 Block Mini, Area Field, Excavation Unit 407, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	3.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment			1846-1891	"McDOUG..." ; ASGOW"; McDougall Glasgow
2	1	1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	11.3 mm Diameter
4	1	1.3	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	4	5.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	4	9.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
7	1	2.6	Aqua Glass Container Base				
8	1	32.4	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				
9	3	2.1	Bone				
10	2	10.1	Iron Screw Fragment				
11	1	1.4	Wire Nail			1850-	
12	2	10.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
13	16	104.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	133	735	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
15	68	692	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 408 . 1							
Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	6.2	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
2	1	1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	2	8.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	1.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	1	84.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
6	6	10.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	1.1	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
8	8	8.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	5.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "EDWARD ... SAVANN.."
10	1	4	Brass Adjuster Buckle				
11	3	18.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
12	104	194.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
13	9	4.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
14	2	2.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 408 . 2							
Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	67.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Base				Mends With 417.1:1
2	1	4.7	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Rim				
3	2	1.5	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	2	0.2	Bone				
5	2	0.6	Slate Fragment				
6	11	12.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.8	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
8	1	3.6	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	7	8.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	5	0.9	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
11	1	2.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed: "...RK..."
12	1	6.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed: "CHEMI..."
13	3	3.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
14	5	4.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
15	13	82.7	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
16	136	314	Cut Nail			1790-present	
17	26	31.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discarded
18	1	15.6	Iron Hinge Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19	1	9	Iron Screw				
20	1	1.6	Sheet Brass Unidentified Fragment				
21	1	2.8	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				18.8 mm Diameter; GI 94; South Type 26
22	1	26.2	Simple Stamped Body, Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 408 . 3 Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	10.9 mm Diameter
2	1	4.2	Porcelain, Gilded Molded Rim				
3	1	0.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim			c1820+	
4	1	0.4	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
5	1	3.9	White ware, Undecorated Body			1840-	10.2 mm Diameter; Iron Eye; No South Type
6	1	0.9	Milk glass Button				
7	1	74.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
8	8	9.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	11	14.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
10	5	13.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	3.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
12	2	0.7	Aqua Molded Glass Fragment				
13	6	2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
14	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Neck			1880-1915	
15	1	0.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
16	5	2.9	Bone				
17	1	1.2	Bone				
18	1	5.9	Teeth				
19	2	25.4	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
20	3	5.3	Rubber Fragment				
21	2	23.3	Iron Screw				
22	6	9.7	Wire Nail			1850-	Discarded
23	4	11.8	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	Discarded
24	177	464	Cut Nail				
25	18	102.4	Cut Nail				
26	1	27.3	Iron Hinge Fragment				
27	1	5	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
28	80	105.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
29	1	2.5	Brass Adjuster Buckle				Patent 1855
30	1	0.8	Brass Kepi Buckle				
31	3	2	Copper Jewelry Fragment				Gold Plated; Flower; Mend

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
32	2	8	Brass Lamp Part				
33	1	4.9	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				20.8 mm Diameter; South Type 18; "SEBRING/MEN'S MERCER/W & G-O"
34	1	4.3	Brass Button 2-piece, Checkered Pattern			1834-1843	21.7 mm Diameter; "BENEDICT & BURNHAM/EXTRA"; South Type 26 With Eye Not Loose
35	1	2.3	Brass Button 2-piece, Floral Design				16.7 mm Diameter; South Type 25
Provenience Number: 408 . 4 Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	4.3	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
2	6	4.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
4	3	2.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	3	3	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
6	2	0.6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
7	1	4.5	Iron Screw				
8	1	1.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
9	5	19.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
10	73	196.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
11	14	9.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
12	2	0.9	Bone				
Provenience Number: 408 . 5 Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	3.3	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	6.7	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.4	Light Green Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.5	Aqua Glass Fragment				
5	1	1.8	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
6	2	0.8	Colorless Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.8	Brass Button 2-piece, Cross-hatched Pattern				14.9 mm Diameter; No South Type
8	1	1.1	Iron Button 2-piece				14.3 mm Diameter, 4-hole, South Type 21
9	2	20	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	36	109.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Possible Nails
11	2	10.3	Iron Wire Fragment				
12	3	2.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 408 . 6 Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 6, 50-60 cmbd							
1	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	0.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.7	Lead Melted Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	2	16.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	13	31.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	1	0.05	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
7	3	8.9	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
1	1	1.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Block A, Excavation Unit 408, Level 7, 60-65 cmbd							
Provenience Number:							
1	1	0.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	0.8	Cobalt Blue Glass Bead			c1820+	8.8 mm Diameter; Round
3	3	3.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.8	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
5	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
7	3	3.3	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
8	1	1.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
9	1	0.2	Amber Glass Fragment				
10	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Fragment				
11	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
12	1	0.4	Brass Tack				
13	1	0.2	Copper Jewelry Fragment				Gold Plated; Flower
14	1	13.4	Iron Buckle				
15	1	1.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Possible Hinge or Bracket
16	52	95.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
17	2	1.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
18	1	0.6	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
1	1	3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	2.3	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
3	2	115	Stoneware, Clear Glazed White-Bodied Bottle Body				Mends with 409.3:1
4	7	8.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	8	9.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
6	5	6	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
7	2	1.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Fragment				
8	2	1.1	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
9	6	2.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
10	2	1.2	Colorless Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
Block A, Excavation Unit 409, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	1	2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "CHIC.."
12	1	6	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				Embossed "C.."
13	3	8.5	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
14	1	4.5	Aqua Glass Container Base				
15	9	13.1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
16	1	4.1	Iron Screw			1790-present	
17	7	37.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
18	145	310	Cut Nail				
19	25	18.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discarded
20	1	0.8	Safety Pin Fragment				
21	1	1.7	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
22	1	3.1	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
23	2	6.5	Bone				

Provenience Number: 409 . 3

Block A, Excavation Unit 409, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd

1	1	9.5	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body				Mends with 409.2.3
2	1	3.7	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
3	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
5	1	1.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
6	2	3.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	2.2	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	0.05	Colorless Glass Fragment				Embossed "SC.."
9	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
10	7	7.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	5	2	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
12	1	1.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
13	1	5.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
14	1	1.9	Brass Button 3-piece, General Staff (Eagle with Stars)			1832-1902	15.0 mm Diameter; GS 5; "Extra Quality"; South Type 26
15	1	1.6	Brass Button, Plain With Border				16.7 mm Diameter; "DOHERTY'S PATENT"; No South Type, Possible Shelter/Tent Button
16	1	3.3	Iron Adjuster Buckle				
17	2	9	Iron Screw				
18	2	1.5	Wire Nail			1850-	
19	7	29.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	125	288	Cut Nail			1790-present	
21	35	30.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number:							
409 . 4							
Block A, Excavation Unit 409, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	0.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	2	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
5	6	37.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	17	50.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
7	4	3.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
8	2	1.5	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
409 . 5							
Block A, Excavation Unit 409, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	97.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "S." "WILL."
2	1	18.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed ".HEC."
3	3	18.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	8	66.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
5	8	4.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number:							
409 . 6							
Block A, Excavation Unit 409, Level 6, 50-60 cmbd							
1	1	17	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	12	55	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
3	1	0.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
4	2	0.8	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
410 . 1							
Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	1.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
2	3	2.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	5	5.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	2	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	1	0.8	Copper Rivet				
6	2	10.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
7	5	11.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
8	1	3.8	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
9	1	1.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:							
410 . 2							
Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	0.8	Prosser Button			1840-	14.4 mm Diameter
2	1	36.4	Yellowware, Undecorated Bowl Rim			1820-1940	
3	1	6.9	Whiteware, Blue Annular Bowl Rim			c1820+	Mends with Cat # 4
4	1	14	Whiteware, Blue Annular Bowl Body			c1820+	Mends with Cat # 3

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	18	28	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
6	2	3.3	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
7	1	1.9	Colorless Glass Fragment				
8	1	9.2	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
9	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
10	2	6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	28.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Lid Rim			1880-1915	
12	1	1.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
13	3	5.5	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
14	2	4.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	1	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
16	8	66.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
17	11	69.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
18	44	125.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
19	2	5.6	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
20	1	1.1	Bone				
21	1	0.3	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
410 . 3				Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd			
1	1	1	Whiteware, Blue Annular Body			c1820+	
2	1	4.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	8.9	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Base				
4	2	3.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
6	5	19.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment			1790-present	
7	10	113.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
8	56	193.6	Cut Nail				
9	7	24.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	1	3.1	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
410 . 4				Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd			
1	1	2.7	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
2	1	3.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	8.3	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
4	4	7.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	3.8	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				Embossed
6	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
7	1	1.1	Iron Button 2-piece				14.3 mm Diameter; South Type 21

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	1	2.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.1 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Extra Quality"; South Type 26
9	1	6	Brass Buckle				Possibly Shoe Buckle; Patent 1855; Stamped Floral Pattern
10	1	43.3	Iron Heel Plate				
11	1	8.8	Iron Screw				
12	7	45.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
13	23	92.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
14	4	39.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
15	1	1.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
16	4	45.7	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
17	1	7.1	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
18	1	2.9	Bone				
Provenience Number: 410 . 5 Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	5.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
2	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.8	Light Blue Mirror Glass Fragment				
4	1	53.7	Iron Buckle			1790-present	Discarded
5	19	65.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	1	23.1	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
7	1	4.1	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	1	8.1	Bone, Cut				Cut
Provenience Number: 410 . 6 Block A, Excavation Unit 410, Level 6, 50-60 cmbd							
1	1	1.1	Brass Button 2-piece Face			1790-present	13.1 mm Diameter; Floral Pattern Border; South Type 26
2	2	11.9	Cut Nail				
Provenience Number: 411 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	1	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
2	1	2.5	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
3	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
4	2	1.5	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
5	6	25.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 411 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	2	7.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	1.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	3.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Rim			1820-1940	
4	1	5.6	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	3	4.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	2	2.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
8	1	2.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
9	1	3	Colorless Glass Bottle Base				
10	15	19.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	4	3.2	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
12	1	2	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
13	1	5.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	1.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
15	7	18	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	0.1	Brass Eyelet				Embossed ".CAL W."
17	10	56.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
18	142	394	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
19	10	11	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
20	1	0.3	Teeth, Fragment				Fragment

Provenience Number: 411 . 3

Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	2	17.2	Ironstone, Undecorated Rim			1815-1900	
2	1	0.5	Prosser Button			c1880+	11.0 mm Diameter
3	1	2.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2.2	Light Blue Glass Lid Rim				
5	1	11	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
6	1	2.5	Light Green Glass Container Body				
7	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
8	3	8.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	2	0.2	Brass Eyelet				
10	1	1.9	Iron Screw				
11	12	78.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
12	51	180.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
13	9	37.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Provenience Number: 411 . 4

Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	2.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
2	1	0.5	Yellowware, Rockingham-like Glazed Body			1820-1940	
3	2	3.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	2	8.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	4.8	Iron Screw				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6	4	21.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
7	24	78.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
8	6	23.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
9	1	25.7	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
10	2	8.4	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 411 . 5 Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	2	225.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
2	1	3.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	9.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	1	1	Iron Button 2-piece				14.5 mm Diameter, 4-hole; South Type 21
5	1	22	Check Stamped Rolled Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
6	3	27.6	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
7	5	38.4	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
8	5	21	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	Mend
Provenience Number: 411 . 6 Block A, Excavation Unit 411, Level 6, 50-60 cmbd							
1	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.4	Light Blue Mirror Glass Fragment				
3	2	3.8	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	1	16.2	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
6	1	8.2	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
7	1	1.3	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 412 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 412, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	6.8	Porcelain, Gilded Molded Bowl Rim			c1820+	
2	2	11.3	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	2	0.8	White ware, Undecorated Body			1840-	9.8 mm Diameter
4	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	
5	1	0.3	Prosser Button				
6	1	0.05	Shell Button				10.0 mm Diameter; 2-hole; Possibly South Type 22
7	1	0.05	Shell Button Fragment				
8	2	3.7	Slate				
9	2	1	Bone				
10	1	7.1	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
11	4	3.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	3	8.2	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
13	5	9.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
14	3	4.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
15	3	4.8	Aqua Glass Fragment				
16	22	30.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
17	1	3.8	Iron Screw				
18	1	1.2	Iron Screw Fragment				
19	10	52.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	70	143.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
21	1	13.1	Iron Unidentified				
22	13	22.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Provenience Number: 412 . 2 **Block A, Excavation Unit 412, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	Pink; 10.4 mm Diameter
2	2	11	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	3	5	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	7.4	White ware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Base			c1820+	
5	12	30.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	16	25.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	3	1.5	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
8	3	1.9	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Fragment				
9	1	1	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Container Base			1904-1915	
10	9	5	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
11	12	27.1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
12	1	0.9	Brass Button 1-piece				13.7 mm Diameter; 4-hole; South Type 32
13	1	1.2	Iron Button 2-piece				14.6 mm Diameter; 4-hole; South Type 21
14	1	1.7	Iron Button 2-piece				17.6 mm Diameter; 4-hole; South Type 21
15	1	19.9	Iron Shot Case/Canister				
16	1	8.6	Iron Screw				
17	1	3	Iron Screw Fragment				
18	1	3.7	Wire Nail			1850-	
19	22	135.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	194	459	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
21	17	12.7	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
22	1	0.5	Slate				
23	1	2.7	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
24	1	2.4	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
25	1	0.5	Teeth				
Provenience Number: 412 . 3 Block A, Excavation Unit 412, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	2.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Embossed "PHIL..."
2	1	16.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
3	6	9.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	3	10.7	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.8	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
6	4	2.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	21.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
8	1	0.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	3	5.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
10	6	5.1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
11	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
12	2	1.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
13	1	2.6	Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
14	1	0.6	Brass Button 2-piece				
15	1	26.3	Lead Ball				
16	1	7.4	Iron Buckle Probable Knapsack				
17	1	79.7	Iron Railroad Spike Fragment				
18	7	2.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
19	85	266	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
20	1	4.1	Iron Can Fragment			1810-	
21	30	53.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Provenience Number: 412 . 4 Block A, Excavation Unit 412, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	2	10.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	0.1	Whiteware, Fragment				
3	3	13.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				
6	1	7.2	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
7	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
8	1	104.8	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle				
9	1	16.6	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
10	1	2.7	Eroded Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	1	3.5	Lead Melted				
12	1	1.1	Iron Button 2-piece				14.3 mm Diameter, 4-hole, South Type 21
13	1	12.9	Iron Hinge				
14	1	1.1	Iron Screw			1790-present	
15	1	7.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
16	34	89.8	Cut Nail				Discarded
17	13	35.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 412 . 5 Block A, Excavation Unit 412, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	0.7	Iron Wire Fragment				
2	3	11.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	8	29.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	6	6.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
5	7	61.3	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 413 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 413, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	2.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
2	1	2.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
3	2	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	2	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
6	1	0.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	3.9	Slate Fragment				
8	1	3.9	Bone, Turtle				Turtle
9	81	70.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	58	15.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 413 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 413, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	2	24	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	3	6.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	2	2.2	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
4	1	1	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
5	1	7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
6	1	1.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	2.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
8	1	11.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	3	2.7	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				Embossed: "...AN..."
10	3	4.4	Aqua Glass Container Body				
11	1	1	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	10	13.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
13	5	4.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	0.6	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
15	3	4.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
16	1	0.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
17	3	5	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
18	1	0.8	Amber Glass Container Body				
19	1	21.1	Colorless Glass Pressed Tableglass Lid Knob				
20	955	188.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
21	25	14.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
22	318	505	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
23	4	41.3	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
24	1	18.3	Iron Hinge Fragment				
25	1	6.4	Iron Staple				
26	1	2.9	Iron Screw Eye				
27	1	8.2	Lead Ball				.45 inch
28	2	0.9	Slate Fragment				
29	2	3.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

Provenience Number: 413 . 3 **Block A, Excavation Unit 413, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd**

1	2	1.1	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
2	2	2.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
5	1	0.9	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
6	1	5.3	Teal Glass Container Body				
7	1	0.4	Olive Green Molded Glass Container Body				
8	1	2.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	49	14.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	2	13.3	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
11	72	128.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
12	74	14.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
13	1	3	Cut Nail			1790-present	

Provenience Number: 413 . 4 **Block A, Excavation Unit 413, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd**

1	1	0.2	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
2	1	3.1	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...S"
3	3	12.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
4	1	4.9	Cut Nail			1790-present			
5	1	9.9	Plain Rim, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)			
6	1	5.9	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)			
7	2	10.2	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 414 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 414, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd									
1	1	3.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body						
2	1	6.3	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 414 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 414, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd									
1	5	36.6	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940			
2	1	6.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900			
3	2	7.9	Olive Green Glass Container Body						
4	2	2.7	Colorless Window Glass Fragment						
5	1	0.7	Teal Glass Container Body						
6	1	2.4	Aqua Glass Container Body						
7	1	1.4	Colorless Glass Container Body						
8	7	2.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded		
9	2	12	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
10	1	13.7	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	Mends with 414.3:10		
11	1	2.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number: 414 . 3 Block A, Excavation Unit 414, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd									
1	1	14.5	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	Mends with 414.2:10		
2	1	2.5	Residual Sherd						
3	3	8.6	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number: 414 . 4 Block A, Excavation Unit 414, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd									
1	1	1.1	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
2	1	0.05	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake						
3	1	1.4	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
4	1	20.6	Simple Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
5	7	100.6	Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)			
6	2	13.9	Cut Nail			1790-present			
7	1	8.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
Provenience Number: 415 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 415, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd									
1	3	18.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body					c1820+	
2	2	0.6	Olive Green Glass Fragment						
3	2	1.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body						

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				
5	3	1.1	Aqua Melted Glass				
6	5	8.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
8	2	0.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
9	1	28.6	Whelk				
10	4	2.2	Bone				
11	1	0.5	Slate Fragment				
12	1	7.9	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
13	119	190.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
14	24	9.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 415 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 415, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	9.8	Porcelain, Decal Rim			c1880+	
2	1	1.6	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	5	7.4	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Embossed: "...ATE..."
4	1	9.3	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
5	3	2.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	6	12.1	Amber Glass Container Body				
7	1	5.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	Embossed: "...R."
8	1	7.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	3	9.5	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
10	7	6.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				
11	3	1.8	Aqua Glass Fragment				
12	1	2.3	Aqua Melted Glass				
13	2	6.4	Colorless Glass Container Lip				
14	8	7.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
15	5	7.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
16	1	1.2	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
17	1	0.7	Cobalt Blue Glass Bead				
18	3	0.2	Brass Eyelet				
19	1	0.1	Brass Small Band				
20	1	0.8	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	
21	1	23.4	Lead Shot				
22	3	1.5	Bone				
23	1	1.5	Iron Button 2-piece				15.2 mm Diameter, 4-Hole; South Type 21
24	1	4.1	Iron Ring				Non-jewelry

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
25	17	109.9	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
26	118	338	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
27	2	4	Iron Brad Nail				
28	1	10.3	Iron Screw				
29	1	1.5	Iron Adjuster Buckle Fragment				
30	9	9.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 415 . 3 Block A, Excavation Unit 415, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	7.8	White ware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
2	1	0.05	White ware, Fragment				
3	1	2.3	Yellow ware, White and Brown Slipped Annular Body			1820-1940	
4	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 11.1 mm
5	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 11.1 mm
6	2	5.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	10	2.4	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
8	3	3.1	Amber Glass Container Body				
9	2	1.7	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
10	7	3.9	Aqua Glass Container Body				
11	1	0.05	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
12	2	10.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
13	7	6.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
14	13	11.7	Bone				
15	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet				
16	1	0.3	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm			1816-	
17	1	0.3	Zinc Canning Jar Lid Fragment				
18	11	67.2	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
19	66	165.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	1	4.5	Iron Screw				
21	1	190.1	Iron Railroad Spike				
22	1	1.2	Iron Adjuster Buckle Fragment				
23	13	6.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
24	1	2.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
25	1	3.2	Lead Melted				
Provenience Number: 415 . 4 Block A, Excavation Unit 415, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	3	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	2	0.2	Colorless Chimney Glass Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	5	4.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
5	4	11.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	3	7.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 416 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 416, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	4 Holes, 10.8mm Diameter
2	2	4.1	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	5.9	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	12	White ware, Undecorated Bowl Body			c1820+	
5	1	1.4	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
6	6	27.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	6.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
8	8	6.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	4	5.7	Aqua Glass Container Body				
10	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
11	2	1.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	6.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	2.1	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "...BOTT" "GA"
14	3	0.6	Colorless Chimney Glass Body				
15	8	4.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
16	2	4.6	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
17	1	1.8	Clay, Marble				
18	1	0.4	Bone, Burned				Burned
19	20	11.1	Bone				
20	1	30.2	Lead Melted				
21	1	0.3	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm				
22	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet				
23	1	2.4	Iron Button 2-Piece			1816-	
24	2	3.4	Brass Adjuster Buckle				
25	1	3.4	Iron Screw				
26	26	26.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
27	1	1.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Nail Fragment Attached
28	9	39.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
29	129	198.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 416 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 416, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	2	2.3	White ware, Undecorated Rim				
2	1	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 11.1 mm
4	1	0.2	Porcelain, Button				10.3 mm Diameter; 2-Hole; No South Type
5	1	1.6	Cobalt Blue Glass Bead				
6	1	19	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
7	1	5.3	Colorless Chimney Glass Lip				
8	2	0.6	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
9	1	1.7	Colorless Glass Container Lip				
10	27	14.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
11	2	23.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
12	1	4.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
13	4	2.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				
14	6	7.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
15	1	3.2	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
16	4	4.7	Amber Glass Container Body				
17	3	4.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
18	2	8.1	Rubber Melted				
19	14	75.6	Bone				
20	12	5.9	Bone				
21	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet				
22	1	4.3	Zinc Unidentified Fragment				
23	9	58.4	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
24	86	244	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard Flathead
25	1	8.3	Iron Screw				
26	1	10.6	Iron Wire Fragment				
27	1	13.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
28	4	1.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
29	1	5.2	Check Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)

Provenience Number: 416 . 3

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	1	0.5	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	4	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 10.2 mm
4	5	71.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.8	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder				
6	1	0.4	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
7	10	15.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
8	1	1.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	1	5.2	Green Glass Container Body				Embossed: "...AU..."
10	1	8.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
11	1	24.8	Colorless Glass Tumbler Lip				
12	1	1.6	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
13	28	17.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
14	1	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
15	1	2.8	Aqua Mirror Glass Fragment				
16	1	75.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle				
17	1	31.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
18	24	29.7	Bone				
19	14	9	Bone				
20	3	8.6	Zinc Unidentified Fragment				
21	1	20.1	Iron Can Fragment			1810-	
22	8	7.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
23	2	21.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment			1790-present	
24	10	39.3	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
25	80	185.2	Cut Nail				Discard

Provenience Number: 416 . 4

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Block A, Excavation Unit 416, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	1.7	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
2	7	1.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	2	0.8	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	6	Brass Clasp				Male Half
5	1	0.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
6	1	1.2	Iron Button 2-piece Face				17.4 mm Diameter; South Type 21
7	1	0.4	Iron Tack				
8	23	73.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
9	4	1.5	Bone				
10	6	2.7	Bone				

Provenience Number: 416 . 5

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Block A, Excavation Unit 416, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	29.7	Amber Glass Bottle Lip				
2	7	17.9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	3.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	3	1.6	Coal				
6	4	4.8	Bone				
7	1	9.9	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	9	25.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
9	3	1.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 417 . 1 Block A, Excavation Unit 417, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	56.7	Yellowware, Undecorated Base to Rim			1820-1940	Mends With 408.2:1
2	1	23.8	Redware, Clear Glazed Doorknob Fragment				
3	1	0.4	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.8	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	1	19.9	Amber Glass Container Body				
6	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	7.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
8	2	10.5	Aqua Glass Container Body				
9	2	1.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
10	1	10.4	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
11	1	45.9	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base				
12	3	5.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
13	8	10	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	1.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
16	2	9.4	Slate Fragment				
17	1	0.1	Brass Eyelet				
18	1	7.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment			1790-present	
19	2	13.4	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	40	78.4	Cut Nail			c1820+	Discard
21	1	2	White ware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Body				
Provenience Number: 417 . 2 Block A, Excavation Unit 417, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	11.9	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	0.9	Porcelain, Green Overglaze Hand Painted Rim				
3	1	8.2	Yellowware, Undecorated Rim			1820-1940	Same Vessel As 408.2:1 and 417.1:1
4	3	4.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	2	8.3	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base				
6	4	1.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
7	4	2.1	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
8	51	157.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
9	2	1.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	1	1.3	Brass Button 3-Piece: General Staff (Eagle With				14.8 mm Diameter; GS 10; South Type 26
Provenience Number: 417 . 3 Block A, Excavation Unit 417, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	11.4	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	4.6	Yellowware, White Slipped Annular Body			1820-1940	
3	8	22	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				Embossed: "...RG..."
5	2	2.4	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
6	3	3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
7	4	2.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
8	1	0.4	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
9	1	1.1	Colorless Mirror Glass Fragment				
10	1	17.6	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
11	3	14.5	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
12	80	224	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
13	8	8.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
14	1	5.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
15	1	13	Brass Utensil/Tool Handle				
Provenience Number: 417 . 4 Block A, Excavation Unit 417, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	1.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip Fragment				
2	1	1.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	2	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.1	Brass Eyelet				
5	1	6.2	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	1	1.8	Iron Brad Nail				
7	8	24.6	Cut Nail				
8	1	4.1	Iron Screw				
9	2	3.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discard
10	1	1	Bone				
11	1	7	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 418 . 1 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 418, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	4.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.5	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
4	2	8.6	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940	
5	1	36.5	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940	
6	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	10.5 mm Diameter
7	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.8 mm Diameter
8	2	19	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				Mend
9	1	4.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10	1	6.7	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim			Mid 1800's	Leaf Design
11	1	2.7	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Body				
12	8	17.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	2.8	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	0.3	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed ".,NK.,"
15	4	12.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				
16	1	6.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Body			1880-1915	
17	1	4.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder			1880-1915	
18	1	1.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
19	4	9.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
20	1	2.3	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
21	10	18.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
22	1	0.3	Blue Glass Fragment				
23	1	6.6	Lead Bullet Williams Cleaner Base				
24	1	12.6	Lead Fishing Weight				
25	2	57.7	Iron Spike Fragment				
26	1	5.7	Iron Screw			1850-	Discarded
27	3	15.6	Wire Nail				
28	16	30.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
29	1	35.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
30	165	430	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
31	92	331	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
32	2	1.7	Slate				
33	4	1.8	Coal				
34	1	3.2	Teeth				
35	1	3.3	Coastal Plain Chert Shatter				
36	1	1.6	Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool Fragment				

Provenience Number: 418 . 2

Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 418, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd

1	1	27.1	Ironstone, Molded Handle Fragment			1815-1900	
2	1	0.5	Whiteware, Blue Annular Rim			c1820+	
3	1	0.9	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
4	2	11.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
5	3	2.5	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
6	1	40.6	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Bottle Base				mends with 422.1:6
7	1	1.9	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
8	3	4.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	4	6.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
10	2	3.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
11	1	44.3	Cobalt Blue Molded Glass Bottle Base				
12	1	24.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
13	2	6	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
14	1	18.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
15	2	6.5	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
16	3	2.9	Aqua Glass Container Body				
17	1	6.8	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Stem			1880-1915	
18	1	4.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
19	1	2.6	Amber Glass Container Body				
20	1	1.8	Colorless Mirror Glass Fragment				
21	3	3.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
22	4	10	Light Green Glass Container Body				
23	12	15.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
24	1	9.3	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base			1904-	
25	2	5.2	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Embossed: "...BBOT..."; Mend
26	4	5.5	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
27	1	3	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip				
28	5	6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
30	24	32.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
31	15	46.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
32	1	32.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
33	336	1041	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
34	137	503	Unidentifiable Nail				Discard
35	1	32.9	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				
36	2	2.5	Brass Button 2- Piece Back				
37	1	0.7	White Metal Possible Jewelry Fragment				18.0 mm Diameter; South Type 26
38	1	2.6	Brass Screw Fragment				Possible Trigger Plate Screw
39	1	1.4	Hard Rubber Comb Fragment			1851-1890s	
40	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	
41	1	4.8	Coastal Plain Chert Gun Flint				4-Hole; 10.3 mm
42	3	2.6	Slate Fragment				

Provenience Number: 418 . 3 **Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 418, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd**

1	1	2.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"W WHIT..." LAS..."
2	1	1.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Foot				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	7.9	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	1	0.2	Whiteware, Brown Annular Rim			c1820+	
5	1	0.2	Whiteware, Green and Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
6	7	9.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.8	Light Blue Glass Container Fragment			1840-	11.2 mm Diameter; No South Type
8	1	1.9	Black Glass Button			1743-	Faceted; 5.0 mm Diameter
9	1	0.1	Milkglass Bead			1872-	"..S BRUN.."; Taunus Brunnen Mineral Water; mends with 1.5:1.3 and 422.1:5
10	1	2.8	Stoneware, Brown Glazed White-Bodied Bottle Body				
11	1	10.5	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
12	1	6.5	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
13	1	0.8	Brass Wire Fragment				
14	1	1	Sheet Brass Adjuster Buckle Fragment				
15	37	99.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
16	31	143.4	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
17	1	47.6	Iron Spike Fragment				
18	15	12.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 418 . 4 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 418, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	5	9.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
2	4	18.1	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
3	1	69.1	Iron Unidentified				
4	1	3.8	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
5	1	0.3	Bone				
Provenience Number: 418 . 5 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 418, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	5	4.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
2	2	8.7	Unidentifiable Nail				Discard
Provenience Number: 419 . 1 Block Midden, Excavation Unit 419, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	3	14.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	7	18.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	12.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
4	1	12.6	Whiteware, Blue Annular Bowl Rim			c1820+	mends with 250.1:1
5	2	33.4	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
6	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
7	7	9.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
9	1	0.9	Amber Glass Container Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10	1	14.3	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
11	12	13.4	Aqua Glass Container Body				
12	1	2	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
13	2	2.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	5.3	Colorless Glass Tumbler Rim				
15	1	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
16	1	2.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
17	1	8.5	Bone				
18	1	1.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
19	1	16.7	Iron Screw				
20	64	183.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
21	14	64.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Provenience Number: 419 . 2 **Block Midden, Excavation Unit 419, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	1	67.3	Redware, Unglazed Base				
2	1	3.4	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
3	2	23.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	1	4.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	1.7	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
6	17	70.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	1.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
8	2	5.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	11.6	Amber Glass Bottle Base				
10	1	0.5	Teal Glass Container Body				
11	2	1.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
12	1	15.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
13	11	26.4	Aqua Glass Container Body				
14	1	4.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
15	7	5.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
16	1	3	Colorless Glass Container Base				
17	1	13.8	Colorless Glass Handle Fragment				
18	1	4	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Neck			1880-1915	
19	1	0.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Fragment			1880-1915	
20	1	4.8	Iron Utensil/Tool Handle Fragment				
21	1	20	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
22	25	109.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
23	15	95.1	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
24	1	4	Slate				
25	1	3.1	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
Provenience Number: 419 . 3 Block Midden, Excavation Unit 419, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	1.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	2	9.5	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	2	2.3	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	3.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
5	1	2.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	2	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
7	2	2.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	8.7	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	3	6.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
10	16	30.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
11	4	18.2	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
12	1	2.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Embossed "N"

Provenience Number: 420 . 1 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 420, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd

1	2	1.5	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	4.1	White ware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
3	2	2.9	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	9.4	Ironstone, Green and Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
5	3	2.2	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
6	1	1.1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	10.6	Amber Glass Bottle Shoulder				
8	2	0.9	Amber Glass Container Body				
9	3	16.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	2	3	Light Green Glass Container Body				
11	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
12	1	1.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
13	1	1.5	Slag				
14	25	66.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
15	31	120	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
16	13	29.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
17	1	0.4	Brass Tack Head				

Provenience Number: 420 . 2 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 420, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd

1	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
---	---	-----	----------------	--	--	-------	------------------

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	0.2	Prosser Button			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
3	1	2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				"...SGOW"; Glasgow
4	1	2.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
5	1	1.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
6	1	1.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment			Mid-1800s	Leaf and Feather Design
7	2	29.9	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
8	1	9.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
9	3	77.2	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body			1872-	2 Mend, Handle; Taunus Brunnen Mineral Water Bottle
10	1	5.9	Yellowware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Rim			1820-1940	
11	1	6	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
12	1	1.8	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	
13	1	22.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
14	2	7.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
15	1	0.5	Whiteware, Red and Black Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
16	1	14.5	Colorless Glass Tumbler Base				
17	6	5.3	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
18	4	7.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
19	2	0.9	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
20	5	1.3	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
21	3	10.1	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
22	3	56.4	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
23	1	12.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
24	1	2.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Neck				
25	1	3.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
26	1	1.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Base				
27	1	20.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip/Neck				
28	1	10	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
29	15	106.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
30	2	6.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
31	2	83	Iron Spike Fragment				
32	1	14	Iron Unidentified Vessel Rim				
33	2	41.4	Iron Unidentified Vessel Body				
34	2	4	Wire Nail			1850-	Discarded
35	94	351	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
36	77	533	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
37	7	13.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
38	1	0.5	Brass Tack Head				
39	1	1.6	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
40	1	6.2	Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool Midsection				
Provenience Number: 420 . 3 Scrape 5, Block Midden, Excavation Unit 420, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	34	Yellowware, Brown and White Slipped Annular Body			1820-1940	
2	1	1.7	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940	
3	3	2.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	2.8	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
5	1	9.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
6	2	13.6	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
7	1	7.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
8	1	1.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
9	13	76.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	6	51.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	5.1	Amber Glass Bottle Base				
12	1	2.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
13	1	1.1	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
14	1	12.6	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
15	1	2.9	Light Green Molded Glass Container Body				
16	1	4.7	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
17	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 10.9 mm
18	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 11.6 mm
19	3	9.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
20	6	20.6	Bone				
21	67	281	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
22	67	440	Unidentifiable Nail				Discard
23	3	5.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
24	9	30.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
25	1	3.1	Iron Scissors Fragment				
26	1	7.3	Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool				
27	1	2.4	Whiteware, Polychrome Sponged Body			c1820+	

Provenience Number: 420 . 4 Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 420, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd

1	1	0	Iron Kettle				
2	3	320	Iron Kettle Fragment				
3	14	33.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	2	1.6	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1	Slate Stylus Fragment				
6	3	2.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
7	22	70.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
8	13	53.8	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 420 . 5 Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 420, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	7	18.5	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
2	1	8.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip/Neck				
Provenience Number: 421 . 1 Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 421, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	22.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	2	2.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	2	4.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	1.3	Whiteware, Green Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			c1820+	
5	1	0.7	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Rim			c1820+	
6	1	2	Whiteware, Brown Annular Rim			c1820+	
7	1	0.6	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
8	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.1 mm Diameter
9	1	0.5	Porcelain, Button				11.4 mm Diameter, No South Type
10	1	1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
11	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
12	1	2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
13	5	9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
14	17	38.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	4	9.1	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
16	8	5.6	Light Green Glass Container Fragment				
17	1	0.4	Light Green Mirror Glass Fragment				
18	8	7.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip				
20	2	7.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
21	2	32.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
22	1	41.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
23	1	1.3	Prosser Button			1840-	15.5 mm Diameter
24	1	1.4	Black Glass Bead Fragment				Wire Wound, Fragment
25	1	1.4	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1825-	
26	8	17.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
27	2	22	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
28	1	0.7	Teeth				
29	2	6.4	Rubber Shoe Sole Fragment				
30	1	4.9	Brass Cap Box Finial				
31	1	0.5	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				13.8 mm Diameter
32	1	0.2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				17.2 mm Diameter; Back Stamped (Illegible); South Type 18
33	1	2.7	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				15.0 mm Diameter; 2 hole; No South Type
34	1	0.3	Hard Rubber Button				
35	1	79.4	Iron Spike Fragment				
36	104	631	Unidentifiable Nail				
37	211	729	Cut Nail				
38	21	32	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discarded
39	4	192.7	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Discarded
40	1	2.7	Brass Button 2-piece Back				17.0 mm Diameter; No South Type

Provenience Number: 421 . 2 **Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 421, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	1	1.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	2	1.1	Amber Glass Container Body				
4	3	4.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	5	8.7	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
7	1	6	Coastal Plain Chert Projectile Point Tool Proximal	Yadkin			Early/Middle Woodland (550 BC-450 AD)
8	1	2.7	Lead Shot				
9	3	2.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
10	15	40.1	Cut Nail				Discarded
11	17	121.5	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded

Provenience Number: 421 . 3 **Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 421, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd**

1	1	0.5	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
2	3	0.3	Bone				
3	2	5	Cut Nail				Discarded
4	5	22.4	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
5	1	22.6	Unidentifiable Nail				

Provenience Number: 422 . 1 **Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 422, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd**

1	1	2.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	2.3	Yellowware, White and Brown Annular Body				1820-1940
3	1	1.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim				c1820+

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	5	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body			1872-	"TAUNU."; Taurus Brunnen Mineral Water; mends with 418.3:10 and 1.5:13 mends with 418.2:6
6	1	23.7	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Base			1855-1865	24.6 mm Diameter; "N.R. Co./Goodyear's P=T, 1851"; No South Type
7	1	2.6	Hard Rubber Button				
8	6	19.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	6	16.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	3.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	0.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "...T..."
12	1	7.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "...R..."
13	1	0.9	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
14	2	2	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	3.4	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim			1825-	
16	1	10	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1825-	
17	1	2	Coastal Plain Chert Hafted Biface Tool Proximal				
18	2	5.1	Slate				
19	1	22.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
20	1	6.5	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
21	2	0.9	Brass Tack Head			1816-	
22	1	0.4	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm				
23	2	57.4	Iron Unidentified				
24	4	12.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
25	73	281	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
26	17	127	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
27	1	29.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	

Provenience Number: 422 . 2 **Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 422, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	1	3.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
2	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	
3	2	5.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	11.0 mm Diameter
4	1	3.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	2	4.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.3	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
7	3	2.2	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	21.3	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
9	8	7.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Embossed "...T"

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10	43	175	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
11	5	39	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
12	1	6.7	Coastal Plain Chert Projectile Point Tool	Woodland Spike		2600-1200 BP	
Provenience Number: 422 . 3 Block Midden, Area Midden B, Excavation Unit 422, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	1.6	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim				
2	1	2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	7.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
4	2	19.1	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
5	2	1.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
6	1	22.9	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
7	1	0.3	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number: 424 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 424, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	0.8	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940	
2	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	10.7 mm Diameter
3	1	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
4	1	4.6	Colorless Molded Glass Tumbler Base				
5	1	24.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
6	3	8.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 424 . 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 424, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	2	31.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	8.2	Whiteware, Molded Body			c1820+	
3	1	7.2	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
4	1	1.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Base				
5	2	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
6	1	3.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	1	1.2	Blue Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	2.4	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	1.1	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
10	4	8.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body				
11	1	2.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
12	4	7.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
13	1	3.2	Brown Glass Bottle Neck				
14	2	5.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
16	8	21.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

"...UGALL" On One Side, "GLA.." On the Other Embossed ".E"

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	1	4.3	Slate				
18	1	2	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
19	1	3.3	Brass Decorative Hardware				
20	6	13.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
21	1	24.4	Iron Pot Leg				
22	1	20	Iron Shutter Hook/Latch				
23	1	45.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 424 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 424, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	3.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				"+" on spur
2	1	6.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Cup Rim				
3	1	3.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815-1900	
4	1	2.5	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	2	29.1	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
6	2	110.9	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
7	1	0.3	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
8	1	77.1	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
9	12	38.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	4	4	Amber Glass Container Body				
11	1	1.6	Amber Molded Glass Container Body				
12	1	8.1	Cobalt Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body			ca. 1850-1890	Embossed "...OLOMO..." (Solomon's Bitters Bottle)
13	1	5.2	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder			1880-1915	
14	1	1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
15	1	32.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip to Shoulder				
16	1	0.1	Colorless Glass Melted Fragment				
17	2	2.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
18	1	3.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
19	2	4.4	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
20	1	14.5	Whelk				
21	4	6.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment			1790-present	
22	1	4.9	Cut Nail				
23	1	21.8	Iron Spike Fragment			1790-present	
24	5	21	Cut Nail				
25	7	14.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
26	1	1.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				Discarded
Provenience Number: 424 . 4 Block B, Excavation Unit 424, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	60.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	5.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	5.8	Amber Glass Container Body				
4	1	2	Colorless Glass Container Body			c1820+	
5	1	0.8	White ware, Undecorated Body				mends with 427.2:10
6	1	0.9	Red ware, Brown Glazed Body				
Provenience Number: 424 . 5 Block B, Excavation Unit 424, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	3.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
2	2	8.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
Provenience Number: 425 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 425, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	11.6	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	4	13.5	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	2.3	Red ware, Clear Glazed Door knob Fragment				
4	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	4-Hole; 11.1 mm
5	2	40.1	Amber Glass Bottle Lip				
6	1	41.2	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				
7	9	14.5	Amber Glass Container Body				
8	4	14.5	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
9	1	3.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip Fragment				
10	1	0.9	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
11	7	7.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
12	1	1.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip Fragment				
13	5	6.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
14	1	1.4	Solarized - Amethyst Etched Unidentifiable Form Table glass Body			1880-1915	
15	2	1.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
16	2	5.9	Colorless Melted Glass				
17	3	1.3	Slate Fragment				
18	1	4.3	Slag				
19	1	0.05	Shell				
20	1	0.4	Bone				
21	1	0.3	Brass Lace Hook				Stamped "H"
22	1	58.8	Iron Spike				
23	65	123.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
24	1	2.4	Iron Screw				
25	2	17.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
26	15	19.5	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
27	1	2.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Block B, Excavation Unit 425, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	2	3.2	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
2	1	4.6	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
3	1	2.7	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
4	1	5.2	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
5	1	2.8	Porcelain, Figurine Fragment				
6	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
7	2	1.5	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				
8	1	1.6	Terracotta, Undecorated Rim				
9	1	5.3	Yellowware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Rim			1820-1940	
10	1	2.2	Yellowware, Molded Body			1820-1940	
11	2	3.4	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
12	1	3.9	Yellowware, Brown Annular Body			1820-1940	
13	1	1.3	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1820-1940	
14	1	26.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Lid Fragment			c1820+	
15	4	18.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
16	4	37.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
17	15	18.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
18	1	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
19	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
20	7	5.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
21	1	0.5	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
22	2	41.4	Whelk				
23	1	0.2	Teeth				
24	11	5.5	Bone				
25	2	0.7	Bone				
26	6	3.6	Slate				
27	2	7.7	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
28	2	10.3	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
29	2	7.7	Indeterminate Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
30	1	6.2	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
31	5	10.8	Coal				
32	1	28.5	Lead Ball				
33	1	4.2	Brass Hinge Fragment				
34	3	1.6	Brass Lace Hook				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
35	2	0.2	Brass Eyelet				
36	1	0.6	Brass Button 2-piece				
37	4	2.4	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	12.6 mm Diameter; 7 holes; Iron Back; South Type 25
38	1	5.9	Lead Melted				
39	1	0.2	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm				
40	1	10.5	Cobalt Blue Glass Bottle Body			1816-	
41	39	90.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
42	1	3.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
43	1	0.05	Green Glass Fragment				
44	1	2.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
45	7	7.6	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
46	4	4.3	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
47	1	1.1	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
48	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Base				
49	1	2.5	Colorless Glass Tumbler Rim				
50	2	0.8	Colorless Glass Fragment				
51	1	0.8	Colorless Melted Glass				
52	1	5.4	Brown Glass Stopper Fragment				
53	1	3.7	Brown Glass Bottle Lip				
54	8	39.2	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
55	24	40.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
56	1	2.9	Amber Glass Bottle Base				
57	14	31.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
58	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Container Rim			1904-1915	
59	1	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
60	1	7.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Base			1880-1915	
61	1	40	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
62	1	1	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
63	1	10.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
64	2	9.6	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
65	2	1.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
66	30	34.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
67	17	13.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
68	450	985	Cut Nail				
69	9	14.3	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	Discarded Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
70	5	14	Iron Screw				
71	3	6.4	Iron Screw Fragment				
72	1	35.8	Iron Spike				
73	5	7.5	Iron Spike Fragment			1790-present	
74	4	17.7	Cut Nail				
75	1	3.8	Square Nail				
76	1	0.5	Brass Book Clasp				Ornate
77	2	0.6	Sheet Brass Bracket Fragment				
78	1	0.2	Zinc Fragment				
79	1	7.8	Iron Nut				
80	1	15.5	Iron Kettle Base				
81	2	17	Iron Kettle Body				
82	1	17.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Possible Knife
83	46	52.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Provenience Number: 425 - 3

Block B, Excavation Unit 425, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	0.5	Shell Button				15.7 mm Diameter; 2-hole, Raised Panel; No South Type
2	6	2	Slate Fragment				
3	1	5.5	Porcelain, Doll Part				
4	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	Leg and Foot 4 Holes, 10.9mm Diameter
5	1	0.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
6	2	1.7	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
7	1	0.9	Yellowware, White Annular Body				
8	1	2.6	Terracotta, Body				
9	5	2.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
10	1	3.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
11	1	0.7	Whiteware, Green Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
12	2	6	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
13	2	6.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
14	5	5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
15	1	19.2	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
16	2	7.4	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	
17	1	4	Stoneware, Bristol Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
18	1	0.3	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
19	2	1.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Neck			1880-1915	
20	1	0.6	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
21	1	0.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
22	7	5.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
23	1	13.1	Aqua Glass Stopper				
24	1	0.5	Green Glass Container Body				
25	1	3.5	Aqua Glass Container Base				
26	1	0.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck				
27	1	4.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
28	4	5.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				
29	8	9.3	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
30	1	1.2	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
31	1	0.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...ON..."
32	1	0.7	Colorless Molded Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				Embossed "...E.O..."
33	1	0.3	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
34	2	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
35	1	0.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder				
36	11	18.9	Amber Glass Container Body				
37	1	7.8	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				Panel Bottle, Embossed "...BL..."
38	1	9.6	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				Panel Bottle
39	1	8.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
40	1	47.3	Olive Green Glass Case Bottle Base				
41	18	29.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
42	2	0.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
43	4	4.4	Teeth				
44	9	6	Bone				
45	1	1.5	Brass Lid				
46	1	1.1	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				
47	1	0.1	Brass Eyelet				
48	1	1.2	Iron Button 2-Piece Back				
49	1	0.05	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
50	1	2.5	Lead Unidentified Fragment				
51	1	4.1	Iron Screw Fragment				
52	1	16.7	Iron Spike Fragment				
53	30	144.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
54	178	373.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
55	2	29.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Discarded
56	36	37.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
57	1	0.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Nail Attached
58	1	2.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 425 . 4 Block B, Excavation Unit 425, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	3.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
2	1	8	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	2.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	5	4.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.9	Slate				
7	1	2.2	Medium Incised Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	1	6.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
9	26	65.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	1	39.9	Iron Pot/Pan Base				
11	6	8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 426 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 426, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	7.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	10	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
3	1	2.7	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	3.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.8	Blue Glass Fragment				
6	2	1.1	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
7	3	4.5	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	4.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "...ED"
10	1	0.9	Colorless Molded Glass Container Fragment				Embossed "...CHWE ..."
11	1	22.5	Iron Spike Fragment				
12	1	3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 426 . 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 426, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	1.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				
2	1	7.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	3	4.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	27	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	1	1.1	Yellowware, Brown and White Annular Body			1820-1940	
6	1	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
7	1	10.3	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	1	4.1	Stoneware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Bristol Glazed Body				
9	2	1.5	Brown Glass Fragment				
10	1	7.7	Brown Glass Bottle Neck				
11	5	5.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
12	5	5.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	7.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
14	2	0.7	Blue Glass Fragment				
15	6	14.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
16	1	14.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
17	1	4.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...N..."
18	6	15.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
20	1	0.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Rim			1880-1915	
21	3	4.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
22	1	1.4	Milkglass Bead			1743-	10.5 mm Diameter
23	1	10.2	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
24	1	17.1	Brushed Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
25	1	1.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
26	1	9.8	Iron Axle				
27	1	8	Cut Nail			1790-present	
28	29	68.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
29	5	45.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
30	1	8.2	Lead Melted				
31	2	1.2	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	"U" Headstamp, 0.27 inch diameter
Provenience Number: 426 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 426, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	2.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	1.5	Yellowware, Brown Annular Body			1820-1940	
3	1	0.7	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
4	2	4.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
5	2	1.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	1	2.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	5	17.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	9	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	2	2.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	5.4	Brown Glass Bottle Neck				
11	1	13.6	Brown Glass Bottle Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	1	5.3	Teal Glass Bottle Body				Embossed ".H"
13	4	16.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	2.4	Colorless Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
15	1	14.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base				
16	1	1.5	Slate				
17	2	22.9	Brushed Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
18	1	5.9	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
19	1	3.2	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
20	1	1	Brass Button 1-piece				
21	1	29.7	Iron Spike Fragment				14.1 mm Diameter; 4 hole; "J. W. C. & S" Stamped on Back; No South Type
22	20	61.5	Cut Nail				
23	1	1.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 426 . 4 Block B, Excavation Unit 426, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	5.8	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
2	1	2.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip				
3	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	27	Olive Green Glass Case Bottle Base				
6	2	6.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
7	1	18.4	Other Punctate Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				Possible Thom's Creek
Provenience Number: 427 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 427, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	6	Whiteware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed and Green Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
2	1	6.7	Whiteware, Black Underglaze Transfer Printed Base			c1820+	
3	1	7.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	1.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	1.4	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
6	1	1.9	Porcelain, Doll Part Leg				Animal Doll
7	1	0.4	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
8	1	3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"78" On Side
9	1	8.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	2	5.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	8.7	Amber Glass Bottle Base				
12	2	1.7	Amber Glass Fragment				
13	1	8.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	2	3	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
15	4	3.1	Light Green Glass Container Body				
16	5	1.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
17	1	3.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
18	1	12.2	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Base			1885-1889 or 1893-1897	Embossed "A C CO."
19	6	4.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
20	1	2.2	Lead Toy Soldier Fragment				
21	1	5	Lead Melted				
22	1	0.4	Safety Pin Fragment				
23	3	2.8	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
24	8	10.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
25	50	65	Cut Nail				
26	1	25.8	Iron Spike Fragment			1790-present	Discarded
27	6	15.7	Slate				
28	1	0.5	Slate Stylus Fragment				
29	1	2.8	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Provenience Number: 427 . 2 **Block B, Excavation Unit 427, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	2	26.8	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	4.8	Yellow ware, Molded Rim			1820-1940	
3	1	0.8	Yellow ware, Blue Mocha Body			1820-1940	
4	4	3.6	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	2	13	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
6	1	5.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815-1900	
7	1	1.2	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
8	1	1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Rim				
9	1	0.3	Prosser Button				
10	1	1.4	Red ware, Brown Glazed Body			1840-	9.5 mm Diameter mends with 424.4:4
11	2	3.3	Terracotta, Flower Pot Body				
12	1	7.6	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				
13	6	12.3	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
14	6	12.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	10.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
16	1	4	Green Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Fragment			1904-	
17	1	0.3	Cobalt Blue Glass Fragment				
18	6	6.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
19	11	17.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
20	1	3.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "S,"
21	1	1.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
22	2	8.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
23	1	2.1	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Container Rim			1904-1915	
24	1	6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Body			1880-1915	
25	6	2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
26	1	40	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
27	1	0.2	Bone				
28	1	5.5	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
29	2	15.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
30	1	0.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
31	7	6.6	Slate				
32	1	0.1	Hard Rubber Unidentified Object Fragment			1851-1890s	
33	1	2.8	Lead Unidentified Fragment				
34	1	2.6	Lead Bullet Melted				
35	1	0.2	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm			1816-	
36	1	0.2	Brass Percussion Cap, Revolver			1816-	
37	1	4.5	Brass Unidentified Fragment				
38	1	1	Brass Belt/Strap Tab				
39	2	6.8	Nail				
40	2	8.7	Copper Rivet				
41	13	25.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
42	1	5.5	Iron Screw			1790-present	
43	5	33	Cut Nail			1790-present	
44	190	270	Cut Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 427 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 427, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	0.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	3.1	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
4	1	0.2	Yellowware, Undecorated Fragment			1820-1940	
5	1	0.3	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Fragment			c1800+	
6	1	1.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	1	27.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
8	8	16.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	6.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10	3	5.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
11	5	7.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
12	2	1.7	Colorless Glass Fragment				
13	1	1.4	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
14	1	11.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
15	7	8.3	Polychrome Glass Marble Fragment			1846-	1 Marble
16	2	5.6	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
17	1	1.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
18	2	12.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
19	1	24.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
20	1	0.2	Sheet Brass Bracket Fragment				
21	1	0.2	Brass Clip				
22	1	0.1	Zinc Fragment				
23	19	9.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
24	67	134.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded

Provenience Number: 427 . 4**Block B, Excavation Unit 427, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd**

1	1	2.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
2	2	2.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.3	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	9.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	6	19.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
6	1	1.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
7	2	6	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	1	2.3	Periwinkle Punctate Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Thom's Creek	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
9	1	0.3	Bone				

Provenience Number: 427 . 5**Block B, Excavation Unit 427, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd**

1	5	4.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
2	5	10	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
3	2	4.7	Bone				

Provenience Number: 428 . 1**Block B, Excavation Unit 428, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd**

1	1	60.2	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	Part of Handle Attached
2	1	1.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Part of Handle Attached
3	40	126	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
4	2	9	Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	1	0.8	Slate				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6	1	1.7	Slate Stylus Fragment				
7	2	1	Bone				
8	3	3.2	Bone				25 mm Diameter
9	1	16.3	Iron Wheel				
10	1	10.5	Iron Unidentified Machine Part Fragment				
11	1	5.9	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
12	4	14.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
13	4	4.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	1.2	Teal Glass Bottle Body				
15	4	2.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	3.7	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				1 Embossed "H"
17	1	0.5	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
18	2	3.8	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	17.9	Solarized - Amethyst Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1880-1915	
20	4	11.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
21	1	24.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "PA"

Provenience Number: 428 . 2 **Block B, Excavation Unit 428, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	2	3.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	4	7	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.5	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762-1820	
4	1	1.1	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
5	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	10.6 mm Diameter
6	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	9.1 mm Diameter
7	1	3.1	Whiteware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed and Green Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
8	2	3.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	7	10	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	2	15.7	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
11	4	8	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
12	1	0.6	Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
13	3	4.7	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
14	3	2.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
15	5	7.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	1.6	Teal Glass Bottle Body				
17	2	8.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				1 Embossed " ..ED"
18	1	4.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19	4	7.7	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
20	1	34.3	Amber Glass Bottle Lip				
21	1	43.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Base			1880-1915	Embossed
22	6	17.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
23	1	4.6	Black Glass Button Fragment			1840-	30.5 mm Diameter; Faceted; No South Type
24	1	0.4	Bone				
25	1	1	Teeth				
26	1	1.7	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
27	1	3.7	Pewter Harmonica Reed Plate Fragment				
28	1	0.1	Zinc Fragment				
29	3	9.3	Molded Nail				
30	1	0.7	Brass Tack				
31	2	2	Brass Lamp Part Fragment				
32	1	7.7	Iron Screw				
33	1	1.8	Wire Nail			1850-	Discarded
34	5	10.1	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
35	113	364	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
36	8	40.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
37	4	6.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
38	2	52	Iron Box Lock Fragment				
39	5	110.9	Iron Kettle/Pot Body				
Provenience Number: 428 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 428, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	2	2.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim				
2	1	1.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	1	0.9	White ware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed and Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
4	2	4.5	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	2.8	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
6	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
7	4	11.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	3	4.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	8.5	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	3.8	Colorless Chimney Glass Rim				
11	1	1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	Scalloped
12	2	4.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
13	1	2.7	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	6	3.8	Bone				
15	1	0.6	Bone				
16	1	1	Brass Unidentified Internal Lock Mechanism				
17	1	0.5	Brass Lace Hook				
18	1	5.3	Unidentified Square Nail			1790-present	
19	17	121.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
20	105	401	Cut Nail				Discarded
21	2	4.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
22	3	17.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
23	1	0.8	Iron Button 2-piece Fragment				17.6 mm Diameter; 4 hole, South Type 21
24	2	0.5	Slate				

Provenience Number: 428 . 4 **Block B, Excavation Unit 428, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd**

1	7	79.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
2	9	57.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
3	1	3.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
4	1	4.2	Brass Button 2-piece, Rhode Island (State Seal)			1850-1865	23.0 mm Diameter; RI 8C; "Scovill Mfg Co/Waterbury"; South Type 26
5	1	2.4	Brass Band Possible Jewelry				
6	1	9.8	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
7	1	3.3	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	1	1.3	Bone				
9	1	0.2	Teeth				

Provenience Number: 429 . 1 **Block B, Excavation Unit 429, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd**

1	3	16.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	4	9.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	9.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
4	1	13.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
5	1	6.1	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				Mends with 432.1.6
6	1	1.3	Stoneware, Buff-Bodied Fragment				
7	1	0.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				
8	1	3.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	5	10.3	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
10	8	31.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	8.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
12	5	10.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
13	7	7.9	Aqua Glass Container Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	1	14.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
15	1	1.6	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment				
17	6	12.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
18	1	43.3	Iron Spike Fragment				
19	1	3.6	Iron Screw				
20	1	10.3	Iron Staple				
21	4	35.5	Cut Nail				
22	81	129.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
23	18	17	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment			1790-present	Discarded
24	1	0.6	Bone				
25	1	1.1	Brass Corset Clasp				
26	1	3.5	Molded Nail				"R G"
27	1	0.5	Copper Wire Fragment				
28	1	2.2	Copper Rivet				
29	1	0.05	Brass Disc				
30	1	1.5	Iron Unidentified				Possible Button
Provenience Number: 429 . 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 429, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	0.4	Whiteware, Green Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
2	1	0.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	13	21.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	19.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	1	1.8	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
6	1	1	Porcelain, Decal Rim			c1880+	
7	1	2.6	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
8	1	4	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
9	1	2.8	Yellowware, White and Brown Annular Body			1820-1940	
10	2	13.9	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
11	1	4.9	Stoneware, Brown Slipped Buff-Bodied Bottle Body				
12	1	1.8	Terracotta, Undecorated Body				
13	3	2.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
14	1	1	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim				
15	1	1.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
16	1	0.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
17	1	17.5	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "C"

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
18	1	1.1	Amber Glass Bottle Lip				
19	25	64.9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
20	24	46.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	8.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
22	1	3.1	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				".ERT."
23	8	8.2	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
24	10	6.3	Light Green Glass Container Fragment				
25	5	5.1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
26	1	0.5	Light Blue Mirror Glass Fragment				
27	9	11.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
28	3	13	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed Letters
29	1	9.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed
30	3	0.9	Blue Glass Fragment				
31	9	17.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
32	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Base			1880-1915	
33	1	4.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Rim			1880-1915	Lid or Stemware Base
34	3	15.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
35	7	4.6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
36	1	5.8	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim				
37	1	3	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
38	1	8.2	Colorless Pressed Glass Stemware Body			1825-	
39	1	8.1	Colorless Pressed Glass Body			1825-	
40	8	1.7	Bone				
41	1	0.3	Bone				
42	2	0.4	Slate				
43	1	0.4	Coal				
44	2	6.9	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
45	1	2.2	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
46	3	5.9	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
47	1	1.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
48	1	18.9	Molded Nail				
49	1	0.7	Brass Tack				
50	1	0.7	Brass Strip				
51	3	0.2	Brass Eyelet				
52	2	0.6	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm			1816-	
53	1	1.3	Brass Corset Clasp				"CB"

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
54	60	83.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
55	1	47.9	Iron Spike				
56	1	10.7	Iron Spike Fragment				
57	3	57.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment			1790-present	
58	7	34.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
59	172	397	Cut Nail				
Provenience Number: 429 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 429, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	10.3	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	18.3	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
3	1	8	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body				
4	1	1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
5	1	0.2	Prosser Button			1840-	6.8 mm Diameter; Pie Crust Design
6	2	1.7	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
7	4	5.6	Brown Glass Container Body				
8	8	7.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	4	4.2	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
10	1	1.3	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	4	24.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
12	3	3.8	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
13	1	1	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...BA.."
14	1	13.2	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
15	3	0.9	Colorless Glass Fragment				
16	5	15	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Base			1904-	
17	1	0.05	Coal				
18	1	5.7	Brass Mending Plate				
19	1	2.9	Brass Button 2-piece				
20	1	62.9	Iron Spike				
21	56	125.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
22	3	19.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	
23	204	263	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				19.4 mm Diameter; South Type 25; Iron Back
Provenience Number: 430 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 430, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	2	4	Yellowware, Molded Rim			1820-1940	Mend
2	2	7.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	4.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	3.7	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed
5	1	4.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6	4	22.3	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
7	2	2.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
8	1	0.5	Colorless Window Glass Fragment			1790-present	
9	2	8.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	26	86.3	Cut Nail				
11	2	2.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
12	1	8.2	Iron Pot/Kettle Base				
Provenience Number: 430 . 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 430, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	22.9	Pearlware, Undecorated Base			1779-1840	
2	3	1.8	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	3.6	Yellow ware, Molded Body			1820-1940	
4	1	7.2	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle Body			c1820-1890	
5	1	4.6	White ware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820+	
6	1	5.6	White ware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed and Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Rim			1840-	11.2 mm Diameter
7	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	8.9 mm Diameter
8	1	0.2	Prosser Button			1840-	10.9 mm Diameter
9	1	0.3	Prosser Button				
10	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"McD." On One Side, ".OW" On the Other
11	1	2.5	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				
12	1	0.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
13	1	4.9	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Rim				
14	4	17.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
15	3	3.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	6.1	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
17	4	6.3	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
18	1	2.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Rim				
19	1	1.4	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Fragment			1880-1915	
20	2	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				
21	8	7.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
22	1	3	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
23	1	2.2	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
24	4	1.6	Bone				
25	1	2.1	Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		Savannah	Mississippian (1000-1400 AD)	
26	1	15.1	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				19.3 mm Diameter; South Type 9, No Stamp; Hole In Middle
27	1	1.9	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
28	1	0.5	Safety Pin Fragment				
29	1	5.5	Iron Screw				decorative hardware
30	1	17.5	Iron Squirrel			1790-present	
31	4	32.7	Cut Nail				
32	1	105.7	Iron Unidentified				
33	3	5.3	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
34	84	300	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number:							
430 . 3							
Block B, Excavation Unit 430, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	37.3	Stoneware, Brown Glazed and Gray Slipped Gray-Bodied Body				
2	1	1.2	Yellowware, Undecorated Rim			1820-1940	
3	1	16.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Rim			c1820+	
4	1	0.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	7.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
6	1	0.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	1.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	8	10.8	Bone				
9	2	3.3	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	3.8	Teal Glass Container Body				
12	1	2.3	Light Green Glass Container Body				
13	1	1	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
15	2	6.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
16	1	0.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
17	1	4.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
18	5	21.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
19	67	223	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
20	6	33.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	
21	6	92.6	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				2 Mend With 1 Rim From Catalog # 22
22	2	89.3	Plain Stamped Rim, Coarse Sand Tempered				1 Mends With 2 Bodies From Catalog # 21
23	1	33	Plain Base, Coarse Sand Tempered				
24	2	17	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:							
430 . 4							
Block B, Excavation Unit 430, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd							
1	1	3.4	Stoneware, Underglaze Hand Painted Bristol Glazed Body			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	0.9	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
3	3	9.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
4	1	3.1	Bone				
5	2	59.8	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
6	3	40.7	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 431 . 1 Block B, Excavation Unit 431, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	3.8	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
2	1	1.7	Yellowware, White and Brown Annular Body			1820-1940	
3	2	9.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	5	10	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	4.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
6	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
7	1	0.5	Porcelain, Doll Part				
8	2	2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				"McDUGALL" On One Side, "GLASGOW" On The Other
9	1	3.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				
10	1	2.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
11	10	12.3	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
12	6	5.8	Light Green Glass Container Body				
13	5	6.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
14	2	2.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
15	3	6.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
16	1	3.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Rim			1880-1915	
17	1	1.7	Solarized - Amethyst Melted Glass			1880-1915	
18	3	5.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
19	2	13.1	Teal Glass Container Body				
20	16	74.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	12.3	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
22	5	8.2	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
23	1	6	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
24	4	11	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
25	1	10.2	Light Blue Glass Bottle Lip				
26	1	0.3	Slate Stylus				
27	3	4.2	Slate				
28	2	14.2	Plain Body, Fiber Tempered				
29	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet		Stallings		
30	1	1.6	Brass Corset Clasp			Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
31	1	2.4	Copper Rivet						
32	1	0.8	Cut Nail			1790-present			
33	1	0.3	Safety Pin Fragment						
34	1	0.9	Lead Melted						
35	1	2.1	Iron Button 2-Piece			Civil War Era	17.6 mm Diameter; South Type 21		
36	1	1.6	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.2 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26		
37	1	1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.4 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26		
38	108	185	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded		
39	4	3.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment						
40	1	14.7	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Possible Latch/Hook		
Provenience Number: 431 . 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 431, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd									
1	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	11.2 mm Diameter		
2	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Rim				Hole In Side		
3	1	1	Porcelain, Decal Rim			c1880+			
4	1	10.7	White ware, Undecorated Base			c1820+			
5	6	8.8	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+			
6	2	13.6	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+			
7	1	1.3	White ware, Green Underglaze Hand Painted Rim			c1820+			
8	1	0.8	White ware, Blue Annular Body			c1820+			
9	1	0.9	Yellow ware, White and Brown Annular Body			1820-1940			
10	2	6.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900			
11	1	1.7	Stoneware, Bristol Glazed Gray-Bodied Body						
12	1	0.4	Stoneware, Buff-Bodied Fragment						
13	2	0.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment						
14	1	1.6	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment						
15	19	90.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
16	1	6.7	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body						Embossed ".N." ".O."
17	6	11.3	Brown Glass Bottle Body						
18	8	12.5	Amber Glass Bottle Body						
19	2	2.5	Amber Glass Bottle Neck						
20	16	15.4	Light Green Window Glass Fragment						
21	1	21.5	Colorless Plate Glass Fragment						
22	2	1.3	Colorless Glass Container Fragment						
23	1	1.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Base						
24	1	7.9	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim						

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
25	1	0.7	Teal Glass Bottle Fragment				
26	10	12.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
27	1	0.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
28	2	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Melted Glass			1880-1915	
29	1	3.4	Aqua Molded Glass Cathedral Bottle Body				
30	9	37.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
31	1	14.4	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
32	3	9.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				
33	2	1.6	Aqua Melted Glass				
34	1	0.3	Bone				
35	4	1.2	Slate				
36	2	1.1	Slate Stylus Fragment				
37	2	0.6	Coal				
38	1	4.8	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
39	1	3.4	Wrought Nail				
40	1	3.8	Wire Nail			1850-	"US" Headstamp
41	1	1	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	"PATENT 1855"
42	1	2.2	Brass Adjuster Buckle				"C B"
43	1	1.6	Brass Corset Clasp				Washer Attached
44	1	1.6	Brass Screw Fragment				
45	1	0.3	Safety Pin Fragment				
46	1	0.8	Brass Button 2-piece				
47	1	4.6	Brass Unidentified				13.5 mm Diameter; South Type 25; Iron Back
48	1	2.3	Iron Button 3-piece				Possible Lighter Flintwheel
49	1	1.3	Iron Button 2-piece				17.2 mm Diameter; No South Type
50	1	1.8	Iron Button 3-piece				13.9 mm Diameter; No South Type
51	1	1	Iron Button 2-piece				17.8 mm Diameter; 4-hole; Sunken Panel; South Type 21
52	1	1	Iron Hook and Eye				14.3 mm Diameter; South Type 21
53	1	2.4	Iron Screw				
54	1	32.7	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Cut
55	15	35.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
56	202	525	Cut Nail				Discarded
57	4	31.7	Cut Nail				

Provenience Number: 431 . 3 **Block B, Excavation Unit 431, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd**

1	1	0.7	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820-1940	
---	---	-----	--------------------------------	--	--	-----------	--

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	8.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	9	11.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	3.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	3	9.1	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
6	1	5.8	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
7	1	0.8	Stoneware, Black Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
8	1	0.7	Porcelain, Figurine Head				Goat
9	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
10	1	0.3	Prosser Button				
11	1	0.7	Milkglass Button				
12	1	9.5	Clay, Undecorated Marble			1840-	10.1 mm Diameter
13	1	3.2	Terracotta, Rim				8.6 mm Diameter; Iron Eye; No South Type
14	2	8.1	Terracotta, Body				
15	1	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
16	4	2.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
17	1	1.2	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
18	1	0.2	Bone				
19	1	1.8	Coal				
20	6	2.7	Slate				
21	1	0.5	Slate Stylus Fragment				
22	18	36.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
23	7	6.9	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
24	1	17.7	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
25	4	4.5	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
26	1	8.9	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				
27	1	0.8	Amber Glass Bead				Embossed ".E."
28	1	3.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Rim			1880-1915	9.5 mm Diameter
29	2	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Rim			1880-1915	
30	1	2.5	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
31	2	1.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
32	14	33	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
33	2	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
34	4	12.6	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
35	2	33.3	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
36	1	0.7	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
37	1	6.9	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
38	2	6.9	Eroded Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
39	1	1.2	Lead Unidentified Fragment				
40	1	1.3	Lead Shot				
41	209	655	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
42	5	32.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
43	19	39.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
44	2	9.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
45	2	3.8	Iron Screw				
46	1	1.7	Iron Button 2-piece				17.5 mm Diameter; South Type 21; 4 hole
47	1	0.4	Brass Tack				
48	2	5.6	Copper Rivet				
49	1	0.2	Brass Percussion Cap, Longarm				
50	1	0.3	Safety Pin Fragment				
51	1	0.3	Sheet Brass Unidentified Fragment				
52	1	3.4	Square Nail				
53	4	0.4	Brass Eyelet				
54	1	1	Brass Escutcheon				
55	1	1.1	Brass Washer				
56	1	0.5	Brass Button 2-piece				12.1 mm Diameter; 1 hole; No South Type
57	1	1.5	Brass Button 2-piece				16.8 mm Diameter; South Type 25; Iron Back
58	1	1.4	Brass Button 2-piece Back				21.0 mm Diameter; "EXTRA QUALITY" Backmark; South Type 26
59	2	0.9	Brass Possible Lamp Pull				

Provenience Number: 431 . 4**Block B, Excavation Unit 431, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd**

1	1	0.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment
2	7	6.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body
3	1	0.5	Light Green Window Glass Fragment
4	1	0.2	Bone
5	1	1.2	Cut Nail
6	2	0.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment
7	28	54.6	Cut Nail

Provenience Number: 432 . 1**Block B, Excavation Unit 432, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd**

1	1	1.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body
2	1	0.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment
3	2	2.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body
4	1	4.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	1.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Fragment			c1820+	
6	1	2.6	Stoneware, Brown Glazed White-Bodied Body				Mends with 429.1:5
7	2	3.4	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
8	1	70.5	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "V E"
9	12	34	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "C.."
10	1	34.5	Amber Molded Glass Flask Base				
11	4	3.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
12	4	8	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
13	4	3.7	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	1.7	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
15	7	12.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
16	5	11.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
17	1	1.2	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	Embossed "., & B.."
18	1	0.3	Slate				
19	1	3.1	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
20	1	0.2	Shell Button				
21	1	1.1	Brass Oil Lamp Knob				
22	1	0.5	Brass Unidentified Disc				
23	1	22.1	Iron Unidentified				
24	2	4.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	11.5 mm Diameter; South Type 22; 2-hole Stamped "., R. 10."; 12.8 mm Diameter
25	2	5.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Disc With Rectangular Hole In Middle; 13.4 mm Diameter
26	26	62.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded

Provenience Number: 432 - 2 **Block B, Excavation Unit 432, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd**

1	1	31.1	Yellowware, Undecorated Base			1820-1940	
2	2	4.8	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
3	1	2.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
4	4	2.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
6	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	
7	1	4.2	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
8	1	2.5	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	1	0.7	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
10	3	2.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
11	171	336	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
12	3	20.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
13	2	5.7	Iron Screw				
14	1	13.7	Iron Spoon Fragment				
15	15	29.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
16	2	18	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
17	1	0.6	Coastal Plain Chert Shatter				
18	1	0.7	Bone				
19	1	1.1	Slate				
20	2	0.7	Slate Stylus Fragment				
21	1	2.2	Coal				
22	1	5.9	Simple Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
23	1	1.4	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
24	3	13.9	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
25	25	154.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
26	4	26	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
27	1	16.3	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
28	1	3.1	Amber Glass Bottle Neck				
29	1	1.8	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed
30	9	35.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
31	1	3.7	Yellow Glass Lid Rim				
32	4	7.7	Yellow Glass Container Body				
33	1	85	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "...IC" On One Side, "S..." On the Other
34	1	1.2	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
35	10	8.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
36	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
37	1	1.7	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
38	1	1.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Embossed "...ST..."
39	1	4.2	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
40	3	1.8	Colorless Glass Fragment				
41	1	5.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
42	2	4.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Lip				
43	1	1.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "PAT..."
44	1	2.7	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "C."
45	12	22.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
46	1	2.7	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base			1904-	
47	2	32.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
48	1	15.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
49	5	2.4	Aqua Glass Fragment				
50	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	
51	3	30.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
52	1	3.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Rim			1880-1915	
53	6	10	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
54	1	35.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Base			1880-1915	
55	3	0.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
56	1	23.6	Lead Bullet 1 Ring				Rodent Chewed
57	1	0.8	Lead Shot				Fired
58	3	14.2	Lead Melted				
59	1	4.5	Lead Unidentified Fragment				
60	2	6.2	Copper Rivet				
61	1	0.7	Brass Screw				
62	1	2.9	Nail				
63	1	0.05	Brass Eyelet				
64	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
65	1	1.2	Brass Button 3-piece, New York Staff Face				20.6 mm Diameter; NY 30; South Type 26
66	2	0.8	Brass Unidentified				
67	1	0.5	Safety Pin Fragment				
Provenience Number: 432 . 3							
Block B, Excavation Unit 432, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	0.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	9.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	6.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.3	Amber Glass Container Body				
6	2	10.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	2.4	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	1.5	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	3.5	Nail				
10	1	0.2	Zinc Canning Jar Lid Fragment				
11	2	3.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
12	12	26.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded

Provenience Number: 433 . 1

Block B, Excavation Unit 433, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd							
1	1	0.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	4.4	Porcelain, Molded Possible Footed Bowl Base				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	2.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Plate Rim			c1820+	
4	3	5.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815-1900	
5	1	105.9	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Base to Body				
6	1	0.9	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
7	1	1.4	Colorless Glass Fragment				
8	1	2.5	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base				
9	1	17.9	Colorless Glass Frosted Bottle Base to Body Sherd				
10	2	2.5	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	4.6	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
12	2	3.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	2	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	3.8	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	0.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880-1915	
16	1	2.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Lip			1880-1915	Thick Glass
17	2	14.6	Solarized - Amethyst Chimney Glass Base			1880-1915	"HEINZ 7"
18	1	27.1	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Base				
19	1	15.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Base				
20	1	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body				
21	3	28.2	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
22	1	68.7	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Base				
23	1	4.1	Black Glass Bottle Lip				
24	2	4.1	Slate Fragment				
25	1	264	Iron Unidentified Object				
26	1	1	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	
27	1	7.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
28	1	4.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
29	1	10.6	Iron Screw Flathead				
30	1	3.3	Nail				
Provenience Number: 433 , 2 Block B, Excavation Unit 433, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd							
1	1	39.3	Ironstone, Undecorated Shoulder			1815-1900	
2	1	3.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Rim			1815-1900	
3	1	11.1	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer Bottle Body				
4	1	13.4	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Body			c1800+	10.3 mm Diameter
5	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	
6	3	21.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	1	1.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
8	1	3.8	Terracotta, Undecorated Body				
9	8	17.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	4.2	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
11	5	23.9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
12	5	7.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
13	1	3.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880-1915	
14	1	0.7	Solarized - Amethyst Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim			1880-1915	
15	5	5.6	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
16	13	69.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
17	1	0.6	Blue Glass Container Body				
18	2	20.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Base				
19	2	27.4	Teal Glass Bottle Body				
20	1	3.1	Teal Glass Bottle Lip				
21	1	3.7	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge			1867-1911	"UMC Co. No 10", Union Metallic Co.
22	1	2.7	Copper Rivet				
23	1	1	Brass Escutcheon				
24	1	1.5	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
25	1	13.7	Iron Hinge Fragment				
26	3	87	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
27	13	77.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 433 . 3 Block B, Excavation Unit 433, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd							
1	1	5.4	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered				
2	1	0.1	Bone				
3	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	9.6 mm Diameter; Pie Crust Design
4	1	0.4	Nut, Unidentified Species				Unidentified Species
5	1	1.2	Brass Escutcheon				12.1mm diameter disc, small hole in center
6	3	2.1	Amber Glass Bottle Fragment				
7	1	6.5	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
8	2	21.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Base				
9	1	1.8	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				Mend
10	1	0.8	Light Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
11	1	1	Light Blue Glass Bottle Fragment				
12	2	0.6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
13	1	1.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
14	1	0.9	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
15	1	6.4	Iron Key Fragment						
16	15	19.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Discarded		
17	16	22.1	Nail						
18	2	11.1	Cut Nail			1790-present			
Provenience Number:		433 . 4	Block B, Excavation Unit 433, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd						
1	1	0.9	Brass Escutcheon				Disc, 11.4mm diameter, hole in center		
2	1	0.7	Nail				Discarded		
3	1	5.3	Cut Nail			1790-present			
4		250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field		
5		250	Shell, Discarded in Field				Discarded in Field		
Provenience Number:		502 . 1	Metal Detect 296, 0-3 cmbs						
1	1	17.5	Brass Threaded Finial				Possible Lamp Finial		
Provenience Number:		503 . 1	Metal Detect 297, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	1.8	Brass Button 3-piece, Connecticut (State Seal)			1840-60's	14.4 mm Diameter; CT 13: "Canfield Bro & Co/Balt."; South Type 26		
Provenience Number:		504 . 1	Metal Detect 298, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1		Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	"H" Headstamp		
Provenience Number:		505 . 1	Metal Detect 299, 0-35 cmbs						
1	1	31.3	Lead Bullet 3 Ring Minie				Fired, Cut		
Provenience Number:		506 . 1	Metal Detect 300, 0-50 cmbs						
1	1	12.6	Pewter Spoon Fragment						
Provenience Number:		507 . 1	Metal Detect 301, 0-35 cmbs						
1	1	1.1	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				13.7 mm Diameter		
Provenience Number:		508 . 1	Metal Detect 302, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	9.5	Brass Hinge						
Provenience Number:		509 . 1	Metal Detect 303, 0-25 cmbs						
1	1		Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				13.8 mm Diameter		
Provenience Number:		510 . 1	Metal Detect 304, 0-30 cmbs						
1	2	11.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded		
2	1	1.8	Nail						
Provenience Number:		511 . 1	Metal Detect 305, 0-15 cmbs						
1	1	3.9	Brass Pen Knife Liner Fragment						
Provenience Number:		512 . 1	Metal Detect 306, 0-20 cmbs						
1	1	1.1	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				14.3 mm Diameter		

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	513 . 1		Metal Detect 307, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle				14.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; Iron Back; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	514 . 1		Metal Detect 308, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	7.2	Brass Lamp Part			1872-1901	Oil Lamp Knob/Wheel; "STAR/H B & H" "PAT. JULY 23, 1872; Holmes, Booth, and Haydens Co.
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	515 . 1		Metal Detect 309, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Brass Rimfire Cartridge Spencer			1866-	Diameter of Base is 0.62"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	516 . 1		Metal Detect 310, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3	Sheet Brass Buckle				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	517 . 1		Metal Detect 311, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	2	Brass Rimfire Cartridge Spencer Fragment			1866-	0.56" Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	518 . 1		Metal Detect 312, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	7.6	Lead Ball				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	519 . 1		Metal Detect 313, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Brass Button 2-piece Back				13.6 mm Diameter; No Backmark; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	520 . 1		Metal Detect 314, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.9	Brass Button 2-piece, Infantry Eagle			Civil War Era	20.9 mm Diameter; GI 89; "Extra/Quality"; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	521 . 1		Metal Detect 315, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.1	Brass Grommet Tent				19.8 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	522 . 1		Metal Detect 316, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Sheet Brass Buckle			1854	"1854" "WBC"
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	523 . 1		Metal Detect 317, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	27.8	Lead Bullet Williams Cleaner				Unfired
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	524 . 1		Metal Detect 318, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			1840-50	14.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; "Scovills & Co/Extra"; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	525 . 1		Metal Detect 319, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	526 . 1		Metal Detect 320, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	4	Lead Bullet Williams Cleaner Base				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	527 . 1		Metal Detect 321, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.6	Brass Lamp Burner Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	528 . 1		Metal Detect 322, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.4	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	529 . 1		Metal Detect 323, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.3	Brass Buckle				2 Patent Dates: May 27, 1862 and May 10, 1864
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	530 . 1		Metal Detect 324, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Brass Button 1-piece, Sunken Panel				12.9 mm Diameter; South Type 32; 4 hole
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	531 . 1		Metal Detect 325, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	12.9	Brass Screw				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	532 . 1		Metal Detect 326, 0-5 cmbs				
1	1	3.1	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	19.5 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	533 . 1		Metal Detect 327, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	7.2	Brass Grommet Tent				28.0 mm Diameter
2	1	1	Coal				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	534 . 1		Metal Detect 328, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button 2-piece, South Carolina (State Seal)			1854-80	19.0 mm Diameter; SC 15B; "Schuyler, H. & G. N.Y."; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	535 . 1		Metal Detect 329, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Brass Pocket Knife Bolster Liner Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	536 . 1		Metal Detect 330, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	16.5	Brass Umbrella Part				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	537 . 1		Metal Detect 331, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Brass Corset Clasp				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	538 . 1		Metal Detect 332, 0-45 cmbs, md a				
1	1	1.4	Brass Button 2-piece, General Service Eagle			Civil War Era	14.3 mm Diameter; GI 94; No Backmark; South Type 26
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	539 . 1		Metal Detect 333, 0-40 cmbs, md b				
1	1	1.7	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	540 . 1		Metal Detect 334, 0-25 cmbs, md c				
1	1	1.2	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				14.4 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	541 . 1		Metal Detect 335, 0-10 cmbs, md d				
1	1	1.1	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	601 . 1		Block/Mini, Feature 601, 10-30 cmdb, 2 Bags				
1	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	36.1	Amber Glass Bottle Lip			1820+	
3	1	2.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.4	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				25.3 mm Diameter; South Type 7
5	1	4.3	Brass Button 1-piece, Plain				
6	18	37.7	Bone				
7	2	14.2	Iron Screw Fragment				
8	7	50.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
9	52	158.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
10	56	642	Unidentifiable Nail				
11	3	4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 604 . 1 Block Mini, Feature 604							
1	1	6.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 617 . 1 Feature 617							
1	1	2.7	Aqua Glass Container Body				
2	1	17.2	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 626 . 1 Scrape 1, Feature 626, 0-27 cmbs							
1	1	0.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	17	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl				
4	1	3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	1	0.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
6	1	5.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	
8	8	5.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	3	2.4	Aqua Glass Container Body				
10	1	1	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder				
11	1	1.1	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
12	2	10.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	401	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base and Body				
14	1	0.3	Bone Button				16.3 mm; South Type 19
15	56	56.1	Bone				
16	1	2	Bone				
17	3	166.1	Iron Spike Fragment				
18	27	231	Common Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
19	129	430	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
20	5	24.4	Unidentifiable Nail				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
21	1	6.1	Iron Screw				
22	1	10.1	Iron Wire Fragment				
23	1	26.7	Iron Handle Wash Tub				
24	1	184.7	Iron Strap				
25	105	215	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
26	1	14.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
27	1	1.2	Brass Grommet Poncho/Blanket				13.9 mm Diameter
28	1	2.4	Brass Hinge				
29	1	2.4	Brass Adjuster Buckle Fragment				
30	1	3.2	Brass Button 2-piece				18.1 mm Diameter; Iron Back; South Type 25
31	1	1.1	Rubber Shoe Fragment				

Provenience Number: 626 . 101

Scrape 1, Feature 626, 0-27 cmbs

1	45.6	Flotation - Light Fraction					
2	20	2.8	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
3	6	1.6	Mortar Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
4	1	2.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
5	1	0.05	Green Glass Bead				Faceted, Tube Bead; 3.9 mm Diameter; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
6	20	29.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
7	2	17.7	Cut Nail			1790-present	Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
8	39	5.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
9	5	0.2	Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
10	1	7.7	Whelk, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
11	1	1.8	Periwinkle, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
12	1	0.05	Crab Claw, Fragment; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
13	1	9.1	Oyster, Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Fragment; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
14	1	11.3	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
15	1	3656	Oyster, Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
16	1	25.7	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
17	1	2.7	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm

Provenience Number: 634 . 0

Scrape 2, Feature 634, Surface

1	3.1	Ironstone, Undecorated Body				1815-1900	
2	6	163.4	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
3	20	385	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	0.4	Olive Green Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	9.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
6	8	78.1	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				Panel Bottle
7	1	9.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
8	8	30.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 646 . 1 Scrape 3, Feature 646, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.8	White ware, Blue Annular Rim			c1820+	
2	3	0.7	Bone				
3	1	2.8	Iron Screw				
4	2	1.4	Brad Cut Nail			1790-present	
5	23	101	Cut Nail			1790-present	
6	102	301	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
7	4	3.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
8	3	6.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 646 . 101 Scrape 3, Feature 646, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	17.9	Flotation - Light Fraction				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
2	610		Tabby Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
3	557		Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
4	4	14.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Heavy Fraction - 2mm
5	11	9.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
6	4	2.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
7	8.8		Iron Unidentified Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
8	6.2		Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
9	12.8		Clam, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
10	18.5		Oyster, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
11	16.4		Oyster, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
12	11.4		Shell, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
13	16.9		Shell, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
14	0.7		Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
15	0.05		Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
16	7.9		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
17	1.3		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
Provenience Number: 648 . 1 Scrape 3, Feature 648, 0-24 cmbs							
1	1	3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
3	1	5.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
4	1	5.6	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
5	18	18.7	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment					
6	5	32.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment					
Provenience Number: 648 . 101 Scrape 3, Feature 648, 0-24 cmbs								
1		15.7	Flotation - Light Fraction					
2	13	83.2	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
3	28	32.9	Tabby				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
4	1	0.05	Olive Green Glass Fragment					
5	1	0.4	Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
6	1	0.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
7		3.8	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
8		10.5	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Unsorted	
9	1	0.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
10		0.9	Oyster, Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
11		3.9	Oyster, Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
12		1.4	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
13		2.2	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm					
14		0.1	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm					
Provenience Number: 692 . 1 Scrape 5, Feature 692, 0-29 cmbs								
1	4	368	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				Mend	
2	6	9.6	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body					
Provenience Number: 692 . 101 Scrape 5, Feature 692, 0-29 cmbs								
1		2.2	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction 2 mm	
2		1.5	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm					
3		0.2	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm					
4		13.2	Flotation - Light Fraction					
Provenience Number: 716 . 0 Scrape 6, Feature 716, Surface								
1	2	9.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Base				Embossed "L B"; Mend	
2	2	4.6	Aqua Glass Bottle Body					
3	1	6.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base					
4	1	7.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded	
Provenience Number: 726 . 1 Scrape 7, Feature 726, 0-40 cmbs								
1	1	5.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded	
2	5	5.8	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded	
Provenience Number: 761 . 1 Scrape 10, Feature 761, 0-60 cmbs								
1	1	26.2	Whiteware, Molded Base			1855-	Columbia Shape Pattern Mark	

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	26.7	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	
3	1	1.7	Whiteware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	mends with 761.1:9
4	2	50.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
5	3	6.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
6	1	2.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	4.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
8	3	5.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
9	2	5	Whiteware, Purple Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			c1820+	mends with 761.1:3
10	1	0.9	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
11	1	1.8	Colorless Glass Pressed Container Body				
12	1	0.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
13	1	5.6	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
14	3	2.8	Aqua Molded Glass Container Body				
15	1	11	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
16	2	5.8	Melted Glass				
17	2	2.8	Asphalt Roofing Material				
18	1	1.7	Slag				
19	31	136	Teeth				
20	5	2	Bone				
21	1	0.6	Bone				
22	59	426	Cut Nail				
23	65	460	Unidentifiable Nail				
24	1	7.2	Iron Staple				
25	39	163.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
26	20	150.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
27	1	1.9	Eroded Body, Sand Tempered				
28	3	73.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
29	1	2.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Handle Fragment			c1820+	
30	2	0.9	Prosser Button			1840-	10.8 mm Diameter
31	1	0.4	Prosser Button			1840-	11.0 mm Diameter
32	2	1	Prosser Button			1840-	11.3 mm Diameter
33	1	3.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"DAVID.." "...ASGOW"
34	1	3.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				"PETR.." "...ORNI"
35	1	1.8	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				13.3 mm Diameter
36	1	2.8	Black Glass Bead				
37	1	21.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
38	2	4.3	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
39	1	24.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Base				
40	1	12.8	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
41	1	196.2	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle			1850s-1920s	
42	1	7.4	Pewter Spoon Fragment				14.8 mm Diameter; 4-hole; South Type 21
43	1	0.6	Iron Button 2-Piece				18.7 mm Diameter; Too Rusted
44	1	2.3	Iron Button				
45	1	12.6	Linear Check Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
Provenience Number: 761 . 101							
Scrape 10, Feature 761, 0-60 cmbs							
1		42.9	Flotation - Light Fraction				Unsorted
2		26.5	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
3		9.6	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
4	4	0.8	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
5	1	3.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
6	1	3.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
7	1	1.7	Colorless Glass Melted				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
8	1	0.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
9	32	52.9	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
10	1	15.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
11	16	13.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
12	7	28.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
13	1	1.8	Iron Button				18.1 mm Diameter; Too Rusted; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
14	1	1.1	Brass Button 2-piece				15.2 mm Diameter; South Type 26; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
15	1	0.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
16		24.9	Oyster, Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
17	7	5.3	Teeth, Fragment; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Fragment; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
18	13	1.4	Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
19	3	0.1	Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
20		11.6	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
21		0.6	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
Provenience Number: 774 . 1							
Scrape 11, Feature 774, 0-25 cmbs							
1	1	11.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
2	4	36.7	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 776 . 0							
Scrape 12, Feature 776, Surface							
1	1	7	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Lip				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	3	101.3	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
3	7	4.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
4	25	261	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 777 . 1							
Scrape 12, Feature 777, 0-10 cmbs							
1	3	2.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	5.3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	3	7.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	3	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				Too Fragmented To Get Bore Diameter
5	2	4.4	White ware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
6	1	1.7	White ware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
7	1	0.6	Prosser Button			1840-	
8	1	12.8	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
9	2	9	Aqua Glass Container Lip				Mend
10	28	28.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				
11	1	3.5	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Lip				
12	7	2.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
13	1	2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Lip			1880-1915	
14	1	1.1	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880-1915	
15	28	30.8	Amber Glass Container Body				
16	1	1.1	Olive Green Molded Glass Container Base				
17	6	7.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
18	2	1.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
19	12	3.1	Bone				
20	1	0.3	Teeth				
21	4	2.7	Zinc Unidentified Fragment				
22	1	3.2	Pewter Unidentified Fragment				
23	1	16.8	Lead Melted				
24	3	2.6	Slate Fragment				
25	1	1.2	Slate Stylus Fragment				
26	1	47.2	Whetstone Fragment				
27	41	265	Common Cut Nail				
28	430	1336	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discard
29	2	1.8	Iron Button 2-piece			1790-present	14.2 mm Diameter; 4-Hole; South Type 21
30	2	19.5	Iron Utensil/Tool Handle Fragment				
31	2	18.3	Iron Possible Scissors Fragment				
32	26	47.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
33	1	61.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
34	2	26.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				21.9 mm Diameter
35	1	0.9	Brass Grommet Tent				
36	1	0.5	Brass Tack				
37	1	15.2	Brass Utensil/Tool Handle Fragment				UID Silver Hallmark
38	1	5.1	Simple Stamped Rim, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
39	5	41.1	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
40	1	21.6	Dentate Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500-1000 BC)	
41	3	17	Eroded Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
42	2	1.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 777 . 101 Scrape 12, Feature 777, 0-10 cmbs							
1		54.4	Flotation - Light Fraction				
2	2	8.4	Simple Stamped Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
3	1	0.05	Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
4		5.7	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm
5		1.6	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				
6		0.05	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm				
Provenience Number: 783 . 1 Scrape 12, Feature 783, 0-12 cmbs							
1	1	34	Iron Spike				
2	3	16.4	Cut Nail			1790-present	
3	7	38.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
4	4	22.3	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
5	4	1	Bone				
Provenience Number: 783 . 101 Scrape 12, Feature 783, 0-12 cmbs							
1		74.8	Flotation - Light Fraction				
2		2582	Oyster, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm, Discarded				Heavy Fraction - 2mm, Discarded
3		2.4	Oyster, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm, Discarded				Heavy Fraction - 2mm, Discarded
4		1	Scallop, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
5		0.2	Bone, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
6		1.8	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
7	3	1.6	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
8	1	1.3	Whiteware, Blue Indeterminate Decoration Body			c1820+	Heavy Fraction - 2mm
9	1	0.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
10	2	11.6	Cut Nail			1790-present	Heavy Fraction - 2mm
11	1	1.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Heavy Fraction - 2mm
12	1	3.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2mm

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
13	23	12.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
14		11.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
15		6.8	Tabby Fragment				heavy Fraction - 2mm
16		22.4	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1mm				
17	3		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5mm				
Provenience Number: 812 . 1 Scrape 15, Feature 812, 0-22 cmbs							
1	1	5.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	3	2.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				
3	3	2.7	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				2 Mend
4	1	1.5	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed "...N..."
5	2	0.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
6	5	26.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	
7	2	4.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
Provenience Number: 835 . 1 Scrape 16, Feature 835, 0-54 cmbs							
1	1	4.2	Porcelain, Molded Base				
Provenience Number: 846 . 1 Scrape 17, Feature 846, West Half, 0-110 cmbs							
1	1	3	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Stem Fragment				"CP" on side of stem
2	1	84.5	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
3	4	268	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				3 Mend
4	11	294	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Body				
5	14	4.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
6	1	28.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle				
7	1	1.1	Leather Fragment				
8	2	180.1	Iron Spike Fragment				
9	2	15.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Possible Pocket Knife; Mend
10	7	19.8	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
11	2	5.3	Cut Nail				Discarded
12	4	2.4	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
13	25	221	Iron Unidentified Fragment			1790-present	
Provenience Number: 846 . 2 Feature 846, East Half, 0-30 cmbs							
1	5	42	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
2	3	12.3	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 846 . 101 Scrape 17, Feature 846, East Half, 30-110 cmbs							
1		2.5	Flotation - Light Fraction				
2		2.7	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm

Site Number: 38BU2301								
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
3	1.3		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm					
4	0.2		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm					
Provenience Number: 846 . 102 Scrape 17, Feature 846, East Half, 110-130 cmbs								
1	0.7		Flotation - Light Fraction					
2	1	0.05	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
3	0.2		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm					
4	0.05		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm					
Provenience Number: 854 . 1 Scrape 12, Feature 854, 0-28 cmbs								
1	8	27.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded	
Provenience Number: 862 . 1 Scrape 17, Feature 862, 0-22 cmbs								
1	1	0.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+		
2	1	6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880-1915		
3	1	1.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body					
4	2	1.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Body					
5	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Fragment					
6	2	28.8	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded	
7	40	53.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded	
8	5	11.8	Unidentifiable Nail					
9	6	1.6	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment					
Provenience Number: 862 . 101 Scrape 17, Feature 862, West Half, 0-22 cmbs								
1		28.3	Flotation - Light Fraction					
2	8	12.3	Cut Nail			1790-present		
3	1	0.9	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Discarded; Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
4	4	0.2	Seed, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
5	1.3		Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
6	1		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2 mm	
7	0.05		Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm					
Provenience Number: 874 . 1 Block B, Feature 874, 0-20 cmbs								
1	1	4.2	Cut Nail			1790-present		
2	1	1.2	Nail				Discarded	
Provenience Number: 877 . 1 Block B, Feature 877, 0-29 cmbs								
1	1	0.2	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820-1890	too small for edge attributes	
2	3	9.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	1 Mends With Catalog # 3	
3	1	6.9	Creamware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+		
4	1	1.7	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940		

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1		Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	2.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	2	5.2	Slate				
8	2	3.7	Bone				
9	3	0.7	Bone				
10	47	160.5	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
11	8	75.6	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
Provenience Number: 877 . 101 Block B, Feature 877, South Half, 0-29 cmbs							
1		17.8	Flotation - Light Fraction				
2	1	5.8	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
3	13	9.2	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
4	1	1.1	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
5	2	0.05	Olive Green Glass Container Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
6	1	17.9	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip to Shoulder				Panel Bottle, Medicine or Cosmetic. Heavy Fraction - 2mm
7	1	0.9	Pewter Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
8	1	0.4	Lead Melted				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
9	1	4.9	Cut Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
10	2	7.6	Unidentifiable Nail			1790-present	Heavy Fraction - 2mm
11	6	9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				Heavy Fraction - 2mm, Discarded
12	9	2.1	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm, Discarded
13	213	11.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
14	13	2.4	Bone, Heavy Fraction -2mm				Heavy Fraction -2mm
15		25.6	Clam, Heavy Fraction - 2mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
16		47.7	Oyster, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
17		5.1	Shell, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
18		5.1	Shell, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
19		3.7	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
20		9.2	Tabby Fragment				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
21		3.4	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
22		0.2	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5mm				Heavy Fraction - 2mm
Provenience Number: 879 . 1 Block B, Feature 879, East Half, 0-38 cmbs							
1	1	1.1	Eroded Body, Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
2	1	2.4	Indeterminate Decoration Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	1	13.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
4	2	12.2	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded

Site Number: 38BU2301

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
1	5	881 . 1	Block B, Feature 881, 0-35 cmbs				
		27.1	Cut Nail			1790-present	Discarded
<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
1		881 . 101	Block B, Feature 881, North Half, 0-35 cmbs				
2	1	8.6	Flotation - Light Fraction				
3	12	4.2	Plain Body, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Heavy Fraction, 2mm
4	1	2.5	Brick, Fragment				Heavy Fraction, 2mm
5		0.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
6		1.7	Charcoal, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction, 2mm
7		0.5	Shell, Heavy Fraction - 2 mm				Heavy Fraction, 2mm
8		0.6	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 1 mm				
		0.05	Flotation - Heavy Fraction - 0.5 mm				

Projectile Point/Hafted Biface Forms

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience #: 421 . 2

Catalog Number: 7

All measurements are in mm.

Complete Tool Length: 0.0

Complete Tool Width: 22.1

Complete Tool Thickness: 6.6

Haft Element Length: 3.1

Haft Element Width: 24.7

Haft Element Thickness: 2.2

Shoulder Length: 0

Lithic Type: Coastal Plain Chert

Point Type: Yadkin

Period: Early/Middle Woodland (550 BC-450 AD)

Remarks:



Actual Size/Scanned Image

Provenience #: 422 . 2

Catalog Number: 12

All measurements are in mm.

Complete Tool Length: 43.8

Complete Tool Width: 15.6

Complete Tool Thickness: 8.1

Haft Element Length: 9.8

Haft Element Width: 12.2

Haft Element Thickness: 5.1

Shoulder Length: 1.5

Lithic Type: Coastal Plain Chert

Point Type: Woodland Spike

Period:

Remarks:



Actual Size/Scanned Image

Provenience #: 422 . 1

Catalog Number: 17

All measurements are in mm.

Complete Tool Length: 0.0

Complete Tool Width: 0.0

Complete Tool Thickness: 0.0

Haft Element Length: 0.0

Haft Element Width: 12.9

Haft Element Thickness: 5.8

Shoulder Length: 0

Lithic Type: Coastal Plain Chert

Point Type:

Period:

Remarks:



Actual Size/Scanned Image

Metal Stabilization Record

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 1 . 6 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** padlock

Initial Condition: heavily rusted

Date Started: 3/5/2013 **Date Completed:** 3/19/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 28 | | |

Notes: brass keyhole and cover

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 1 . 7 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** hoe

Initial Condition: heavily rusted

Date Started: 4/1/2013 **Date Completed:** 5/8/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 54 | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 1. 15 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** padlock

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: 3/5/2013 **Date Completed:** 3/19/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 28

Notes: brass keyhole

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 1. 16 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** lockplate

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: 4/1/2013 **Date Completed:** 5/8/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 22

Notes: iron lock, brass lockplate

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 1. 17-B : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** lid

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: 4/1/2013 **Date Completed:** 5/8/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 22 | | |

Notes: brass finial

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 32. 1 : 13 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** spoon bowl

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 73 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** padlock hasp

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 149 . 0 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** flat iron

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 313 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** unidentifiable machine part

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 330 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** spike

Initial Condition: heavily rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 334 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** spike

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 335 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** utensil handle

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 349 . 0 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** hoe

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 356 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** unidentifiable object

Initial Condition: heavily rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 356 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 2

Material: iron **Object:** unidentifiable object

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 356 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 3

Material: iron **Object:** unidentifiable object

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- Brush Dremel Mending
 Steel Brush Pick Tannic Acid Treatment
 Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank:

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 369 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** hinge

Initial Condition: moderately rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 430 . 2 : 30 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** squirrel

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: 4/12/2013 **Date Completed:** 5/8/2013

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: 5 | | |

Notes:

Site Number: 38BU2301

Provenience Number: 462 . 1 : 1 **Artifact Number:** 1

Material: iron **Object:** campfire stand

Initial Condition: lightly rusted

Date Started: **Date Completed:**

Initial Action: mechanical removal of excess oxidation with pick and steel brush, photographed

Ongoing Action: electrolytic reduction

Finishing Action: boiled in distilled water, dried in oven, coated with tannic acid solution, microcrystalline wax coat, photographed

Treatment Summary

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Dremel | <input type="checkbox"/> Mending |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steel Brush | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tannic Acid Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrolytic Reduction Total Hours in Tank: | | |

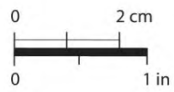
Notes:



Before



After



Before



After

Photographic Documentation, 38BU2301 Provenience 1.15:1



Before



After

Photographic Documentation, 38BU2301 Provenience 1.16:1



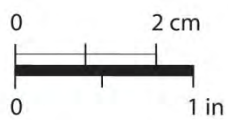
Before



After

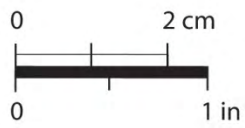


Before

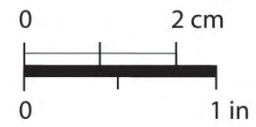


After

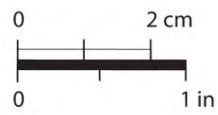
Photographic Documentation, 38BU2301 Provenience 32.1:13



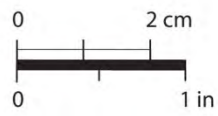
Before



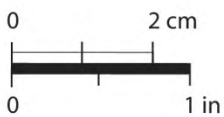
After



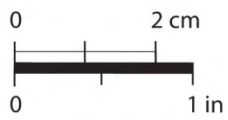
Before



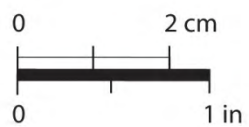
After



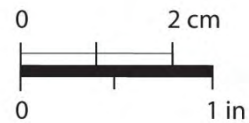
Before



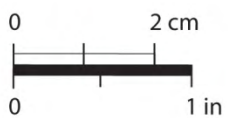
After



Before



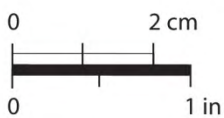
After



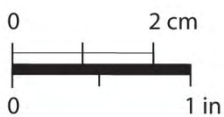
Before



After

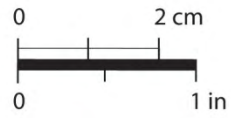


Before

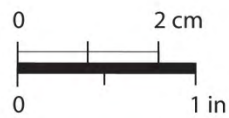


After

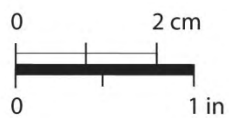
Photographic Documentation, 38BU2301 Provenience 335.1:1



Before



After



Before



After

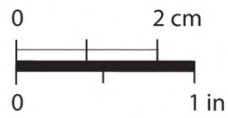
Photographic Documentation, 38BU2301 Provenience 356.1:1



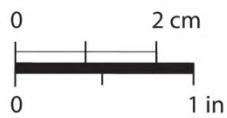
Before



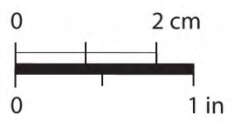
After



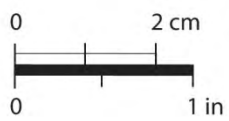
Before



After



Before



After



Before



After

Appendix B

Hilton Head Island Airport Memorandum of Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina



WHEREAS, Beaufort County owns a tract of land in the town of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, on which the Hilton Head Island Airport is located (the Airport Property); and

WHEREAS, Beaufort County proposes to make improvements to the Hilton Head Island Airport that enhances the safety of this facility in accordance with plans and documents submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA); and

WHEREAS, the FAA is considering the granting of federal funding for Phase I development projects at the Hilton Head Island Airport, South Carolina (undertaking) consisting of extending the Runway 03 runway safety area (RSA) from 897 feet to 1,000 feet by either purchasing one parcel of property at the end of the runway and lengthening the existing RSA or by installation of an approximate 450-foot-long engineered materials arresting system (EMAS, RSA length of 600 feet); relocating the landing thresholds to match the tree-clearing projects for 34:1 approach slopes on both ends of the runway; relocating Taxiway 'A' from 200 feet to 300 feet of separation from runway centerline (requiring the purchase of one parcel or portion of the parcel to comply with FAA clearance requirements); adding 11,500 square yards of apron between the existing general aviation ramp and the aircraft rescue and firefighting (ARFF) building on the east side to replace the apron lost because of the relocation of Taxiway 'A'; relocating Taxiway 'F' at the Runway 03 end to remove the angled taxiway (requiring the purchase of three parcels or portions of parcels to comply with FAA clearance requirements); piping the jurisdictional ditch located between Taxiway 'F' and Runway 03/21 to comply with FAA clearance requirements; extending Runway 03 by 297 feet; and extending Runway 21 by 403 feet (requiring the purchase of three parcels or portions of parcels to comply with FAA clearance requirements); and

WHEREAS, the FAA has defined the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) as property currently owned by Beaufort County within the legal boundary of the Hilton Head Island Airport and eleven (11) adjoining privately owned parcels or portions of parcels (map in Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, the FAA has determined that the undertaking may have an adverse effect on site 38BU2301, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, of the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC §470f); and

WHEREAS, the FAA has consulted with the SHPO, Beaufort County, Mitchelville Preservation Project, Heritage Library Foundation, Gullah/Geechee Heritage Committee, Penn Center, Coastal Discovery Museum, Palmetto Hall Plantation Property Owner Association, and Port Royal Plantation Landowner Association to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

effect of the undertaking on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(a)(1), the FAA has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(a)(1)(iii);

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FAA and Beaufort County shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

- I. Site 38BU2301 will be mitigated through data recovery as described in the data recovery plan (Attachment B). All plans and reports shall incorporate guidance provided by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation* (48 FR 44734-37), the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation publication *Treatment of Archeological Properties* (ACHP 1980), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Historical Documentation* and the *Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*. In addition, these plans and reports will be consistent with the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (2005).
- II. A minimum of one copy of the draft technical report of data recovery investigations will be prepared by the FAA's archaeological consultant and submitted to the FAA and SHPO for review and approval within six (6) months from the last day of fieldwork. The SHPO reserves the right to submit the draft technical report to qualified professional archaeologists for the purpose of peer review. If the SHPO elects to utilize this option, the FAA's archaeological consultant will be advised and additional report copies may be requested. If revisions of the draft report are recommended, the FAA is responsible for ensuring that these are addressed.
- III. Within three (3) months of draft report submittal, the FAA shall provide, or have his consultant provide, one bound copy and one compact disk containing a Portable Document Format (PDF) file of the final technical report for the SHPO, and two bound copies, one unbound copy, and one PDF copy of the final technical report for the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, all submitted to SHPO. Additionally, the SHPO will be provided a separate digital Abstract document in Word or html format (not PDF). This Abstract file can be included on the same CD as the PDF file. Upon receipt of the draft report

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

from the FAA, the SHPO will provide comments within three (3) months.

- IV. The FAA shall coordinate with Beaufort County to ensure that all artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations are stabilized and processed for curation at the Coastal Heritage Museum or other agreed upon facilities as determined by Beaufort County. Copies of all records, including, but not limited to, field notes, maps, catalogue sheets, and representative photographs and negatives shall be submitted for curation with the artifacts. Beaufort County by approval of this MOA will maintain ownership of all collections and field record. Documentation that the repository has received and accepted these materials will be supplied to the SHPO and the FAA. Cost of permanent storage and maintenance of archaeological collections from these data recovery efforts at 38BU2301 shall be borne by Beaufort County.
- V. In consultation with the FAA and the SHPO, Beaufort County shall develop a public outreach program which will include a multicomponent interpretive program that will create opportunities for people to see and experience real objects recovered during the archaeological investigations, and provide learning experiences for students. Beaufort County will provide the FAA and the SHPO drafts of all public educational materials. The interpretive projects will include the following.
- A. A permanent museum exhibition that includes interpretive panels and artifact displays installed at the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island. A smaller traveling version of this exhibit will be developed and given to Beaufort County. The panels will use narrative and images to tell the stories of Mitchelville. The number and configuration of the interpretive panels will be determined during the exhibit planning phase of the project. To complement the information panels, representative artifacts recovered during the archaeological investigations will be displayed. The exhibition will be hosted by the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island for a minimum of one year. At that time the Coastal Discovery Museum and Beaufort County will decide whether to keep the exhibition on display at this venue. Beaufort County will retain ownership of the exhibition. In conjunction with the museum exhibition, Beaufort County will design and fabricate a smaller traveling exhibit based on the information presented in the museum exhibition. The museum and traveling exhibit will be completed 12 months after completion of the draft report of the archaeological field investigation.
- B. A multi-page website will be developed to provide in-depth historical information about Mitchelville, past and present archaeological investigations, current preservation efforts, and the importance of Mitchelville along the new Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor presently under development by the National Park Service. The website will be completed six months after completion of the draft report of the archaeological field investigations and will be owned and maintained by

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

Beaufort County.

- C. Educational materials will be developed that can be used by elementary schools to explore the history of Mitchelville, modern expressions of Gullah Geechee culture, and the contribution heritage preservation can make to the identity of communities. The educational materials will include a teacher guide about the history of Mitchelville, three lesson plans suitable for elementary school children, and a 10-minute video presentation. Each element will be developed around the South Carolina social studies curriculum standard and designed to work with Smartboard technology that is used in most classrooms in South Carolina.

VI. Post-Review Discoveries

If unanticipated cultural materials (e.g., large, intact artifacts or animal bones; large clusters of artifacts or animal bones; large soil stains or patterns of soil stains; buried brick or stone structures; clusters of brick or stone) or human skeletal remains are discovered on the site prior to or during land altering or construction activities, then Beaufort County will temporarily halt any activities and immediately notify the FAA and the SHPO of the late discoveries.

A minimum 50-foot buffer shall be immediately established around the cultural materials by the construction project manager. The buffer will be flagged by appropriate personnel. All project personnel will be notified by Beaufort County that no land altering activities will be allowed within this buffer zone until the course of action hereinafter described has been established. The halt will afford the FAA and the SHPO the opportunity to assess the situation and recommend a course of action within two (2) business days of such notification.

If unanticipated cultural materials or human skeletal remains are discovered within an archaeological site during data recovery investigations, the FAA or the FAA's archaeological consultant will consult with the SHPO and FAA to determine whether additional excavations or investigations are needed.

If human remains are found or suspected, they should be left in place and protected until appropriate consultation is completed. Beaufort County is responsible for notifying the SHPO, FAA, local coroner or medical examiner, and interested parties, such as Native American tribes, of the find to initiate consultation. Please note that human remains and burial grounds are subject to South Carolina law that addresses abandoned cemeteries and burials, including but not limited to S.C. Code Ann. §§ 27-43-10 to -30; 16-16-600; and 61-19-28 to 61-19-29.

VII. Monitoring and Reporting

Each six (6) months following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, the FAA shall provide all parties to this MOA a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in the FAA's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA.

VIII. Dispute Resolution

Should any signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the FAA shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the FAA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the FAA will:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the FAA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FAA with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FAA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories, and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FAA will then proceed according to its final decision.
- B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, the FAA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FAA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and consulting parties to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
- C. The FAA's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

IX. Duration

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the FAA may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it.

X. Amendments

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the Federal Aviation Administration,
Beaufort County, South Carolina,
and
South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer
regarding the Hilton Head Island Airport,
Phase I Development Projects, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

XI. Termination

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation X, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the FAA must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR §800.7. The FAA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XII. Agreement By

Execution of this MOA by the FAA, SHPO, and Beaufort County and implementation of its terms evidence that the FAA has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

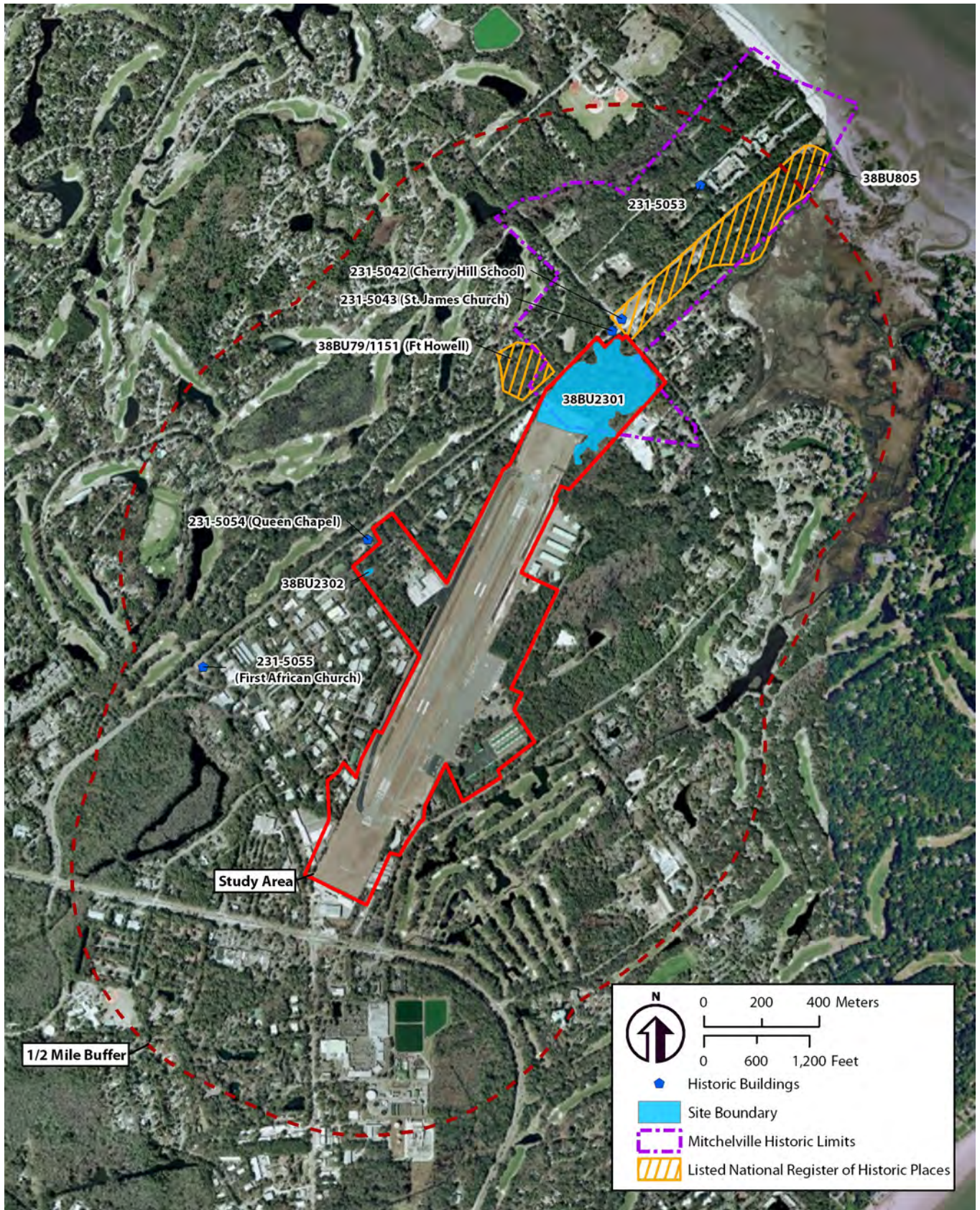
By: Scott Seritt Date: 1/8/13
Scott Seritt, Manager Atlanta Airports District Office

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Elizabeth M. Johnson Date: 1/29/2013
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: Gary Kubic Date: 1/22/13
Gary Kubic, Beaufort County Administrator



Attachment A
Hilton Head Island Airport

Area of Potential Effect

Attachment B
Data Recovery and Public Outreach Plan
Hilton Head Island Airport
Beaufort County

Introduction

Beaufort County, under the purview of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), proposes to make improvements to the Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD or the Airport) that will enhance the safety of this facility. Extension of the runway and taxiway, as well as tree removal and trimming throughout the approach paths, are necessary to make these improvements.

Portions of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Project lie within the historic limits of Mitchelville, a town set out by the federal government in late 1862 for occupation by contraband or emancipated slaves fleeing or freed from Confederate owners during the Civil War. The town offered African Americans an opportunity for self-sufficiency and self-government during their transition from enslaved to freed status. The freedmen's town of Mitchelville, site 38BU2301, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and therefore is a historic property. The period of significance for Mitchelville is identified as 1862 to 1880, although it is recognized that the town survived into the twentieth century in a contracted form, perhaps as a kin-based community.

The FAA and Beaufort County, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), have determined that the proposed improvements cannot be redesigned or relocated to avoid historic property 38BU2301. These improvements will have an adverse effect on the historic property. The following plan outlines the public interpretation approaches that are part of a program to mitigate the adverse effects to the site.

Public Outreach Program

Once the data recovery investigations are completed, we propose to develop a series of interpretive products based on the results of the historical and archaeological research. The public outreach program will showcase the historical and archaeological significance of Mitchelville and create opportunities for the public to make meaningful connections to the cultural history of site. We propose to create a multicomponent interpretive program that will help get the story of Mitchelville to the greatest number of people, allow the presentation of meaningful information near the location of historical Mitchelville, create opportunities for people to see and experience real objects recovered during the archaeological investigations, and

provide learning experiences for students that relate national events to events that happened in their own community. A summary of possible topics that can be presented through the interpretive outreach program are set out below. More detailed storylines can be developed once the historical and archaeological investigations are completed.

- Historical development of Mitchelville
- Archeological research at Mitchelville
- Port Royal Experiment

- Military activities on Hilton Head Island during the Civil War
- Harriet Tubman at Mitchelville
- African American regiments during the Civil War

- Life after emancipation
- Developing identity as free people
- The Freedman's Bureau
- Genealogy and Mitchelville families
- Life at Mitchelville
- Architecture at Mitchelville

- Hilton Head Island in the early 20th century
- Gullah Geechee culture today
- The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- Preserving our heritage

The proposed interpretive products include:

- a ***museum exhibition*** that includes interpretive panels and artifact displays installed at the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island. A smaller traveling version of this exhibit will be developed and given to Beaufort County;
- a five page ***Web site*** that explores the history of Mitchelville and the archaeological investigations;
- and ***educational materials including a 10 minute video*** that will provide teachers with the opportunity to bring local stories to their discussion of events with national significance.

Each of these program elements will be a complete product. However, the content, design and approach of each product will be developed in concert so that they create a cohesive integrated program.

Permanent Museum Exhibition

We propose to develop, design and fabricate a museum exhibition about the history of Mitchelville and its significance to the cultural development of Hilton Head Island, the role of archaeology in increasing our knowledge and understanding of this nationally significant site, and modern expressions of Gullah Geechee culture. The panels will use narrative and images to tell the stories of Mitchelville. We will fabricate the permanent panels as lamda prints mounted and laminated to sintra board. These are durable panels that can be mounted directly to walls using a variety of methods. The number and configuration of the interpretive panels will be determined during the exhibit planning phase of the project. The total combined dimensions of the interpretive panels will not exceed 60 square feet. To complement the information panels, artifacts recovered during the archaeological investigations will be displayed. The number and dimensions of any necessary display cases will be determined during the exhibit planning phase of the project. The exhibition will be hosted by the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island for a minimum of one year. At that time the Coastal Discovery Museum and Beaufort County can decide whether to keep the exhibition on display at this venue. Beaufort County will retain ownership of the exhibition.

In conjunction with the museum exhibition, we will design and fabricate a smaller traveling exhibit based on the information presented in the museum exhibition. The traveling exhibit will be self-supporting, simple to assemble and disassemble, and easy to transport. The exhibit will include informative panels that showcase the history of Mitchelville and the archaeological investigations. The overall dimensions of the exhibit will not exceed eight by eight feet. The traveling exhibit can be hosted at local and regional venues including libraries, schools, churches, historical societies, the chambers of commerce, the visitor's bureau, museums, and other interested civic organizations. The exhibit also can be used at fundraising events and local conferences to promote the community's efforts to preserve and protect Mitchelville. Upon completion, the traveling exhibit will be delivered to Beaufort County. The museum exhibition and the traveling exhibit can be completed 12 months after completion of the draft report of the archaeological field investigations.

Multi-page Web Site

The World Wide Web is and will continue to be a powerful and essential tool for information gathering, research, advertising, and socializing. We propose to develop a five page Web site that can reach a wider audience than either the traveling exhibit or the museum exhibition. The five pages may include a home page, archaeology page, history page, Gullah Geechee Heritage page, and an education page. The Web site can provide in-depth historical information about Mitchelville, past and present archaeological investigations, current preservation efforts, and the

importance of Mitchelville along the new Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor presently under development by the National Park Service. Engaging narrative, historical images, photographs of objects recovered during the archaeological investigations, and a proposed video about the archaeology project will create an immersive virtual experience for visitors to the Web site. Since interaction and engagement are two of the primary goals of any interpretive program, identifying and embracing new and unique ways to create participatory experiences for Web site visitors will be an essential component of the site. In addition, the Web site can be an important resource for the educational component of the outreach program by providing historical information, links to other research, and downloadable PDFs of the lessons. The Web site can be completed six months after completion of the draft report of the archaeological field investigations.

Educational Materials and Video

We propose to develop an educational trunk that can be used by elementary school teachers to explore the history of Mitchelville, modern expressions of Gullah Geechee culture, and the contribution heritage preservation can make to the identity of communities. The educational trunk will include a teacher guide about the history of Mitchelville, three lesson plans suitable for elementary school children, and a 10-minute video presentation. All of the products will be developed around the South Carolina social studies curriculum standards and designed to work with Smartboard technology that is used in most classrooms in South Carolina.

The unique element we propose to include with this program is a 10-minute educational video that tells the story of the archaeological investigations and how they helped us learn about the people who lived at Mitchelville. A historical overview of the creation of Mitchelville and a look at modern Gullah Geechee culture also may be part of this presentation. We propose to write the script, create the film footage, and edit the video. Filming will be done during the archaeological excavations. Additional footage may be created through interviews with local residents and citizens working to preserve Mitchelville. In addition to being part of the educational program, the video, or portions of the video, can be incorporated into the Web site and presented as part of the museum exhibition. The educational materials and video will be completed six months after completion of the draft report of the archaeological field investigations.

Project Principals

Carol Poplin

Senior Project Manager/Exhibit Planner

Carol Poplin will serve as the project manager. Ms. Poplin is based in the Charleston office

where she serves as a Senior Project Manager with the History Workshop Division of Brockington and Associates. Ms. Poplin holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Archaeology from the University of Calgary, and a Master of Arts degree in Museum Studies from the University of Leicester, England. She joined Brockington and Associates in 1988 and has nearly 30 years of experience working in the cultural resource management industry. Her interests include colonial and antebellum material cultural with a particular focus on the lifeways of enslaved African Americans. As a member of the History Workshop, Ms. Poplin combines her knowledge of archaeology and material culture, her skills as a writer, and her training in museum interpretation and design to develop products and programs for interpreting and presenting heritage-based subjects to the public. Recently Ms. Poplin developed the concepts, wrote the content, and guided the design, fabrication, and installation of interpretive exhibits for Cypress Gardens History Hall, Moncks Corner; Cherokee County History and Arts Museum, Gaffney; Sweetgrass Cultural Arts Pavilion, Mount Pleasant; and the Aiken Railroad Depot, Aiken. Recently, she completed an exhibit plan for 3,000 square feet of exhibits for the Center for African American History, Art, and Culture in Aiken.

John Cason
Senior Designer

John Cason will serve as the project designer. He has extensive experience as a designer, and has worked in the fields of mass-marketing, animation, and film editing. Mr. Cason's professional design work has included corporate identity, print design, Web design, and installation graphics. John has designed numerous exhibits and design concepts for master plans. John holds a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the Savannah College of Art and Design. Mr. Cason recently designed all of the interpretive panels for the Cypress Gardens History Hall, Moncks Corner; Charleston City Hall; the Sweetgrass Cultural Arts Pavilion, Mount Pleasant; and the visitor center at Carter's Lake, Georgia. Mr. Cason was an important collaborator in the development of exhibit concepts for the Center for African American History, Art, and Culture in Aiken, South Carolina.

Appendix C

Hilton Head Island Airport Data Recovery Plan

**Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Project
Archaeological Site 38BU2301 (Mitchelville)
Beaufort County, South Carolina**

Mitigation Plan – Archaeological Investigations

April 2012

1.0 Introduction

Beaufort County, under the purview of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), proposes to make improvements to the Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD or the Airport) that will enhance the safety of this facility. Extension of the runway and taxiway are necessary to make these improvements. These activities will occur within the existing airport property (owned by Beaufort County) and within 11 adjoining parcels currently owned by private entities. The Airport will acquire these adjoining lands to accommodate the planned improvements. The lands currently within the limits of HXD and the adjoining parcels to be acquired for the improvements form the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an intensive survey conducted in January-March 2012 (Butler 2012). The survey identified one significant archaeological site (38BU2301) within the APE; this site contains evidence of numerous occupations, including a portion of the freedmen’s town of Mitchelville. Site 38BU2301 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and therefore a historic property. Figure 1 shows the location of the HXD Improvements Project, Site 38BU2301, and nearby cultural resources associated with the former Mitchelville settlement (figures are presented at the end of this letter report).

Federal permits and funds support this development, requiring an assessment of the effect of the project on historic properties (sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) as per the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. The FAA and Beaufort County, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), have determined that the proposed improvements cannot be redesigned or relocated to avoid historic property 38BU2301. These improvements will have an adverse effect on the historic property. The following plan outlines archaeological investigations that will mitigate in part the adverse effects to the site. Additional mitigative actions include the development of public interpretation programs about Mitchelville. Figure 2 displays the location of the proposed activities that will affect 38BU2301.

2.0 Historical Context, Previous Research, and Research Questions

2.1 Historical Context

Portions of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Project lie within the historic limits of Mitchelville, a town laid out by the US Army in late 1862 for occupation by “contraband” or emancipated slaves fleeing or freed from Confederate owners during the Civil War. The town, an integral component of the Port Royal Experiment (Rose 1964), offered an opportunity in self-sufficiency and self-government for African Americans during their transition from enslaved to freed status. Figure 3 presents an 1864 map of Mitchelville (National Archives RG 77, Map I52).

Figure 4 presents a portion of the 1864 Mitchelville map overlain on the plan of the HXD Improvements Project.

Trinkley's (1986) report on the excavation of a portion of Mitchelville contains a detailed description of the situation. Through newspaper articles, official records, and personal memoirs, he traces a course of action that ultimately led to the establishment of a planned town for freedmen. The new way of life for the residents is examined in depth, with discussions of education, architecture, clothing, and military jurisdiction.

The town was begun in 1862 by its citizens, with material supplied by the United States government. Despite contemporary accounts, which refer to it as neat and orderly, the town was not homogenous. House styles and construction techniques expressed individuality, and photographs of the period indicate that not everyone was "house proud," showing some homes with considerable yard trash or in need of repair (Trinkley 1986:81-94). According to the Wikipedia website's (n.d.) description of Mitchelville, "The town or village continued relatively intact into the early 1870s; sometime in the early 1880s Mitchelville ceased being a true town and became a small, kinship-based community that survived into the 1920s." Interestingly, this corresponds to the end of the US Army's occupation of Hilton Head Island and the concomitant loss of wage labor opportunities for the residents of Mitchelville with the federal forces.

During the Civil War, Mitchelville consisted of scattered houses along organized streets (see Figure 3). Archaeological investigations in numerous portions of the former town have identified artifact concentrations through close interval shovel testing and metal detecting that appear to represent one or more of these households. Larger excavations have exposed features associated with these households in some areas (see below).

In addition to the freedmen who lived in Mitchelville, this portion of Hilton Head Island also witnessed occupations by various military units and support elements throughout the Civil War (note the stock pens and corrals shown in Figure 3). As an example, in March 1864, the Union commander sent the 3rd New Hampshire regiment to "the identical cotton field where we made our first camp...not...the exact spot but a little south of it" (Eldredge 1893:433). There they embarked on the process of becoming a "mounted infantry" unit by corralling the horses one-half mile from camp "on the road to Drayton's" (Eldredge 1893:433-444). The adventure lasted until the regiment was ordered to Florida, exactly one month later (Scott 1891:2:35:32).

With success in the east, the Union moved many troops from Hilton Head to the Army of the Potomac in the spring and early summer of 1864 (Copp 1911; Eldredge 1893; McKee 1903). Local commanders sent numerous complaints to Washington, arguing that depleted troop strength would leave Hilton Head vulnerable to attack by the Confederates (Scott 1891:2:35:91-94, 142-143, 168). To bolster the defenses, engineers rehabilitated the entrenchments on the island and constructed two new forts.

Major General J. G. Foster, commander of the Department of the South, ordered Captain Suter, as Chief Engineer, to construct a fort at Mitchelville on 17 August 1864. He did not complete the fort, because on 23 August 1863, Foster ordered Suter to proceed to Morris Island to prepare a camp for the prisoners of war from the North (Scott 1891:2:35:245; 256). On 19

August 1864, the 32nd United States Colored Troops (USCT) was directed “to a point just beyond Mitchelville [to] encamp on ground...near which a work is to be constructed...” and, once there, was “charged with construction of [the] work” (National Archives RG 393-4203). By September, the Union completed the work. According to General Order 139, the new work was named Fort Howell in honor of Brigadier General Joshua B. Howell, former colonel of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers killed at Petersburg, Virginia, on 14 September 1864 (Scott 1891:35:302-303). Legg et al. (1991) excavated the camp of the 32nd USCT on the Palmetto Headlands Tract adjacent to HXD. Fort Howell is preserved on a tract that adjoins HXD (see Figure 1).

2.2 Previous Research

Previous investigations within the historic limits of Mitchelville (Trinkley 1986) east of the HXD Improvements Project produced information important enough to justify the listing of that part of Mitchelville in the NRHP at the national level of significance (Trinkley 1987). The period of significance for Mitchelville is identified as 1862 to 1880, although it is recognized that the town survived into the twentieth century in a contracted form, perhaps as a kin-based community. Trinkley’s (1986: 128-157, 214-215) investigations identified four structures with brick and tabby architectural features, an artifact concentration probably associated with another structure, a possible/probable dump for the town of Mitchelville, and at least one feature that may be associated with the Union military occupation of Hilton Head Island. The documentary research associated with these important investigations examined federal military and agency records, photographs, period newspaper articles, deeds, American Missionary Association records, and written histories to construct a context and history for Mitchelville; its spatial, social, and governmental organization; its possible architecture and material goods; and its conveyance out of federal ownership. Artifact analyses demonstrated the freedmen were beginning to change their economic position over that of slavery.

Espenshade and Grunden (1991c) conducted data recovery investigations at Site 38BU79/1151, located on the western fringe of Mitchelville. The excavations recovered assemblages from three early Mitchelville houses, as well as a later (1870-1890) house. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts, and cultural features were documented at only one block. The analysis suggests that the occupants of the early Mitchelville houses had a restricted material culture, were only lightly involved in the cash economy, and had an assemblage in many ways similar to slave collections. The mechanical stripping conducted by Espenshade and Grunden (1991c) revealed 19 features from Mitchelville residential lots including 15 posts, two root cellars, and two barrel wells. The distribution data suggest that each Mitchelville structure had an associated root cellar, but that wells may have been shared by several adjacent lots. The occupants of the Mitchelville fringe apparently had a different lifestyle than that seen in the core village area. The data from the later house and from Trinkley’s (1986) excavations in the Mitchelville core suggest that the freedmen were slow to enter the cash economy (or lost opportunities for participation once the US Army left), but then began an evolution that resulted in a more typical tenant/yeoman farmer material culture.

A third intensive investigation within the historic limits of Mitchelville (Collins and Rankin 2006) took place to the northeast of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements

Project. This investigation identified numerous features, predominantly postholes, interpreted as being related to the placement of structures/outbuildings, and likely fences, gardens, and animal pens associated with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation of Mitchelville.

Archaeological investigations within a tract to the east of the HXD Improvements Project (Agha et al. 2008; Fletcher and Page 2008) identified material remains associated with Mitchelville. The investigations, consisting of shovel testing, an intensive metal detector survey, and test unit excavation, demonstrated considerable variation in artifacts and artifact density across the tract. The variation in artifact density generally corresponded with the organization of Mitchelville as mapped in 1864; that is, artifacts clustered along the major east/west Mitchelville road where buildings were mapped with few artifacts in the intrablock areas between the east/west roads. There were variations to this overall pattern, however. Some artifact concentrations corresponded quite well to the mapped locations of individual buildings. Elsewhere on the tract, few artifacts were found in an area where several buildings were mapped along the east/west Mitchelville Road, and a concentration of artifacts was identified in an intrablock area along what likely is the rear lot line between two lots. An important outcome noted by these investigations through overlay of the 1864 map of Mitchelville onto the USGS quadrangle map was that the town, as mapped in 1864, was oriented about five degrees differently from the current orientation of property lines, as a result of a 1921 court ruling (Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Judgment Roll 2795, cited in Trinkley 1986:104, 106).

Legg et al. (1991) excavated the camp of the 32nd USCT (Camp Baird) to the west of Fort Howell (north of HXD), exposing numerous soil features associated with the primary occupation street of the regiment, including wells, privys, small posts associated with tent platforms and small buildings, and the main wagon road through the camp. Metal detecting identified some concentrations of metal artifacts, with extensive stripping of the site necessary to expose the many soil features.

In January 2012, Butler and Roberts (2012) undertook an intensive survey of the HXD Improvements APE and identified Site 38BU2301 covering much of the northern end of the HXD property. This site contains artifacts and deposits associated with Pre-Contact Woodland occupations and mid- to late nineteenth-century occupations associated with the settlement of Mitchelville. Comparing the clusters of metal detected artifacts and artifacts from shovel tests, Butler and Roberts (2012) demonstrated the potential presence of the remnants of a number of households in two of the blocks/streets indicated on the 1864 map of Mitchelville. The presence of these artifact clusters indicates that archaeological deposits in this portion of Mitchelville can generate important information about the people who lived there during 1860s-1920s, and thereby conveys the NRHP eligibility of the site. Figures 5 and 6 display the concentrations of artifacts identified by Butler and Roberts (2012) that reflect the potential Mitchelville households. These areas represent the focus of the archaeological investigations outlined in the following plan.

2.3 Research Questions

Brockington and Associates developed a series of research questions that will help preserve important information about the people who built and lived in Mitchelville. These questions are

derived from the previous research summarized above. These questions focus on Mitchelville's spatial organization at community and household scales of analysis, its demographics, its transformation through time, and how the newly free residents of Mitchelville attempted to create a place for themselves within the social landscape of Reconstruction South Carolina and the Postbellum period. These questions can be addressed with documentary evidence, contact with local researchers and/or informant interviews, archaeological data, or some combination of these.

How do former manifestations of Mitchelville correspond with the present-day landscape, in general, and with archaeological deposits present within 38BU2301? Trinkley (1986) presents several maps of Mitchelville, and notes that tracts within the Village of Mitchelville were conveyed in the 1880s and 1890s by the landowners to various individuals and churches. He presents a 1918 map that shows Mitchelville as a small community lining a road and organized around a church. Understanding this correspondence dovetails with and aids the interpretation of archaeological deposits. Conversely, the structure of the archaeological deposits aids in assessing the historical records. Butler's (2012) survey of the HXD Improvements Project identified concentrations of archaeological artifacts that appear to correlate to the mapped locations of a number of houses within Mitchelville. Archaeological investigations within 38BU2301 can expose remnants of the houses and yards associated with one or more of these households.

What are the demographics of Mitchelville's population through time? Can any of the households be correlated with the archaeological assemblages within 38BU2301? As noted above, population and household estimates for Mitchelville vary. Previous research has focused on general statements about the population, with little emphasis on its demographics and household makeup. Although the town is thought to have retained its integrity in 1870, it dwindled after that, becoming a small community by the early twentieth century (Trinkley 1986:112). Comparisons of census data from 1870-1900 (and later) will indicate the changing composition of the residents of Mitchelville. Comparisons of archaeological assemblages from individual households excavated within 38BU2301 and those excavated by Trinkley (1976) and Espenshade and Grunden (1991c) along with the census data will broaden our interpretation of the number of people who lived in the town or in individual houses. Reconstructions of the listings of households by name may permit the spatial association of specific individuals or families with identified archaeological materials.

How does the archaeological signature of Mitchelville expressed in possible deposits within 38BU2301 compare with the signature of Mitchelville known from Trinkley (1986) and Espenshade and Grunden (1991c)? What differences are there in architectural features, and what do these tell us about how Mitchelville buildings were constructed? What do the differences in architectural features suggest about organization of the town? Are these differences related to time/chronology of the town? What evidence is there for abandonment of the buildings (e.g., abandoned in place, scavenged for materials, moved, other)? What explanations are there for the good correspondence of some archaeological deposits with buildings mapped in 1864, but the poor correspondence of others with 1864 buildings? As an example, Butler (2012) found many grommets within 38BU2301 during his survey of the HXD Improvements Project. These portions of tents or tarpaulins may reflect the use of canvas roofing

or siding for some Mitchelville houses, or the use of tents in this portion of the town prior to the construction of more permanent wooden buildings. Alternately, these may reflect military encampments or bivouacs. Archaeological investigation of the areas where grommets are concentrated should expose features of the former buildings that will assist in understanding the evolution of house construction and the changing nature of the Town of Mitchelville.

What is the composition of individual household assemblages that may be present within 38BU2301? Do comparisons among the individual assemblages show variations among the households? Are variations, if identified, attributable to social or economic factors? Do the household assemblages or the community assemblage reflect efforts by the inhabitants of Mitchelville to establish themselves within socioeconomic structures of their new society? How did household or community assemblages change after the departure of the US Army and during the decline of Mitchelville as an organized village? Do these changes reflect the efforts of Mitchelville residents to create or maintain their identity within the changing social and economic setting of Reconstruction South Carolina and the Postbellum period? Previous analyses of material culture from Mitchelville (Trinkley 1986; Espenshade and Grunden 1991c) have been at a community level. Investigation of Mitchelville households within 38BU2301 will generate information that when compared with information from the previously excavated households will illuminate the lives of Mitchelville residents in more detail. The numbers of artifacts and relative frequencies of artifacts, particularly certain kinds of artifacts, will illustrate basic variations. Identification and seriation of ceramic decorations and maker's marks will help to define temporal ranges and highlight economic differences between households or within households through time. The presence or absence of military artifacts within households, presumably derived from surplus commodities provided to Mitchelville residents or the military service of male residents, will provide tighter temporal associations and serve to distinguish households that included a male head of household. We expect two primary periods of occupation: 1862-1875 when the US Army provided wage labor opportunities and supplies to the residents of Mitchelville, and 1875-1920s, after the departure of the US Army.

Many people came from slavery to freedom within the Union-held Hilton Head Island with few material items. The US Army provided opportunities for wage labor during the War and during its occupation of the Island until 1875. Mitchelville residents provided logistical services to the US Army's Services of Supply. As shown in the 1864 map, the Army's cattle and horse corrals were nearby; many residents likely served as wranglers and stockmen to assist the Army's quartermasters. Many other tasks were necessary to support the Department of South, with some male residents enlisting in the US Army to serve in the growing number of African-American units formed during the later years of the War. Undoubtedly, Mitchelville residents attempted to create a new identity for themselves as they came to freedom, and to maintain their identities as they negotiated the social landscape of the Post-Reconstruction Lowcountry. *With ready income, what kinds of goods or commodities did the freedmen acquire that distinguished them from their trappings of slavery? Did these commodities change? Did the diversity and frequency of goods within households decline after the US Army's departure and the concomitant loss of income opportunities for Mitchelville residents? Did their diet change as a reflection of the loss of income opportunities?* With ready income and sutlers supporting the US Army and Mitchelville, residents could purchase most foodstuffs, with small plots on their one-

quarter-acre lots providing a few vegetables and herbs. Undoubtedly, larger vacant plots were farmed away from the households as well. But the departure of the US Army eliminated the primary source of income for Mitchelville residents. With the loss of income and a source for purchasing food, we expect to see a greater dependence on hunted/captured foodstuffs in the later period of occupation than in the earlier one. Thus, there may be increased evidence of firearms among the artifacts and an increase in wild animal remains in zooarchaeological samples.

Mitchelville also had sanitation rules and Trinkley (1986) identified what may have been a town dump. However, it is obvious from archaeological fieldwork that Mitchelville inhabitants discarded or abandoned refuse in non-centralized locations that correspond to the locations of mapped buildings. Further analysis of the patterns of refuse disposal at households may provide insight into how the newly freed residents of Mitchelville responded to the more benign authority of the federal occupation forces. Does the dump reflect earlier periods of occupation when the population was smaller? Did people ignore the rules and discard refuse near their houses as the distance from the dump increased or the number of households/people in the community increased? Do the differences in refuse disposal reflect the primary periods of occupation (before and after the departure of the US Army from Hilton Head Island)?

Are Civil War military artifacts within the HXD Improvements Project related to Mitchelville or military occupations? Military artifacts have been identified within the historic limits of Mitchelville during all previous archaeological investigations within the various portions of the site, including 38BU2301. Archaeological investigations and archival research will help determine whether the artifacts are associated with a military encampment or with the occupation of Mitchelville. If military artifacts are found to be associated with the occupation of Mitchelville, findings will be incorporated into existing questions. If a military encampment is present, refuse deposits may be present in deeply buried subsurface features like those identified at Camp Baird (38BU79/1151). If intact bivouac features are present, some of the research issues that will be examined and addressed include:

1. Diachronic change in the spatial organization of camps or activity areas
2. Regulations and camp layout in limited space situations
3. Standards of policing and refuse disposal
4. Availability and use of private (sutler) supplies vs. standard issue rations
5. Use of wild faunal resources
6. Protective arrangement for bivouac areas
7. Health care and burial practices

3.0 Mitigative Actions

Actions proposed to mitigate the adverse effects to historic property 38BU2301 are twofold. First, archaeological investigations will be conducted within the directly affected portions of the site to recover a sample of the important information in these areas associated with Mitchelville occupations (or earlier Native American occupations if encountered). Information recovered by and generated through the archaeological investigations then will be presented to the public through a several interpretive products and venues. A brief description of specific activities

associated with the archaeological investigations follow. An outline of the public interpretation program appears in a separate plan.

3.1 Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigation of 38BU2301 will involve four primary tasks: background research, field investigations, laboratory analyses, and report preparation. A description of each of these tasks follows.

Background Research.

Background archival research will focus on Record Group (RG) collections at the National Archives- both at Washington D.C. and the Morrow, Georgia Southeastern Division Branch. These will include examination of Federal Department of the South military records pertaining to both the establishment and maintenance of Mitchelville. Published regimental histories will be gleaned for details regarding the military occupation at Fort Howell and the lifeways of Mitchelville inhabitants. Research will also be conducted at the Beaufort County Library and the South Carolina Archives and History, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA).

Field Investigations.

Archaeological investigation in 38BU2301 will focus on the presumed Mitchelville households defined by the artifact concentrations identified by Butler and Roberts (2012- see Figure 6). These artifact concentrations are approximately 30 meters in diameter, an extent that seems likely given that one-quarter-acre lots were given to each Mitchelville householder. Much of the portion of 38BU2301 that will be affected by the HXD Improvements Project has been cleared of trees and non-protected vegetation. Five of the eight major concentrations of artifacts associated with Mitchelville occur in this cleared area. Here, we will employ a combination of limited hand excavations followed by mechanical excavations to expose subsurface features such as house posts, refuse pits, wells, and privys. In the wooded areas that will be affected, we will conduct more extensive hand excavations to recover additional samples of artifacts associated with these concentrations and to expose subsurface features.

We will employ a laser theodolite, a survey-grade GPS receiver, and tapes to create a site grid, and locate all excavations and identified features with respect to this grid. Various control points will be established within the examined portions of the site to expedite mapping in different areas.

In the five concentrations of artifacts identified in the cleared portion of 38BU2301, we will excavate by hand a one-by-two meter unit to expose the soil profiles and capture an additional sample of artifacts associated with this cluster. All of the concentrations were sampled through shovel testing at 7.5-meter intervals by Butler (2012). All of the cleared areas were metal detected intensively by Butler (2012), employing a smooth bladed backhoe to remove the leaf litter and upper few centimeters of humus to permit better resolution with the metal

detectors. Additional efforts to capture artifacts in the A horizons in the cleared area will not be undertaken.

We will remove the fill from these units in arbitrary 10 cm levels within identifiable soil horizons until we recover no artifacts or until buried cultural features are encountered. All excavated fill will be screened through one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. We will prepare a plan of the floor of each unit at the base of each soil horizon and the base of the excavation. We will prepare a profile of one wall of each unit to document the exposed soil horizons. All artifacts recovered from each unit will be placed in appropriately labeled, archivally stable, resealable plastic bags. We will maintain standardized level records for each excavation unit to document the excavations. In total, we will excavate by hand 10 m² of the surface of 38BU2301 where the site has been cleared of vegetation.

Once the hand-excavated unit has exposed the soil profiles associated with an artifact concentration, we will remove the uppermost soil horizon (A or Ap horizon) with a smooth bladed backhoe to expose any buried features associated with each concentration. We will metal detect the exposed surfaces and excavated fill during the removal of the A horizon to seek additional metal artifacts associated with each concentration. These mechanical excavations will attempt to expose the outline of houses and portions of the yard associated with each house. We anticipate that 600-900 m² will be excavated within or near each concentration. In total, these excavations will expose 3,000-4,500 m² of the surface of 38BU2301.

In the wooded portions of the site, we will excavate 40 m² of the surface of the site in each of the two affected concentrations. These excavations may occur in one area or within several smaller blocks of excavation units. Specific unit sizes (one-by-one meter, one-by-two meter, two-by-two meters, three-by-three meters) will vary depending on the density of trees and the locations of features within excavated units. We will remove the fill from these units in 10-cm arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons. All fill will be screened through one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. All recovered artifacts will be placed in appropriately labeled, archivally stable, resealable plastic bags. We will prepare plans of the base of soil horizons or the excavations in blocks of units as appropriate. We will prepare a profile through the block of units that best illustrates the soil profiles encountered in these excavations. In total, hand excavations in the wooded portions of 38BU2301 will expose 80 m² of the surface of the site.

Once the hand excavated units are complete, we may employ the smooth bladed backhoe to expose features suspected to be present adjacent to the hand excavations in the wooded areas. Mechanical excavations in the wooded areas will proceed in the same fashion as described above. These mechanical excavations will likely expose 100-200 m² of the surface of 38BU2301. We will map all features encountered in the hand and mechanical excavations using the laser theodolite or the survey-grade GPS receiver. Features will be drawn in plan and photographed. Soil features other than posts will be excavated in portions. Half of the feature fill will be removed to provide a profile of the feature. Once the profile has been drawn and photographed, the remainder of the feature fill will be removed. We may employ arbitrary levels in features that appear to have considerable depth or that may reflect differing temporal episodes of filling. At least 10 liters (or all fill if less) of all non-post features will be retained for flotation

processing. Feature fill not placed in the flotation sample will be screened through one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth.

Laboratory Analyses. All recovered artifacts will be washed in warm soapy water, rinsed, and allowed to air dry; materials that may be damaged by exposure to water will be brushed gently to remove excess dirt. Laboratory personnel will assign each unit level, scrape, and feature a provenience number, separate all material from each individual provenience into artifact classes (after South 1977), and assign a catalog number to each class. Classification of artifacts will follow established typologies and procedures. Laboratory personnel will enter the artifact catalog numbers and descriptions into a database. Numbers and frequencies of certain types and classes of materials will be drawn from the database as needed for various analyses. Analyses of ceramic artifacts recovered from the site will include, but are not limited to, calculation of Mean Ceramic Dates, occupation ranges, and minimum vessel estimations. These analyses will be undertaken for individual structures or activity areas as appropriate for the interpretation of these internal loci. Analyses of other classes of artifacts will be undertaken to provide information complementary to the ceramic analyses. These may include, but are not limited to, the reconstruction of glass bottles and vessels, and analyses of ethnobotanical and zooarchaeological remains by qualified subconsultants.

Recovered artifacts will be temporarily stored at Brockington and Associates, Inc. Upon final acceptance of the report, Brockington and Associates, Inc. will deliver all artifacts and field notes to a facility approved by Beaufort County, the FAA, and the SHPO.

Report Preparation. Due to the scheduling of replanting trees in the fall season, a Management Summary of the field investigations and analyses completed at that time will be prepared for review and approval by Beaufort County, FAA, and the SHPO. The Management Summary will describe the field work completed in each portion of the site, with appropriate maps and photographs to illustrate the discussions. The Management Summary will include sufficient information to permit the agencies to determine that field portions of the proposed investigations have been completed satisfactorily and that no additional field work is needed. Once accepted, ground disturbing activities within the affected and investigated portion of 38BU2301 may commence.

A detailed report of the archaeological investigations will be prepared. This report will describe in detail the results of the background research, the field investigations, and the laboratory analyses. Appropriate drawings and photographs will be included to support the discussions presented in the report. Appendices of the collected data, reports by subconsultants who may analyze specific suites of artifacts, and other pertinent information will be included in the report.

A draft report will be presented to Beaufort County, the FAA, and the SHPO for review and comment. We will address these comments in a final report. Once approved, copies of the final report will be provided to appropriate repositories (e.g., SC Department of Archives and History, SC Institute of Archaeology, Coastal Discovery Museum of Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County Library).

4.0 Project Principal

Mr. Scott Butler (RPA) will serve as Principal Investigator for this survey. The Principal Investigator will oversee all of the field investigations, the laboratory processing and analyses, and the report preparation. Mr. Butler will serve as a Senior Archaeologist with expertise in military sites and principal field director. Mr. Butler has extensive experience in the coastal zone of South Carolina.

5.0 References Cited

Agha, Andrew, Jason Ellerbee, and Joshua N. Fletcher

2008 *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Beach City Place Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for D&N Partnership, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Bean, Jana

2008 Appendix C: Historic Resources Assessment for the Tree Obstruction Removal Project for Runway 21 at the Hilton Head Island Airport, Beaufort County, SC. In *Environmental Assessment for Removal of Tree Obstructions, Hilton Head Island Airport, Beaufort County, South Carolina*, by Lisa Favors, Scott Sanders, Chris Eversmann, Caroline Ammerman, Zach Duvall, Jana Bean, Berry Edwards and Jim Gentry. Prepared for Beaufort County, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

1865 Monthly Report of Lands, All Hilton Head, S. C., for the Month of November, 1865. Copy on file, National Register file, Fish Haul Archaeological Site, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia.

Butler, C. Scott and Ben Roberts

2012 Cultural Resources Survey of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Submitted to the Hilton Head Island Airport, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Collins, Carrie E. and Steven J. Rankin

2006 *Archaeological Data-Recovery Excavations at Locus 3 of Site 38BU1967 for the Port Royal Beach Access Project in Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Draft Report. Legacy Research Associates, Inc., Durham, North Carolina.

Copp, Eldridge J.

1911 *Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865*. Telegraph, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Eldredge, Daniel

1893 *The Third New Hampshire and All About It*. E. B. Stillings, Boston.

Espenshade, Christopher T. and Ramona Grunden

1991a *An Archaeological Survey of the 29 acre Palmetto Headlands Phase V Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1991b *Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Palmetto Headlands Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1991c *Contraband, Refugee, Freedmen: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Western Fringe of Mitchelville, Hilton Head, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Fletcher, Joshua N. and James Page

2008 *Metal Detector Investigations of the Beach City Place Tract, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Legg, James B., Christopher T. Espenshade and Lynn M. Snyder

1991 *Camp Baird: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Camp of the 32nd US Colored Infantry, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

McKee, James H.

1903 *Back in War Times*. Lt. Horace E. Bailey, New York.

Rose, Willie Lee

1964 *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment*. Oxford University Press, London.

Scott, Robert N.

1891 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Trinkley, Michael (editor)

1986 *Indian and Freedmen Occupation at the Fish Haul Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Research Series 7. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

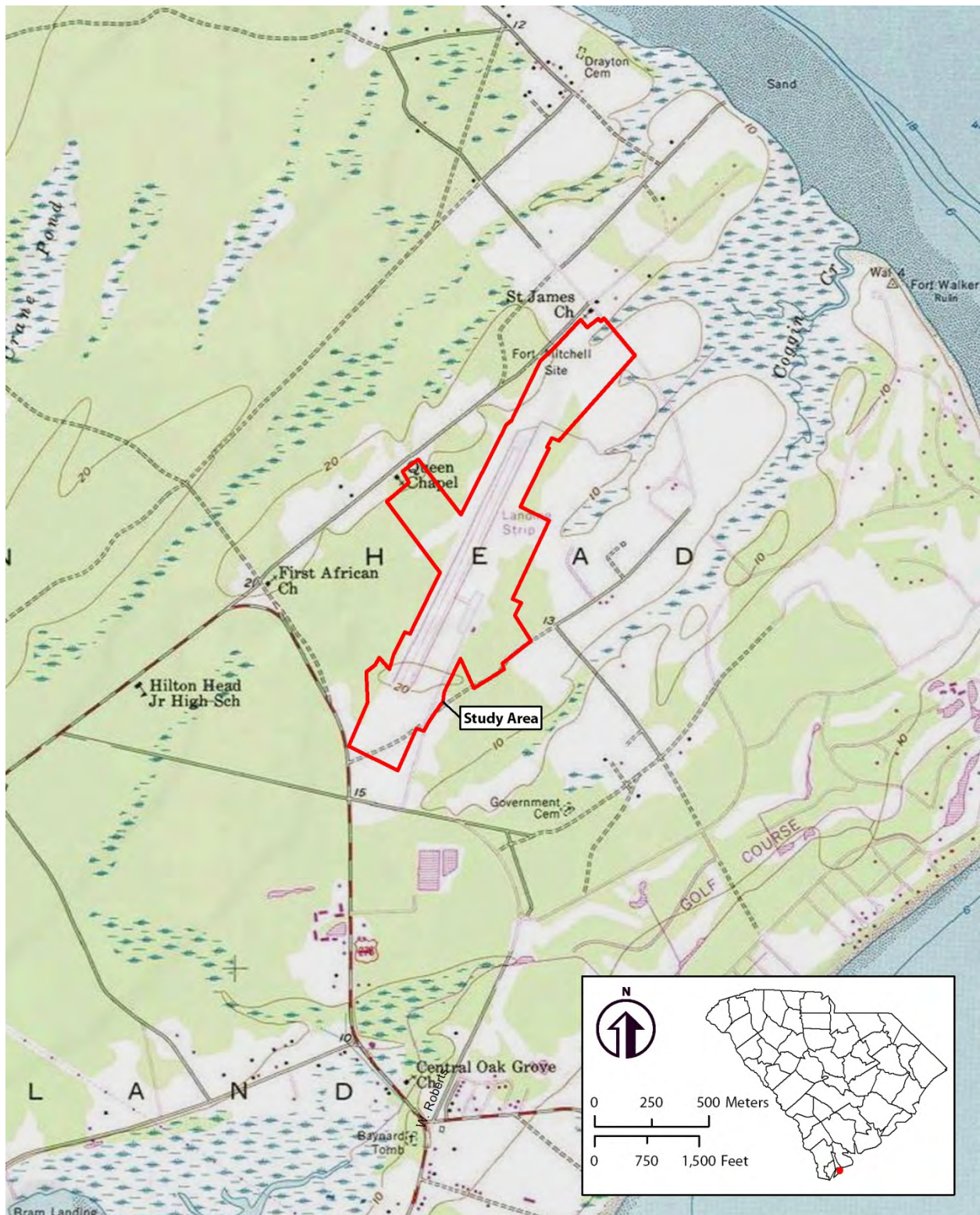


Figure 1. Location of the HXD Improvements Project, Site 38BU2301, and nearby cultural resources associated with the former Mitchelville settlement

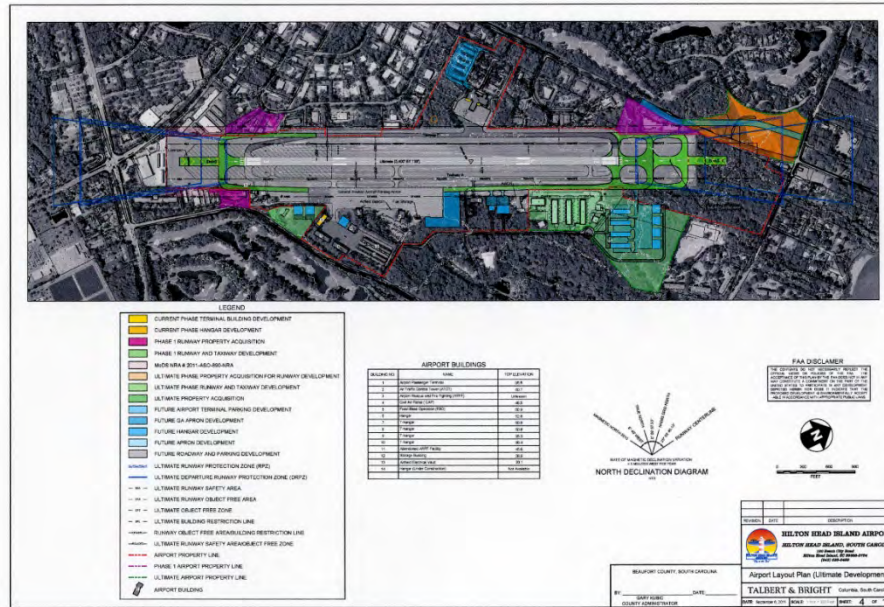


Figure 2. Location of the proposed activities that will affect 38BU2301.



Figure 3. An 1864 map of Mitchelville (National Archives RG 77, Map I52).

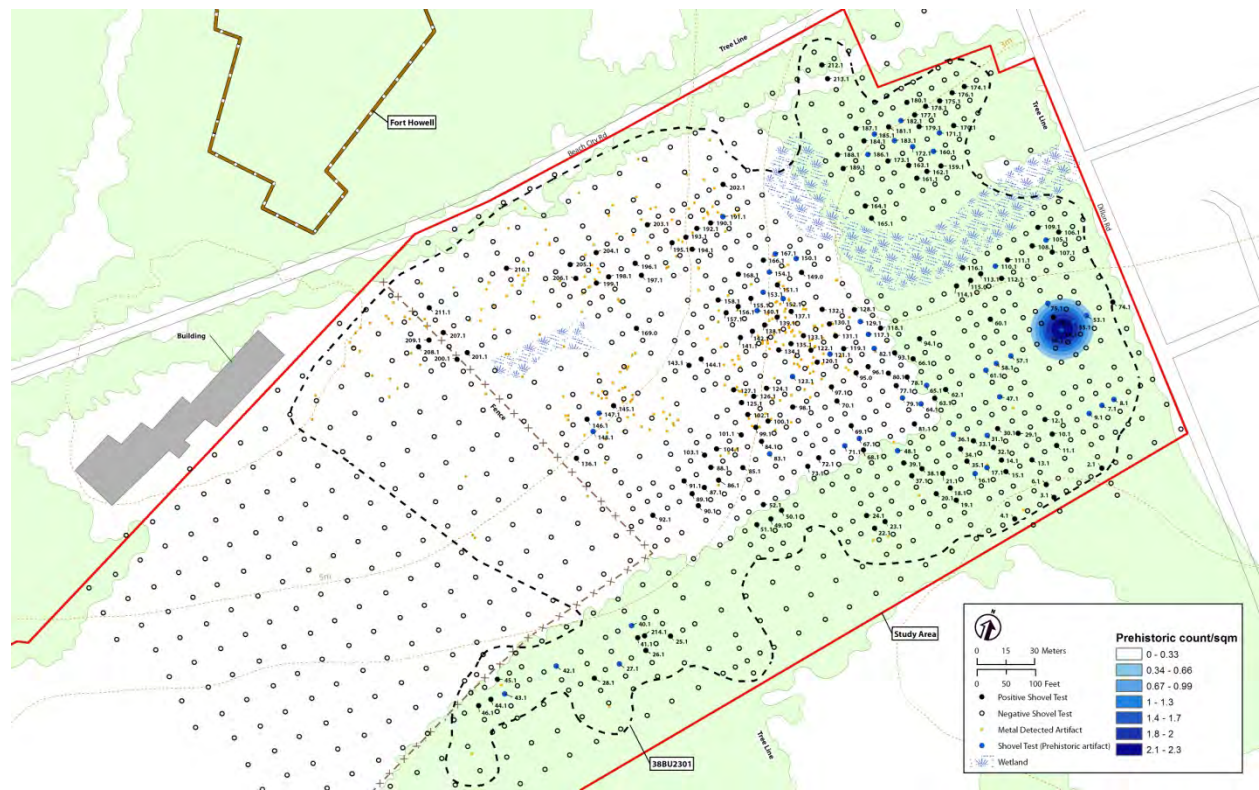


Figure 4. A portion of the 1864 Mitchelville map overlain on the plan of the HXD Improvements Project.

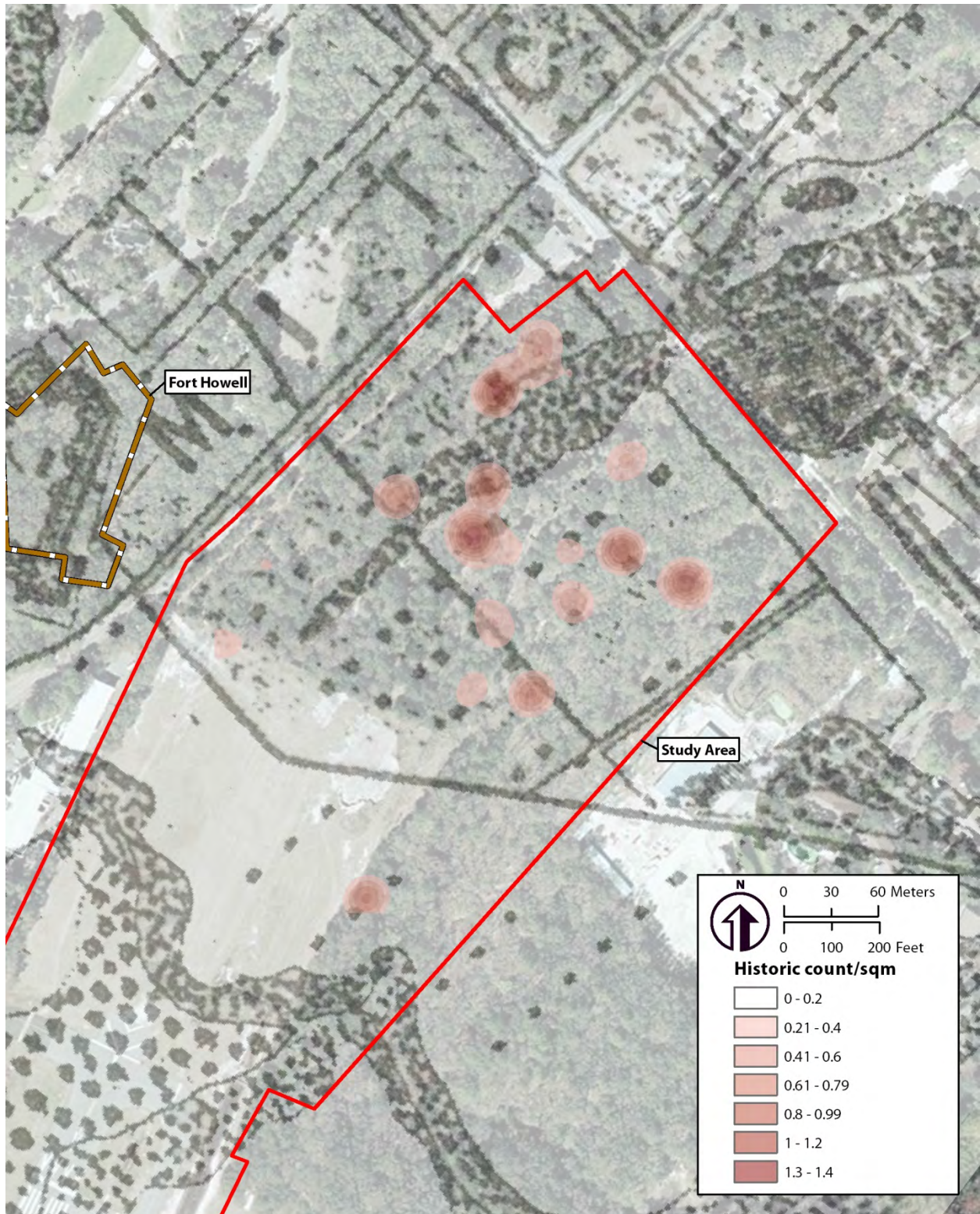


Figure 5. Concentrations of artifacts identified by Butler and Roberts (2012) that reflect the potential Mitchelville households.

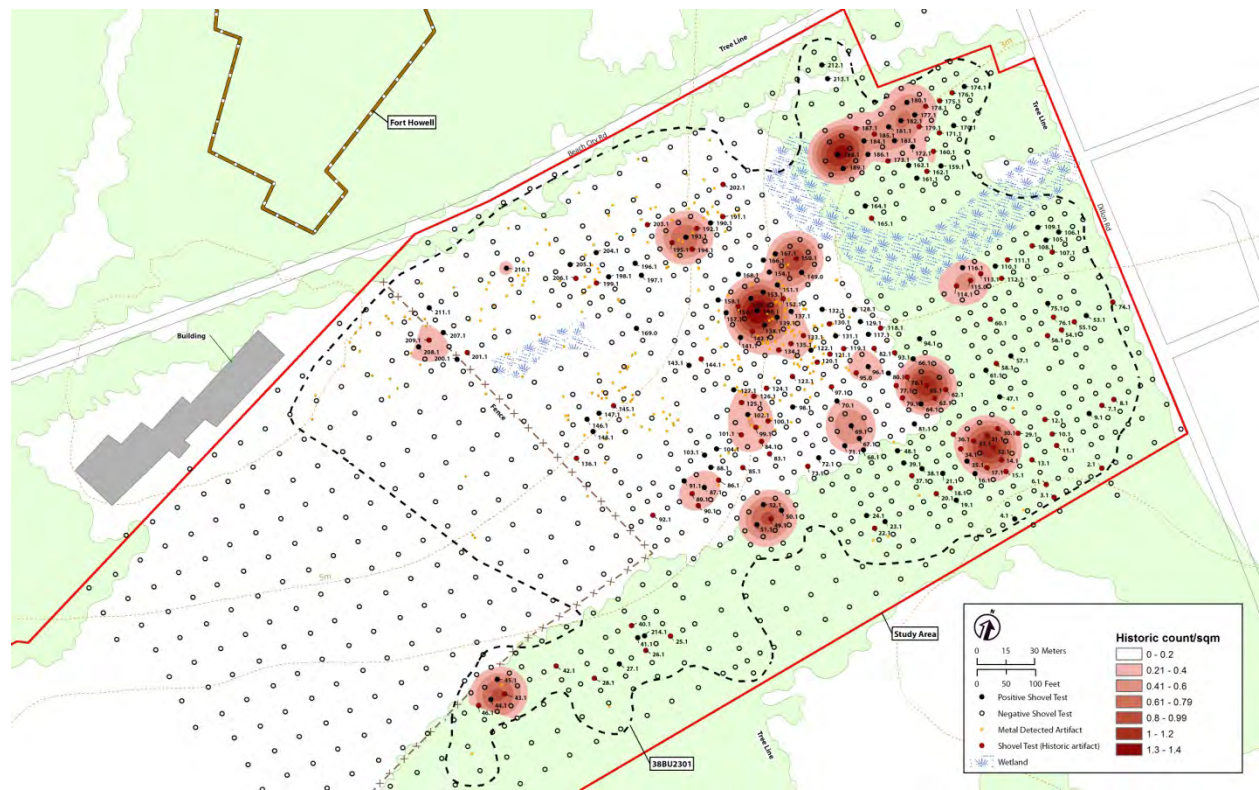
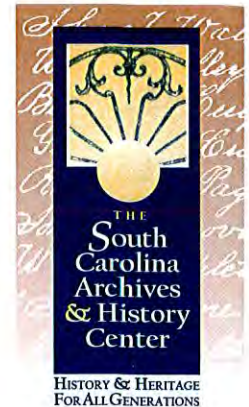


Figure 6. Concentrations of artifacts identified by Butler and Roberts (2012) that reflect the potential Mitchelville households.

Appendix D
Concurrence Letter

January 9, 2014

Scott Butler
Brockington and Associates
3850 Holcomb Bridge Road
Suite 105
Norcross, Georgia 30092



Re: Hilton Head Island Airport, Mitchelville (38BU2301) Data Recovery, Revised Draft
Beaufort County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 08-FK0076

Dear Scott Butler:

Thank you for your letter of October 4, which we received on December 23, regarding the Mitchelville data recovery project. We also received the report entitled *Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BY2301) Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office is providing comments to the Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

Brockington & Associates conducted data recovery investigations at a portion of the Mitchelville (38BU2301) site, a Civil War-era freedmen's town on Hilton Head Island. The report meets the guidelines set forth in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*. The submission of this report completes one of the stipulations outlined in the 2013 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by the FAA, the SC SHPO, and Beaufort County.

To complete the reporting process: We require two (2) bound and one (1) unbound hard copy on acid-free paper and two (2) digital copies in PDF format. Investigators should send all copies directly to SHPO. SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Per the MOA, please also submit a "separate digital Abstract document in Word or html format (not PDF). This Abstract file may be included on the same CD as the PDF file." If you have not already done so, please also submit a site revisit form for 38BU2301 to SCIAA. Finally, per our recent updates to the *Standards and Guidelines*, please also include a copy of our concurrence letter within the appendices of your final report.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or edale@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Emily Dale". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Emily" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Dale".

Emily Dale
Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office