Technical Report

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“A Place Called Nockum” and the Inception of King Philip’s War Barrington, Rhode Island

Department of the Interior, National Park Service,
American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)

(FY2021 Grant #P21AP10840)

Town of Barrington
Barrington Preservation Society
Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FY2021 ABPP grant (#P21AP10840), "'A Place Called Nockum' and the Inception of King Philip's War," accomplished its objective: it confirmed the occurrence of the brief flashpoint battle of June 24, 1675 on Lot 3A in Barrington, between Plymouth Colony settlers in Swansea and Indigenous occupants of the Wampanoag homeland into which Plymouth had expanded. This battle occurred at the site of a Baptist meetinghouse on Lot 3A. Metal detecting, GPR, shovel testing, excavation units and metal probe testing, along with intensive documentary research, not only confirmed the battle site as represented by many impacted lead ball and shot, it recovered iron cannon shot in the location of the meetinghouse on the summit of Nockum Hill in Lot 3A. The meetinghouse site was confirmed, and determined to have been armed and fortified with a defensive trench and possible palisade. In addition, the site of a 17th-century burned house opposite the meetinghouse was identified. The battle clearly involved the house and meetinghouse, with the musket balls and shot, and possible iron fire arrow recovered, distributed between and around the two structures.

The Battle of Nockum Hill, as we have named it, is widely acknowledged by historians as the precipitating battle of King Philip's War. The archaeological results are consistent with historical accounts of the battle erupting as colonists/settlers left the meetinghouse after attending a Day of Humiliation service intended to ameliorate tensions between Indigenous and colonial populations. The battle site has excellent integrity and is clearly eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and D.

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2019 the Town of Barrington, Rhode Island, purchased a six-acre pasture on a low hill called Nockum on George Street. Lot 3A was proposed for development in 2012, prompting a coalition of local stakeholders to oppose it, based in part on oral and textural evidence that the lot was the site of a 17th-century Baptist meetinghouse (Bicknell 1898: 123-125), and in part to preserve open space in this rural part of town. Nearby the lot is a plaque fixed to a boulder commemorating the meetinghouse. The town's purchase of Lot 3A ended the development threat and spurred stakeholders, especially the Barrington Preservation Society (BPS), to learn more about the site. The town contracted with the nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. (PAST) in 2020 to test the hypothesis that Lot 3A was the meetinghouse site.

PAST conducted a preliminary metal-detecting survey and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey on part of the lot. The 2020 survey found intriguing evidence of the possible meetinghouse site as well as two possible 1667-1675 English house sites, based on GPR anomalies and period household artifacts such as seal-top spoons and nails. The survey also found impacted musket balls in a pattern consistent with a battle (Harper et al 2020).

These findings led to research related to King Philip's War. The war, which grew to engulf all of New England, started in the town of Swansea in Plymouth Colony in 1675 (Barrington was then part of Swansea). The overall military course of the war, and the tensions leading up to it, are generally known. The 1667 settlement of Swansea led eventually to breaking the peace between the English and Wampanoag peoples that had lasted since 1621. In Swansea, settlers pushed the Plymouth colony boundary to within a few miles of the Mount Hope peninsula, the seat of the Wampanoag sachem King Philip (Metacom). Following mounting tensions and hostilities, including killings, in Swansea in 1675, the war was understood to have begun in earnest on June 24. According to contemporary accounts (Mather 1676: 12), the armed conflict erupted a day or two after colonists killed a Wampanoag man and was followed by an attack on colonists as they left Swansea's meetinghouse after a special prayer service intended to ameliorate the high tensions in the local community.

The meetinghouse battle quickly spread across Swansea, erupting into the New England-wide King Philip's War, a nationally significant event in which thousands of people perished and entire communities were burned, including most of the houses in Swansea (Saltonstall 1675: 30).

That day's hostilities had not been precisely located (Hall 1987). Swansea's first meetinghouse, where the English were praying on June 24, was at Nockum, but its exact location had been lost. Three or four settlers built houses immediately around it in or shortly after 1667. These structures were apparently among the houses abandoned and burned in 1675. After the war, English resettlement bypassed Nockum in favor of other locations in lands made newly available by King Philip's defeat. A boundary shift between Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1747 further isolated Nockum. For these reasons, Nockum remained undeveloped since 1675.

The FY2021 American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) grant "A Place Called Nockum" and the Inception of King Philip's War (Grant #P21AP10840) set out to determine whether Lot 3A was the site of the June 24, 1675 flashpoint battle, which historians have long cited as the precipitating event of King Philip's War. Flashpoint battle sites are underrepresented in archaeological and historical studies; they are difficult to locate on the modern landscape, especially when they are fast and furious, as the June 24th battle was. The grant's focus on this site dovetailed with the FY2021 Focus Area of underrepresented conflicts.

This report presents the results of the multi-disciplinary research undertaken under the grant. Building on the preliminary archaeological data collected in 2020 in the town-funded initial metal-detecting and GPR survey, the ABPP grant included intensified documentary research into King Philip's War, the 17th-century settlement in the Nockum Hill area, and the indigenous populations; intensified metal-detecting to confirm that a battle took place on Lot 3A and to elucidate the nature of the battle (with KOCOA analysis if possible); metal-detecting and intensified GPR to refine the preliminary survey anomalies suggestive of house sites and meetinghouse site; and systematic subsurface shovel test pit survey and limited excavation to confirm house sites and meetinghouse site. If the meetinghouse and house sites could be confirmed, and if it could be confirmed that they were in the battle "zone," this would support the hypothesis that the "Battle of Nockum Hill" was the long-lost first battle of King Philip's War. Finally, an important component of the 2021 survey was consultation with federally-recognized tribes. The Mashpee Wampanoag directly participated in this grant's activities, including all of the fieldwork.

An additional goal of the grant was to determine whether the project site met the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. As described in this report, the study confirmed the battle site, and provided physical evidence for the direct on-site involvement of an armed and fortified meetinghouse as well as a contemporaneous and apparently burnt house. The study produced sufficient information for PAST, the consulting firm hired by the town to carry out the study, to recommend the Nockum Hill Battle Site as significant on the local and national levels for its physical association with a cataclysmic and transformative event in history (Criterion A) and its informational value as an archaeological site that has demonstrated the ability to yield important information about history (Criterion D). This historic site and cultural landscape possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association. At this site, the years-long encroachment by Plymouth Colony on Indigenous homelands and associated tensions as colonial leaders sought to restrict and control Native people boiled over into the first battle of King Philip's War. Although this battle appears to have been primarily with the local Wampanoag nation, other Native groups quickly became involved – the Nipmuck, Narragansett, Mohegan and more – as the war spread into, across and beyond Massachusetts before returning to Rhode Island, where the war ended with the killing of King Philip. The colonists who had settled in the area never returned, and the Indigenous population was shattered and marginalized. The balance of power in New England shifted to colonists with this war, forever changing New England and setting the course for a national policy of dispossession and dominance by Euro-Americans.

The Town of Barrington is committed to not only preserving Lot 3A, but working with descendant Tribal communities to develop an appropriate site interpretation plan.

II. SUMMARY OF 2020 STUDY OF NOCKUM HILL

On October 8, 2019, the BPS invited PAST to provide a proposal to assist the Town of Barrington in locating the site of the first Baptist meetinghouse in Massachusetts (now in the town of Barrington, Rhode Island). The site of the meetinghouse, built in about 1667, when Swansea was incorporated into a township, had long been believed to be on the 6-acre area of Lot 3A (Maps 1 and 2), the summit of Nockum Hill, which was purchased by the Town in 2019 to preserve the property from development. PAST's proposal was successful. The scope of work was a very preliminary metal-detecting and GPR survey. The BPS provided PAST with historical documents related to the meetinghouse and Lot 3A, which indicate that Nockum Hill, then part of the New Meadow Neck community in the town of Swansea in Plymouth Colony, was the location of the meetinghouse. Nineteenth-century accounts place the meetinghouse on or close to Lot 3A (Map 3), which is on the east side of George Street (Map 2). The meetinghouse was surrounded by several house lots assigned to church leaders (Bicknell 1898: 112-135).

On George Street is a stone monument to which is affixed a brass plaque that was erected on June 23, 1906, by the Rhode Island Historical Society to commemorate the Baptist meetinghouse (RIHS 1908: 22). The monument is located on the west side of George Street on Nockum Hill and faces the midsection and summit of the hill, which is in Lot 3A. The plaque commemorates the organization of the Baptist congregation in 1663, which was originally at nearby Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the first minster Reverend John Myles and six of the congregation's leaders. The plaque reads:

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
IN MASSACHUSETTS
WAS FOUNDED NEAR THIS SPOT
A. D. 1663
REV. JOHN MYLES
JAMES BROWN NICHOLAS TANNER
JOSEPH CARPENTER ELDAD KINGSLEY
BENJAMIN ALBY JOHN BUTTERWORTH
FOUNDERS

Several years after its founding in Rehoboth, leaders of the Baptist congregation were fined by the Plymouth Colony General Court for unlawful assembly and were forced to leave Rehoboth and move, thereby establishing the Town of Swansea in 1667 (Map 4) and building a new meetinghouse (Shurtleff 1855: 4: 162). Plymouth Colony's action provided a place for the troublesome Baptists, but it also expanded settlement westward very close to Sowams, the seat of the Wampanoag Nation in Mount Hope.

The fate of the meetinghouse was unknown, and it was unclear whether the monument was marking the correct location.

A. Methodology

To locate the meetinghouse, PAST employed two established survey techniques: metal detecting and GPR. The 2020 survey also included reviewing historical information provided by

the BPS. The idea was to identify period-appropriate cultural material, nails and other architectural items associated with structures, and perhaps subsurface anomalies suggestive of the possible meetinghouse site. Expected diagnostic 17th-century metal artifacts included buttons, buckles, coins, and other objects, as well as common, though not inherently diagnostic, artifacts commonly associated with 17th-century sites, such as hand-wrought nails, lead window came, scrap sheet brass, scrap lead, iron wire clothing hooks, fragments of iron tools and utensils, and so forth.

The locations of the significant artifact finds were pin-flagged, numbered sequentially, and recorded geospatially in GIS. The findspots were later generated on an aerial plan of Lot 3A showing their locations (Map 5). The metal detectorists working on the survey, including George M. Pescia, Michael Horan, and Will Sikorski, had extensive experience working on Pequot War and King Philip's War ABPP projects and other early colonial sites in New England. Because of the limited budget, the metal detectorists used a "wildcat" strategy to cover as much of the lot as possible in a short period of time. In the 2020 metal-detecting, like other ABPP surveys in New England, involved searching for only diagnostic non-ferrous artifacts; the ferrous detection function was turned off because there is often so much iron in former agricultural properties (horse shoes, etc.), that it is costly to include. The later metal detecting (under the FY2021 ABPP grant) included ferrous. We also consulted with archaeologist Kevin McBride, professor at the University of Connecticut and founder of PAST, who has led a number of Pequot War and King Philip's War ABPP grant projects in New England (McBride et al 2012; McBride et al 2013; McBride et al 2016; McBride et al 2016; McBride et al 2017).

The model for the 17th-century artifact signature was primarily developed from 17th-century house sites discovered and excavated by PAST in New England, including the ca. 1639 Waterman House Site in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and the ca. 1636-1650s Clement Chaplin Lot in Wethersfield, Connecticut, previous ABPP studies of 17th-century conflict sites in the region, as well as material culture and archaeological studies in New England, the Chesapeake, and England.

The recovered artifacts and artifact patterns were then used to guide the GPR survey to locate possible buried cultural features, such as foundations, post holes, cellar holes and other subsurface anomalies. This GPR model was primarily drawn from PAST's research and experience locating and excavating early colonial New England house sites, including 17th-century construction techniques, houses forms, and how colonial house construction manifests in the archaeological record (Harper 2012, 2021). The GPR used a GSSI Utility Scan GPR system with a 35 MHz Hyper-Stacking antenna. The antenna and Utility Scan are mounted on a custom-built carriage by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) and utilize encoder-triggered collection of 50 traces per meter (1 reading every 2cm or 0.8in). GPR data were collected at 50-cm intervals in one grid.

To improve data interpretation and visualization, PAST flew an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV or drone) equipped with a GoPro Hero 6 camera. Pictures were captured at varying altitudes, to stitch together an orthomosaic image of the project area using digital photogrammetric techniques. The photogrammetry was conducted using Agisoft Metashape Professional software.

B. Results

The metal detecting and GPR fieldwork was conducted on June 4 and 5, 2020 (Image 1). Although very limited in scope, the survey of Lot 3A was highly productive. Results were concentrated in the western section of Lot 3A along George Street, in the horse paddock area, and north of the horse paddock area (Map 3). The metal-detecting survey recovered over 36 artifacts, including some that date to the 17th century or are artifact types that are common markers of early

colonial period sites. Two particularly significant diagnostic artifacts include handle fragments of two latten seal top spoons (Image 2).

Seal top spoons, which came in a variety of decorative forms, were widely used in England and British Colonial America throughout the 17th century (Price 1908: 35-7; Moore 1999). These distinctive spoons are characterized by a fig-shaped bowl, slender straight stems which terminate in a balustered top with a flat disc on top. While seal top spoons were made of silver and pewter, most were made of latten, an alloy of copper and zinc that resembles brass. Most maker's marks of this period are found on the bowl interior near the base of the stem. Occasionally seal top spoons were marked by owners with a mark or initials, sometimes a date, which were informally incised or punctated on the top of the baluster. One of the spoons recovered from Nockum Hill has a letter or "A" or "V" incised on the top of the bolster (Image 2). One of the seal top spoon fragments was found at the southern end of Lot 3A and the other one was recovered several meters north of the horse paddock. Both were found in the vicinity of lead musket balls/shot, hand-wrought nails, scrap lead, and sheet brass, all markers of colonial-period sites.

An incised seal top spoon fragment was recovered at the so-called "RM Site" in Plymouth, which was first excavated by Henry Hornblower in the early 1940s. The site was named for a seal top spoon with those initials etched on it. The site has since been interpreted as the garrison house of William Clark, which was burned down during King Philip's War on March 12, 1676 (Deetz and Deetz 2000; Chartier 2015). A seal top spoon was also found at the house site of Governor Josiah Winslow and at least three seal top spoons were also recovered from the ca. 1638-1640s Waterman House Site, both in Marshfield, Plymouth Colony (Cullity 1994; Harper 2021).

Another particularly intriguing artifact recovered is a large lead seal measuring 6.7 x 5.6 cm (2.5 x 2.2 in) (Image 3). The seal has four rectangular-shaped holes along the outer edge with remnants of iron where nails had been used to post the seal, such as on a tree or building. There are also two round holes offset from the center of the seal. On the front of the seal is evidence of a large arrow etched into the lead, which may be the mark of the British Broad Arrow. The Broad Arrow symbol was used throughout the 17th and 18th centuries by the British government, including in its colonies, to mark its ownership of property, including standing timber, roads, land boundaries, weapons, cannons, blankets, and many other items (Hogg 1933: 161-163; Taylor 2011). Because the property boundaries of Swansea were in dispute between the residents of Swansea of Plymouth Colony and the Wampanoag of Mount Hope, this seal may have used by the English as an official boundary marker, displayed at Nockum Hill, a high point on the boundary between the colony and indigenous nation.

Artifacts recovered that are not inherently diagnostic or datable *per se*, but are common and important markers or signatures of early colonial sites, include scraps of sheet brass/copper and lead; these materials were commonly reworked or recycled into useful items. For example, at the ca. 1638-1640s Waterman House Site a total of 205 sheet-brass and 62 fragments of lead scrap and wasters were recovered (Harper 2021). Recovered metals from Nockum Hill include six fragments of cut sheet brass/copper and three fragments scrap lead, one of which may be part of an unmarked lead token.

Architectural artifacts were recovered that were common in the early colonial period. A total of 12 fragments of hand-wrought nails or nails of indeterminant manufacture (due to corrosion) were also recovered. Nails are frequently found on early colonial sites as large numbers were needed for houses and other structures, especially for shingles and clapboards. For example, a total of 1,165 hand-wrought nails were recovered from the ca. 1638 Waterman House Site, which were concentrated over the house footprint and were the second most common artifact type after

redware pottery (Harper 2021). Two brass keys were recovered from Nockum Hill in the west-center area of the lot and may be 17th-century. Little is known of early brass keys, though they were in use by the 17th century (Noël Hume 1991; Egan 2005: 73-4).

Also of significance was the recovery of four musket balls and two lead shot (Image 4). The whole .20 caliber lead shot is Rupert's shot, which involved dropping molten lead fluxed with arsenic through mesh into a pan of water (Hamilton 1980: 125-137).

Table 1. Lead Ball & Shot recovered in 2020

Type	Condition	Caliber
Musket ball	Impacted	.52
Musket ball	Whole	.60
Shot	Impacted	.32
Musket ball	Impacted	.68
Musket Ball	Impacted	.56
Shot	Whole	.20

Important conflict archaeology methods and the forensics and terminology of the musket ball/shot were greatly developed by the studies of Douglas Scott, David M. Sivilich, G. Michael Pratt and others (Scott and Fox 1987; Sivilich 1996; 2009: 84-101; Pratt 2009:5-38; Sivilich and Sivilich 2015; Sivilich 2016). Caliber or size of whole balls/shot in hundredths of an inch were measured with calibers and impacted ball/shot were calculated through Sivilich's formula: diameter in inches equals 0.2228 x (weight in grams)1/3 (the cube root of the weight in grams).

The lead ball/shot was found along the western side of Lot 3A, in a linear pattern from the southwest corner to north of the horse paddock, paralleling George Street. Although lead musket ball/shot are a common artifact type on early colonial sites, the proportionally high number of recovered lead ball and shot for the parcel, with most exhibiting evidence of impact by firing, was surprising as it was indicative of a conflict event and a well-established pattern associated with battlefield archaeology. The variable calibers of musket ball and linear pattern of the ammunition is also indicative of a number of different participants moving and firing across the landscape.

The GPR was confined mostly to two places, the horse paddock area, and the southwest corner of the lot due to time constraints. The testing showed anomalies in these areas, though they lacked symmetry and clear definition.

C. Conclusion and Recommendations of 2020 Nockum Hill Study

Based on the results of the metal detecting survey there were several general areas with artifact concentrations on Lot 3A. These included 1) the southwest corner of Lot 3A, 2) the horse paddock area in the center of the lot, and 3) the area north of the horse paddock. The two seal top spoons presented the most clearly diagnostic 17th-century artifacts recovered. The six lead ball and shot, most of which was impacted, presented important evidence of a 17th-century conflict on the site. The meetinghouse site itself was not confirmed, although period material culture suggesting occupation of the parcel was found and GPR suggested an anomaly may be the meetinghouse site. The recovered material, however, was more indicative of a 17th-century household than a meetinghouse. However, the BPS believed that there were houses of the church elders close by the meetinghouse and documents indicated the meetinghouse was on Lot 3A. Most surprising was the recovery of a quantity of impacted musket balls and shot on the lot. The results of the 2020

survey pointed to a battle on site in a 17th-century context, which, based on the site's location, strongly suggested a King Philip's War event.

The survey results led us to rethink the historical accounts of the first battle of King Philip's War, which describe an attack by Wampanoag on the Swansea Baptists in retaliation for the shooting of a Wampanoag man a day or two before by congregation members while homes were being "rifled." Increase Mather recorded:

> As soon as ever the people in Swanzy were come from the place where they had been praying together, the Indians discharged a volley of shot whereby they killed one man and wounded others (Mather 1676: 12).

PAST and the BPS then realized that this event, which historians have long called the inception of King Philip's War, appeared to have literally occurred on the meetinghouse site: on June 24, 1675, most Swansea's settlers were attending a special day of service intended to ameliorate the tensions between indigenous people and colonists which had been building for some time. The period artifacts and conflict evidence strongly suggested that this historic event occurred on Lot 3A.

The Town of Barrington therefore applied for and received an ABPP grant (FY2021) to conduct more intensive documentary, metal-detecting, GPR and archaeological subsurface testing to determine whether this hypothesis was correct.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Analysis of Primary and Secondary Sources

Although there are a number of primary accounts from King Philip's War, it remains a poorly understood period in history. Contemporary accounts written during the war or soon after the war ended are limited in number and in terms of the backgrounds of the writers. Most records of this period are associated with well-educated elites of New England society and include, general accounts of the conflict, the letters and reports of officers, town records, church records, the records Colony General Courts, records of the New England Confederation (established in 1643), letters, diaries, memoirs, pamphlets, probate records of those who fought and were killed in the war, family hardship applications of veterans, sometime submitted decades after the war ended, store records, and other accounts that have survived. Consequently, most information comes from ministers, military officers, and various government officials. Another type of account includes captivity narratives, specifically the memoir of Mary Rowlandson (1981), who later life wrote of her capture and eventual release by the Wampanoag during King Philip's War. Her account was widely read and republished many times and was the first such captivity narrative that thereafter became a literature genre that continued for generations.

Contemporary accounts of the war by Native peoples during this period are rare and moreover were interpreted and transcribed by colonists. One such account is the relation of Massachusett Christian James Quanapohit, who in January 1676 went with Job Kattenanit into Quaboag Country to gather military intelligence for Massachusetts Bay Colony authorities with a transcription account included by J.H. Temple in his *History of North Brookfield* (Quanapohit 1887: 112-118). Another important account of King Philip's War by the Reverend William Apess (1798–1839) who published *Eulogy on King Philip* in 1836 (Apess 1837). Apess was a Methodist minister whose mother was Pequot and who had lived for many years with the Mashpee Wampanoag. Apess provided his account of the events leading up to King Philip's War, as well as a speech purported to have been given by King Philip when the war began. In 1893 Penobscot Joseph Nicolar (1827-1894) published his important account of Penobscot culture with *The Life and Traditions of the Red Man* (1893). Also of importance are contemporary accounts on New England Indigenous culture. These include early ethnographic work by Mohegan anthropologist and Medicine Woman Gladys Tantaquidgeon (1930a; 1930b) and Frank Speck (1940; 1948), contemporary accounts on Indigenous culture by Wampanoag elders Mabel Avant (2014), and Joan Tavares Avant (2014), Mohegan Medicine Woman Melissa Tantaquidgeon Zobel (1995; 2000), among others. Narragansett elder Dawn Dove (2014) related a contemporary perspective on King Philip's War:

> Keep in mind that 1675 was the year of the Great Swamp Massacre, a terrible conflagration- children and women burned alive, a terrible planned annihilation of a people. The Euro- American story was that it was a battle in which all the Narragansett were killed. Yet we survived. We, the Narragansett people, continue to exist on this land, the land the Creator set aside for us. Yet because the colonizers "won," they felt there was no need to teach about the Narragansett. Even to this day the state of Rhode Island does not require that Narragansett history be taught in the public school system. The Lie continues by teaching the children to call the Narragansett and all other Indigenous nations "Native Americans," so that students

do not even realize that they are speaking about the Narragansett, the Indigenous people of this particular land (Dove 2014).

The Wampanoag today have a particularly strong tradition of contemporary literature of their culture, traditions, and daily life. Among these are Mashpee tribal members Russell Peters (Peters 1987) and Chief Earl H. Mills, Sr. "Flying Eagle" (Mills and Mann 1996; Mills 2012).

Histories of King Philip's War were written soon after it ended, including by ministers William Hubbard (1677) and Increase Mather (1676, 1677). The first edition of Benjamin Church's memoir of the war, edited and published by his son Thomas Church, was first sold in 1716. These histories in particular offer important information regarding the beginning of the war in Swansea. Nineteenth-century and early 20th-century histories include Peirce (1878), Bodge (1891), which is an important compilation and description of English soldiers involved in the war, and Ellis and Morris (1906). Recent histories include Leach (1954), Lepore (1999), Schultz and Tougias (1999), Drake (1999), Mandell (2010), Brook (2018), DeLucia (2018), each bringing their own perspectives and interpretations of the historical records and motivations of the participants. Various town histories also often have important information on the war, sometimes including transcriptions of original records. These include Caulkins (1866), Temple and Sheldon (1875), Temple 1887, Trumbull (1898), among others. Bicknell's histories of Barrington (1898) and Sowams (1908) and Hall (1987) also provide important perspectives on local history.

In summary, the methodology for the historical background research is based on a diversity of historic and contemporary sources and different voices. The analysis is based on a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates these accounts, that is based on historical ethnography of English and Indigenous cultures and includes science-based archaeology and material culture studies. The objective is to develop the clearest and most accurate understanding of the history of Lot 3A in Barrington over time, including at the outbreak of King Philip's War on 24 June 1675 and divested of modern political objectives and perspectives and to understand the people, places, and events in the context of the times in which they were living.

B. Development of a Background Historical Context

PAST and the BPS conducted a comprehensive review of literature to provide a contextual context by reconstructing a timeline leading to King Philip's War, English and Indigenous warfare methods, and the role of meetinghouses in 17th-century New England.

C. Terrain Analysis & KOCOA Evaluation

An important component of ABPP conflict archaeology is the use of the United States military's battlefield **KOCOA** terrain analysis (McMasters 2011). The acronym KOCOA includes five main components:

Key Terrain
Observation and Fields of Fire
Concealment and Cover
Obstacles
Avenues of Approach

The KOCOA terrain analysis provides a well-established and proven framework for conflict researchers to develop a deeper and more nuanced understanding of battlefield dynamics

through a viewshed analysis of landscape and landscape features. These KOCOA components described by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, ABPP are as follows:

Key Terrain
Any local feature that dominates the immediate surroundings by relief or by some other quality that enhances attack or defense.
High ground with good observation and clear fields of fire.
Transportation choke-point such as a water crossing, defile, road junction.
Key terrain typically offers control of a local objective or an important transportation route.

Observation and Fields of Fire
Observation- the ability to see the enemy, in order to judge strength, prevent surprise, and respond to threats.
Field of fire- an area that weapons may effectively fire upon from a given position.
Dead ground- ground within range of weapons that cannot be fired upon.

Concealment and Cover
Concealment-protection from enemy observation such as forests, ravines, dense vegetation, reverse slopes.
Cover- protection from enemy fire Ditches, riverbanks, buildings, walls, entrenchments.
Concealment and cover restrict observation. Cover limits a field of fire.

Obstacles
Obstacles- natural or manmade terrain features that prevent, impede, or divert military movement Towns, steep slopes, rivers, lakes, forests, deserts, swamps.
The presence and difficulty of obstacles determine whether terrain is Unrestricted, Restricted, or Severely Restricted.

Avenues of Approach
Avenue of Approach- relatively unobstructed ground route that leads to an objective or to key terrain.
Mobility Corridor- area where movement is channeled due to terrain constrictions, e.g., road over a causeway.
The size of an attacking unit is limited by the breadth and difficulty of its Avenue of Approach.

KOCOA analysis involves a multidiscipline approach that rigorously utilizes available historical documents, which may include letters, official correspondences, diaries, and memoirs, as well as historic maps, and later comprehensive histories. The analysis takes into account terrain and landscape features which may affect the movements of combatants and civilians in a conflict. In early colonial New England this includes natural features such as rivers, brooks and other bodies of water, swamps, trees, boulders and outcroppings, and elevation. Cultural landscape features include roads, bridges and causeways, houses/wigwams, outbuildings and other structures, defensive ditches and palisade walls and other defensive works, rail fences and stone walls, and so forth. As landscapes in New England have often changed considerably since the 17th century, the KOCOA analysis must also take into account various changes that may have occurred

including urban development, damming, moving brooks and rivers, mineral extraction, roads, and highways, and so forth.

D. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Each metal detecting findspot and the N0E0 metric grid used for the shovel test pits (STPs), meter units, GPR, and metal probe testing was conducted using the Juniper Systems Geode Global Positioning System (GPS) with up to decimeter accuracy. Prior to the GPR, metal detecting, and archaeological testing Lot 3A was mowed and the shrubbery cut down, which greatly enhanced the readings and expedited the survey process. Because Lot 3A on Nockum Hill is the highest summit in the area, with no natural obstructions it proved to be an effective recording device. The grid for the GPR, metal detecting, and STPs and meter units was laid out with the GIS and long 30-meter stakes and was based on the 2020 N0E0 grid.

E. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

GPR has the potential to be useful in archaeological investigations due to its ability to potentially identify below-ground anomalies and culture features non-invasively. GPR transmits electromagnetic pulses below ground, which are reflected or absorbed by materials with contrasting dielectric properties These reflections create a vertical profile that show interfaces between buried materials with differing relative boundaries between stratigraphic layers (dielectric permittivity). GPR therefore creates a representation of dielectric contrasts, serving as a proxy for subsurface stratigraphic changes (Heimmer and De Vore 1995; Clark 2001; Bristow and Jol 2003; Conyers 2004, 2006; Daniels 2004; Leach 2019).

GPR has the potential to detect archaeological features, and for decades has been used to detect various features, including graves. Distinct contrasts in dielectric properties often exist between cemetery grave fill, which are typically rectangular, and the surrounding sediment, making them readily detectable (Conyers 2004; Leach 2019). GPR therefore has potential to detect various types of buried historic features, particularly when they are large, deep, and symmetrical with limited complex overburden or fills. In New England, these include features such as wells, privies, trenches, and cellar holes. The use of GPR at the 17th-century Hollister Site in Glastonbury, Connecticut, identified a number of other historic features including filled cellar holes, a well, and post holes of 19th century tobacco barns (Jones 2018, 2019; Leach et al 2018).

GPR should be carefully interpreted and applied, however, as reflections and therefore readings can be influenced by a wide variety of factors including soil types and conditions, overburden and fill, and the presence of intrusive materials. It may also not detect small and shallow features and cannot necessarily distinguish between natural and cultural features. It can also be problematic if the ground is uneven or has many obstacles such as thick brush or heavy tree cover. It should therefore be considered as one potential tool in archaeological investigations and always cautiously applied, and all generated data should be considered possible or tentative until groundtruthed by scientific archaeological excavation.

F. Metal Detecting

The use of metal detectors has developed into an important tool for archaeologists working on historic sites or ancient sites with high concentrations of metals. Metal detectors have in particular developed into an essential tool in the discovery and reconstruction of historic battlefields in the United States. Among the earliest and most important of these studies was conducted at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's last Stand and the Battle of

Greasy Grass, which took place on June 25-26, 1876, along the Little Bighorn River within the Crow Indian Reservation, in southeastern Montana by Douglas Scott and others (Scott and Fox 1987; Scott et al 1989). By locating the various metals associated with battle, including bullets, brass cartridges, projectile points, and other weaponry and personal items, as well as burials of the soldiers, in relation to terrain analysis, the study developed a far greater and deeper understanding of the events of the battle which was a seminal event in American history. In the early 1990s, PAST adopted these techniques to locate all of the encampments of Rochambeau's army march across Rhode Island and Connecticut into New York and back during the Revolutionary War.

The metal detecting at Nockum Hill was conducted by George M. Pecia and Michael Horan. Both metal detectorists are highly skilled and have decades of experience, including working on a number of ABPP grant projects in southern New England related to Pequot War and King Philp's War battle sites, working with the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center and University of Connecticut. The metal detecting strategy at Nockum Hill was to systematically cover Lot 3A following the metric grid and working from north to south and from west to east. Each artifact find was bagged individually in its associated soil matrix and labeled with its consecutive findspot number, identification, soil, excavator, and depth below surface. Each findspot was located using a numbered pin flag and recorded using a Juniper Systems Geode GPS. All artifacts were recorded on a field inventory sheet listing with their corresponding information. The artifacts were then conserved, if needed, and catalogued and curated, at PAST's laboratories.

G. Metal Probe Detection

The most low-technology method of testing used in the study is also one of the oldest methods in historical archaeology and simply uses a long metal 46-inch-long (117 centimeter) rod with a T-section handle. The metal probe method basically involves systematically probing into the soil to detect resistance from soil changes and hard building materials such as brick and stone. Each depth of resistance was then measured on the rod. A probe with no resistance extended to 110 cm (43 in). A probe measurement was taken every meter on the N0E0 grid and mapped. This technique only works in relatively deep sandy loam soils without a lot of natural cobbles and gravel in the soil or compact soils. Throughout much of New England the glacial till often makes this technique ineffective and is most useful near the coast and on tidal river terraces. The use of the metal probe technique was effectively employed on Nockum Hill because of the lot's natural sandy loam soils.

This technique was effectively used by archaeologist Randy Daum at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, who used a metal probe to locate the deeply buried stone and brick remains of houses in a nuclear village (ca. 1690-1704) on the Connecticut River in Hatfield, Massachusetts that was abandoned during Queen Anne's War. The fieldwork, which also included shovel test pits, meter units, and metal detecting, identified the locations of at least ten house sites deeply buried in an agricultural field and defined by brick fireplace bases, cellar holes, and 17th-century artifacts including ceramics, tobacco pipes, and seal top spoons (Daum 2013).

H. Shovel Test Pits (STPs)

The primary method of archaeological testing included the excavation of standard shovel test pits (STPs). Each STP measured 50 x 50 centimeters (20 x 20 in) in plan and was dug by hand with a long-handled spade shovel and trowel into the C Horizon subsoil or if an impenetrable object, such as a boulder or the water table was reached. Each test pit was excavated in 10-centimeter (4 inch) levels within cultural and natural soil strata, and all excavated soil was sifted

through ¼-inch wire mesh screens. The STPs were placed on a five-meter-interval grid. Each STP was designated by its N0E0 metric grid unit point. Each STP was placed in the southwest (SW) quad of each unit unless it was moved to avoid an obstacle or disturbance. Adjacent STPs were also excavated in some cases to further explore possible features.

Each test pit was drawn and described on test pit forms with soil types, soil colors and textures, termination depth, reason for termination, and artifacts recovered. Soils were classified using a Munsell color chart system (2014). Artifacts were bagged in the field and labelled with their identification and provenience. Fragile artifacts were placed in a crush-proof box or canister with their original soil matrix. Bone and shell, and metals, were separated from other artifacts and bagged in their original soil matrix. All features identified in STPs were drawn in plan, described, photographed, and covered with a small sheet of plastic. Each STPs was immediately backfilled upon completion and the ground restored. See Appendix ?? for test pit profiles.

I. Square Meter Unit Excavation

To explore possible features discovered in the STPs, square-meter (39.37 x 39.37 in) excavation units were used on the same N0E0 grid. Each meter-unit was further subdivided by four quads, southwest (SW), northwest (NW), northeast (NE), and southeast (SE) for tighter horizontal provenience. Meter-unit excavation was manually done with square-blade shovels and trowels. All measurements were done with the metric system (meters and centimeters), and site plans include metric and English scales, as the latter is the basic system builders used in the 17th century, and therefore important for interpreting building construction and dimensions. Soils were classified using the Munsell color system (2014).

Excavation was by square-meter units on the N0E0 grid, and each unit was subdivided and excavated and recorded by 50-x-50-centimeter quads: NE, NW, SE, and SW, respectively. This allowed for especially tight provenience, and control and refined interpretation of artifact distribution and features (i.e., cultural or manmade manifestations that are not readily portable, such as hearths, cellars, post holes, etc.). All feature soils were excavated in 10-centimeter levels within cultural and natural strata and screened through 1/8th-inch mesh screens. All excavated features were sequentially numbered and recorded in plan and profile with photographs and drawings. Soil flotation samples were taken from each feature with up to 10 liters of soil per sample. In some cased flotation samples were also taken from the lower plowzone soils above features. All meter units were backfilled, and the ground restored at the completion of the testing.

J. Artifact Inventory and Analysis

All recovered artifacts and ecofacts and associated paperwork were processed at PAST's laboratory facilities in Storrs, Connecticut. Strict data control was established by cataloguing and proofing every artifact bag that was brought in from the field. In the "wet lab" the artifacts were removed from the field bags, the provenience information was retained by placing the cultural material and bags in compartmentalized screens. Each artifact was washed, unless it was sent to our conservation laboratory for treatment and then placed in screens to dry. In the "dry lab" artifacts were identified and assigned unique numbers by artifact classification. The identification and provenience data were entered into our artifact inventory database program (see the artifact catalogues and artifact summaries in Appendix III). Upon completion of the laboratory processing, all of the artifacts and ecofacts were bagged into archival ziplock envelopes with acid-free identification tags with identification and provenience information and placed in numerical order

by artifact number into small acid-free boxes which were then placed into polypropylene "banker-style" boxes for long-term curation.

K. Artifact Conservation

Of particular concern during the field survey was the recovery of fragile and unstable diagnostic metal or organic artifacts which require prompt professional conservation to ensure their stabilization and long-term preservation. Artifacts marked for conservation in the field were kept in their soil matrix within hard storage boxes or canisters within sealed plastic bags. These artifacts were treated appropriately in the PAST conservation laboratory, using only reversible and gentle conservation methods. New England's acidic soils and seasonal freezing and thawing temperate climate make the survival of buried metals, glass, and bone unstable once they are removed during excavation and exposed to air. When such artifacts are recovered, they require immediate treatment because their deterioration process is accelerated by their removal from the soil where they had stabilized over long periods of time and exposed to the air.

L. Soil Flotation

Soil flotation samples were taken from feature soil and in some cases, such as the midden area, also from lower plowzone contexts, to recover very tiny and fragile artifacts including charred ecofacts. At historic sites, features, especially with charcoal-rich ashy deposits, can provide important information on plant use as they frequently contain fragments of charred seeds and nuts, as well as wood charcoal from the hearth. Flotation samples can also include tiny faunal remains such as fish, rodent and bird bones, fish scales, textile fragments, beads, straight pins, needles, lead shot, lithic microflakes, and other artifacts. Many of these artifact types are only recovered in this way and would otherwise be missed during excavation. Soil samples were taken from each feature and in some cases from the lower plowzone soil above the features. Soil samples were taken from each 10-cm level within features or in the case of small features like post holes, the entire feature was collected as a soil sample.

At the lab, the soil samples were water-screened using custom tubs and fine window-screen-sized mesh to recover artifacts which are too small to be caught in the 1/8th-inch wire mesh field excavation screens. Each processed flotation sample includes a light fraction, charred botanical specimens that floated to the top of the tub, and heavy fraction, the artifacts that sank and were recovered in fine-mesh screens and include charred botanicals and small artifacts.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

A. Background History and Timeline up to the Inception of King Philip's War, 24 June 1675

A1. Background History

The events leading up to King Philip's War, 1675-1676 in New England, are complex and occurred over a long period of time. The historical documents written during the war, and in its smoldering aftermath, are vastly incomplete, almost entirely from the English perspective, sometimes contradictory, and are of course representative of the worldviews of the writers, and therefore reflect their religious beliefs, social values, technology, prejudices, and oftentimes reflections of their own personal trauma. It is the first and main task and responsibility of the historian to understand and contextualize these factors as thoroughly and objectively as possible in the context of the people's lives in the time in which they were living. One way of conceptualizing this idea is the "emic" perspective, that is, striving to understand and interpret people and events in the past through the context of their values and beliefs within their cultures and worldviews and therefore not directed and further biased by the addition of lenses from one's "etic" modern political and social views, objectives and personal motivations.

In December 1620 English Separatists, now known as the Puritans or Pilgrims, landed at the uninhabited Wampanoag village of *Patuxet* and began making plans to establish a new settlement and colony. With winter approaching and following a recent skirmish with the Nausets just a few days prior on Cape Cod, where they had opened graves and caches, taking food stores of maize and beans, the Separatists were in most every way possible, unprepared and unlikely to survive. While the Pilgrims' families remained aboard the *Mayflower,* sick and starving, a few men well enough to work began construction a common building ashore in what is now Plymouth. England had been exploring the New England coast intermittently since the early 1600s and perhaps earlier, but this was an attempt at establishing a permanent settlement. It was not, however, England's first attempt to establish a permanent foothold in New England. In 1607 the settlement of Fort St. George in the Popham was begun at the mouth of Kennebec River in Maine. The colony was abandoned in 14 months due to mismanagement and lack of leadership, the cold, low profits, threats from the French, and conflicts with local Indigenous people (Gorges 1890: 205-207). England's 1587 Roanoke Colony in present-day North Carolina had also failed within a few years and the colonists quite literally disappeared, and the 1607 Jamestown settlement in the Virginia Colony was wracked by death and sickness and barely clung to the bank of the James River. Also, during this time, the French were slowing establishing a foothold in the St. Lawrence River Valley and claimed as far south as *Cap Blanc*, or White Cape, in their New France claims, the land English navigator Bartholomew Gosnold renamed Cape Cod in 1602. The Dutch were also establishing their New Netherland colony, first concentrated along the Hudson River. Dutch claims quickly extended from the *Zuydt Rivier*, now the Delaware River, to Cape Cod, which they called *Nieuw Holland*. This vast territory that John Smith renamed New England in 1616 was the homeland of the Wampanoag, the Narragansett, Massachusett, Pawtucket, Nipmuc, Penobscot, Abenaki, Mohegan, Pequot, Niantic, and many other Indigenous nations who had lived there for millennia.

In that first winter at Plymouth the Pilgrims lost almost half of their 102 members from disease, malnutrition, and exposure. The fate of the Pilgrims took a great turn the following spring when in March 1621 an Abenaki sagamore named Samoset arrived at Plymouth and introduced himself in broken English he had learned from English fishermen and traders in Maine.

Samoset gave the Pilgrims a general description of the geography, the Indigenous nations in the region and their leaders, and told them how where they were living was called *Patuxet* and the village had been decimated by a plague a few years before. Samoset also told the Pilgrims that the sachem or leader of the Wampanoag was named Massasoit or Ousamequin, and that there was a Wampanoag man in the area who also spoke English. A week later Samoset returned with Squanto, or Tisquantum, a *Patuxet* native, who had been a captive in Europe when the plague had swept through his village (Morton 1937: 23-25; Mourt 1963: 50-59; Johnson 1974: 16; Bradford 1989: 79-86; Altham 1997: 29). Squanto arranged a meeting between Massassoit and Plymouth governor John Carver and each group pledged a covenant, which include the following terms:

1. That neither he nor any of his should injure or do hurt to any of our people.

2. And if any of his did hurt to any of ours, he should send the offender, that we might punish him.

3. That if any of our tools were taken away when our people were at work, he should cause them to be restored, and if ours did any harm to any of his, we would do the like to them.

4. If any did unjustly war against him, we would aid him; If any did war against us, he should aid us.

5. He should send to his neighbor confederates, to certify them of this, that they might not wrong us, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

6. That when their men came to us, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should do our pieces when we came to them.

“Lastly,” the Pilgrims assured Massasoit, “that doing thus, King James would esteem of him as his friend and ally” (Mourt 1963: 56-57). Following the peace conference Massasoit returned to his home at Sowams in what is now eastern Rhode Island. The covenant was a critical military alliance for the Pilgrims, as the Wampanoag had “become a Wall to the English at Plymouth against other Indians” (Hubbard 1864: 107). Another critical part of the alliance maintained that Squanto and other Wampanoags, including Hobomock and Tokamahamon, would remain with the Pilgrims and serve as guides and advisors, and instruct the Pilgrims on many practical skills they would need to survive. Plymouth Governor John Bradford later wrote how at this time Squanto had "directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish, and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit" (Bradford 1989: 81).

The covenant of 1621 was the cornerstone of Wampanoag and Plymouth relations for decades; it changed the course of history in New England and ultimately ensured Plymouth’s very survival. It would also serve as a model that other New England colonies and Indigenous nations attempted to emulate but were seldom successful. The alliance would be tested many times during the tumultuous decades that followed. In early 1622, the Narragansett sachem Canonicus sent Plymouth officials a bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake skin. Squanto told Governor Bradford that this was a symbolic challenge from the Narragansetts and that there were rumors that the Massachusett nation was forming an alliance with the Narragansetts to attack their enemy

the Wampanoag, and now also Plymouth. Bradford replied by returning the rattlesnake bundle with bullets and gunpowder as a rebuke. The Narragansetts refused its return, and Plymouth intensified the construction of its defenses (Mather 1864: 78-79; Morton 1937: 32-34; Mourt 1963: 81-82; Winslow 1963:8-11; Bradford 1989: 85-97; Pory 1997:12).

In 1628 the Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled and established from Salem to the Boston Basin and thousands of English families began arriving and settling during what has been called New England's Great Migration which lasted from 1620 to 1640. During this time, English colonists/settlers spread through eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and into coastal Connecticut and up the Connecticut River, taking up Indigenous land and displacing Native people, causing tremendous stress between Natives and colonists/settlers.

During the early 1630s the Pequots of southeastern Connecticut greatly expanded their control in the region with a series of military campaigns which extend their hegemony over some of their neighboring nations in an effort to extract tribute, control the production of wampum, and control access to Dutch traders who had established trading houses along Long Island Sound to Narragansett Bay and into the lower Connecticut River Valley. The Pequots' expansion and influence brought them into direct conflict with the Narragansetts and the Mohegans of eastern Connecticut (led by their sachem Uncas, who had broken from the Pequots) and the newly established Connecticut Colony and Saybrook Colony. Colonial-Pequot tensions erupted after the Pequots attacked colonists Wethersfield, Connecticut, on April 23, 1637. The New England Colonies formally declared war on the Pequots a week later and formalized a military alliance with the Mohegans and Narragansetts to defeat the Pequots. The war was devastating to the Pequots, and in the 1638 Treaty of Hartford the Pequot captives and their former lands were divided up among the Narragansetts, Mohegans, and New England colonies. The Pequot nation was declared to no longer exist. The defeat of the Pequots, however, soon led to competition over the distribution of Pequot survivors, control of their former tributaries, and the divisions of Pequot Country. While the Mohegan Nation and Connecticut Colony established a firm alliance in eastern Connecticut, the Narragansetts stood independently, between them and their old enemies the Wampanoag and Plymouth Colony to the east and the Massachusetts Bay Colony to the north (Clap 1844: 37; Mather 1864: 121-155; Hubbard 1865: 1: 38-42; Gardener 1897; Mason 1897; Vincent 1897; Morton 1937: 99-105; Gookin 1970: 7-8; Bradford 1989: 294-297, 394-398).

Throughout the 1640s and 1650s the New England colonies continued to expand in territory and population. Tensions between the colonies and their Mohegan allies, and the Narragansetts under their sachem Canonicus, and then his nephew Miantonomo, continued. The Narragansetts fought a bitter war with the Mohegans for control in the region, culminating into the Battle of Sachem's Plain in 1643 and the Siege of Fort Shantok in 1645, in Connecticut (Mather 1864: 187-198; Hubbard 1865: 1: 40-43; Winthrop 1908: 2: 134-136). In 1643 the New England Colonies established the New England Confederation, a military pact among the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Saybrook, Connecticut, and New Haven, the latter founded in 1638, on the Long Island Sound shore in southwestern Connecticut. The following year the Saybrook Colony consolidated with the Connecticut Colony. The main purpose of the Confederation was to provide a united front against aggression from Indigenous and competing European nations, particularly the French and the Dutch. The Dutch increasingly contested what they believed were English expansion and influence, into their own claimed New World lands, culminating in a series of global-wide conflicts beginning with the First Anglo-Dutch War, 1652-1654 (Mather 1864: 193-198; Winthrop 1908: 2: 100-105; Bradford 1989: 330-332). On August 27, 1645, the Narragansetts and United Colonies signed a non-aggression pact, in an effort to deescalate tensions in the region.

The treaty stipulated that the Narragansetts paid restitutions in wampum and maize, and they would return captives and canoes to the Mohegans (Bradford 1989: 437).

In 1651 the Reverend John Eliot (1604-1690) established his first mission for Native peoples at Natick among the Massachusett nation. Over the next 25 years Reverend Eliot and his associates established 14 Native "praying towns," mostly in the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies. Other mission communities, mostly made up of members of the Wampanoag and Massachusett Nations, were located at Mashpee, Gay Head (Aquinnah), Herring Pond, Wabbaquasett, Hassanamessit, Ponkapoag, Magunkaquog and other places throughout southern New England. The purpose of the praying towns was to convert and instruct the indigenous mission community in Christianity, teach them English agriculture and industry, and to read and write. Eliot studied the Massachusetts language and with the help of Native interpreters translated the Bible into the Massachusett, it was printed in Cambridge in the early 1660s (Eliot 1834; Clap 1844: 37-38; Winthrop 1908: 1: 319-320; Gookin 1970: 45-49; Johnson 1974: 44; Josselyn 1988: 104-105).

Other ecclesiastical movements during this period were contrary to the strict beliefs and doctrines of the Puritan establishment. Just four years after his arrival at the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Roger Williams (1603-1683) was tried and exiled for his ecclesiastical views, including religious tolerance and separation from the Church of England. Before he was forced to return to England, Williams fled to Narragansett Country, where Canonicus allowed him to settle and purchase land. Williams drew followers and established Providence Plantation in 1638, receiving a Royal Charter from King Charles II in 1663. He established relations with the Narragansetts, learning their language, and in 1643 published *A Key into the Language of America*, in which he recorded passages of the Narragansett language and his observations of their culture. Wiliams also opened the colony to Quakers, Baptists, and followers of other faiths (Williams 1874, 1973, 1988; Winthrop 1908: 1 & 2).

The mid-17th century continued to see many changes in New England as the colonies' populations and towns multiplied. Many Indigenous populations steadily decreased through warfare and disease and their lands shrank though land sales and losses through theft and "rights of conquest." Some of the smaller Indigenous nations broke up and dispersed and integrated into other larger nations. The Mohawk Nation of the upper Hudson River Valley continued to exert considerable influence and shape events throughout the Northeast from the Great Lakes to Lower Canada, and into Southern New England with highly aggressive and effective warfare tactics, savvy diplomacy, and by being directly supplied with firearms, shot and gunpowder, and other trade goods by Dutch traders (Gookin 1970: 34-37, 40-43; Wood 1977: 75-78; Josselyn 1988: 103-104). While the Mohawks made few assaults on English settlements, as they shared a common enemy with the French, many of the Algonquian nations in New England were subject to sporadic raids and capture. Mohawk influence was especially felt toward the end of the Pequot War when the sachem Sassacus and a group of Pequots were attacked when seeking refuge with the Mohawks and their heads and hands were sent to Hartford as a gesture of the Mohawks' "love and service" to the English (Vincent 1897: 107). After the war rumors circulated that the Narragansetts were plotting with other Indigenous nations, including the Mohawks, to form an alliance and attack the colonies and Mohegans and assassinate Uncas (Hubbard 1864: 2: 217-218, 234; Winthrop 1908: 2: 6-7, 349-350; Bradford 1989: 339-344, 394-398).

Mohawk raids against the New England Algonquian nations and praying towns were very destructive during this period (Mather 1864: 256-257). In 1669 a military campaign was planned to retaliate and decisively defeat the Mohawks. The force was comprised of 600 to 700 fighters

made up of Massachusett, Wampanoag, Pawtuckets, and Christian converts, and led by the Massachusett sachem Josiah Wampatuck, son of the sachem Chickataubut, who had aided the colonists in the early years of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. According to French Jesuit Father Jean Pierron, who was with the Mohawks at the time, there were also about 24 women. On route to Mohawk Country, however, the Mohawks learned of the force's approach and strengthened their fortifications. The Algonquians attacked the fortified village of Gandawague at dawn and laid siege but were unable to take it. Wampatuck and his men abandoned the attack, having spent their ammunition and rations with some too sick to fight. On their retreat, about 20 to 30 miles from Gandawague a force of Mohawks caught up to Wampatuck and his party and ambushed them in a craggy pass between two swamps called Kinquariones. Many were killed in the Mohawks' first volley of shot. During the fierce fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, Wampatuck and at least 100 were killed. Gookin noted that this included "about 50 of their chief men…but I suppose more" (Gookin 1970: 43). The number of Mohawks killed was unknown. The Battle of Kinquariones was the last and most fatal conflict between the Mohawks and New England Algonquians and greatly weakened the Algonquian nations who participated in the campaign. At a peace conference at Albany in 1671 with English and Dutch emissaries, the Mohawks and some of the New England Algonquian nations concluded a peace agreement (van Epps 1932: 420-430; Gookin 1970: 40-43).

The mid-17th century also witnessed gradual changes in the leadership of the Indigenous nations and the colonies. Many of the original Pilgrims, or Old Comers, who had survived that first year, were now elderly or had passed. Edward Winslow, who came on the *Mayflower*, served in many important positions for Plymouth, including as governor and commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, and was instrumental in ensuring Plymouth's autonomy and economic stability, and establishing and maintaining diplomatic relations with Massasoit and the Wampanoag. Winslow left Plymouth when Oliver Cromwell selected him to serve as commissioner for an English naval mission against the Spanish in the West Indies, where he died aboard ship of yellow fever on May 7, 1655 (Turner 2020: 212). Winslow and Massasoit were instrumental in maintaining mutual respect and therefore peace between Plymouth and the Wampanoags. There were great changes for the Wampanoag. On June 13, 1660, Plymouth General Court recorded that, Wamsutta, Massasoit's eldest son, requested:

> …that in regard his father is lately deceased, and hee being desirouse, according to the custome of the natives, to change his name, that the Court would confer an English name upon him, which accordingly they did, and therfore ordered, that for the future hee shalbee called by the name of Allexander Pokanokett; and desireing the same in the behalfe of his brother [Metacom], they have named him Phillip (Pulsifer 1855: 3: 192).

The death of Massasoit was a great loss for the Wampanoag as he had skillfully guided them through tumultuous times for four decades. By 1660 the Wampanoag homelands had dramatically changed, as Plymouth Colony towns continued to expand in size and number with increasing and relentless pressure to obtain Wampanoag lands through purchase or ploy. Problems between Plymouth officials and Wamsutta began soon after he became sachem. Wamsutta took a hard resistant position against incursions on Wampanoag lands and against relinquishing Wampanoag sovereignty. He also refused to accept Christianity, and rumors began circulating that he was conspiring with the Narragansett to attack Plymouth. In 1662 Wamsutta was summoned to Plymouth to answer these allegations. But before arranging a meeting, Major Josiah Winslow took

a party of men to Sowams and surprised Wamsutta and his company while hunting and threatened him with a pistol because Wamsutta did not comply quickly enough. Wamsutta was forced to go to Plymouth and stay with Winslow at his house in Marshfield, but he had become gravely ill and died on his return to Sowams. Many Wampanoag accused the English of poisoning and killing Wamsutta, including his younger brother King Philip, who then ascended to sachem of the Wampanoag (Mather 1864: 226-231; Hubbard 1865: 1: 49-50).

Relations between Plymouth Colony and the Wampanoag under King Philip continued to decline, as he maintained a position of resistance to Plymouth's authority. In 1671 Hugh Cole, of the newly established colony town of Swansea, went into Sowams to investigate rumors that King Philip and the Wampanoags were planning for war. Cole reported to the General Court that while at the main Wampanaoag settlement at Mount Hope, he saw them making and repairing weapons and that there were "many Indians of several places." Shortly after this Cole heard reports that King Philip and 60 men had marched toward Swansea. There were also renewed rumors that the Wampanoag and Narragansett nations were conspiring against the English (Turner 2020: 257-258). On April 12, 1671 King Philip and Plymouth authorities, including Governor Prence, met at a conference in Taunton whereby Plymouth hoped to deescalate tensions and repair their relations, renew their formal alliance, and ultimately force King Philip to take responsibility for the conspiracies of which he had been accused. At the conference King Philip signed a new covenant and agreed to a number of terms, including declaring the Wampanoags to be under the authority of Plymouth Colony and subjects of the English monarch Charles II, and to turn over their firearms (Mather 1864: 232; Hubbard 1865: 1: 50-54; Turner 2020: 257-258). War, it seemed, had been diverted.

On January 29, 1675, the body of a Massachusett Christian convert named John Sassamon was discovered in the ice at Assawompset Pond. Sassamon was educated by the English, could read and write in English, had been an interpreter and counselor for King Philip, and had been at the Taunton Conference. The two men had had of a falling out, however, as Philip suspected that Sassamon was essentially a spy working for Plymouth and that earlier in the month he had had gone to Josiah Winslow, who was now Plymouth's governor, and warned him that King Philip and others were conspiring, including with the Narragansetts, against the English. At first, it appeared that Sassamon had fallen through the ice and drowned in a hunting accident as he also had his hat and firearm. A coroner's investigation of the murder by English authorities suspected foul play as his body had multiple cut wounds and his neck was broken "… by twisting of his Head round; which is the Way that the Indians sometimes use when they practice Murthers" (Mather 1864:236). A Christian convert named Patuckson soon after came forward and claimed that he had secretly witnessed the murder and disposal of the body by three Wampanoag suspects: Tobias, his son Wampapaquan, and Mattashunnamo. The men were arrested and put on trial by a jury made up of four Indigenous and 12 English jurors on June 1, 1675. The accused men denied the charges. All three were convicted of Sassamon's murder and were hanged on June 8, a Tuesday. Wampapaquan's noose broke, he allegedly confessed to have been present at murder, and was then shot after a month's reprieve. The murder investigation, trial, and executions were seen by King Philip as violations of his authority as sachem and of Wampanoag sovereignty and furthered the resentment of the Wampanoags toward the English, and to an extent, Indigenous Christian converts (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 262-263; Mather 1864: 233-239; Hubbard 1865: 1: 49-50, 60-66; Easton 1913: 7-8; Saltonstall 1913: 24-25; Williams 1988: 2: 693-7).

The recently incorporated town of Swansea in Plymouth Colony, on the border of the colony and Sowams and Mount Hope, would become the epicenter of the breakout of King Philip's War just a few weeks later (Map 4).

A2. Timeline of the Inception of King Philip's War, 24 June 1675

The month of June 1675 witnessed an unprecedented period in Plymouth and Wampanoag relations characterized by deep resentment, distrust, and fear. The English became convinced that King Philip had ordered the murder of John Sassamon for telling Governor Winslow that he was conspiring to attack Plymouth Colony settlements and other betrayals.

On Friday June 11th Lieut. John Brown of Swansea reported to Governor Winthrop that King Philip and the Wampanoag had sent their women to take refuge with the Narragansetts, were armed, and fighters were now arriving from the Cowesit, Showamet, Assowomsett, and Pocasset, the Narragansett Country, and other areas to join him. He also reported that the road between Swansea and Taunton was being watched by King Philip's men. Swansea and the surrounding towns became greatly alarmed by the developments (Brown 1675; Rawson 1913: 62-64; Leach 1958: 34; Harris 1963: 18-27; Hubbard 1971: 1: 63-64). News of the escalation of tension was now reaching the other New England colonies, as well as misinformation. Just two days later Roger Williams wrote Connecticut Governor John Winthrop, Jr. that he believed the tensions between Plymouth Colony and King Philip and the Wampanoag over the executions of Sassamon's accused murderers had subsided (Williams 1988: 2: 690-3).

On Monday June 14th, the Plymouth Colony Council sent a message to King Philip, accusing him of escalating tensions in the region and ordering him to immediately dismiss all outsiders who were gathered at Mount Hope. Lieut. John Brown sent a message to King Philip that he would meet with him to mediate their disagreements, but did not receive a reply from the sachem (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 262-263; Hubbard 1865: 1: 65-66). About this time the sachem Awashonks of the Sakonnet Wampanoag held a gathering and asked Benjamin Church, who was living there (now Little Compton, Rhode Island), to join her for a meeting. She warned Church that there were increasing Wampanoag grievances, and they were preparing for conflict. Church also asserted in his memoir that King Philip wanted the Sakonnets to join him, and that if Awashonks did not enter into an alliance with the Wampanoag, he would draw her into a conflict (Church 1865: 5-7). Church was also similarly warned by the husband of Pocasset sachem Weetamoo, Peter Nunnuit, that King Philip had held a large gathering and had invited Weetamoo (who was previously married to King Philip's brother Wamsutta), and was preparing for conflict and that men from other areas were arriving at Mount Hope to join him (Church 1865: 11-14).

On Thursday June 17th, John Paine and several other men from Rehoboth went into Mount Hope at King Philip's request to retrieve lost horses; the men were seized but later released (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6). About two days later the house of Job Winslow in Swansea was broken up and robbed while he was away (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6). Job, a shipwright and early arrival in Swansea, was the son of Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Governor Edward Winslow (and therefore first cousin of then Governor Josiah Winslow) (Holton and Holton 1877: 80-81). They were among the first colonists to settle Marshfield, an early Plymouth satellite town established in 1640.

On June 20th, 1675 Swansea families attended the Sabbath at their meetinghouse on Nockum Hill. While there, two houses in Swansea were "rifled" and burned by the Wampanoag (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6; Church 1865: 15). Also, on this day about seven or eight Wampanoag men went to a house in Swansea and asked the owner if they could sharpen their hatchet on his grinding wheel. The owner refused their request as it was his belief that no work was allowed to

be conducted on the Sabbath. The Wampanoag men left without incident but were later observed taking food from another house. The men also seized and then release an Englishman (Saltonstall 1913: 27). Wampanoag men were now presenting themselves to the residents of Swansea as armed and defiant (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6). Alarmed by the confrontations, Swansea officials sent a message to Governor Winslow asking for immediate military help (Saltonstall 1913: 27).

On Monday June 21st events in Swansea began to escalate. Governor Winslow received the news from Swansea and quickly sent dispatches to Taunton and Bridgewater with orders for a company of militia sent to relieve Swansea with another force to be assembled and march the next day. Governor Winslow also sent a letter to Massachusetts Bay Governor Leverett in Boston informing him of the developing crisis and to send reinforcements to Swansea the next day. Winslow also requested that they quickly send mediators to the Narragansetts and Nipmucs to get assurances of their neutrality, fearing the conflict could spread to other nations (Hubbard 1865: 1: 66). Governor Leverett sent the party, as well as a third group of mediators to Mount Hope to meet with King Philip in an attempt to avert further conflict. Leverett further ordered a vessel to be loaded with arms and ammunition and sent to Swansea by water (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6; Church 1865: 16-17; Hubbard 1895: 1: 66; Leach 1958: 40).

Governor Winslow called for a Day of Humiliation to be observed on Thursday, June 24, as a day of public fasting and prayer to end the developing conflict (Pulsifer 1859: 362-6; Church 1865: 16-17).

Many families in Swansea now began to abandon their homes and flee to fortified garrison houses, fearing war with the Wampanoag (Easton 1913: 12; Saltonstall 1913: 27). Their abandoned houses were robbed and burned, and cattle were killed (Church 1865:18; Pulsifer 1859: 362-6; Hubbard 1971: 1: 60-66). In Swansea there were at least four garrison houses. One was of the Baptist minister of the Nockum Hill meetinghouse, Reverend John Myles, located near Myles Bridge over the Palmer River; the others were at James Willet's at Wannamoisett; Jared Bourne's garrison house at Mattapoisett; and a fourth garrison house at Thomas Chaffee's lot. The population of Swansea at this time is estimated to have been 250, with most families living in the area of New Meadow Neck (Bicknell 1898:162). Also, about this time a second group of Plymouth reinforcements rendezvoused at Taunton, organized by Major William Bradford. The force was under command of James Cudworth, with Benjamin Church to lead a vanguard of militia with a small group of Indigenous Chrisitan convert allies or "Friend Indians" (Church 1865: 16-17; Leach 1958: 30-49). On June 22nd, a Tuesday, the first of the Plymouth forces arrive at Swansea in the evening and were chiefly dispersed to John Brown's Garrison and the Rev. John Myles Garrison (Church 1865: 17-22; Leach 1958: 30-49).

The first casualty of the escalation occurred on Wednesday June 23rd when a Wampanoag man was mortally shot while allegedly rifling a house by John Salisbury of Swansea, who was on guard with his father William Salisbury. The wounded Wampanoag man had made it back to Mount Hope where he shortly died of his wounds. A group of Wampanoags confronted the colonists at a garrison house about the incident and were told by John Salisbury that it was of "no matter." His father William attempted to ameliorate his son's harsh statement, saying they were "but an idell lads words," though it did little to address their anger and the Wampanoag abruptly left (Easton 1913: 12; Hubbard 1971: 1: 64-65). About 12 more houses were rifled in Swansea at this time (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6). With updates on the escalating conflict, Governor Leverett pledged men, arms, and provisions in support of colonists/settlers. Governor Coddington of Rhode Island agreed to provide a fleet to blockade King Philip and the Wampanoag on Mount Hope peninsula. Alarmed by the prospect of war with the Wampanoags, and possible allied Indigenous nations, a small group

of mediators was sent to Mount Hope by Governor Leverett, led by Capt. Edward Hutchinson, and accompanied by Roger Williams to meet with Narragansett sachems, who assured them of their neutrality in the conflict. The group returned to Boston with assurances that the Narragansetts would not enter the conflict (Williams 1988: 2: 693-6; Leach 1958: 41-2). Mediators sent to the Nipmuc received similar assurances of neutrality and that they would call back any of their men who had gone to Mount Hope (Leach 1958: 40-41).

On Thursday June 24th the residents of Swansea attended the Day of Humiliation services prescribed by the governor at the Nockum Hill Baptist meetinghouse, one day after John Salisbury killed a Wampanoag man and dismissed it as "no matter." As the families were leaving the meetinghouse shots rang out as they were attacked by Wampanoags. William Hubbard wrote in 1677 that:

> **…so as on the 24th of June, 1675, was the Alarm of War first sounded in Plimouth Colony when eight or nine of the English were slain in and about Swanzy: They first making a Shot at a Company of English as they returned from the Assembly where they were met in way of Humiliation that Day, whereby they killed one and wounded others…**
>
> **…and then likewise at the same Time, they slew two Men on the High-way, sent to call a Surgeon, and barbarously the fame Day murdered six Men in and about a Dwelling-house in another Part of the Town: all which Outrages were committed so suddenly, that the English had no Time to make any Resistance** (Hubbard 1865: 1: 64-65).

In 1676 Increase Mather published *A Brief History of the Warr with the Indians in New-England*, covering the time period "From June 24, 1675. When the first English-man was murdered by the Indians, to August 12, 1676 when Philip, alias Metacomet, the Principal Author and Beginner of the Warr, was slain" Reverend Mather related that:

> **At the conclusion of that day of Humiliation, as soon as ever the People in Swanzy were come from the place where they had been praying together, the Indians discharged a volley of shot, whereby they killed one man, and wounded others...**
>
> **…Two men were sent to call a Surgeon for the relief of the wounded, but the Indians killed them by the way: And in another part of the Town six men were killed, so that there were Nine Englishmen murthered this day. Thus did the War begin, this being the first English blood which was spilt by the Indians in an Hostile way** (Mather 1676: 3).

One of the men killed on the road to get the surgeon Matthew Fuller to treat the wounded was the Scots brickmaker and Swansea resident William Cahoon. The party sent by Governor Leverett to negotiate with King Philip encountered the bodies on the road and promptly turned back for Boston. Six to eight more English men were killed and wounded when they were ambushed while foraging for food and supplies outside of the Bourne Garrison at Mattapoisett (Mather 1676: 3; Church 1865: 18-19; Hubbard 1865: 1: 64-5, 2: 39; Saltonstall 1913: 28-9).

Several people were also shot at the Myles Garrison including a sentry who was mortally wounded as was Reverend John Myles' Black slave (Pulsifer 1855: 2: 362-6; Church 1865: 19-20; Hubbard 1865: 1: 64-5; Saltonstall 1913: 28-29; Leach 1958: 43; Williams 1988: 2: 698-701; Turner 2020: 277-279).

The fighting and destruction sparked at the meetinghouse quickly spread throughout Swansea and into the neighboring towns. A small, mounted reconnaissance party out of the Myles Garrison led by Quartermaster Joseph Belcher and Corporal John Gill was ambushed as it crossed over Myles Bridge. Belcher was wounded and the pilot, William Hammond of Swansea, was killed (Church 1865: 20-22; Bodge 1891: 58). In a letter from Henry Stevens to Mr. Stanton in Connecticut dated June 29, 1675, we learn of the spread of the war. Stephens wrote that at least 12 houses in Swansea had been burned, including a garrison house, and that Seekonk was also attacked with houses burned and several killed by Nipmuc fighters and that there were rumors that King Philip was on his way to Connecticut to create an alliance with the Mohegans against the English (Stephens 1849: 17). By the end of June and into early July 18 houses in Swansea had been burned and within a year all but a few houses were left standing (Hubbard 1865: 2: 39-40, 47; Saltonstall 1913: 30).

The burials for June 24th in the Swansea town records recorded by town clerk Nicholas Tanner included: William Salisbury, John Salisbury, John Jones, Robert Jones, John Fall/Full, Nehemiah Allin/Allen, William Cahoon, Gershom Cobb, and Joseph Lewis. On July 2nd John Druce was buried, and William Hammond, who was shot at Myles Bridge was buried on June 29, 1675 (Rounds 1992). The number of Wampanoag killed in the beginning of the war is unknown.

On June 24, 1675 King Philip's War, the deadliest and most destructive war in American history, had begun at the Baptist meetinghouse on the summit of Nockum Hill.

B. English Weapons, Equipment, and Tactics

B1. Firearms

Being well equipped with proper arms, ammunition, equipment, armor, and ordnance were primary concerns of the English even before colonization of New England began. Printed provision lists offered prospective colonists practical advice for what would be needed for the voyage and to establish homes in the Virginia and New England Colonies. Firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder were essential for hunting and fowling, and for potential conflicts with Indigenous nations, pirates, and European competitors with overlapping territorial claims, particularly the Dutch and the French. The supplies needed to last a year or more, as arrival times between supply ships from England and coastal traders could be lengthy and unpredictable at best. One of the earliest provision lists, with their associated costs, was supplied by the Virginia Company in 1622, and included apparel, victuals, arms, armor, tools, and household implements (Virginia Company of London 1622). Published in Captain John Smith's *A Description of New-England*, based on his 1614 exploration of the New England coast; it was especially influential and widely read by prospective colonists. Smith described the great abundance of plants, animals, and fish, as best as he could identify them, the Indigenous people, and what natural resources could provide food and materials to start a colony (Smith 1616). The list was also published by Captain John Smith for the colonies in 1624 (Smith 1907: 1: 162). Later colonial writers in New England, including Reverend Francis Higginson (1630) and physician and alchemist John Josselyn (1648), adopted and expanded the 1622 list for prospective colonists based on their own experiences, particularly in terms of needed provisions, but the general arms lists remained much the same and was the bases

for military preparedness in New England for a generation. Each listed a complete set of light armor, one long piece (gun) measuring five or five and a half feet with a near musket bore, one sword, one bandoleer, one belt, 20 pounds of powder and 60 pounds of shot or lead, including pistol and goose shot (Smith 1907: 1: 162; Higginson 1908: 111; Josselyn 1988: 16-17).

While colonists needed arms for defense in possible conflicts with Indigenous nations and European competitors, hunting and fowling were also critically important activities to provide supplemental meat and poultry for the table. It was so important that the Plymouth General Court proclaimed in 1627 that "ffowling, fishing and Hunting be free" and that "the old path ways be still allowed and that eve[ry] man be allowed a convenient way to the water where[soever] the lott fall" (Pulsifer 1861: 5). For the most part, most of the English colonists did not come from an established hunting tradition in England, as hunting, especially for deer, was exclusively controlled by the aristocracy and landed gentry. Fowling, however, particularly for migrating waterfowl on open rivers and marshes, was more widely practiced. Fowling guns were generally long in the barrel with a large bore and were designed to discharge a large volume of lead shot to take down flying birds in flocks. Early explorers and colonists in New England noted the vast flocks of migrating waterfowl, as well as the turkey, which formed an important part of the early colonial diet. In *Mourt's Relation* (1622), Edward Winslow advised that among his list of "needful things" every man needed to bring "…a musket or fowling-piece; let your piece be long in the barrel, and fear not the weight of it, for most of our shooting is from stands" (Mourt 1963: 86). Among the military supplies to outfit 100 men sent in February 1628/9 to the Massachusetts Bay Colony were:

80 Bastard Muskets with Snaphances, 4 foot long in the barrel, without rests.
6 Long fowling pieces, musket bore, 6 ½ feet long.
4 Long fowling pieces, bastard bore, 5 ½ feet long.
10 Full muskets, four-foot barrel, matchlocks and rests
90 Bandoleers for the muskets, each with a bullet bag
10 Horn Flasks for the long fowling pieces, to hold a lb. a piece, etc.
(Shurtleff 1853: 1: 26).

Firearms in 17th-century New England were far from standardized as they are today and appeared in a variety of types and calibers and used several different ignition systems. The term "bastard" bore generally referred to being shorter and lighter and therefore a smaller barrel bore, while "musket" bores were generally larger and heavier, hence often requiring rests to load and shoot (Brown 1980: 86-7). Long fowlers had large bores and long and heavier barrels and were primarily associated with fowling (especially migrating waterfowl) to take down multiple birds in flight from a blind. The firearms an individual used depended on availability and costs, as well as previous military experience, though most able-bodied men were minimally required to own, or at least to be supplied with, a serviceable firearm and basic military equipment. Militia service in Plymouth Colony, as elsewhere, was compulsory, and training was six times a year (Pulsifer 1861: 180). Men who did not report to training or reported unprepared were fined by the officers accordingly. In 1644 the Plymouth Colony General Court ordered that a man who was "wholly defective" in preparedness was fined 10 shillings, if he lacked a "peece" or piece (meaning a portable gun or firearm) the fine was six shillings, the lack of a sword was eleven shillings and ten pence, lack of gunpower (1 lb. required) five shillings, lack of bullets (4 lbs. required) two shillings, and a lack of match (4 fathoms required) carried a fine of twelve pence (Pulsifer 1861: 14, 41-4, 105, 180-1).

The most common type of firearm in the early colonial period was the matchlock musket, which was the simplest, easiest to use, and the least expensive to produce and repair. The matchlock uses a slow-burning cord, or a "match" made of hemp, flax, or cotton that is soaked in a solution of saltpeter (potassium nitrate) and water. A well-made match was six feet in length and would burn about four to five inches an hour (Bodge 1891: 15-16; Brown 1980: 23). The matchlock, however, had liabilities, as it could be heavy and long and often needed to be shot with a rest, which was a wooden staff with a fork or crotch at the top and pointed at the bottom which was attached to his wrist by a cord. The glowing match could also be dangerous by accidentally setting off an open canister or powder horn of gunpowder. Although the matchlock was soon found to be unsuitable for wilderness warfare due to the liability of the match and bulk, it still maintained an important place in the colonists' arsenals, especially for "watching and warding," as late as King Philip's War.

Another type of firearm used in the early to mid-17th century was the wheellock, which used a piece of pyrite to create sparks from a wound spring wheel. The main advantage of the wheellock was that it was self-igniting and could be fired off-hand without having to maintain a glowing match. Throughout the 16th century in Western Europe, the matchlock and wheellock were slowly perfected and the wheellock dagg or pistol became a preferred weapon of cavalry. Wheellock gunlocks, however, were far more complex and expensive and difficult to repair, and had to be frequently cleaned of gunpowder fouling. Wheellocks were typically made by clockmakers and other highly skilled craftsmen. Because of these factors wheellocks do not seem to have been extensively used in early New England as other types of more efficient self-igniting gunlocks based on a gunflint ignition system were available (Peterson 1947: 201-205; 1957: 18-19; 2000: 23-4; Brown 1980: 52-57).

The most effective and valued types of firearms in early New England used a gunflint for the gunlock's ignition. The earliest and most common type was the snaphaunce, which uses a gunflint fitted in a cock (hammer). While the snaphaunce gunlock emerged in Germany ca. 1530 it was not adopted in the Low Countries (Holland and Flanders) until about 1550, and in England not until about 1575 (Brown 1980:68-75). To fire, the cock is pulled back to the full-cock position, the cock is put in position over the priming pan, and the trigger is pulled. The cock snaps forward, the sliding priming pan cover opens, the gunflint in the cock strikes the battery, directing hot sparks into the priming pan, which ignites the gunpowder charge in the pan, which in turn ignites the gunpowder charge in the barrel breech through the touch hole.

The snaphaunce was decidedly superior to the matchlock in many ways, and like the wheellock, was self-igniting and could be fired offhand or "snapped" without having to maintain a glowing and smoking match. It also did not have the complexity and liabilities of the wheellock. In his *vade mecum* for fowling, which he marketed for prospective colonists to the Americas, Englishman Gervase Markham advised that "As for the shape or manner of it, 'tis better it be a fire-locke or snaphaunce than a cocke and tricker [matchlock], for it is safer and better for carriage, readier for use, and keeps the powder dryer in all weathers, whereas the blowing of a coale is many times the losse of the thing aymed at" (Markham 1621). Although the snaphaunce was a significantly improved gunlock adopted throughout Western Europe, the flint gunlock saw a number of important technological developments in the early 17th century. At this time in England, a new flint gunlock appeared, referred to as the English or Jacobean gunlock, with the battery and pan cover becoming a single integral part called a steel (now also called a frizzen) but retaining the horizontal sear and a dog latch for the half-cock position.

Also, during this critical period of technological innovations, the French developed a more efficient gunlock that included the integral battery and pan cover, a vertical sear, and a tumbler with full and half-cock positions. This became the true “flintlock,” and was soon after widely adopted by Dutch gunmakers. The English were slower to adopt the true flintlock gunlock, though by the 1650s improvements were made to the English or Jacobean lock which now included a tumbler that provided both an internal half-cock and a full-cock position, though still retaining the dog or catch. This type is also sometimes referred to as the second type of English lock or simply as the doglock (Peterson 1947; 1957; 2000; Brown 1980: 68-79; Gooding 2012). The terms for early gunlocks varied, however, and it is often difficult to discern exactly what type of firearm was being used. The common term “firelock” simply meant a firearm with a self-igniting gunlock (Brown 1980: 59).

While militiamen could report for duty with a matchlock or “firelock” firearm in the early decades of New England, the snaphaunce and other firelocks were considered superior arms, particularly for frontier warfare, and experienced military men like Miles Standish brought snaphaunces with them to the colony. Standish used a snaphaunce in the first military encounter between the Separatists (Pilgrims) and Indigenous Nauset fighters on Cape Cod in late December of 1620 (Mourt 1963: 35-6). In 1645 William Bradford reported that the Plymouth troops that had been sent to muster at Seekonk as a defense against the Narragansetts were "well armed all with snaphance pieces" (Peterson 1947: 197-208; Bradford 1989: 242). In 1673 the Massachusetts Bay Colony General Court ordered the purchase of 500 new snaphaunces or firelocks guns from England. Until about 1670 the so-called “fish-tail” stock pattern of gunstocks predominated on English military muskets, which were slowly replaced with a flat heel and rounded or “fish belly” design, which was also favored in long English fowling guns, reflecting the influence of hunting firearm stock designs on military patterns (Brown 1980: 134). This type of “fish belly” gunstock was also popular with fowlers produced by New England gunsmiths and gun stockers.

Other firearms used in 17th-century New England, often for mounted troops and personal defense, were the pistol and carbine, which used a flint or wheellock gunlock ignition system and were fitted with shorter barrels that could be fired and reloaded from horseback. The musket, long fowler, carbine, and pistol, all saw considerable service during King Philip’s War (Peterson 1947; 1957; 2000; Brown 1980; Tisdale and Barnes 2000).

A list of the disbursements of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from June 25, 1675 to September 23, 1676 is of particular interest as it itemizes the many expenses incurred during King Philip’s War, including the list of armaments for the soldiers. The list, compiled September 6, 1678, included “muskets, carbines, swords, bandaleers, powder bags, horns, carduce [cartouche or cartridge] boxes, flints, pole-axes, colours, drums” listed at £412/00.03. For “Ammunition; for powder, ball and match,” the expenses were £393/02/11, and a total of £30/13/04 was accrued for “Smith's work; for fixing arms and shoeing horses” (Pulsifer 1855: 399-402). The listing of match indicates that matchlock muskets, to some extent, were being used during the war. Immediately following King Philips’s War, the New England colonies outlawed the matchlock gun entirely from service and in Plymouth Colony a militiaman was required to be “…att all times provided with sufficient ffix fier lockes or snaphance Musketts or other servicable peeces” (Pulsifer 1861: 245).

B2. Ball and Shot

Maintaining sufficient supplies of lead ammunition, or bullets and shot, was a primary concern, as lead had to be imported from England during this early period. Lead was often shipped as made shot or as bar lead and militiamen would cast their own ammunition. Lead and lead

ammunition, as well as specie (hard currency), were in such a low supplies in the early years of the Massachusetts Bay Colony that the General Court ordered on March 4, 1634/5 that "muskett bulletts, of a full boare" could be used as legal currency at an exchange rate of one farthing (1/4 of a pence) a piece, though one was not required to take more than 12 per business transaction (Shurtleff 1853: 1: 137).

Because gun barrels and therefore bores (interior diameter of a barrel) were individually made for customers with little standardization, they typically varied in size and therefore needed different caliber (diameter of the bullet) lead balls. The bullet or ball is a bit smaller than the gun bore so it can be loaded and fired after the barrel becomes fouled by gunpowder residue. The distance between a bullet caliber (ball diameter) and the gun barrel bore (barrel diameter) is referred to as windage. Lead balls and shot were seated in the barrel with wadding typically composed of unprocessed flax or hemp called tow, or bits of old cloth. The wadding separates the gunpowder and projectiles (ball and/or shot), creates a compression seal, and keeps the projectiles from rolling out. Tow wadding was also used to clean out fouled barrels and gunlocks. Lead bullets were typically cast in iron or brass molds made for the caliber for a particular firearm. The firing of a single bullet was typically used for shooting at specific large targets, for longer range, and from large formations of soldiers on a battlefield (Peterson 1947, 2000; Brown 1980: 12-13; Tisdale and Barnes 2000).

Another type of bullet used at this time was the slug, sometimes spelled slugg. Slugs were essentially improvised bullets, generally oblong or slug-shaped, that were made on an as-needed basis, usually when a bullet mold was not available. In his *New General English Dictionary* (1740), Dyche simply defined a slug as "a long piece of lead or beaten bullet to shoot out of a gun." While they lacked the aerodynamic qualities of round ball, slugs could inflict even more severe wounds by being asymmetrical and creating a larger wound. Slugs have also been found and documented on Revolutionary War sites (Sivilich 2016: 78-86). Essentially, when proper sized or caliber round ball or bullets could not be procured for a firearm, shooters fashioned slugs by cutting and hammering lead into an oblong shape that would fit the bore of their particular gun barrel. There is a detailed account of the manufacturing and use of slugs during Benjamin Church's campaign fighting at Caso Bay in 1689 during King William's War:

> Presently came a messenger to him from the town, and informed him, that they had knocked out the heads of several casks of bullets, and they were all too big, being musket bullets, and would not fit their guns, and that if he did not go back himself, a great part of the army would be kept back from service for want of suitable bullets. He ran back and ordered every vessel to send ashore all their casks of bullets; being brought, [they] knocked out their heads, and turned them all out upon the green by the fort, and set all the people in the town, that were able, to make slugs most of them too large for their use, which had like to have been the overthrow of their whole army. He finding some small bullets, and what slugs were made, and three knapsacks of powder, went immediately to the army, which was very hotly engaged (Church 1867: 166-167).

Along with single bullets, lead shot was also commonly used for hunting and warfare, which came in a variety of sizes depending on the size of their intended target. The purpose of using shot is to simply to cover a larger area with smaller projectiles, so it is particularly well-suited for hunting waterfowl and other birds that are shot in flocks while flying and for fighting at

close range in thick underbrush. Fowling guns were particularly effective with their large bores and long barrels and therefore greater range and tighter shot patterning. Shot was produced in two basic methods, cast or "moulded" and after about 1550, by pouring molten lead through a sieve into a pool of water (Committee of Publications 1848: 338-342; Brown 1980: 1: 64-5). This type was sometimes referred to as "drop shot." Superior drop shot was made by adding auripigmentum, an arsenic sulfide mineral, to the molten lead, a process which gives the shot a small characteristic dimple on the surface. The process was greatly advanced by English and Bohemian army officer, alchemist, and member of the Royal Society, Prince Rupert of the Rhine, Duke of Cumberland, whose shot production innovation of 1663 was henceforth referred to as "Rupert's shot" (Committee of Publications 1848: 338-342; Dewhurst 1963: 365-373; Brown 1980: 63-5). Shot was also made, particularly in frontier situations, by simply cutting up lead wire or by cutting and pounding out small lead squares that were then rounded, referred to as "tumbled shot" (Brown 1980: 63-5).

The names and correlating sizes of lead shot in 17th-century New England are poorly understood, but some generalizations can be made. Shot sizes were not strictly standardized and numbered as they are today and, as noted above, came in various sizes for different types of game depending on the size quarry. Shot sizes were typically named for the types of game for which they were suitable, hence the terms (in increasing size of shot) "pigeon," "duck," "goose," and "swan" shot were commonly used in 17th-century New England. Fur traders would have even more shot categories for more sizes (MFT 2001: 7-13). There was also "small shot," and "hail shot" though it's unclear what sizes they were (Committee of Publications 1848: 338-342). For shot charges while fowling Gervase Markham recommended that:

> As for the charge your round haile-shot or drop-shot is better than the single of double Bullet and this haile-shot would be of bignesse according to the Game you shoot at, which if it be great and large, then it would be of twenty or thirty to a charge, or lesse as the Piece will carry; but if the Game be small, then it would bee of fortie or threescore, as shall seeme best in the discretion of the Fowler (Markham 1621).

Although the classification of shot in 17th century New England is not well understood, some generalization can be made. Colonial period fur trade research by the Museum of the Trade (2001) noted that "pigeon shot" corresponded to .14/.15 in size, "duck shot" at .16 and "swan shot" at .28. A common fur trade shot was known as "beaver shot," also called "Bristol shot" or "gray goose shot," and was .20/.21 in size. At the Battle of Pequawket in Maine between English rangers and Abenaki fighters on May 9, 1725, a Boston newspaper reported that Captain John Lovewell (1691-1725) and another ranger were wounded with "beaver shot" as the battle began (*The New-England Courant* 1725). Larger than swan shot was "buck shot," which was used in the 17th century but appears to have become more commonly referenced in the colonies in the 18th-century, such as when the *Boston News Letter* reported on 4 December 1746 that a group of Mohawks had successfully attacked a group of Frenchmen cutting ship timber at Lake Champlain after loading "their Guns with Buck-Shot fir'd in among them" (Boston Weekly News Letter 1746: 2; Farrow 1885: 1: 252). Buckshot sizes somewhat varied and sometimes divided into small buckshot at .35 and large buckshot at .38 (MFT 2001: 7-13).

William Wood (1634) advised prospective colonists to "…not forget their six-foot guns, their good powder and shot of all sorts; a great round shot called bastable shot is best, being made

of a blacker lead than ordinary shot" (Wood 1977: 72). There was also "pistol shot," an apparently large-sized shot referenced in the early provisions lists, along with goose shot. These larger shot sizes, particularly swan shot, seem to have been common charges used in 17th-century New England warfare because they increased the chances of hitting a target, especially fighting in thick brush and swamps, yet were still large enough in size to cause considerable damage. Pistol shot was used by the English during King Philip's War as noted by Daniel Gookin who wrote that "But two of the English being loaded with pistol-shot, being not far off, fired upon them and wounded five women and children, and slew outright a lad of about twelve years old, which child's mother was also one of the wounded" (Gookin 1836: 482-3).

Loading bullets with shot was also common at this time and was especially effective at close range, making it a common charge for naval warfare and wilderness fighting. While fowling near his home at Trois Rivière, New France in about 1651, Pierre Radisson noted that when preparing for a skirmish with Mohawks he "Slippt a boullet upon the shott and beate the paper into my gunne" (Radisson 1967: 26).

Loading a charge of two balls or bullets in the barrel, sometimes referred to as a "brace of bullets," also appears to have been a common load for combat or hunting large game. While these loads decreased accuracy, they were effective at close range. This may have been a particularly common load used by Native fighters. In 1677 Richard Hutchinson related that the Christian Wampanoag named John Alderman shot an enemy with "a Brace of Bullets; and approaching the Place where he lay, upon Search, it appeared to be King Philip, to their no small Amazement and great Joy" (Hutchinson 1913: 103-106). Benjamin Church's account of King Philip's death further substantiates the statement, writing that from Alderman's shot there was "one musket bullet through his heart, and another not above two inches from it" (Church 1864 :43-44). A gunlock in the Massachusetts Historical Society attributed to Alderman is a large English or Jacobean lock with a dog latch on the hammer (Brown 1980: 131). Another recorded case of this apparent two-ball load was recorded by John Pynchon in a letter of September 30, 1675 which noted the killing of two Englishmen cutting wood near their house in Northampton. They were "…both shot down dead having two bullets apiece shot into each of their breasts" (Pynchon 1982: 2: 155).

Charges with ball or bullet and larger shot, including swan shot or buckshot, that is, a "buck and ball" load, seem to have been especially common combination loads for combat and large game hunting in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1723 in a hunting accident reported from East Hampton, Long Island, a man mistook his partner for a deer and shot him with his gun "charged with two Bullets and several Swan Shot," killing him immediately (Boston Weekly Newsletter 1723: 2). Also, another example of the two- or brace-of-bullets load.

Along with tow for wadding and cleaning, a firearm needed a worm that attached to the end of the scouring stick (ram rod) used to draw out the cleaning tow, unfired shot charges and balls. Between shots, the vent (touchhole) was cleared of fouling with a small brush and a wire (vent pick) so the priming gunpower ignition in the pan could reach the powder charge in the barrel breech. In Hubbard's account of the killing of King Philip he noted that Alderman had an "old Mufket with a large Touch-hole, it took fire the more readily, with which Philip was despatched, the Bullet passing directly through his Heart" (Hubbard 1865: 1: 271). For gun maintenance, a turnkey (screwdriver) was needed for repairing or removing the lock and replacing gunflints (Brown 1980: 12-13; Peterson 2000: 65-67).

B3. Flint and Powder

In the 17th century, gunflints, or simply "flints" as they were called, were predominately of the spall type, that is a wedge-shaped flake taken from a flint cobble that was then worked to the size and shape needed for a particular gunlock, which varied considerably depending on if it was for a pistol, carbine, musket or fowler. Therefore, gunflint sizes varied. For a flint gunlock to function properly there needs to be about an approximately 1/8th-inch space between the edge of the gunflint blade and the face of the battery (frizzen) at the half-cock position to ensure good contact and therefore generate sparks to ignite the priming powder in the pan. As with many supplies from England, gunflints could at times become depleted, especially during times of war and on the frontier so they were sometimes knapped from flint ship-ballast cobbles dumps or local stone. Locally made gunflints were generally cruder than the ones manufactured in Europe although the gunflint manufacturing industry was still being developed in Europe in the early 17th century.

A processing site associated with the production of basic or simple "chip type" gunflints and strike-a-lights (flints used with a fire steel to spark a fire) by breaking up European flint ballast cobbles was documented by archaeologist Barbara Luedtke at the Plymouth Colony Aptucxet Trading House site on Cape Cod (Luedtke 1998: 33-50). Three such crude spall or chip type gunflints were found at the ca. 1638-1650s Robert Waterman House Site in the town of Marshfield in Plymouth Colony. Waterman had a "fowling piece" listed in his 1653 probate inventory. The site assemblage also had 66 pieces of European flint debitage and 11 strike-a-lights (Harper 2021: 192). At the Pequot Monhantic Fort in southeastern Connecticut, which was occupied during King Philip's War, archaeological investigations recovered over 900 pieces of European flint debitage derived from ballast cobbles, believed to be primarily associated with the production of gunflints (Kelly and McBride 2016).

France began transitioning to manufacturing gunflints made from cobbles to quarried blades by about 1670; however, the spall gunflint type persisted in England and elsewhere (Brown 1980: 79-80; Hamilton 1980; Peterson 2000: 54).

Gunpowder was also often in short supply in the New England colonies and for most of the period it had to be imported. In 1673 a partnership was organized to develop a gunpowder mill on the Neponset River and on July 16, 1675, just three weeks after King Philip's War began at Swansea, an agreement was reached to begin gunpowder production. The mill was under the oversight of a gunpowder maker from Kent named Walter Everdon. Progress was quickly made and in August Governor Leverett noted that "We are upon a work for making powder and have erected a mill in order thereunto at Neponset, about six miles from Boston. Our difficulty will be for [salt]peter, which we must, in our beginning, have from without us, but hope, in time, may raise it amongst us" (Van Gelder and Schlatter 1927: 33). To protect the powder mill, the Massachusetts Bay General Court ordered that watchmen were stationed to guard the mill, that men could be impressed for its maintenance, and that a stone guardhouse be built across the river in Dorchester to protect it from attack. The mill provided an important source of gunpowder for the English and was described after the war in October 1676 by Edward Randolph as being in "good repair, well wrought" and that "…the powder is as good and strong as the best English powder" (Van Gelder and Schlatter 1927: 33-5; Brown 1980: 127-8).

Gunpowder was carried by soldiers in a number of different ways, the bandoleer being common in the early colonial period. The bandoleer consisted of a heavy leather shoulder strap with a series of individual gunpowder charges in wooden or metal canisters suspended by cordage. At the bottom of the strap was a bullet bag and sometimes a small priming flask. The bandoleer

had the advantage of quick reloading, as each gunpowder charge was premeasured; however, the loose and hanging canisters were a liability in wilderness warfare as they rattled and got caught in underbrush, thus powder horns and flasks became preferred. By the time King Philip's War began, paper cartridges were also being used, carried in a leather cartridge box. The paper cartridge had a distinct advantage as the gunpowder, projectiles, and paper for wadding were all contained in the premeasured charge, though a supply of paper was required, which could also be difficult to procure as it also was not being produced in New England at that time. There seems to have been little standardization for loading or equipment among the New England militia and techniques and equipment varied somewhat among individuals; some men simply carried loose gunpowder in their pockets (Peterson 1957: 22-3; 2000: 65; Brown 1980: 12-13, 52-3). Benjamin Church's account of the King Philip's War Great Swamp Fight notes his militiamen effectively used paper cartridges during the attack (Church 1845: 56).

B4. Edged Weapons

Colonial New England military historian Harold Peterson noted that there were essentially four basic types of edged weapons used by the English militia in early 17th-century New England: the sword, the knife or dagger, the pike, and the halberd. The sword provided an important side arm for musketeers for hand-to-hand combat and was a requirement for militia duty. There were several types of swords used, including variations of the rapier, which had a light, thin, diamond-shaped cross-section blade used for thrusting. Another was the cutting sword, with a heavier blade designed for cutting and hacking including the cutlass and broadsword (Peterson 1947; 1957; 2000). Peterson noted that after the Pequot War some militiamen began to carry a hatchet for their side arm, as laws requiring men to specifically carry a sword gradually eased, and consequently few swords were purchased. The hatchet, later also called a tomahawk, was found to be far more versatile for wilderness warfare than a sword as could be used as an effective weapon as well as to cut firewood, dress game, build temporary shelters, and many other tasks (Peterson 1947).

The knife, which has a single edge, and the dagger, with a pointed and double-edge blade, were also essential side arms for combat and performing countless everyday tasks including making camp, processing food and eating. Although such everyday items are seldomly noted in the historical records, the critical importance of the knife during King Philip's War is well illustrated in the account book of Lieut. David Wilton, a trader and merchant who billeted English soldiers and Indigenous allies at his house in Northampton from June 26 to September 24, 1675. Along with room and board and horse feed, Wilton provided and recorded a diversity of items including cloth and clothing, rations, tobacco, and knives (Wilton 1898: 279-283).

The halberd and the pike were also used in the early decades of the New England colonies; however, they too quickly fell out of general use after the Pequot War as they were also found to be of little practical use for wilderness warfare. The pike, which consisted of an iron point on a long shaft of about 15 feet, provided critical protection for exposed musketeers from cavalry charges on the open battlefields of Europe. The halberd, which is a spear and axe head on a shorter handle, was effective in close-quarter combat, but was relegated to a more symbolic weapon for sergeants. The English realized they needed to adapt their weaponry at the outbreak of King Philip's War and October 13, 1675, the Massachusetts General Court declared that: "Whereas it is found by experience that troopers & pikemen are of little use in the present war with the Indians.." and therefore "…all pikemen are hereby required forth with to furnish themselves with firearms" (Shurtleff 1853: 5: 47). Plymouth Colony soon after also similarly reallocated the role of pikemen to musketeers (Peterson 1947).

B5. Armor

In the early decades of the New England colonies body armor made up an important part of a soldier's armament. The influential 1622 list for the Virginia Colony, adopted for New England, recommended that each man should be equipped with "one Armour compleat, light," and added that "…if halfe of your men have Armour it is sufficient, so that all have Peeces and Swords" (Virginia Company in 1622). Among the most common types of light armor used were the breastplate and backplate, wide tassets, a gorget, a helmet, and sometimes gauntlets (Peterson 1947; 1957; 2000). In the Connecticut Colony at the outbreak of the Pequot War, each town was required to have a certain number of corselets, a type of light half-armor that covered the chest, upper thighs, and arms (Trumbull 1850: 3-15). The purpose of light armor, such as the corselet and cuirass, consisting of a breastplate and backplate, as well as alternatively a heavy cotton quilted coat or leather buff coat, was mainly to protect men from arrows and close combat wounds. Body armor proved to be effective when the English and their Indigenous allies attacked the Pequots at their fort at the Battle of Mistick. After the war Captain John Underhill recalled that Captain John Mason had received many arrows shot against his head piece (helmet) and he had "received a shotte in the left hippe, through a sufficient Buffe coate, that if I had not bee supplied with such a garment, the Arrow would have pierced through me" (Underhill 1897: 80). In another engagement with the Pequots at Saybrook Captain Lion Gardener recalled that he had been "shot with many arrows; and so I was, but my buff coat preserved me, only one hurt me" (Gardener 1897: 132).

Although most plate body armor seems to have been abandoned by King Philip's War the buff coat was retained. The buff coat was widely used in Europe during the first half of the 17th century and was especially favored by cavalry during the English Civil War (Peterson 1947; 1957; 2000; Dowen 2015: 157-188; May et al 2020: 1949-1956). The buff coat was a thick oil-tanned overcoat typically made of cattle or deer hides, often fitted with short sleeves and a skirt that covered the upper legs and worn over a linen shirt and wool waistcoat. Buff coats were worn with, or as a substitute for, plate armor (Dowen 2015: 157-188; May et al 2020: 1949-1956). Early colonists in New England noted that moose hides could be made into excellent buff and were used to make "excellent coats for martial men" (Morton 1637: 74; Josselyn 1988: 64). In the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society is the buff coat of John Leverett. Leverett went to England to fight in the English Civil War but returned to New England and served as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony form 1673 to his death in 1679. The retention of the buff coat in New England is likely due to its lower cost, the availability of hides, and proven effectiveness against arrows during the Pequot War.

In a study to determine the relative effectiveness of the buff coat as protection from musket ball fire, ballistic testing was conducted to simulate the impact of a 12-bore (.73) lead musket ball, a common caliber used during the English Civil War, fired into simulated linen, wool and buff that covered Gelatine blocks, a common material used in tissue wound experiments. The authors found that while it is unlikely that the buff coat would have provided protection from a direct musket ball hit, published data and historical accounts suggest it may have given the wearer some protection from ricochets (May et al 2020: 1949–1956).

Accounts of the use and effectiveness of buff coats during King Philip's War, though limited, seem to correlate with the study by May et al (2020) in that in some cases it may have provided some protection and in others, no real protection, especially from direct hits at relatively close range. At the beginning of King Philip's War on 24 June 1675, Benjamin Church accompanied a group of 12 troopers across Myles Bridge over the Palmer River who had volunteered to engage the Wampanoag who had been firing on the guards at the Myles Garrison

house. The troopers were led by Quartermaster Joseph Belcher and Corporal John Gill and William Hammond of Swansea served as the pilot or guide. As the men advanced over the bridge, they were ambushed by the Wampanoag, who wounded Belcher in knee and killed his horse. "Mr. Gill," Church later recalled, "…was struck with a musket-ball on the side of his belly; but being clad with a buff coat, and some thickness of paper under it, it never broke his skin." The pilot Mr. Hammond was killed on site (Church 1865: 20-22; Bodge 1891: 58). During the attack on the Narragansett at the Great Swamp Fort by the English and their Indigenous allies on December 19, 1675, it was noted that Captain Nathaniel Davenport of the Massachusetts Bay Colony had been mortally wounded when shot through by three bullets, "whereupon he bled extremely." After the battle it was thought it "…very probable the Indians might think Capt. Davenport was the General because he had a very good Buff Suit on at the Time and therefore might shoot at him" (Drake 1867: 181-2). This also suggests that buff coats were more common among the officers.

To carry their shooting accoutrement and supplies including extra clothes, rations, a fire-making kit, and other personal items, each soldier had what was commonly called a "snapsack," or knapsack, which was essentially a large cloth or hide sack worn on the back with two shoulder straps or a single cross strap over the shoulder. The snapsack was considered essential equipment for the militia in colonial New England. At the outbreak of King Philip's War, the Massachusetts Bay Colony General Court ordered on June 24, 1675, that 100 men were to be enlisted from the towns and "…that each soldier shal have his armes compleat and Snapsack ready to march and not faile to be at the randevous" (Bodge 1891: 8, 16; Brown 1980: 12-13).

The Massachusetts Bay Colony's 1678 disbursements list of for expenses from the war gives us a general idea of what some of the items the men may have carried in their snapsacks, including clothing items such as breeches, "trousers, straps, and mantle," shirts, drawers, stockings, mittens, gloves, neck cloths, and blankets. Personal items included things like combs, needles, pins, thread, wax, paper, and books. Tobacco and pipes were also included in the lists (Pulsifer 1855: 299-402).

B6. Ordnances

Ordnance, or artillery, made up a small but important part of the arsenal in early colonial New England. The first ordnances in Plymouth Colony were brought aboard the *Mayflower* and on February 21, 1621, the crew carried a minion and another "piece" or ordnance ashore and mounted them on an upper platform above the meetinghouse that had been erected on top of Burial Hill in Plymouth. The platform gave the Pilgrims a view of the surrounding area and into the harbor so they could see any ships arriving in Cape Cod Bay. The Pilgrims also brought and mounted a saker gun and two bases (Mourt 1963: 49-50). Although the sizes of ordnance types varied and changed somewhat over time, military historian Harold Peterson noted that in the 17th century the English minion was a medium sized cannon that typically would have been made of cast brass and weigh between 800 and 1200 pounds with a typical bore of about 2.9 inches diameter. The iron ball weighed 3½ pounds and could reach up to 1,600 yards. The saker was a bit smaller, weighing 650 to 800 pounds, and was especially valued for its versatility and firing range. It would have had a bore of about 2.7 inches in diameter and shot a 2¾ pound ball further and up to about 1,700 yards (Peterson 1957: 25-8; Manucy 1985: 31-5). Visting Plymouth in 1627, New Netherland trade agent and emissary Isaak De Rasieres observed that the Plymouth settlement was comprised of houses and courtyards that were arranged "in good order" with a stockade or palisade wall for defense on sudden attack. He further noted they had six cannons, "which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds" (De Rasieres 1997: 76).

The governor's house was located in the center of the square and had four mounted paterero ordnances (De Rasieres 1997: 76). Peterson surmised that the base guns described in the fort and the four "patreros" or petereros in front of the governor's house were considerably smaller and lighter ordnances. Made of iron, base and patereros were breech-loaders, likely about 4½ feet long and weighing about 200 pounds. These ordnances would have had about 1¼-inch bore that fired a five-ounce lead ball or a three-ounce iron ball (Peterson 1947: 206-7; 1957: 25-8). To load it, the gunpowder charge and shot or ball were placed in a removable breech chamber and loaded into the barrel, closed, and then fastened with a locking wedge. The ordnance was aimed using a long-handled tiller with a knob on the end. Peterson further noted that the petereros were probably of the type also known as ordnances called "murderers." Murderers differed from the base guns in that the bore expanded or flared at muzzle and were normally loaded with small shot, iron bar, or even broken pieces of iron and stones. The flared bore helped the projectiles spread out which made the murderer especially effective at short ranges. These lighter ordnances were typically mounted in forked iron swivels set in a wooden block or pedestal (Peterson 1957: 25-8).

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was far better equipped with heavy ordnances than Plymouth when the former was established in 1628 (Peterson 1947: 206-7). The first ships brought "8 peecs of land ordnance for the forte" including three sakers, two "small peeces" of unidentified type, plus a culverin which weighed 3,400 pounds and two demi-culverins that weighed 4,500 pounds with a 5 ½"-inch bore. Their arsenal further included "great shott, a ffitt preporcion to the ordnance" (Shurtleff 1853: 25-6; Peterson 1947: 206-7).

The main use of ordnance in early New England was to protect fortifications from attacks by competing European nations, particularly the French, Spanish, and Dutch, from pirates, and local Indigenous people. Captain Roger Clap, who first arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony on May 30, 1630, at about 21 years old, later reminisced that on Castle Island in Boston Harbor, the colonists had first built a castle or fort made of mud walls, which were replaced with pine trees and earth after several years. Those were then replaced with brick walls that enclosed three rooms - a dwelling room, a lodging room and gun room - over that, "wherein stood Six very good saker guns, and over it upon the Top Three lesser Guns" (Clap 1844: 331-2). The loading and firing of cannons could be complicated and potentially dangerous, requiring the coordination of several skilled men (Peterson 1957: 25). In 1630 the Reverend Francis Higginson wrote that Salem had "great Ordnance" but their greatest comfort and means of defense above all others was their "…true Religion and Holy Ordinances of Almightie God" (Higginson 1908: 108).

The Reverend Thomas Cobbot recalled that a 1628 attack on the newly established town of Salem by about 1,000 combatants from the Massachusett tribal nation who were "coming against them to cut them off" was averted when the English fired off their heavy artillery. The Massachusett returned to the woods, exclaiming "O Hobbomock much Hoggery" (Cobbot 1853: 210). An earlier similar account was recorded by William Wood in 1634 when a first encounter with a European ship was first perceived by Indigenous people as a walking island, the mast as a tree, and the sails as clouds. The firing of ships' ordnances they saw as "lightning and thunder," exclaiming "what much hoggery, so big walk, and so big speak, and by and by kill" (Wood 1977: 93-5). The language in these two accounts reflect what linguist Ives Goddard identified as an East Coast Algonquian-based pidgin, a conventionalized and simplified trade language including one that developed with elements of English, Wampanoag, Massachusett, Narragansett, Mohegan-Pequot and other languages. The word "hoggery" for example, was an adaptation of English "angry," and Hobbomock is a powerful East Coast Algonquian Manitou-Being that originates in the souls of the dead and appears in various forms in dreams and visions. He is also associated

with the color black. Missionaries misunderstood Hobbomock, labeling him the "Devil," though he is not all good nor all bad (Goddard 1977: 37-41; Goddard 1978: 73; Simmons 1986: 39, 41-45, 62-63; Goddard 2000: 61-80).

Although Indigenous people quickly understood the technology behind ordnances and became highly proficient in the use of small arms, the effectiveness and range of artillery continued to be used to deter direct Indigenous attack on settlements as it served both as an armament and an alarm to warn the community at large. While on night watch in 1631 Sergeant Richard Walker of Lynn was shot at with an arrow, which only passed through his clothes. Walker discharged the town's culverin which alarmed the town and deterred the attackers (Drake 1867: 24-5). Just weeks prior to the start of the Pequot War, Captain Lion Gardner, who was a Dutch-trained military engineer at the Saybrook fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River, ordered the loading of "two cartridges of musket bullets into two saker guns that lay about" for defense against a Pequot attack. After the attack on the settlement of Wethersfield on April 23, 1637, Gardner ordered that the two saker guns be loaded with round shot and then they proceeded to shoot the bow off one of the Pequot dugout canoes "at a very great distance" as the flotilla of combatants and their captives passed by the fort (Gardner 1897: 131,133; Mason 1897: 18-19). When the Saybrook Colony merged with the Connecticut Colony in 1644, its heavy ordnances included the two long saker guns, a murderer, and two demiculverins (Trumbull 1850 1: 266-7).

During King Philip's War artillery continued to be effectively used against Indigenous attacks on settlements. In October 1675, after an attack by Indigenous combatants on an English house on the east bank of the Piscataqua River near Kittery in modern-day Maine, the colonists then fired a small cannon which deterred the attackers who left much of their plunder and fled. The English then pursued their tracks in fresh snow but eventually lost them when they entered a swamp (Bodge 1891: 252). On February 21, 1676, a large group of Indigenous combatants surprised the town of Medfield. Although there were English militia dispersed in the houses through the town, they had set no guards. The Indigenous combatants placed ambuscades in front of each house and then simultaneously attacked, shooting the English as they exited the houses. The main guard of the soldiers was stationed near the meetinghouse with a cannon, firing it several times, which caused the attackers to withdraw, cross the Charles River and then burn the bridge behind them, cutting off their pursuit. This action at the meetinghouse likely saved the surviving English, as about 40 houses, near half the town, were burned and about 20 people were killed and wounded (Bodge 1891: 239).

B7. English Tactics

The military tradition that the colonists brought to New England had developed in England for generations with roots going back to the Anglo-Saxon period. Based on English law and traditions soldiers were derived from three main sources: the militia; a feudal levy, whereby landowning nobles provided soldiers; and through impressment, if needed. The militia system underwent considerable development under the reign of Elizabeth I (1533-1603) to protect England from foreign invasion with an organized militia. Every parish in England had a trained band for which every able-bodied male, between 16 and 60 years of age, was required to serve in the militia, provide their own arms, and maintain a general state of preparedness. Trainbands were required to muster at least once a year, where they would drill, arms were inspected, and practice marksmanship (French 1941: 3-21; Leach 1951: 342-4). To improve the effectiveness and the militia seen by many as ineffective and obsolete, King James I (1566-1625) and then his son King Charles I (1600-1649), issued a number of reforms in an attempt to create a more "prefect" and

"exact" militia by ordering trained bands to muster more frequently, and to train on Sundays and conduct athletic sports, which further brought him into conflict with the Puritans, who viewed any activities other than observing the Sabbath as sacrilege.

Although directly based on the English trained-band militia system, New England "trainbands," as they were commonly referred to, and military organization, including Training Days, developed in a number of different ways, reflecting their isolation and strong Puritan influence. One of the main differences was that in New England all able-bodied adult white men between the ages of 16 and 60, including the poor, servants, and men with property. had to serve in the militia; in England the poor and landed gentry were exempt from service. Some exceptions were made for members of the General Court and for ministers, though the clergy naturally formed an important part of the trainband system by conducting prayers and services and providing spiritual guidance. Institutionalizing the service for the wealthy and poor in the colonies may have come in part from necessity and from Puritan beliefs; however, the system resulted in trainbands becoming more of a reflection of New England society. Until 1668 officers in Massachusetts were chosen by the trainband and were elected based on their abilities and standing within the community. After that time, officers were first nominated by the local militias and then formally confirmed by the General Court, though this was more of a formality as it was still based on democratic principles. The officers for each trainband or company included a captain, a lieutenant, who assisted the captain, an ensign, who carried the company colors, two or more sergeants, several corporals, a company clerk, and one of more drummers and trumpeters. (Bodge 1891: 15-16; French 1941: 3-21; Leach 1951: 342-4; Gildre 1988: 53-55). Officer ranks were considered a source of pride and prestige and were sometimes included on their headstones, even long after they had aged out of service.

In Massachusetts, training days were held four times a year during peace time and once a month during times of war. They were as much about ritual and establishing a sense of community as military preparedness. The day began with prayers, followed by roll call, marching, the inspection of arms, instructing young members in drill and arms, practicing field maneuvers, practicing volley fire, and shooting at marks or targets, sometime for a prize. Training day also typically took on a festive atmosphere, which included consuming a considerable amount of beer and wine. There were also contests of strength and skill, which was permissible among the Puritans as training days were not held on Sundays. The day then ended with more prayers (Bodge 1891: 15-16; French 1941: 3-21; Leach 1951: 342-4; Gildre 1988: 53-55). Training days were mostly about community solidarity, cohesiveness, and cooperation. Although the trainbands were generally not well prepared militarily when King Philip's War broke out, their sense of community, which was reflected in training days, would play an essential part in their survival.

The General Courts also mandated what arms and equipment each militia soldier needed to have in readiness and was required to present on training days. Failure to comply or not attend training days resulted in fines levied by the officers. With the formation of the United Colonies of New England in 1643, which was a quasi-military and economic alliance among the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Connecticut Colony, Saybrook Colony, and New Haven Colony, attempts were made to make military preparedness more consistent between the colonies. On September 7, 1643, the Court ordered that:

> …that every man may keepe by him a good gunn & sword one pound of pouder with foure pounds of shott with match or flints suitable, to be ready upon all occations, and to be carefully viewed foure tymes a yeare at least. And that over

> and above this every generall Court do see that they keep a stock of pouder shott & match ever by them. And it is conceived by the Comissioners that one hundred pounds of pouder and foure hundred pounds of shott with match sutable at the least be provided for every hundred men throrow all the United Colonies of New England (Pulsifer 1855: 1: 12).

Training days were to be at least six times a year in each of the plantations or towns (Pulsifer 1855: 1: 12).

Although the military system used in the New England colonies had deep antecedents in England, a considerable amount of military theory was borrowed from the Romans. Plymouth Colony's military commander Miles Standish had a copy of Caesar's *Commentaries* in his library which covered his campaigns in Gaul and Britain (Dexter 1907: 135-147; Leach 1951: 342-64). The daily experiences of the colonies, their intermittent conflicts and alliances with Indigenous nations and the Dutch, their isolation, and their Puritan values all influenced how the military system developed throughout the 17th century. With the outbreak of the Pequot War in the spring of 1637, the New England colonies were involved in their first large-scale conflict. The war was devastating to the Pequots. The combined English, Narragansett, and Mohegan forces, guided by a disaffected Pequot-Niantic sachem named Wequash, attacked the Pequot fortified village at Mistick on the morning of May 26, 1637, setting it on fire and killing over 400 men, women, and children. Over the course of a ten-hour fighting withdrawal of the English and Native American allies from Mystic to Saybrook, the Pequots suffered further heavy casualties and may have lost half of their fighting men (Mather 1864: 169-71; McBride et al 2017).

Many of the English officers involved in the war, including John Mason, Lion Gardner, John Underhill, and Daniel Patrick, had extensive military training and combat experience in the Low Countries fighting with the Dutch and their background was a key factor in how warfare was conducted by the English in early New England. During the Eighty Years War or Dutch War of Independence (1566-1648) the Dutch learned to adjust their warfare strategies to defeat the larger and more powerful invading Spanish Hapsburg armies with what has been called a "Tactical Military Revolution" initiated by William the Silent, Prince of Orange, that involved innovations in organization and technology that were based on rigorous training, accommodating ethnic diversity in the ranks, adapting to variable terrain, increasing the ratio of musketeers to pikemen, and marksmanship. In particular, these fighting strategies emphasized adaptability and the optimal use of musketeers to create sustainable and continuous volleys that allowed for relieving and reinforcing formations during battle (Swart 2006; Nimwegen 2014: 212-151). The Dutch system instituted an innovative form of soldiery professionalism that was effectively integrated into the early New England forces by its officers, including Plymouth Colony's military commander Miles Standish, who John Smith (who also fought the Spanish in the Netherlands) called "a bred souldier in Holland" (Smith 1907:2:91). These English and Dutch military tactics continued into the Pequot War and, when combined with the high military skills of their Indigenous allies, greatly contributed to the colonies' success at war.

The period between the Pequot War of 1637-1638 and the beginning of King Philip's War on June 24, 1675, was far from peaceful in New England. The colonies contended with the Narragansett and Mohawk Nations as they exerted their influence in the region. But, during this period there was very little actual fighting conducted by the colonists and by the time King Philip's war started, very few English militias had combat experience as most of the men in the Pequot War had died or were elderly. However, there were a small number of men who had lived in New

England for decades but had returned to England to fight in the English Civil War (also called the War of the Three Kingdoms), from 1642 to 1651, and brought their experiences to King Philip's War. Among these men were John Leverett, who was born in England about 1616 and came to Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his family in 1633. Leverett became a successful merchant and in 1639 he joined the Artillery Company of Massachusetts where he ascended to the rank of captain. In about 1644 Leverett returned to England and served with Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentary New Order Army as a cavalry commander, after which he returned to Boston and served in a number of public offices including as a member of the General Court. Between 1663 to 1673 Leverett held the rank of Major-General of the Massachusetts militia and in 1673 became the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, for which he served throughout King Philip's War. He died in office in 1679 (Leverett 1856).

George Denison was born in England about 1620 and came with his family to Roxbury in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1631. Following the death of his wife in 1643 Denison returned to England and took a commission with Cromwell's forces. He was at the battle of Marston Moor on July 2, 1644. He was captured by Royalist forces but managed to escape. On June 14, 1645, he was wounded in the battle of Naseby. After the war Denison returned to Roxbury and remarried, and in 1651 moved to Pequot Plantation (Stonington) in the Connecticut Colony where he served as captain of the trainband and as a representative in the General Court. Captain Denison served throughout King Philip's War, and with Captain James Avery, fought with militia forces and Mohegans led by Oneco, a son of Uncas, and Pequots led by sachems Cassasinamon and Herman Garrett, along with some Niantics, and captured the Narragansett sachem Canonchet on April 19, 1676. George Denison died in Hartford on October 23, 1694, while serving on the General Court (Denison 1892). In his will Denison bequeathed to his eldest son John Denison "my great sword and the gauntlet which I wore in the wars of England" and to his younger son William Denison "my rapier and broad buff belt and the cartridge box which I used in the Indian Wars, together with my long carbine, which belt and sword I used in the same service" (Waters 1859: 73-77).

A militiaman with military experience when King Philip's War broke out was William Cahoon (also spelled Colquhoun) of Swansea. Born in Scotland in about 1633, Cahoon is believed to have been captured when Scottish forces under General David Leslie were decisively defeated by Cromwell's New Order Army at the battle of Dunbar on September 3, 1650 in Scotland. The war between England and Scotland, and consequent invasion of Scotland by Cromwell's army, was precipitated when the parliamentarians had beheaded Charles I on January 30, 1649 and Scotland accepted his exiled son Charles II as the legitimate heir to the English throne. Thousands of Scotsmen were killed and captured at Dunbar and many of them were sold as indentured servants by Cromwell and sent to the colonies, including William Cahoon. Cahoon is listed aboard the ketch *Unity*, with about 150 Scottish prisoners of war captured at the Battle of Dunbar, which made berth in Boston in December 1651. Cahoon was then sent to work in the bog iron works in Braintree and then at Taunton. In 1661 Cahoon is listed among 16 men (half of whom were among the Scots prisoners) that had settled on Block Island. On January 13, 1662 Cahoon purchased 40 acres of land on Block Island and on May 4, 1664 he was listed there as a freeman. By February 7, 1670, Cahoon, now married with small children, was living in Swansea where he was listed as a freeman. On December 24, 1673 Cahoon was given land with an agreement that he would provide bricks for the town. He and another man were killed on June 24, 1675, at the outbreak of King Philip's War, on the road to get the surgeon Matthew Fuller to treat the wounded (Stackpole 1922: 53; Hall 1987; Cahoon 1991: 385-387; Cahoon et al 2019; Stewart n.d.).

C. Indigenous Weapons, Equipment, and Tactics

C1. Bow and Arrow and Firearms

The traditional arm of Indigenous people in New England for hunting and warfare was the bow and arrow. Indigenous people were skilled in the manufacture and use of bows and arrows and their remarkable shooting skills were recorded by various early European observers, including their ability able to hit birds in flight (Harper 1999: 184-191). William Wood (1634) described the bows he saw in Massachusetts as made of "a handsome shape, strung commonly with the sinews of mooses; their arrows are made of young eldern feathered with feathers of eagles' wings and tails, headed with brass in shapes of a heart or triangle (Wood 1977: 108). Wood was describing the use of sheet brass or copper points that were created from cutting up worn-out sheet-metal trade kettles. These point types, including points cut from iron, were used throughout the Northeast Woodlands following European contact (Bradley 1987: 125, 134; Harper 1999: 190). Sheet brass and copper arrow points have been recovered from Pequot War battle sites by archaeologist Kevin McBride, who established them as important 17th-century battlefield signatures. They are found in several basic shapes: isosceles triangle, triangles with flared barbs, and pointed rolled conical points (McBride et al 2012; 2016a; 2016b; 2017; McBride 2021: 171-214).

A rare surviving 17th-century Indigenous bow from New England is the so-called Sudbury Bow, in the collections of the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The collection label states that "The bow was taken from an Indian in Sudbury, Masstts A.D. 1660 by William Goodnough, who shot the Indian while he was ransacking his house for plunder." The bow (Object No. 95-20-10/49340) is made from hickory and is approximately 169.5 cm (5 ft 6 in) long. In his description of Indigenous weaponry just prior to King Philip's War, Daniel Gookin noted the changes brought about by trade with Europeans:

> Their weapons heretofore were bows and arrows, clubs, and tomahawks, made of wood like a pole axe, with a sharpened stone fastened therein; and for defence, they had targets [shields] made of barks of trees. But of latter years, since the English, Dutch, and French have trafficked with them, they generally disuse their former weapons, and instead thereof have guns, pistols, swords, rapier blades, fastened unto a staff of the length of a half pike, hatchets, and axes (Gookin 1970: 18).

As Gookin observed, firearms and iron blades had become the preferred weapons of Indigenous people. The bow and arrow and other traditional weapons, however, were retained and thereafter had more specialized functions. The bow and arrow, made of materials from the forest as needed, were used particularly to take small game, especially when gunpowder and ammunition supplies were low, and they allowed the taking of game on campaign without giving away one's location by the sound of gunshots. The significance of the bow and arrow during King Philip's War is indicated in a letter from John Pynchon to John Winthrop, Jr. on August 7, 1675. The letter relates intelligence provided by a Wabbaquasett, obtained from one of King Philip's men, that of the 40 men with King Philip, 30 of them had firearms and 10 of them had bows and arrows (Pynchon 1982: 2: 140-143).

The bow and arrow also served as an important backup weapon when ammunition, gunflints, or powder became depleted or a firearm broke (Harper 1999: 184-191). During the attack on the Narragansett Great Swamp Fort in King Philip's War by English and Indigenous ally forces on December 19, 1675, Bejamin Church recalled that during the battle when the Narragansetts'

firearms were not charged, the defenders effectively "…began to shoot Arrows, and with one peirc'd thro' the Arm of an English Man that had hold of Mr. Churches Arm to support him. The English in short, were discourag'd, and drew back" (Church 1865: 57). Another important bow and arrow tactic used by Indigenous combatants during King Philip's War was as an incendiary weapon to light structures on fire during attacks. Thomas Wheeler's (c.1620-1676) account of the attack on the garrison house at Brookfield (Quaboag Plantation) in early August 1675 related that the Native combatants:

> …also used several stratagems to fire us, namely, by wild fire in cotton and linnen rags with brimstone [sulphur] in them, which rags they tyed to the piles [points] of their arrows, sharp for the purpose, and shot them to the roof of our house, after they had set them on fire, which would have much endangered the burning thereof, had we not used means by cutting holes through the roof, and otherwise, to beat the said arrows down…" (Wheeler 1827: 14-15).

The bow and arrow remained an important part of the Native combatants' weaponry in New England throughout the colonial period. In 1779 Hessian Jaeger Corp Captain Johann Ewald described and illustrated a Native Stockbridge while fighting the Continental Army in eastern New York: "Their weapons were a rifle or musket, a quiver with some twenty arrows, and a short battle-axe which they know how to throw very skillfully" (Ewald 1979:145,148). The significance and persistence of the bow and arrow in Native weaponry is further illustrated by archaeological investigations and historical research of the Battle of the Little Bighorn (June 25, 1876), where Lakota and Cheyenne (Tsistsistas) fighters that defeated General Custer and the United States 7th Cavalry had an assortment of weapons including muzzle-loading and cartridge firearms and the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the recovery of numerous iron arrow points (Scott and Fox 1987: 84-86, 108, 112, 124).

Indigenous people throughout the Northeast Woodland, including New England, adopted firearms very quickly and became expert in their use within a generation (Harper 1999: 184-191). There are, however, relatively little-known regarding specifics of 17th-century Indigenous firearms in New England. Natives developed an early appreciation for the most up-to-date firearms technology available and preferred lighter and balanced fowling guns over military muskets, which were superior for hunting and wilderness warfare. By the mid-17th century, the Dutch, then the French, were manufacturing trade guns based on Native specifications. Associated with the Wampanoag from the Burr's Hill Cemetery is a lock to a matchlock, a probable Dutch flintlock gunlock, a brass pistol barrel, lead ball and shot, and a shot gang mold (Blanchette 1980: 67-71). A Narragansett man at the Connanicut Island Cemetery in Rhode Island was interred with a "flintlock musket" that was 193 cm (6 ft 3 in) long with an octagon breech, perhaps fitted with a Dutch lock, with two musket ball that could fit a .50 caliber barrel. There were also eight cone-shaped pewter powder flasks encased in leather (Simmons 1970: 82-85). This description is consistent with a Dutch trade gun and a bandoleer.

In his study of 213 gunlocks from 17th-century Iroquoian sites, Puype discerned that over 90% were true flintlocks, with only small numbers of snaphaunces and wheellocks. Most were probably of Dutch manufacture (Puype 1985). Generally, there was little standardization of trade guns until about 1675 (Brown 1980: 155). In his analysis of Dutch trade guns, Brown (1980) characterized the first Dutch trade guns ca. 1660 as having a 50 to 60 ½ in. barrel with a 19-24-inch octagon breech that was pinned to the stock. Calibers ranged between .62 and .68. The barrel

was fitted with an open v-notched iron or brass rear sight and a post-type front sight. The stock had a simple triangular sheet-brass buttplate secured with nails. The iron or brass trigger guard was long and lobed brass washers for the lock screws were replaced with a brass sideplate with serpentine motifs about 1675. The trade gun and finished with a wooden ramrod. Trade guns were sold by the Dutch for up to 20 beaver pelts a piece (Brown 1908: 153).

French trade guns were generally more expensive than Dutch and came in several grades with a higher quality gun made for sachems and by fourth quarter of the 17th century French trade guns had true flintlocks with 36- to 53-inch barrels with an octagon breech of .50 to .69 caliber. The barrel was pin-fastened and simple iron furniture (buttplate and sideplate) was secured to the stock by screws. Some had v-notch rear sight and bead-front sight (Hamilton 1968: 21-23; Brown 1980: 155).

In Plymouth Colony in 1622, English administrator John Pory noted that local Indigenous people were acquiring "pieces" from the French and illegal English traders and were able to shoot a bird in flight (Pory 1963: 16). The next year English merchant and adventurer Emmanuel Altham similarly noted that Indians were acquiring muskets, fowling pieces, shot and powder from French and English traders (Altham 1963: 32). English rebel and anti-Puritan outsider Thomas Morton (c. 1579–1647) openly traded firearms with the Massachusett Nation at his Merrymount settlement and taught them how to use and repair them, much to the anger of Plymouth Colony. In 1628 Plymouth Governor William Bradford, related the colony's alarm:

> So as the Indians are full of pieces all over, both fowling pieces, muskets, pistols, etc. They have also their moulds to make shot of all sorts, as musket bullets, pistol bullets, swan and goose shot, and of smaller sorts. Yea some have seen them have their screw-plates to make screw-pins themselves when they want them, with sundry other implements, wherewith they are ordinarily better fitted and furnished than the English themselves (Bradford 1989: 207).

Roger Williams (1643) description of the Narragansetts' skills hunting waterfowl with bows and arrows and firearms is particularly informative, observing they:

> …take great paines to kill any of them with their Bow and Arrowes; and are marvellous desirous of our English Guns, powder and shot (though they are wisely and generally denied by the English) yet with those which they get from the French, and some others (Dutch and English) they kill abundance of Fowle, being naturally excellent marks-men; and also more hardned to endure the weather, and wading, lying, and creeping on the ground, &c.

Williams added that:

> I once saw an exercise of training the English, when all the English had mist the mark set up to shoot at, an Indian with his owne piece (desiring leave to shoot) onely hit it (Williams 1973: 164).

The Narragansetts' appreciation for firearms was recorded by Williams in their name for them: "…conceiving a consimilitude between our Guns and Thunder, they call a Gunne *Péskunck*, and to discharge *Peskhómmin* that is to thunder" (William 1973: 158).

Indigenous and English relations in all the colonies dramatically changed after March 22, 1622, when a large-scale coordinated surprise attack on the Virginia Colony by the Powhatan Confederacy and their allies under the leadership of their weroance (sachem) Opechencanough, devastated the colony with the loss of about 347 of its 1,250 inhabitants. Although the 1622 attack was far from New England and involved different Indigenous nations, the news spread quickly and the event had a long-lasting impact on English policies. To a large degree it was used to justify the brutality the English and their Indigenous allies inflicted upon the Pequots in the Pequot War of 1636-1637 (Smith 1910, I: 572-83; Vincent 1980: 109-10; Bradford 1989: 110-11, 207; Harper 1999: 222-240). Upon receiving the news of the 1622 Virginia attack and threats from the Narragansetts, William Bradford ordered the Plymouth settlement be fortified with a surrounding palisade wall and thereafter laws were intermittently passed and amended by General Courts in the colonies that banned the sale of firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder, and edged weapons to Indigenous people. Plymouth Colony' General Court ruling on March 3, 1639, on the weapons bans, was typical:

> The like penalty also upon any that shall give trade truck or exchaung with the Natives for any kind of millitary Armes as Guns of any length or sort whatsoever or any shott lead bulletts or pouder or swords, daggers or rapiers or mend or repaire any kynd of peece for them or armes to forfaite twenty for one (Pulsifer 1861: 33).

There were some exceptions made, however, such as was given by the Massachusetts Bay General Court in 1634 to John Winthrop, Jr. "to imploy his Indean with a peece, to shoote att fowle" (Shurtleff 1853: 1: 127).

Despite the bans and limited exemptions of the sale of firearms, the policies were failures for English authorities, and the Indigenous nations obtained firearms, lead, and gunpowder from the French, Dutch and illegal English traders, especially Bristol fisherman who exchanged firearms for beaver furs along the New England coast. The trade was lucrative for the traders, who exchanged firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder, knives, brass kettles, wool cloth, wampum, and other goods for furs, beaver being the most valuable. English towns appointed a special "truckmaster" to trade directly with Indigenous people for furs, but contraband trading was common despite the risk of heavy fines. By <u>not</u> trading firearms to Indigenous people, the restrictive policies put English traders at a great disadvantage to the French and Dutch despite the terms they offered or the quality of and access to their other goods (Dudley 1834: 227-8; Lechford 1867: 117, 121; Winthrop 1908: 2: 80, 328; Williams 1973: 235; Wood 1977: 79; Josselyn 1988: 103-104; Bradford 1989: 202-204). The policies also made Indigenous people of New England more vulnerable to their enemies, including the Mohawk. Despite the Pilgrims' establishing trading posts at Aptuctext (1627), Cushnoc (1628), Penobscot (1630), Sowams (1632) and Matianuk (1632), dwindling fur supplies, inter-Indigenous nation warfare, and English restrictive arms policies, to a large extent, drove New England merchants to open up the West Indies trade in the search of new markets and commodities, exchanging cattle and provisions for sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo and other products (Winthrop 1908: 2: 328-329).

To maintain and repair firearms and iron tools some Natives developed blacksmithing and gunsmithing skills. The Narragansetts had a particularly well-established blacksmithing and gun repair tradition in the 17th century and blacksmiths and forges consequently became targets of English and Indigenous forces during King Philip's War (Brown 190: 157). Before the war began, Hugh Cole of Swansea reported in 1671 that a Narragansett blacksmith was repairing the

Wampanoags' firearms at Sowams (Malone 1973: 48-63). On December 19, 1675, when the English and allied Indigenous nations attacked the Narragansetts at their Great Swamp fort they killed "an Indian black-smith (the only man amongst them that fitted their guns and arrow-heads)." They also "demolished his forge and carried away his tools." (Saltonstall 1913: 59; Malone 1973: 48-63). At a 17th-century cemetery in Rhode Island an individual was interred with an assortment of blacksmithing tools and materials (Robinson et al 1985: 107-130) At the Pequot's King Philip's War-era Monhantic Fort at Mashantucket, Connecticut, archaeological evidence was found of blacksmithing activities including slag, worked iron, a knife, and gun parts, including a trigger, suggesting there may have been a Pequot blacksmith at the fort repairing firearms. Evidence for other military activities was found at the fort, including casting lead ammunition and making gunflints from European flint ballast cobbles (McBride 2006: 323-336).

Although Indigenous people in New England were expert in the use of firearms and could repair arms and cast lead ammunition, they were, like the English, largely dependent on supplies of firearms, lead, and gunpowder from outside. These supplies became a critical issue for both the English and Indigenous combatants as the war continued. In January 1676 two Christian Naticks named James Quanapohit and Job Kattenanit went into Quaboag Country and gather military intelligence for Massachusetts Bay Colony authorities. Quanapohit's testimony provided important information on Indigenous supplies:

> …they have store of armes & have a gunsmith among them a lame man that is a good workman & keeps their gunns wel fixt They have some armes among them that they tooke in the 2 fights when Capt Beeares & Capt Lothrop was slayne. As for amunition they have some but not great store that hee saw: Capt John with one eye shewed him a small kettle full of powder about halfe a peck & 2 hornes full besides.

Quanapohit further discovered where King Philp's forces and his allies were getting their arms and ammunition.

> ..hee asked them where they got the amunition, hee answered som wee had from the English were kild, & som from fort Albany, but (said hee) the Dutch will not sell us powder but wee give our bever & wompon to the Mawhakes & they buy it & let us have it of them" (Quanapohit 1887:115).

King Philip and his allies also seem to have used contacts with French traders for supplies. Captive Mary Rowlandson learned from her son that a party on its way to Canada to purchase gunpowder from the French was attacked by Mohawks who killed four of them forcing them to turn back (Rowlandson 1981: 54).

Despite the required skill and maintenance of using firearms, there was always the possibility of poor-quality arms, misfires, and accidents. When King Philip was killed his body was identified by "…having one very remarkable hand being much scarr'd, occasioned by the splitting of a Pistol in it formerly" (Church 1865: 151).

C2. Tomahawk, Spear, and Edged Weapons

The traditional side arm of Indigenous combatants in New England was what Benjamin Church, called the "*Tomhog* or wooden cutlass" (Church 1864: 24). This word is akin to William

Woods recording of the word *Tockucke*, a hatchet, and the Mohegan-Pequot word *takôk*, an axe, hatchet (Wood 1977: 121; Fielding 2006). The tomahawk was a gracile and balanced ball-headed club made from hardwood that was often inlaid with wampum or copper beads and engraved with iconography meaningful to its owner. The face of the ball was sometimes inset with a small blade or spike. The European iron hatchet or small ax became an essential tool and weapon for Woodland people and was valued for its versatility and effectiveness, and was also often referred to as a tomahawk, but it never completely replaced the traditional wooden tomahawk because of the latter's effectiveness as well as cultural and spiritual associations. The execution of a respected warrior or sachem was conducted with a tomahawk (Wood 1977: 99).

The spear was also retained for its effectiveness but also as a symbol, though after Contact they were fitted with the blades of swords, rapiers and other iron points (Wood 1977: 103; Josselyn 1988: 103-104). Spears were often carried by senior men, much as the halberd was associated with the rank of sergeant in the English military system. Along with being a lethal weapon for close combat, William Wood observed that:

> …their Captains have long Spears, on which, if they return Conquerors, they carry the Heads of their chief Enemies that they slay in the Wars, it being the Custom to cut off their Heads, Hands and Feet, to bear home to their Wives and Children, as true tokens of their renowned Victory (Wood 1977: 103).

Another primary weapon of the Native fighter was the knife, which was used to perform a myriad tasks and as an effective close combat weapon. Consequently, it was a highly valued trade item, so much so that the Narragansetts first called the English "*Chauququock*, that is knive-men, stone formerly being to them in stead of Knives, Awle-blades, Hatchets and Hoewes" (Williams 1973:121). The great sachem of the Wampanoag Confederacy, Massasoit or Osemequin, was described in *Mourt's Relation* as wearing a long knife hanging around his neck at his chest, reflecting its symbolism as much as a practical tool and arm (Mourt 1963: 58). This was illustrated when the sachem Massasoit sent his "…own Knife (according to the Indian Mode) that his Enemies Head and Hands might be cut off therewith," to the governor of Plymouth as a message for them to hand over Squanto, whom Massasoit had accused of treason and treachery in the spring of 1622 (Hubbard 1864: 81). Roger Williams described the significance of a simple knife in combat when he related the Narragansett term *Timequássin*, meaning to cut off or behead:

> Which they are most skilfull to doe in fight: for whenever they wound, and their arrow sticks in the body of their enemie, they (if they be valorous, and possibly may) they follow their arrow, and falling upon the person wounded and tearing his head a little aside by his Locke, they in the twinckling of an eye fetch off his head though but with a sorry knife (Williams 1973: 131).

From David Wilton's account book, kept from June 26 to September 24, 1675, in Northampton when he billeted English and Indigenous combatants, we learn that he provided dozens of knives over that period to English militia and Native combatants, including Mohegan and Pequots, indicating their great importance as essential tools and weapons (Wilton 1898: 279-283).

John Josselyn summarized typical Indigenous weapons in the 17th century, observing that:

> … their weapons of Defence and Offence are Bowes and Arrowes, of late he is a poor *Indian* that is not master of two Guns, which they purchase of the *French*, and powder and shot, they are generally excellent marks men; their other weapons are *Tamahawks* which are staves two foot and a half long with a knob at the end as round as a bowl, …. Lances too they have made…with broken sword blades, likewise they have Hatchets and knives… (Josselyn 1988: 103-104).

C3. Native Warfare Toolkit

Along with their weapons Indigenous fighters also carried equipment and supplies during their campaigns. Some of the basic equipment that made them such effective fighters were bark canoes, rafts, toboggans, snowshoes, bark kettles, and lean-tos which allowed them to effectively and efficiently cover long distances in all seasons (Gookin 1970: 18; Wood 1977: 108-9; Josselyn 1988: 41, 102). These items could also be expediently made in the field if needed (Harper 1999).

Wampum in particular was also essential to conduct warfare, for trade exchange, gifts, ransom, tribute, and for rituals (Gookin 1970: 17-18; Williams 1973: 182, 2010-214). King Philip's wampum belts were described by Benjamin Church as:

> …curiously wrought with Wompom being Nine inches broad wrought with black and white Wompom, in various figures and flowers, and pictures of many birds and beasts" Another belt was "wrought after the former manner, which Philip was wont to put upon his head; it had two flags on the back part which hung down on his back: and another small belt with a Star upon the end of it, which he used to hang on his breast;; and they were all edg'd with red hair, which.." he "…got in the Muhhogs [Mohawk's] Country (Church 1865: 52-53).

Other personal possessions that King Philip had on campaign were "two horns of glazed Powder, and a red cloth Blanket…" which he wore when "he sat in State." When King Philip was killed by the Praying Natick John Alderman he had his "gun," "powder horn" and a "*petunk*" (Church 1865:52-53). A *petunk* (that which is put into) was a shoulder bag used to hold accoutrements. The word is akin to William Wood's *Petogge*, a pouch, and the Mohegan-Pequot *pitôk*, meaning a sack (Trumbull 1903: 124; Wood 1977: 120; Fielding 2006). Additional common components of the Indigenous New England military toolkit included rendered oils of bears, raccoons, and other animals, which added a layer of protection to their bodies from the elements, from biting insects, and as a salve to relieve aches (Josselyn 1672: 14-17, 41; Gookin 1970: 19; Wood 1977: 83; Josselyn 1988: 65; Harper 1999: 117). While Indigenous people also adopted European sheet brass and copper kettles to cook and fire steels or "steels" to make fire, they retained traditional skills and material culture because they were highly efficient and served as ready backups when trade items were broken or lost (Harper 1999: 241-246). A former captive among the Maliseet of what is now Maine, John Gyles wrote (1736) that:

> If an Indian have lost his Fire-Work, he can presently take two Sticks, the one harder than the other (the drier the better) and in the softest make an Hollow or Socket, to which they'll fit one end of the hardest Stick; then holding the softest Wood from between their Knees; they fix the end of the hard Stick made fit into the Socket, and whirl it round in their Hand like a Drill, and it takes Fire in a few Minutes. If they have lost or left their Kettle, 'tis but putting the Victuals into a Birch-Dish, leaving

> a vacancy in the middle, filling it with Water, and putting in hot Stones alternately: and they will thus thro'ly boil the toughest Neck of Beef (Gyles 1981: 123).

John Gyles summarized the basic equipment men needed among the Maliseet:

> If parents have a daughter marriageable, they seek a husband for her who is a good hunter. And if he have a gun and ammunition, a canoe, spear, and a hatchet, a *monoodah*, and crooked knife, a looking-glass and paint, a pipe, tobacco and a knot-bowl to toss a kind of dice in, he is accounted a gentleman and of plentiful fortune.

Gyles continued with describing the attributes of a marriageable woman, including her ability to make equipment that was essential for hunting and for warfare:

> A virgin who has been educated to make *monoodahs* and birch dishes, to lace snowshoes, and make Indian shoes, to string wampum belts, sew birch canoes, and boil the kettle is esteemed as a lady of fine accomplishments (Gyles 1981: 121).

The *monoodah* was the northern Algonquian correlate to the *petunk*, a personal bag for carrying accouterments and akin to Penobscot *manu'de*, a receptacle and Narragansett *munnote-tash*, a basket, and Mohegan-Pequot *manotá*, basket (Speck 1940: 127; William 1973: 171; Fielding 2006). The crooked knife is a Woodland woodworking tool (Speck 1940: 105-106; Harper 1999: 248-250).

In her analysis of New England Praying Indian probate records, Kathleen Bragdon detailed traditional Native items that were retained among their household possessions. These included snowshoes, wampum, "Indian stockings," (leggings), baskets, eel traps, "barks" (bark containers), tumplines, and other items with various European-introduced items, including English clothing, tools and utensils, livestock, and furniture, with some families living in framed houses (Bragdon 1988: 126-131).

To carry packs the Indigenous people of New England employed the tumpline or *mattump* or *metomp*, which is akin to the Mohegan-Pequot word *matôpi*, a pack basket tumpline and Niantic *Ta'mpan* "line to hold a back-basket" (Prince 1907: 407; Fielding 2006). The English word tumpline is derived from the Indigenous word *mattump* + line. As an important representation of Native New England culture, John Winthrop (1714-1779) placed a *mattump* in the British Royal Society in London in 1738, with a label reading "An Indian Mattump or braided strap w[ith] w[ich] they tye their children to the bark of a tree as soon as born. from Mr. Winthrop from New England" (Bushnell 1906: 675). The *mattump* or tumpline, also sometimes called a "burden strap" or "squaw line" by the English colonists, was a long strap made of hide, braided inner basswood bark, or twined Indian hemp that was used to secure and carry all sorts of packs and bundles, baskets, firewood, babies, to drag toboggans, and so forth. The center of the *mattump* has a wider band which was placed over the forehead or across chest and was used by men and women (Speck 1940: 73-76). Some braided *mattumps* were decorated with brightly-colored false-embroidered (meaning outer surface only) quillwork and glass beads (Speck 1940: 73-76; Harper 1999: 208-213, 376).

The *mattump* was also part of the Native warfare toolkit. In 1674, Daniel Gookin described a small group of five Mohawks who were captured in a 1665 attack on praying towns and imprisoned in Cambridge. Each had "…a firelock gun, a pistol, a helved hatchet, a long knife hanging about their necks, and every one had his pack, well furnished with powder and bullets,

and other necessaries" (Gookin 1970: 37). Generations later, anthropologist Frank Speck seems to have recorded the Mohawk pack among the Penobscot:

> An ingenious device for making camp paraphernalia into a bundle which can be comfortably transported upon the back is known as *me' gwayagwagan*, "Mohawk Bundle," so called because tradition states that it was learned from Mohawk captives. The idea is simply to lay one's blanket out flat on the ground, place the goods in the center, then fold the right and left hand edges inward over the pack line [*mattump*] which has been laid across. By drawing the lines together, one has a strong seamless bundle quickly made from an ordinary blanket (Speck 1940: 77).

Along with carrying supplies, *mattumps* or tumplines had other important uses in combat. Relating the events of King Philip's War in their history of Northfield, Massachusetts, Temple and Sheldon recounted local history:

> In all their skirmishes the Indians carefully conceal their losses. When one is shot down, his nearest comrade crawls to him, and fixing a tump line to the body, slowly drags it to the rear. Except in some few instances, where the whites came upon them by surprise, and drove the Indians from their position, the number of the killed and wounded in an action, was never known. And the common estimates were probably twice or thrice too large. If a captive squaw or wounded brave confessed to a given number of his comrades killed, it was such a number as would please his captors, and, as he shrewdly supposed (Temple and Sheldon 1875: 82).

Other component of the Indigenous warfare toolkit were prisoner ties or captive lines, which consisted of long braided or twined straps used to secure prisoners. Like *mattumps*, some Indian hemp prisoner ties were also decorated with colored false-embroidered quillwork and beads. An incident of their use, and their difference from *mattumps*, was recorded in the sworn testimony of Elizabeth Miles on May 21, 1754 in Canterbury, New Hampshire, when she recalled the securing of a captive by St. Francis Abenaki when they "Tyed a Number of Small Metump Lines not such as are usual1y made for Tying Packs- a Collar of a Length about sufficient to go around a Mans Neck and as she then apprehended was what is called Captive Lines" (Coffin 1878: 60-61).

Pierre Radisson provided a particularly detailed description of a 17th-century warfare tool kit pack when he was an adoptee among the Mohawk and representative for the Northeast region:

> For my part I found in myne 6 pounds of powder and more than 15 pounds of shott, 2 shirts, a capp, 8 pairs of shoes [moccasins], and wherewith to make a paire of breeches, and about 1000 graines of black and white porcelain [wampum], and my brother as many. Wee had new covers [wool blankets], one to our body, another hung downe from our shoulders like a mantle [matchcoat]. Every one [had] a small necklace of porcelaine and a collar made with a thread of nettles to tye the Prisoners [prisoner tie]. I had a gunne, a hattchett, and a dagger. That was all we had. The slaves brought the packs after us (Radisson 1967: 65).

C4. Tactics

Indigenous warfare tactics were based a series of highly developed skills and material culture that were adapted to Woodand environments. European warfare generally involved large armies of musketeers exchanging volleys in open fields with pikeman and cavalry and long sieges of strongly fortified towns with ordnances, often with high casualties over long periods of time. Extended periods of close quarters of billeted soldiers under unsanitary conditions typically led to diseases that often took more lives than the battles themselves. Indigenous tactics typically involved smaller groups of loosely organized fighters that utilized the landscape and stealth to set ambushes and surprise enemies. Battles were usually short with few casualties with prisoners taken to be killed later or adopted into the tribe to replace deceased family members. Fighting in the open with bows and arrows generally produced few casualties. With the introduction of firearms battles were rarely fought in the open to avoid high casualties. Trees were utilized for protection during combat with an emphasized shooting at individual targets, rather than mass volleys. When pursued, fighting units broke into smaller groups and used the natural cover of swamps to evade and regroup, and strike again (L'Strange 1676: 1-3; Edmundson 1837: 93; Church 1865: 44; Hubbard 1865: 1: 100-115; Winthrop 1908: 2: 76; Morton 1964: 36-37;Gookin 1970: 34-7; Williams 1973: 237; Wood 1977: 76-80?; Josselyn 1988: 103-104).

Edward Harris of Rhode Island described the English colonists' perceptions of Native warfare tactics in a letter in 1676:

> Not being acquainted with the Indians skulking manner of fighting (that is to say, creeping and crouching behind any bush, tree, rock, or hill- sometimes one alone, or two or three together- and then, as they see need, starting up and running away so fast among the bushes and rocks that no horse, depending on the place and the individual, can catch them, but if they see an opportunity, firing at a man and running away, and sometimes running away into the bushes without being seen), the English marched in a few very long files, and as they marched fired at the bushes when they saw no Indians, lest the Indeans (least ye Indeans Should ly neer) but by ye noyes of theyr guns: ye Indeans heard them: & sliped by them & Shuned them as they pleased (Harris 1963: 28-29).

To travel long distances Native fighters used the sun and constellations for navigation, using trees as markers, moss predominately growing on the shaded north side of trees and leaves and branches leaning toward the most sun to the south and east. Routes were marked by blazing or marking trees and mnemonic messages were carved into trees were left for allies. The use of snowshoes, canoes, toboggans and *mattumps*/tumplines allowed fighters to cover great distances at all seasons. Travelling camps structures typically included a lean-to covered with bark, boughs or mats, facing a fire. Beds were made from tree boughs (Harper 1999: 62-62, 357-358). Camps were also made by modifying natural shelters such the camp of the Wampanoag Sachem Annawon which was constructed:

> …by falling a tree under the side of the great clefts of rocks, and setting a row of birch bushes up against it, where he himself, his son, and some of his chiefs had taken up their lodging, and made great fires without them, and had their pots and kettles boiling, and spits roasting; their arms also he discovered, all set together in a place fitted for the purpose, standing up an end against a stick lodged in two

> crotches, and a mat placed over them, to keep them from the wet or dew (Church 1865: 167).

For travel and campaigns Natives carried a number of preserved foods. Among the most important was parched and pounded maize, called nocake, yokeage, or rokeage, Anglicized variations akin to Narragansett *nokehick* and Mohegan-Pequot *yohkhik*, pounded parched corn meal (Williams 1973: 100; Fielding 2006). Nocake was carried in leather bags and because it was parched and it could be eaten cold without fire if needed. Dried venison or jerky and rendered fat were also important preserved foods for the trail (Lechford 1867: 119-120; Quanapohit 1887: 112-118; Speck 1940: 92-98; Gookin 1970: 15; Williams 1973: 100; Wood 1977: 87; Josselyn 1988: 93). As expert hunters and fishermen, Natives foraged for game and fish as needed during campaigns and collected a wide range of seasonably available wild plants such as ground nuts (*Apios americana*), Jerusalem artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*), acorns, and other foods (Gookin 1970: 15; Rowlandson 1981: 92-76). Edward Johnson (1598–1672) described these wilderness skills in 1654:

> They neede not provisions follow their Camp; because they are continually at home. But for their mats to shelter them from Raine or Snow, the Woods are as wellcome to them as their Wigwams, fire they can make in all places by chafing two sticks together. Their food is ready drest at all times, parching Indian Corne in their fire they pound it to meale, and with foure or five spoonfull of it cast into their mouths, and a sup or two of water, which they take up with a leafe of a Tree, this is their common repast, and indeed their chiefe viaticum" (Johnson 1974: 114-4).

As competition between Indigenous nations for fur trade resources and territories intensified throughout the Northeast, Indigenous warfare intensified in its scope and casualties.

Communication was through the use of animal calls, including wolves, as noted by Benjamin Church (Church 1864: 160). Quentin Stockwell witnessed this strategy when he was captured, possibly by refugees of King Philip's War, at Deerfield in 1677: "The Indians dispersed and, as they went, made strange noises as wolves and owls and other wild beasts to the end that they might not lose one another, and if followed they might not be discovered by the English" (Stockwell 1981: 81). Indigenous people were also expert trackers and when on campaign would break into smaller groups, dividing up their captives and making it more difficult to track them (Church 1865). Another strategy was to never camp in the same place twice (Morton 1864: 47-8; Church 1866: 161; Stockwell 1981: 82).

Although the English seem to have thought themselves prepared militarily when King Philip's War began on June 24, 1675, they soon found out they were not. Benjamin Church and other men like James Avery and George Denison in Connecticut fought with Indigenous allies and learned their tactics, material culture, and wilderness skills, which become the basis for colonial and then army ranger tactics through the colonial New England and United States military history. Minister John Eliot summarized this change after the war, writing from Roxbury, Massachusetts, on October 23, 1677: "In our first war with the Indians, God pleased to shew us the vanity of our military skill, in managing our arms, after the European mode. Now we are glad to learn the skulking way of war" (Eliot 1810: 178).

D. The Fortified Meetinghouse

Although the meetinghouse was at the center of 17th -century Puritan life, those from this time period have almost completely vanished from the New England landscape. Built in 1681, the Old Ship Meetinghouse in Hingham, Massachusetts, is the only surviving 17th-century Puritan meetinghouse in the United States. While the Puritan meetinghouse was a place of worship and community solidarity, it also often served a variety of public functions, including as a military defensive structure. Although there are mentions and hints of fortified meetinghouses in the historical record, there has been little comprehensive research of its widespread use and significance in New England's early history. The fortified meetinghouse was in fact commonplace and continued to be used into the 18th century as the New England frontier rolled north and west. However, research regarding possible antecedents and development of the fortified meetinghouse or church in Europe has also not been developed. Historians who have discussed 17th-century New England fortified meetinghouses include Wight (1911), Blair St. George (1990; 1998), Benes (2021), and others, which provide important starting points of research. PAST undertook additional research to expand the understanding of meetinghouses in the 17th century.

The first meetinghouse in New England was built at Plymouth by the Pilgrims in 1621-1622, shortly after their arrival. It was an especially well-fortified structure strategically situated on a prominent summit, was made of heavy timbers with a platform roof that supported artillery. Meetinghouses made especially effective defensive structures, as they were typically situated at the top of hills with overlooks, were generally placed in town centers, were communally built and funded through tithes, and could hold most, if not all, of the local population at once. Many meetinghouses had bells, which could be used, as with firearm or artillery fire, to warn the community of danger. These factors made the meetinghouse a logical choice for a watchhouse, a defensive stronghold, and a place in which to store supplies of arms and munitions. In his discussion of conflict and the 17th century New England landscape, Robert Blair St. George succinctly noted that: "It was appropriate that the emblem of the church militant in the early Massachusetts town was often a fortified meetinghouse" (Blair St. George 1990: 265).

Most descriptions of 17th-century New England meetinghouses are gleaned from surviving town records particularly specifications for their construction, expansion, or fortification. Historians Garvan (1951), Donnelly (1968), Blair St. George (190,1998), Benes (2012) and others have noted the significance of the 17th-century Puritan meetinghouse and its architecture in the early colonial period, which evolved in two basic forms: the "four-square" and the rectangular or "long house." In his extensive study of New England meetinghouses, Benes (2012) substantiated earlier arguments that the forms and construction techniques of Puritan meetinghouses were likely directly based on European antecedents, particularly with influence from the Huguenots and Dutch. This influence seems likely considering how many of the early Puritans lived in the Netherlands and were affected by Dutch culture in military experience and theory, architecture, navigation, medicine, botany, and other sciences. Even the very origin of the word "meetinghouse" is somewhat obscure. Benes noted the possibility that it may have even been brought from New England back to England as it began to be commonly used in both places about the same time (Benes 2012: 87). New England was hardly isolated even in the early 17th century. Historian Susan Hardman Moore has estimated that during the Great New England Migration (1620 to 1640), perhaps as many as one in four colonists left New England and returned to England. Returns were even higher for minsters and one in three left (Moore 2007, 2013).

Although early New England meetinghouses varied considerably in size, Benes noted that the four-square meetinghouse was typically 30 to 40 feet in plan, timber-framed, with one to two

galleries, a hipped roof and a central turret or tower on the peak. While many others were nearly square, some were substantially larger. The rectangular-shaped or "long house" meetinghouse also varied considerably in size; the width was generally a little more than half the length. With shorter spans and simpler framing, long house forms were also easier and faster to build than square ones. Some examples of the early long house form include the particularly well-documented 1638 meetinghouse in Dedham, Massachusetts that was 36 × 20 feet with 12 posts, daubed and had a thatched roof. A meetinghouse built in 1653 in Sudbury, Massachusetts, that was 40 × 24 feet with 12 posts, had a thatched roof and was clapboarded. Some long house forms, probably with additions, were up to 60 and even 70 feet long. Of particular interest is the (second) Baptist meetinghouse built in Swansea in 1679, that was 40 x 22 feet with 16 posts (Benes 2012: 77-116, 291, 294). It replaced the first Baptist meetinghouse built on Nockum Hill that was likely destroyed during the flashpoint battle outside of it in June 1675.

The Puritans did not consider the meetinghouse itself to have sacred significance, as other faiths do of their places of worship, as they were, in principle and practice, simply a building or "house" to "meet" for prayer and worship. As Benes explains, "These concepts were part of a new Calvinist architectural radicalism that denied the special sanctity of houses of worship and designated these buildings of public meetings and a place for town offices and living quarters" (Benes 2012: 80). In 17th-century New England many also had military functions.

To develop a better understanding of the significance and development of the fortified meetinghouse in New England, we can look to the first one built at Plymouth as a precedent. When the Pilgrims arrived at the former Wampanoag village of *Patuxet* (Plymouth) in December 1620 and begin to plan their new settlement, among their first objectives was to find a suitable elevated place to build a defensive structure. On the top of Burial Hill, overlooking the Plymouth settlement with a commanding view of Plymouth Bay, the Pilgrims built a structure of heavy timbers with a platform roof at the top to mount their ordnances, which included a minion, a saker gun, and two base guns (Mourt 1963: 42-43, 50). The structure was also their first meetinghouse. William Bradford described it as made of

> … good timber, both strong and comely, which was of good defense, made with a flat roof and battlements, on which their ordnance were mounted, and where they kept constant watch, especially in time of danger. It served them also for a meeting house and was fitted accordingly for that use. It was a great work for them in this weakness and time of wants, but the danger of the time required it; and both the continual rumors of the fears from the Indians here, especially the Narragansetts, and also the hearing of that great massacre in Virginia [March 22, 1622], made all hands willing to dispatch the same (Bradford 1989: 111).

Soon after, the Pilgrim built a palisade wall or stockage of upright timbers around the small settlement and fortified meetinghouse. Edward Winslow wrote that the fortifications took 10 months to complete and that the palisade wall had four bulwarks or jetties with several gates (Winthrop 1963: 10, 50). Visiting Plymouth in September 1623, merchant Emmanuel Altham observed that

> …at the upper end of the town there is a strong fort, both by nature and art, with six pieces of reasonable good artillery mounted thereon; in which fort is continual watch, so that no Indian can come near thereabouts but he is presently seen. This

> town is paled [palisaded] about with pale of eight foot long, or thereabouts, and in the pale are three great gates (Altham 1997: 24).

The following year John Smith similarly wrote that the town of Plymouth was palisaded about a half mile round, with a high mounted fort made of wood, "lome," and stone on which they planted their ordnances. They also had "…a faire Watch-tower, partly framed, for the Sentinell" (Smith 1907: 2: 782). In about 1628 Dutch New Netherland agent and administrator Isaack De Rasieres was sent as an emissary to Plymouth and gathered important intelligence on the colony's military capabilities and defenses. He reported that:

> …their houses and courtyards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against sudden attack; and at the ends of the streets there are three wooden gates. In the center, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square stockade upon which four patereros are mounted, so as to enfilade [volley of shot/ball] the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof, built of thick sawn planks stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannon, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays (De Rasieres 1997: 76-7).

From various historical records we can discern a few details as to how 17th-century New England fortified meetinghouses in the colonies were constructed, modified, furnished, and defended. To date there has been very little archaeological survey or excavation of New England meetinghouses. An archaeological study was conducted at the site of the second meetinghouse in Dover, New Hampshire (Howey and DeLucia 2021). Construction of this meetinghouse started in the mid-1650s and took several years to complete. Town records indicate the structure was of the long house form (40 x 26 ft.) with a turret and bell. In 1667 the town voted to build a palisade wall around the meetinghouse with logs that were eight feet high the twelve inches thick. The palisade walls were to be one hundred feet long on each side of the meetinghouse. A "sconce" [small protective fortification] or lookout was raised at two of the corners that were 16 feet square each (Benes 2012: 105). The archaeology at the site included GPR and five 1-x-1-meter excavation units. The excavations identified a shallowly buried two-course-wide brick foundation, interpreted as possibly a remnant of the town's 1923 Tercentenary town pageant memorializing the meetinghouse, and recovered three 7/64 in. (statistically date of 1650-1680) kaolin (ball clay) tobacco pipe stems (Howey and DeLucia 2021). No other data was recovered from the Dover meetinghouse site.

Archaeological investigations were conducted by Craig Chartier (2009) at the site of the second meetinghouse in Duxbury, Massachusetts, built in 1707. Town records recorded it as 40 x 30 feet in size, the walls 17 feet high to the roof line, and that it was to be built within 3-4 rods (50-66 ft) of the old meetinghouse. The archaeological survey included GPR and the excavation of variously configured units and trenches. Five post-hole features were identified, ranging from 25 to 40 cm wide and 17 to 40 cm deep. Architectural artifacts recovered include brick fragments, hand-wrought nails, window glass, window leads, mortar, and a pintle. The site has been interpreted as remnants of the 1707 meetinghouse which was constructed with earthfast or post-in-ground construction (Chartier 2009). Documentary evidence suggesting that some early meetinghouses were of earthfast construction includes a 1659 contract for a 30 x 18-foot

meetinghouse in Norwalk, Connecticut, to "…be set upon posts in the ground, 12 foot in length, that there be a 10 foot distance from the ground..." (Benes 2012: 104).

While providing places of refuge for congregations during attacks, meetinghouses were also used as "watch" to survey the landscape of danger and alert the community. Towns were required, among other provisions, to build and man watchhouses. Along with militia service, eligible men were also required to perform "watch and ward" duties, which were based on an ancient English system to protect communities (Leach 1951:354). In New England "watch" duty generally referred to manning a palisade wall, a fortified meetinghouse, garrison house, or other defensive structure, particularly at night. "Warding" duty was more civil in nature such as guarding prisoners, and usually during the daytime. In Plymouth Colony during King Philip's War men were required to report for "watch or ward but with fixed armes and suitable ammunition." For watch duty men reported from sunset to sunrise and for warding, from sunrise to sunset. Fines were set at five shilling for each offense (Shurtleff 1856: 5: 186-7).

In 1638 the towns of Concord and Cambridge were fined 15 shillings for not having a watchhouse. Some towns received permission from the General Court to use their meetinghouses as watchhouses to comply with the law. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony this stipulation was granted to the towns of Hingham and Charlestown in 1639 and to Salem and Lynn in 1640 (Shurtleff 1853: 1: 246, 267, 284, 311). When the town of Norwich, Connecticut, completed its second meetinghouse in 1675 it was placed it on top of "Meeting House Rock." Town historian Frances Caulkins wrote that the location was "**…chosen through fear of attack, and for the convenience of keeping watch. Another motive was, that the people beyond the ridge, as well as those below, might see their church."** She added that **"A better look-out post than the gallery of this church furnished, could scarcely be found in the vicinity**" (Caulkins 1866: 70-71).

The materials or fabric of fortified meetinghouses typically included strong and heavy wooden framing. Settled in the summer of 1634, Wethersfield was the first permanent English settlement in the Connecticut Colony. After months of tension and sporadic killings in the Connecticut River Valley, on the morning of April 23, 1637, a force of about 100 Pequots made a surprise morning attack on Wethersfield, killing six men and three women; they also killed horses and livestock and took two young daughters of William Swaine captive. The girls, who were later redeemed by the Dutch, reported that the Pequots had 16 firearms and had asked them if they knew how to make gunpowder (Winthrop 1908:1:219). Many years after the war Samuel Smith, a son of the town's first minster, described the town's meetinghouse:

> Ye firste Meeting House was solid mayde to withstande ye wicked onsaults of ye Red Skins. Its Foundations was laide in ye feare of ye Lord, but its Walls was truly laide in ye feare of ye Indians, for many & grate was ye Terrors of em. I do minde me that all ye able-bodved Men did work thereat & ye olde & feeble did watch in turns to espie if any Salvages was in hidinge neare & every Man keept his Musket nighe to his hande (Adams and Stiles 1904: 1: 153-155).

Peter Benes described such a meetinghouse built in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1657. The contract required it to be 40 x 16 feet with 16-foot wall plate and a flat roof. There was a turret with a gallery about it. There were also substantial ground sills, wall plates, and side posts of nine-inch-thick oak. The were 12 windows and three substantial doors. Benes added that "This structure was clearly a defensive fort" (Benes 2012: 104-105).

The first meetinghouse built in 1645 in Springfield, Massachusetts, was also designed for defense. It was 45 x 25 feet and had nine posts and two turrets, one of which was to be used as "watch-house." When Springfield was attacked by King Philip's forces on October 5, 1675, John Pynchon wrote that same day that they had burned down almost all of the town, including 32 houses with their barns and grains, and his corn mill and gristmill. Among the few buildings that were left standing were two garrison houses, the meetinghouse and several houses around it (Pynchon 1982: 156-157).

Like the Dover, New Hampshire, meetinghouse described above, other meetinghouses were fortified by surrounding them with palisade walls or stockades. Built in 1661 the second meetinghouse in Northampton was 42 x 42 feet in size, with a hipped roof, a turret and bell (Trumbull 1898: 1: 355; Benes 2012: 8). Six months after a raid on Hatfield in 1667 by Indigenous fighters, the town ordered in March 1675/6, "to fortifie the meeting house and that each squadron are to take care to doe their proportion." The defense included the construction of a line of palisade walls enclosing it on all four sides. The town had also been surrounded by palisade walls that were maintained well after the war had ended (Trumbull 1898: 1: 355-356; Wright 1911: 20). The second meetinghouse in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was built in 1674 and was 40 x 26 feet with 14 posts (Benes 2012: 12). In November of 1675 the town clerk of Bridgewater in Plymouth Colony recorded the town's specifications to fortify the meetinghouse with a palisade wall:

> It was agreed upon by the towne mett togeyther, the first of November 1675, that there should be a fortification aboute the meetting house for the safty of the towne in the time of danger, to be made with halfe trees seven foot hie above the ground, 6 rood long and 9 rood wide beside the flankers, every quarter or squaderon to doe each of them a side or an end: and they that doe the ends must make each of them a doore and each of them a flanker, and this worke to be finished and donn by the 6th of November insuing the date hear of (Cary 1889: 9).

Built in 1653, the second meetinghouse in Sudbury, Massachusetts, was recorded in the town records as 40 x 24 feet in size, constructed with 12 posts, with a thatched roof and clapboard. Even during its planning it was "…agreed that the meetinghouse shall be made use of for a watch house until further orders be made by the towne." It was also palisaded during King Philip's War (Powell 1952: 3-5; Benes 2012: 6). In 1675 the town of Topsfield built a stone wall around its long house-shaped meetinghouse that was five to six feet high and three feet thick at the bottom. There was a watchhouse at the southeast corner within the wall (Benes 2012: 104-105).

Fortified meetinghouses were also at times used to store arms and munitions. In 1632 John Winthrop recorded that the minster of Dorchester "…in drying a little powder, (which took fire by the heat of the fire pan, fired a small barrel of two or three pounds, yet did no other harm but singed his clothes." Winthrop added that it was in the "new meeting-house," at that "…the thatch only blacked a little" (Winthrop 1908: 1: 75). This is one of the earliest recorded uses of the term "meeting house" in New England.

In an inventory of weapons and supplies the town of New Haven recorded on February 1, 1657 that "The pikes are in a chest in the Meeting house." The meetinghouse was also fortified, similar to Plymouth Colony's, including with ordnances mounted on top. At a meeting of the General Court on April 11, 1653 notice was given that the "…watches be duely attended, and that the great gunns may be fitted for service, and that the platforme may be finished…" (Dexter 1917: 177-178, 532-533).

During times of war and threat of conflict a set number of the men were required to be well armed on the way to and at the meetinghouse on the Sabbath for protection. The congregations must have felt particularly vulnerable during times of conflict as they assembled all together on the Sabbath and for special holidays, such as when the Swansea Congregation was attacked on Nockum Hill on a Day of Humiliation on June 24, 1675. All the colonies implemented these types of orders from time to time, as the General Courts decided they were needed. A typical such order was issued on June 3, 1657, the Plymouth Colony General Court:

> That the Milletary companie of every Township in this goverment shall bring their armes by course every Lords day to the meeting viz. that the fourth parte of every such companie shall bring theire armes as aforsaid with powder and bullett to Improve if occation shall require and whoesoever shall neglect to cary his Armes as aforsaid shall bee fined twelve pence for every default to be levied by the Cun. of the towne for the companies use; and the time of caring of armes to begine on the first of Aprill untill the last of November Anually (Pulsifer 1961: 1: 67-8).

Connecticut Colony regulations varied in that each family was required to bring their arms to the meetinghouse every Sabbath, though not all complied and they issued the same 12 pence fine for each violation (Trumbull 1850:1:96). On March 21, 1652 the New Haven Colony General Court ordered that each man was required to have at least six cartridges or other form of gunpowder charges, and that men leaving their firearms in the meetinghouse on public meeting days had become such a security problem that violators would have firearms seized and they would be fined. The court also ordered that women and children were not allowed to sit near and obstruct the meetinghouse door so that in case "…there be occasion for the soldiours to goe suddenly forth, they may have a free passage" (Dexter 1917: 176).

When King Philip's War broke the colonies issued orders with strict guidelines regarding being armed at the meetinghouse with substantially higher fines for not complying. Plymouth Colony's orders were particularly detailed. On October 5, 1675, now entirely embroiled in King Philip's War, they ordered:

> …that during the time of publicke danger, every one that comes to the meeting on the Lords day bring his armes with him, and furnished with att least six charges of powder and shott, untill further order shall be given, under the penaltie of 2 [shillings] for every such defect, to be levied by destress, by the constable, by order of any of the comission officers, for the townes use (Shurtleff 1856: 5: 176-7).

At the siege of Brookfield in early August 1675, Nipmucs under their sachem Muttawump sieging the garrison house reversed the strategy, fortified the town's meetinghouse which was about 20 rods from the house and the house's barn "which they fortified both at the great doors, and at both ends, with posts, rails, boards, and hay, to save themselves from our shot." As they withdrew from the siege, they burned both buildings (Wheeler 1827: 16-17).

The importance and widespread use of fortified meetinghouses was summarized by Wright in his study of early meetinghouses in the Connecticut River Valley stating "In the construction of their houses and public buildings the first settlers used such materials as were at hand and built with special reference to warmth, space and protection from wild beasts and Indians. Even the

meeting house was erected with a view to warding off assaults from the savages. The turret at the top of the house of worship served as a watch tower" (Wright 1911: 2).

V. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

The archaeological testing of Lot 3A was conducted in several phases. As noted in Chapters I and III, it involved the application of multiple methodologies, all geared to meet the ABPP grant goals: to confirm that the Nockum Hill parcel was the site of the flashpoint King Philip's War battle of June 24, 1675, to develop an understanding of how the battle played, and to confirm whether and how the Baptist meetinghouse and/or colonist house sites were engaged in the battle. The testing included intensified metal-detecting, intensified GPR, systematic subsurface testing, metal probe testing, and targeted excavation units.

The survey also greatly benefited from a dedicated field and lab crew, without whom little could have been accomplished. Metal detectorists George M. Pescia and Michael Horan brought decades of experience locating historic sites including on multiple ABPP grants. Their skills and efforts were invaluable, and their work set the stage for further investigations. Much of the success and experience of the survey can also be directly attributed to the Mashpee, Ciara Oakley, Caylin Oakley, and Annawon Weeden, who worked diligently as members of the field crew and shared their insights and perspectives on the Wampanoag and their traditional homelands, which includes the town of Barrington. Ultimately, there would have been no archaeological studies of Lot 3A if not for the tireless efforts of the Barrington Preservation Society (BPS) and the Town of Barrington to save the lot from development and to research the history of the Baptist meetinghouse and its important place in the history of Swansea and Barrington as well as the history of the United States. Among the members of the BPS are Stephen Venuti, Van Edwards, Nat Taylor, and Elizabeth Sargent "Bonnie" Warren, "The Lady from Barrington," who passed away on August 8, 2021, just as the fieldwork began.

A. Metal-Detecting

Prior to any archaeological survey, Lot 3A was mowed to remove thick brush which covered the entire area and the fences on the property were taken down (Images 1-3). The archaeological fieldwork began with intensified systematic metal detecting of the lot, whereas the 2020 preliminary survey involved wildcat metal detecting due to budget constraints. In the 2021 ABPP survey, the metal detecting was conducted along a grid, and also included extra detecting in areas identified through GPR and subsurface testing. The main objectives of the metal detecting survey were to 1) uncover more evidence of the battle signature, particularly lead ball and shot, 2) locate evidence of the meetinghouse through nails and personal items, and 3) locate any possible house sites and outbuildings evidenced by domestic, personal, and architectural artifacts.

The area that was first focused on was in the southwestern corner of Lot 3A, which is on a small rise. It was surmised in the 2020 survey there may have been a house in the southwest corner because of the higher (and therefore drier) elevation and the recovery of a 17th century-seal top spoon, a whole lead shot, a concentration of hand-wrought nails, scrap sheet brass, and scrap lead identified in the area in 2020 (Map 5). The initial 2020 GPR survey in this area also detected an anomaly, thought to possibly be a cellar hole (Map 6). The metal-detecting work started at the highest part of the rise and around the previous findspots and worked outward from there. Repeated detecting in this area produced only additional hand-wrought nails but no additional lead ball/shot or 17th-century diagnostic artifacts. However, any house site on this lot was likely occupied only for a very short period of time, just months to a few years, before it was permanently abandoned or perhaps destroyed during King Philip's War as all but a few houses in Swansea were burned down by the end of the conflict. Therefore, the number of diagnostic metal artifacts could be quite

low. At the site of the ca. 1638-1640s Waterman House in Marshfield, which burned, only a single 17th-century button was recovered.

Metal detecting was then conducted in the southeast part of Lot 3A along the slight rise and then north into the lower swale areas (Map 6; Image 4). Very few artifacts were found, and no additional diagnostic 17th-century artifacts were recovered. The metal detecting then moved to the center of Lot 3A, and the summit of Nockum Hill (Map 3). On the west side of the summit is the former horse paddock area (Map 3). This area produced a number of important artifacts in the 2020 survey, including lead ball/shot, a few hand-wrought nails, two brass keys that may be 17th century, and a large lead seal with a possible a British Broad Arrow symbol etched into it (Images 5-7), perhaps used as a survey marker when Swansea was first settled by the Baptists. This area nevertheless proved to be particularly productive again, with the discovery of additional lead ball/shot and a 17th-century white-metal button. While the top of the summit had been skimmed off, in many areas there is remaining a thin layer of intact topsoil. As the metal detecting moved east along the summit of Nockum Hill two more 17th-century buttons were found.

At the very summit of Nockum Hill in the middle of Lot 3A there were three remarkable finds in the form of one-inch-diameter iron round balls for a small ordnance such as a base gun or paterero, which were breech-loading ordnance (see discussion of Plymouth Colony's ordnance above) (Image 8). The iron shot were clustered together at the very center of the summit (Map 10). Also in this area of the summit is a distinct concentration of hand-wrought nails and spikes, pointing to a structure here, which is consistent with the location of a period meetinghouse on a hill, and with documentary evidence indicating the Baptist meetinghouse was on Lot 3A. Most of the lead ball/shot in this area was also found to be impacted.

From the summit the metal detecting methodically moved north and downslope and yet another concentration of lead ball/shot was found clustered north of the summit and along the side of George Street (Map 10). Very little was found in metal-detecting in the remainder of Lot 3A.

B. GPR

Based on the results of the metal detecting and the topography of Lot 3A, the next phase of investigation included additional GPR surveys, which were concentrated in seven areas (Map 6). This included the southwest section of the lot, to complete the GPR that was started in this area in 2020; three smaller areas along George Street, on the western edge of the lot; two large grids on the Nockum Hill summit; and one grid north of the summit and south of the wetlands where there was a concentration of lead ball/shot and the 17th-century seal top spoon from the 2020 survey. The GPR of the paddock area in 2020 had found a large anomaly initially thought to be possibly associated with an historic structure; this area underwent subsurface testing (see below).

On the summit of Nockum Hill a long and linear anomaly was detected, estimated at 38 meters in length and two meters in width. It extends from the west side of the grid near the paddock east to the end of the GPR grid and appears to continue further along the summit. The anomaly and area were subsequently examined with STP testing and excavation units in order to ground-truth the GPR results. No other discernable cultural anomalies were found in the GPR survey of the lot (Maps 6 and 7).

C. Shovel Test Pits

Based on the results of the metal detecting, the GPR survey, and topography of the lot, strategies were devised for testing areas with select blocks of STPs along five-meter-interval grids. Using STPs in a five-meter interval grid is part of a well-developed strategy that has been

effectively used to locate and define sites and to determine if discovered sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, particularly regarding a site's chronology, size, and integrity. Four main areas were chosen for STP testing based on the results of the metal detecting and GPR: the southwest corner; the summit of Nockum Hill; the horse paddock area; and the area north of the summit on the west side of the lot along George Street (Map 8). The parking lot area was eliminated from testing due to its dense compactness (Map 3).

C1. Southwest Corner

A block of 45 STPs was first excavated over the top of the land rise in the southwest corner of the lot, in and around the seal top spoon, lead shot, and hand-wrought nail concentrations and the area associated with a GPR anomaly detected in 2020. Most of the soils in this area were found to be intact with a thick plowzone (A Horizon) followed by B- and C-Horizon subsoils. Although a light scatter of redware sherds and hand-wrought nails were recovered, no additional diagnostic 17th-century artifacts were found. Possible post features were discovered in several STPs; these were left *in situ*, drawn and mapped, covered with a sheet of plastic and backfilled. The post features may be associated with a fence or small earthfast structure.

A shovel test pit examination of the GPR anomaly area here revealed that the anomaly was a former soil percolation test, likely done when the lot was being prepared for development.

C2. Paddock

The next area that was tested with 92 STPs was the horse paddock area (Map 3; Image 9). As surmised from the topography and ground surface (see Image 1), the soils were found to have little or no topsoil at the south end of the paddock due to soil earth-moving. A stratum of fill over intact plowzone and B and C Horizon subsoils was visible at the north end where the soil had been pushed with a machine and leveled out. Around the outside perimeter of the paddock are the buried remnants of an oval gravel track surface just below the ground surface (Image 1). Few diagnostic artifacts were found in the testing here, with no evidence of cultural features. The GPR anomaly from 2020 was determined to be soil disturbance associated with the construction and maintenance of the paddock; it is not historic or structural.

C3. Nockum Hill Summit

The next area that was tested, with 106 STPs on a five-meter interval grid, was on the summit of Nockum Hill (Maps 3 and 8; Image 10). The STPs in this area had shallow topsoil and in some areas the topsoil was entirely missing. It seems clear that over time, especially during the time Lot 3A was part of a horse farm in the 20th century, there was soil loss on the summit from wind erosion. Some areas of the summit are now exposed sand or "sandy blowout" with no remaining topsoil. The soils indicate that that the summit of Nockum Hill was somewhat higher in the 17th century than it is now due to agricultural and equestrian land use and wind erosion.

A line of STPs on the grid followed along the long linear anomaly picked up by the GPR, which identified what appeared to be a darker feature soil under thin topsoil. This area was targeted for square-meter excavation to further explore the feature (see below). Shovel test pit N200E120 (SW) also appeared to contain possible feature soil, thus was also targeted for further investigation. Two additional features were also identified and slated for meter excavation, for a total of four features on the summit. Few additional artifacts were found on the summit other than hand-wrought nails and later-period artifacts, including what appears to be field scatter from typical 19th-

century agricultural practices of "manuring" including refuse from "night soil" and "door dung." This low-artifact count is expected at a meetinghouse site.

C4. North of Paddock

The last area that was tested with 27 STPs on the five-meter interval grid was north of the paddock area along George Street (Map 8). Up to this point no definitive 17th-century features or artifacts concentrations had been identified indicative of a house in this location, but its location abutting George Street, which is a 17th-century road, would be suitable for a period house. GPR had not detected an anomaly here. On the afternoon of the last day of fieldwork in STP N235E80 (SW), excavators identified a top stratum of fill (pushed into this area from the construction of the paddock to the south), over buried plowzone (see select digitized profiles in Image 11). Below the plowzone at approximately 39 cm below surface very dark brown to black feature soils were found that are characteristic of midden soil. The STP excavation was ceased and the area targeted for further exploration with square-meter units. Artifacts from the STP included two 17th-century kaolin tobacco pipe stems (8/64th inch and 7/64th inch), a red earthernware pottery sherd, a hand-wrought nail, shellfish, and a dense concentration of charcoal with ash. Shovel-test pit excavation continued in this area and found similar stratigraphy, including deeply buried midden soil and other 17th-century household-related artifacts at varying depths. Test pit N240E80 (SW) five meters to the north produced red earthernware, delftware, a lead shot, and kaolin tobacco pipestem (8/64th inch), oyster shell, mammal bone, and hand-wrought nails. The buried midden was designated Feature 5 (see digitized profiles in Image 11). This buried midden was determined to be in a low natural swale below an upper and lower plowzone, located east of and below a narrow terrace parallel to George Street. The terrace is elevated approximately 30 cm due to modern roadwork that raised the roadbed with compact fill.

Further testing in this vicinity produced additional evidence of 17th-century occupation. Located four meters east of the edge of George Street, STP N240E70 (SW) contained a 30 cm stratum of compact road fill, under which were artifact-rich upper and lower plowzones followed by a feature at 70 cm below surface (see select digitized profiles in Image 11). The artifacts from the upper plowzone include a 17th-century kaolin tobacco pipestem (7/64th inch), red earthenware sherds, green liquor-bottle glass, and a dense concentration of brick. The lower plowzone included very dense brick deposits with daub, fire-cracked rock, and hand-wrought nails. Below this stratum at about 70 cm below surface a feature was found, characterized by dark soil, dense brick deposits and charcoal. Designated Feature 8, it was identified as a 17th-century house site, likely associated with the early Swansea Baptist families and likely destroyed and possibly burned during King Philip's War, perhaps at the Battle of Nockum Hill on June 24, 1675. Two meters away in STP N240E72 (SE), dark charcoal-rich feature soil was found at 60 cm below surface; it may be associated with Feature 8 (see select digitized profiles in Image 11). Artifacts include brick fragments, hand-wrought nails, and large mammal ribs.

It is likely that GPR did not detect these features due to their deep burial under fill.

D. Excavation Units

Following the STP survey, a total of 18 square-meter units were excavated in selected places to investigate features noted in the subsurface testing on the summit of Nockum Hill. These included Features 1, 2, and 4 in a 1-x-3-meter block in Units N198E120, N199E120, N201E1200 on the summit of Nockum Hill (Map 9; Images 12 and 13). Feature 1, on the north side of the summit, was determined to be a possible palisade wall. Feature 2 is also a possible palisade wall

feature parallel to Feature 1. Feature 4 is a small possible post adjacent to Feature 1, between Feature 1 and Feature 2. The features were concentrated in the north half of the block. The features were first excavated in plan and then bisected in profile; the exposed half was then excavated in the negative. Soil flotation samples were taken from the feature soil. Very few artifacts were recovered from Feature 1 and the other two features, mostly charcoal. Feature 1 contained a single hand-wrought rose-head nail and botanicals inclusive of charcoal and specimens of huckleberry, lentil, and *poaceae* (grasses). Features 1 and 2 are very similar to contemporaneous palisaded wals found in Massachusetts and Connecticut at the Waterman House Site and Clement Chaplin house site (REFS?), and other sites of the period (see Image 13). While Features 1 and 2 may be sections of a 17th-century palisade wall, expanded excavation would be needed to confirm this tentative identification as they appear to continue to the north, east and west. The use of palisade walls for protection in the 17th century was common, especially during King Philip's War, around meetinghouses and sometimes around homes.

Feature 3 is on the opposite (south) side of the summit, and is the long and narrow feature first located with the GPR (Maps 6 and 7). Its identification as a cultural feature was established with a series of STPs along it. A 2-x-3-meter block of six-meter units (Map 9) was used to expose a complete cross-section of the feature in plan, then excavated in the negative with two north-south profiles (see Images 14 and 15). Feature 3 is a well-defined trench that is generally 2.1 meters wide and 60 cm deep. The trench has stepped sides, signs of shovel blade work, and a flat bottom. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from the trench, mostly consisting of fragments of charcoal, along with oyster and quahog shell fragments. A micro-sherd of English white salt-glazed stoneware and six tiny clear glass fragments were recovered and are attributed to bioturbation, including rodent burrows, which occurred long after the trench was backfilled. The trench walls exhibited no signs of erosions or organic deposition in the bottom, indicating that it was backfilled not very long after it was excavated. The feature is believed to be a 17th-century defensive trench for the meetinghouse due to these factors, its dimensions and location on the summit, and its close proximity to the three iron one-inch ordnance shot recovered in metal detecting. It is also of note that the south side of the Nockum Hill summit has a gradual slope to the south, therefore needing more defensive works, whereas the north side has a steeper slope that drops into a brook and wetlands. The presence of a possible palisade wall and defensive trench, with latter facing Sowams, along with architectural evidence of a building, strongly suggests that the meetinghouse stood on the summit, which, as historical research suggests, is a typical location for a meetinghouse, especially one that is fortified. The cannon shot found very nearby, with the lack of household-related artifacts, give further credence to this hypothesis.

Feature 5 is the large house midden north of the paddock and on the east side of George Street just below the terrace (Map 9; Image 16). This feature, which is below fill in the southern part and upper and lower plowzones, represents deposits in a low natural swale (Image 17). The feature soil is unplowed as the deposits are in a low natural swale. Based on the STPs and meter units the midden is approximately 5 x 7 meters (approximately 35 square meters) in size and extends from the N235 line north to N240 line and from the E77 line east to the E85 line. Feature 5 is of varying depths with a maximum depth is 60 cm below surface. The midden is exceptionally rich in artifacts, including pottery, tobacco pipe stems, clothing items, food animal bone and botanicals, and is providing a highly detailed and unprecedented information on the lives of an English family on the eve of King Philip's War.

In the Feature 5 midden area two post features were found, Feature 6 and Feature 7 (Image 18). Feature 6 was located in unit N236E81, SW from 48 to 51 cm below surface. The feature's

southern edge extended slightly into the unit to the south. The feature was artifact-dense for its size, with three 17th-century tobacco pipe fragments, fish bone, oyster, hickory nut and a pea, and wood charcoal recovered. Post Feature 7 was located in Unit N238E82, NE quad, and extended from 45 to 52 cm below surface. Artifacts included wood charcoal and oyster shell. It is unclear what the posts are associated with, perhaps a fence or an earthfast outbuilding behind a house.

Close to Feature 5, and likely associated, Feature 8, tentatively identified as a period house site, was discovered in STP N240E70 (SW), as was the feature in Unit N240E72 (NE), which may be related to midden Feature 8. These features were characterized by deep soil with large and dense quantities of brick and fire-cracked rock, mixed with ash and charcoal and 17th-century artifacts. Because this area could not be excavated with meter units due to time and budget constraints (it was the last day of field work), a long metal probe was used to determine the general size and depth of Feature 8 (Image 19). At every meter (Image 20), the probe was inserted into the ground to feel for resistance, in this case, buried brick deposits. At each probe location the resistance point was measured in centimeters below surface. If there was no resistance the probe extended to a maximum of 110 cm below surface, its entire length. With this method an area of resistance was identified in a general 4 x 3-meter area around STP N240E70 (SW) associated with Feature 8 (Image 20). In profile, the resistance depths create a mound of debris, most of which is likely made of brick and stone. Two smaller areas of resistance were noted around grid points N236-7E69 and NN24-3E71. All the information indicates that this area is associated with a 17th-century house site of a family of the Baptist congregation that may well have burned.

E. Battlefield Material Culture and Artifact Patterns

The results of the metal detecting survey in 2020 presented the first evidence that Lot 3A may be associated with 1) the site of the Battle of Nockum Hill, 2) the first Swansea Baptist meetinghouse, and 3) 17th-century house sites. The artifacts from that preliminary survey, intended to locate a meetinghouse, included hand-wrought nails, two seal top spoon fragments, a possible lead Broad Arrow seal, two brass keys, and six lead ball and shot, whole and impacted, plus other artifacts, across Lot 3A, though clustered in a linear pattern along the summit of Nockum Hill. This information seemed to correlate directly with contemporary historical accounts, including by Increase Mather (1676, 1677) and William Hubbard (1677), that King Philip's War began on June 24, 1675 when Wampanoag combatants attacked Swansea parishioners as they were leaving the meetinghouse during an observance of a Day of Humiliation proclaimed by Plymouth Colony Governor Josiah Winslow. The summit of Nockum Hill has also long been believed to be the location of the First Baptist meetinghouse in Swansea. The archaeological fieldwork and further documentary research of the FY2021 ABPP grant has substantiated these three hypotheses.

The FY2021 ABBP survey recovered another 20 lead ball and shot, whole and impacted, for total of 26 from Lot 3A, confirming that Nockum Hill is the location of the conflict of June 24, 1675 (Map 10). All but four of the lead ball and shot were found with metal detectors, the remainder were recovered during excavations in the house midden (Feature 5) area north of the paddock. The lead ballistics is below, correlated with Map 10.

Table 2. Ballistics Summary Nockum Hill

Artifact Number	Provenience	Count	Material	Type	Condition	Size	Manufacture
478	N236E79	1	lead	shot	whole	.30	cast
1,302	N240E80	1	lead	shot	whole	.30	cast

Artifact Number	Provenience	Count	Material	Type	Condition	Size	Manufacture
1,594	N238E82	1	lead	shot	whole	.35	cast
1,606.26	N238E82	1	lead	shot	impacted	.20	-
1,819	FS 9	1	lead	ball	impacted	.52	-
1,825	FS 15	1	lead	ball	whole	.60	cast
1,851	FS 38	1	lead	shot	impacted	.32	-
1,856	FS 43	1	lead	ball	impacted	.68	-
1,862	FS 49	1	lead	ball	impacted	.56	-
1,868	FS 55	1	lead	shot	whole	.20	Rupert's
1,909	FS 96	1	lead	shot	whole	.21	tumbled
1,921	FS 108	1	lead	shot	impacted	.23	-
1,930	FS 117	1	lead	shot	impacted	.24	-
1,947	FS 133	1	lead	shot	impacted	.31	-
1,955	FS 141	1	lead	shot	impacted	.28	-
1,956	FS 142	1	lead	shot	impacted	.26	-
1,962	FS 148	1	lead	shot	whole	.41	cast
1,988	FS 174	1	iron	ball	whole	1.0	cast
1,998	FS 184	1	iron	ball	whole	1.0	cast
2,021	FS 207	1	lead	shot	whole	.43	cast
2,024	FS 210	1	lead	ball	impacted	.51	-
2,035	FS 221	1	lead	shot	whole	.25	cast
2,044	FS 230	1	lead	shot	impacted	.28	-
2,048	FS 232	1	iron	ball	whole	1.0	cast
2,067	FS 251	1	lead	ball	impacted	.46	-
2,069	FS 253	1	lead	shot	impacted	.32	-
2,078	FS 262	1	lead	shot	whole	.29	cast
2,079	FS 263	1	lead	shot	impacted	.33	-
2.081	FS 265	1	lead	shot	impacted	.33	-

A total of 16 of the 26 lead ball and shot are impacted, which is 61% of the assemblage. Five of the six musket balls are impacted. The musket ball calibers are varied and include 46, .51, .52, .56, .60, .68, respectively. Most of these calibers are suggestive of lighter fowling pieces, carbines, and trade firearms, rather than large bore muskets and fowler. The 20 lead shot are of various size but mostly clustered in the low .20s and low .30s range. Eleven of the 20 lead shot, about half, are impacted. Shot manufacturing that could be determined includes eight cast, one Rupert's, and one tumbled.

The lead ball and shot are distinctly patterned across the summit and center of Lot 3A (Map 10). From the middle of the summit and associated with the trench feature and projected meetinghouse location, the pattern follows a west/northwest path over the house and midden area and to George Street, which was the main road at the time. This correlates directly with contemporary accounts that the congregants were attacked when leaving the meetinghouse on June 24, 1675, as the road would have been the route many would have taken to return to their homes throughout Swansea; Nockum Hill rests on a peninsula bounded by Hundred Acre Cove and the Barrington River, and George Street was the only way to and from the meetinghouse.

A single lead shot was recovered in the southwest corner of Lot 3A. A concentration of hand-wrought nails and a seal top spoon fragment, as well as several possible small post features here, suggests this area may be associated with an outbuilding and was perhaps part of the battle. More metal-detecting in the area abutting Lot 3A would be necessary to support this hypothesis.

Also recovered from the summit of Nockum Hill are three one-inch iron shot, found in proximity to the Feature 3 trench which we believe served as a defense feature on the south side of the meetinghouse, facing Sowams (Map 10). These were likely associated with a small ordnance such as a breech-loading base gun or paterero, which were used in Plymouth as early as the 1620s to fortify its first meetinghouse and town. The ordnance at the Nockum Hill meetinghouse may have been mounted on a wood block either outside of, or on, the meetinghouse. All three iron shot were found clustered together and were likely lost at that time, perhaps in the chaos of the battle. They are also located among a cluster of lead ball and shot. There may be more iron shot on Lot 3A, especially down in the adjacent Feature 3 defensive trench feature.

A final type of arm recovered on Lot 3A is a possible iron forged arrow point. It is approximately one inch long, flat, and in the shape of an isosceles triangle. It has the general size and shape of Contact period Madison type projectile point. The possible point was found approximately 10 meters east of the house and midden, among a concentration of lead ball and shot (Map 10). The bow and arrow were an important and versatile weapon of the Wampanoag, Nipmucs, Narragansetts and their allies throughout the war, who used it effectively in a number of engagements, including as fire arrows to set buildings ablaze during an attack. There may be more arrow points in the area, particularly near the meetinghouse and house/midden areas, as yet undiscovered.

F. Domestic Material Culture and Artifact Patterns

A large assemblage (over 60,000 items, 51,844 of which are charred wood) of 17th-century domestic and architectural artifacts was recovered during the archaeological survey, especially around the house (Feature 8) and midden (Feature 5) area. Although the owner and family of the house has not yet been identified, it is certainly associated with the small group of families who lived near the meetinghouse. There may also well be other house sites in the area around Nockum Hill that were abandoned or burned during King Philip's War. The excavations in the Feature 5 midden area east of the house, in particular, recovered artifacts that can be firmly dated to approximately 1667, when Swansea was established, to 1675 and the battle at Nockum Hill. A representative sample of these artifacts, primarily recovered north of the N232 line in the house/midden area and part of the 17th-century artifact signature, is included in the following table:

Table 3. 17th-Century Domestic and Architectural Artifact Signature

Artifact Type	Count
Frechen German Stoneware	6
Westerwald Blue and Manganese	2
Westerwald Blue and Grey	7
Delftware	29
Red Earthenware	595
Liquor Bottle Glass	8
Lead Bale Seal	1
Kaolin Tobacco Pipes	222
Redware Tobacco Pipes	2
Straight Pins (Whole)	44
European Flint Gunflint	1
European flint Flakes	16

Artifact Type	Count
Iron Clothing Hooks (Whole & Fragments)	7
Buttons (Bone, Metal, Glass)	5
Glass Trade Beads	6
Green Window Glass	2
Hand Wrought Nails	79
Brick	1289

These artifacts include several types of German salt-glazed stoneware ceramics including six Frechen (1550-1770), seven Westerwald Blue and Gray (1600-1775), and two Westerwald Blue and Manganese (1650-1725) sherds (Image 22). There are 29 delftware (1600-1700) sherds recovered, two of which have a manganese powder decoration. One delftware sherd is associated with a possible galley pot, a small vessel used to store a variety of medicines and ointments. Red earthenwares are by far the most common type of ceramic for house sites of this period in New England and are represented by 595 sherds. Red earthenwares, also called redwares, were manufactured throughout the colonial period and into the 19th century. All of these were common tablewares and storage vessels of the period. Also recovered were eight liquor bottle glass fragments (Noël Hume 1991: 60-71). A lead bale seal, with a partial mark, was also found; seals were used to mark valuable commodities by identifying the maker and quality, especially for bolts of cloth (Noël Hume 1991).

A large number of 17th-century tobacco pipe fragments were recovered, including 222 kaolin or ball clay and two redware pipe fragments. Redware pipes of this type are also a marker of 17th-century sites (Image 23). Tobacco pipes can be useful artifacts to date sites, based on the statistical diameters of the bore stem the shape of the bowl, by rouletting on the edge of the bowl, and by maker's marks (Noël Hume 1991). The 60 kaolin pipe stems recovered from across Lot 3A give a mean bore stem date of 1661, which is probably about 10 years earlier than the median occupation date of the house site, but clearly points to the general age of the house. It is highly unlikely that smoking was allowed in or near the meetinghouse. Several pipe fragments have partial, though indiscernible, maker's marks. One fragment of a pipe, however, has a faint "EB" mark on the heel, and may be attributed several English pipe makers who manufactured pipes in the mid-17th century, including Edward Biggs of Henley, Edward Battle of Bristol, and Edward Beaste of Marlborough. It may also be attributed to English pipe maker Edward Bird who had a pipe factory in Amsterdam and exported widely (Bradley and DeAngelo 1981) (Image 23).

A total of 44 whole straight pins and many other fragments were recovered. A spall type gunflint, measuring 1.7cm wide and 2.3cm long, with firing wear along the edge, was recovered in the midden area. Sixteen European flint flakes were found, likely associated with fire-making in the nearby house and discarded with other refuse into the midden.

Of clothing items, there are six buttons. Two are made of brass and corroded and one is a typical 17th-century white dome shape made of a white metal alloy. One button is a fragment of bone button back with a single hole, perhaps homemade. A bulbous black glass button is of the Bavarian type, which were exported into the colonies in large numbers. All such black glass buttons that have been found in Maryland seem to date to the second half of the 17th century (Cofield 2014). A total of seven iron wire clothing hooks were found; these are a signature of 17th-century sites (Image 23).

A total of six glass trade beads were recovered from the midden area, recovered mostly from soil flotation samples (Image 24). All beads were identified according to the Kidd and Kidd

classification system (1970) and include two large black tubular beads (Ia2), which are of a similar size and color as quahog shell wampum beads. One bead is very small and oyster white in color (IIa11), and another is also very small and emerald green (IIa26) in color. There are also two distinctive large and long tubular beads (IIIa8), a type typical of the second half of the 17th century. The beads are a clear indication of the importance of trade with local Indigenous people in the family's and Swansea community's economy. This trade took the form of exchanging beads for fresh game, fish, berries and nuts, and many types of Native-made commodities.

A large assemblage of architectural artifacts was recovered, including typical materials of the period: two green window glass fragments, 79 hand-wrought nails, eight fragments of daub (from the Feature 5 midden), three fragments of fire-cracked rock, recovered from just above the Feature 8 house feature, and 1,289 fragments of red brick. It is likely that the brick is associated with the remains of a fireplace, quite possibly constructed with bricks made by Swansea brickmaker William Cahoon, who was killed on the first day of the war June 24, 1675.

Also recovered in the assemblage, most of which is associated with the Feature 5 midden, are substantial assemblages of botanicals and faunal (animal bone) remains (See Reinhart and Andrews reports in Appendices IV and V). These assemblages were primarily derived from flotation samples, and include many smaller and fragile artifacts such as glass beads, straight pins, lead shot, and small animals such as fish and bird. Many types of small artifacts can only be recovered in meaningful quantities with the use of soil flotation. A total of 61 soil samples, equaling 634 liters of soil, were collected from excavated features, and from the plowzone directly above select features, including the Feature 5 midden. The botanical assemblage is also providing detailed and unprecedented insights into English families on the frontier of the Plymouth Colony at the time of King Philip's War. The botanicals include a mix of Indigenous, European-introduced and wild plant species. European-introduced foods represented include wheat, rye, peas, oats, and peach. Indigenous plant foods are well represented by beans and maize, which is by far the most represented in all the plant foods. Wild berries recovered include cranberry, blueberry, and huckleberry, and nuts are well represented by hickory, which was a staple among indigenous nations of New England. The recovery of sorghum is unusual, as it originated in Africa and may be a reflection of the slave trade and enslaved people in Swansea. The Reverend Myles' black slave, an unnamed man, was mortally wounded at the beginning of King Philip's War when the Wampanoags sieged the Myles garrison house.

The charred wood recovered includes large oaks, pines, elm, hemlock, maple, and other trees. Its large quantities suggest a house burning rather than remains of fireplace use.

The faunal assemblage is unprecedented for the place and period and includes a diversity of wild game, fish, and domesticated animals. From the 2,243 bones recovered, the diet of the occupants of the house consisted of cattle, swine, and sheep/goats, and chicken, with fish making up a significant part of the diet, including temperate bass (stripers), white perch, sheepshead, and croaker or drum. What is particularly interesting is the presence of box turtle, as turtle was not a traditional food of England, and its consumption was likely, like many other native foods in New England, adopted from Indigenous people.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Summary

Building on the results the small preliminary 2020 archaeological survey and the extensive and meticulous background history complied on Barrington and the Baptist meetinghouse on Nockum Hill by the BPS, the findings from the FY2021 ABPP archaeological survey accomplished its three main objects: 1) it established the location of the First Baptist meetinghouse, on Nockum Hill, 2) it established the location of the battle which was the inception of King Philip's War on June 24, 1675, and which we have labeled the Battle of Nockum Hill, and 3) it identified the location of a house associated with one of the original Baptist families who lived near the meetinghouse.

The confirmation of the Baptist meetinghouse on the summit of Nockum Hill is based a number of factors. The approximate location of the first Baptist meetinghouse is well established in the local history of Swansea and then Barrington, including in early land deeds. Its location on Nockum Hill was commemorated on June 23, 1906, by the Rhode Island Historical Society with a boulder and brass plaque, erected adjacent to Lot 3A.

Meetinghouses, especially fortified ones, are well documented in early colonial New England as being constructed on high points, toward the center of a town, and usually along a main road. Meetinghouses placed on the highest elevation may well have been an inspirational sight for their congregations, but such locations were also critical for their use as a watch house and as a fortification against potential attacks, particularly from Indigenous nations. The summit of Nockum Hill on Lot 3A is the highest point on the entire peninsula and overlooks the Barrington River and Hundred Acres Cove. To the south and west of the Nockum Hill summit, the landscape gently descends toward the Barrington River. To the east it descends to Hundred Acre Cove, and north the elevation drops quickly to a brook, providing a critical source of fresh water, and a marshy wetland (Map 1).

Furthermore, Nockum Hill was along the extreme western and southern frontier of Swansea and Plymouth Colony and was the last and closest colonial settlement before entering the Wampanoag seat at Sowams around Mount Hope. The town of Swansea and the Baptist families who had been expelled from Rehoboth and moved there were devised to be a barrier between the Wampanoag and the older established Puritan towns of Plymouth Colony to the north. Although little has been written about them, fortified meetinghouses in early colonial New England were in fact commonplace; fitted with defensive structural elements, often fitted with watchtowers and ordnances, they were used to store arms, and men were legally required to carry arms to Sabbath meeting. Indeed, the first meetinghouse at Plymouth, begun by the Pilgrims in 1621, was fortified and was equipped with an observation deck and ordnances, and was surrounded by a palisade wall.

That the meetinghouse was on the summit and fortified is further indicated by the recovery of three one-inch iron shot, likely for a light ordnance such as a base gun or paterero, adjacent to a defensive trench just south of the meetinghouse. Running from east to west along the south side of the summit, the trench was evidently created to protect the meetinghouse from the more gradual slope waterside and from a naval approach by Indigenous people. Excavation of a cross-section of the trench (Feature 3), first identified by the GPR and confirmed with test pits, indicated that the trench is at least 38 meters long, 2.1 meters wide, and 60 cm deep. Several lead balls and shot and the one-inch iron shot are in close proximity to the trench.

The location of the meetinghouse on the summit of Nockum Hill is further substantiated by a concentration of artifacts, including three buttons, two brass keys, hand-wrought nails and

spikes. The architectural elements point to a structure, and the lack of household artifacts and food point to a non-domestic building. Although no features were identified that are physically with the meetinghouse structure itself, there may not be any. As noted above, there has been wind erosion and soil loss at the summit and furthermore, if the sills of the structure were laid on the ground or were foundation-on-ground or on posts, any such evidence is now gone. Because the topsoil on the summit is thin with pockets of "sandy blowout," it is recommended that no further archaeological excavation be conducted on the summit area to protect it from further soil loss.

The Battle of Nockum Hill has been firmly established with the identification of the meetinghouse location on the summit of Nockum Hill and a distinct pattern of 26 lead ball and shot, impacted and whole, plus the three iron one-inch shot, which directly correlates with Hubbard's and Mather's accounts which state that King Philip's War began on June 25, 1675 when the Baptist congregation was attacked by Wampanoag combatants as they were leaving the meetinghouse after observing a Day of Humiliation. The battle pattern us concentrated between the meetinghouse and house on George Street.

The presence of at least one house site associated within the time period when Swansea was founded in 1667 to the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675 was identified in an area that is within the established ballistic pattern of the battle of Nockum Hill. Feature 8, which represents a house, is 150 feet west of the meetinghouse and was likely the home of a ranking church member. (Feature 5 is the refuse midden of the house.) The house is on a terrace that is parallel to George Street, the original east-west road in Swansea in front of the meetinghouse. Midden artifacts include dense concentrations of brick, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, ash, nails, 17th-century tobacco pipe, and hand wrought nails, with feature soil. To the east and down slope is Feature 5, an approximately 35-square-meter midden related to the house. The bottom of the midden is within a deep swale, below the plowzone, and artifact preservation is exceptional. Thousands of domestic and architectural faunal and botanical artifacts have been recovered, offering unprecedented insights into English life and Indigenous relations at the eve of King Philip's War.

B. Interpretation

There seems little question that the identified house and meetinghouse were engaged in the flashpoint battle of Nockum Hill on June 24, 1675. It is very possible that the identified house, and perhaps another house or outbuilding in the southwest corner of the lot, were used as cover by Indigenous combatants who waited for the Baptists at service in the meetinghouse to emerge. It is also possible the house was burned in the attack, based on significant amounts of charcoal and ash recovered, and it perhaps was set aflame with the iron triangular point that was found. Between the house location on George Street, and the meetinghouse only 150 feet to the east, were found 26 ball and shot. Three iron cannon shot were found adjunct to the trench surrounding the meetinghouse on the summit. That quantity of shot, most of it impacted, in a relatively small area, points to a very close-quarters, short, fierce battle, consistent with documentary evidence. It is possible that the battle continued off of Lot 3A; that theory will be tested in a FY2023 ABPP follow-up grant.

The location of the Baptist meetinghouse on the summit of Nockum Hill was a key terrain feature for the colonists as it provided a commanding view for observation and field of fire for their muskets and ordnance.

The house located northwest of the meetinghouse along the street and the potential outbuilding in the southwest corner of Lot 3A would have provided potential cover and

concealment for the approach to the meetinghouse by the Wampanoag while most of Swansea's colonists were in the meetinghouse.

The long defensive trench off the south side of the meetinghouse would have provided cover and an obstacle against a southerly approach to the meetinghouse by Native people. This was the direction of Mount Hope and the Wampanoag, as well as the most gradual slope leading to the meetinghouse on the summit.

Until the adjacent lots around Lot 3A have undergone archaeological survey, the avenue of approach of the conflict on Nockum Hill cannot be fully determined, though the concentration of the battle is well established, extending from the summit of Nockum Hill with the meetinghouse and defensive trench, in a general northwest direction to George Street (the original road) including the house area which was situated fully within the battle area.

Archaeological evidence associated with the house area indicates it was burned during the conflict (as evidenced by large quantities of charcoal and ash) and quite possibly during the battle of Nockum Hill, though further archaeology is necessary to confirm this. That the house may have been set ablaze by fire arrows, a tactic employed during King Philip's War, is suggested by the recovery of a single possible iron arrow point near the house.

The survey indicates that the Battle of Nockum Hill on June 25, 1675 was characterized by the Wampanoag employing traditional Indigenous warfare methods effectively. The colonial militia apparently did not adequately take into consideration that most Swansea residents would be all together in one building on that day, leaving them vulnerable. It seems unlikely that there were no guards near the meetinghouse but it is also clear that there cannot have been many.

In his study of Eastern Woodland Indigenous warfare, historian Wayne Lee uses another contemporary term, the "cutting off way," to understand Indigenous warfare (Lee 2023). Regardless of the motivation for conflict, the cutting-off method of Indigenous warfare was based on a number of variables, including the use of selecting targets to surprise and ambush, that is to "cut off" small to large groups of the enemy, with impunity, which could be highly lethal. This method was also implemented to incur as few casualties as possible (Lee 2023: 19). Realizing belatedly that the Wampanoag tactics proved superior in the Battle of Nockum and the large Battle of Swansea, Reverend Increase Mather, referencing Genesis 3:1, summarized (somewhat resentfully) the general Indigenous "cutting-off" military methods applied by King Philip and his allies during the war:

> We have also heard that the old crafty Serpents amongst the Indians advised that they might shun all Encounter with the English Forces, and rather disperse themselves into small Partyes, and so fall upon the English Towns, burning their Houses, destroying their Cattle &c. but that the young Men thought it best to cut off our Soldiers, and then they supposed they might do what they pleased with our Town (Mather 1864: 254-255).

Ultimately, it did not take long for the English to realize that they could not prevail in King Philip's War unless they adopted that Native way of warfare.

VII. FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The survey confirmed an underrepresented battle type – a small flashpoint event – of great significance in American history. In addition to the exchange of ammunition, the survey confirmed that both a meetinghouse and home were directly involved in the battle. There is no other comparable archaeologically studied King Philip's War battle site that involves structures.

The Nockum Hill Battle Site is significant on the local and national levels for its association with a transformative event in Rhode Island, New England and United States history (Criterion A), and its informational value as an archaeological site (Criterion D). All seven aspects of integrity are present: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Despite the major discoveries made during following the historical research and archaeological investigations in the FY2021 grant, many unanswered questions remain about the Battle of Nockum Hill. The first and foremost is, does the battle signature extend outside of Lot 3A? What is the precise location and nature of the house remains and the midden and is there conclusive evidence that the house burned down? Can we establish the identity of the family who lived in the house? Can the posts associated with Features 6 and 7 be associated with a structure, such as a fence line or earthfast outbuilding? These questions will be answered in the FY2023 grant survey, which will reconstruct the battle in detail.

VIII. SITE PRESERVATION

The Town of Barrington plans to preserve Lot 3A and, with Indigenous partners, plans to commemorate the Battle of Nockum with an on-site exhibit. It will serve as a monument for all those who died and suffered during King Philip's War, which began on the summit of Nockum Hill on Lot 3A on June 24, 1675.

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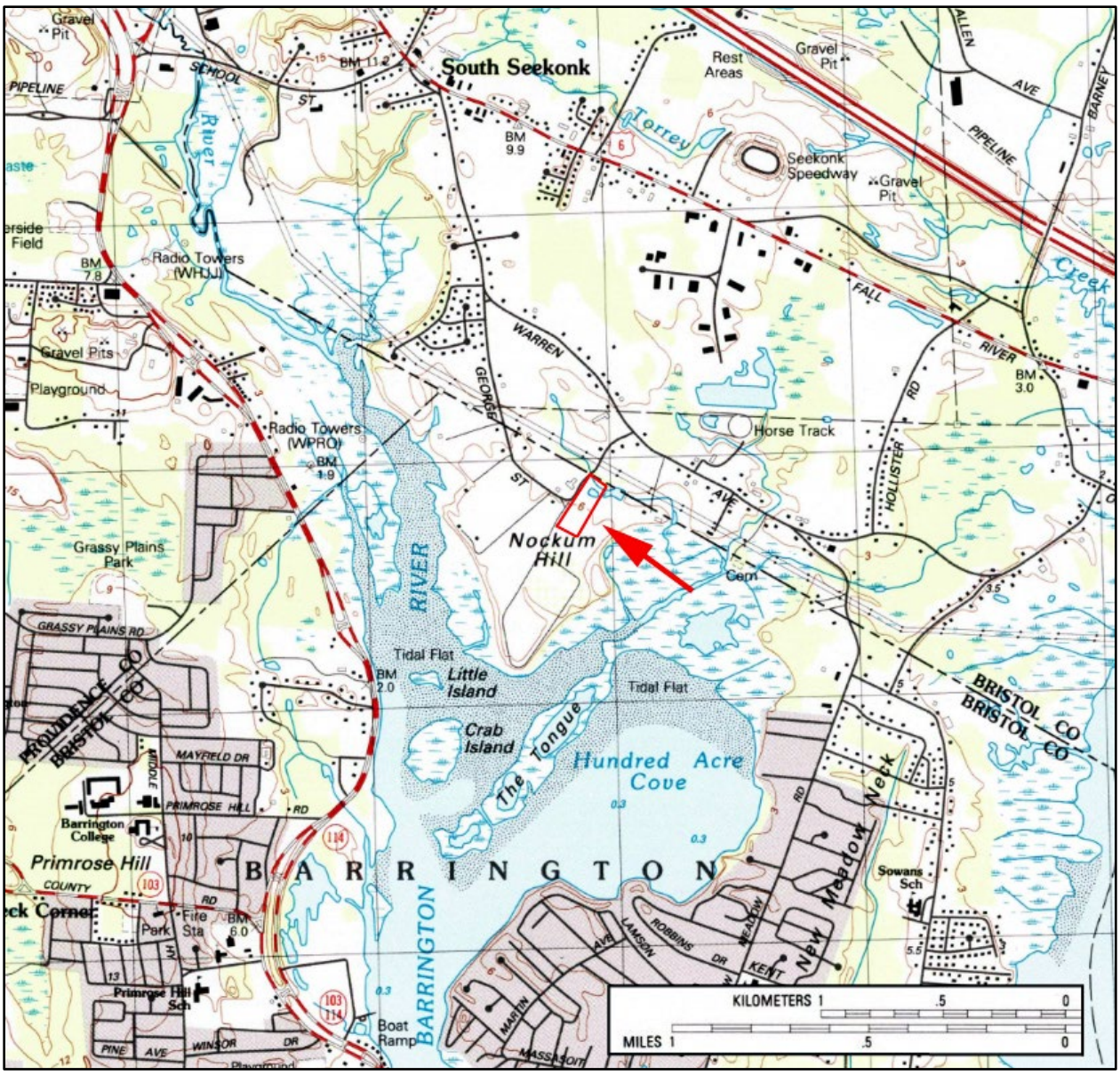
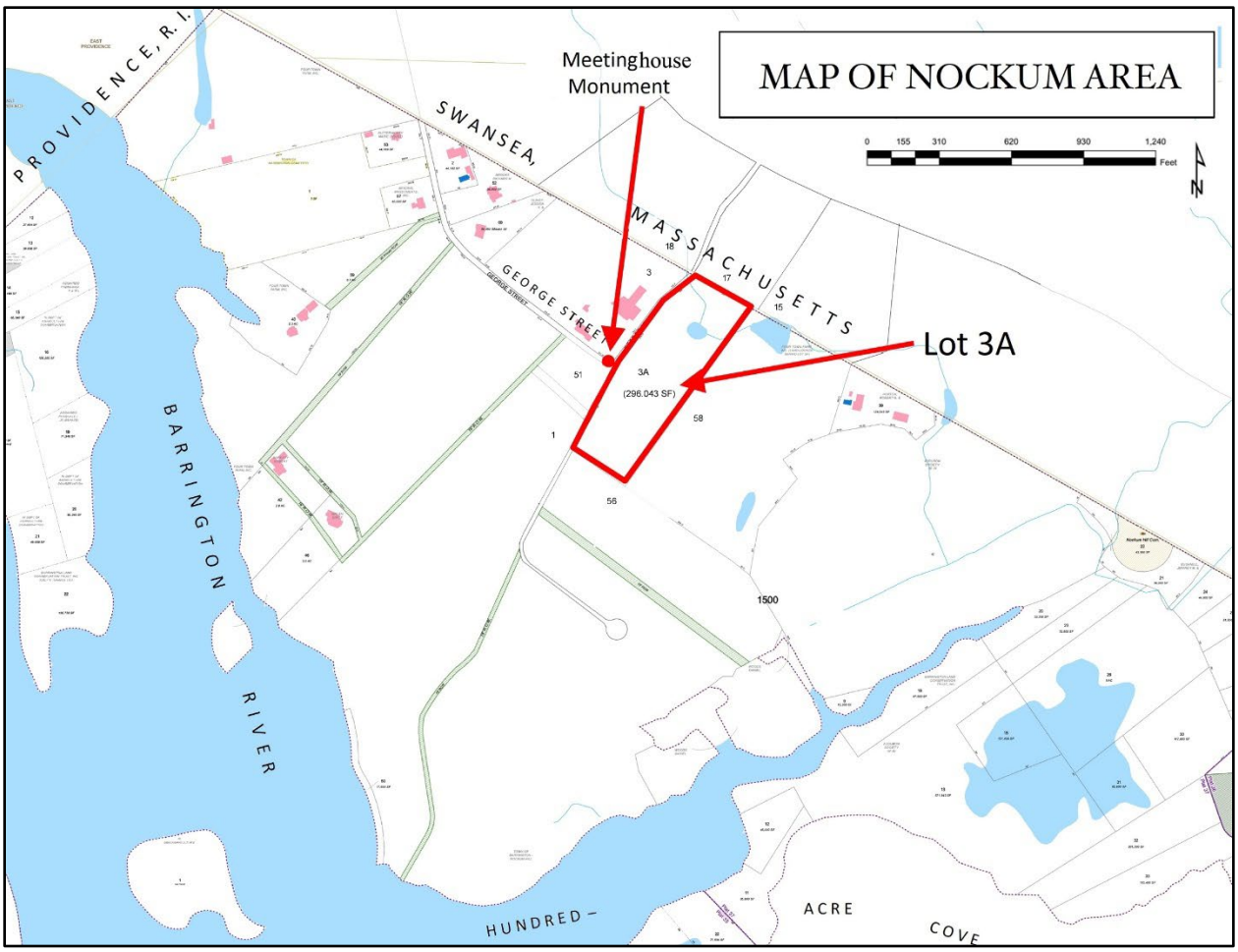
APPENDIX I: Maps

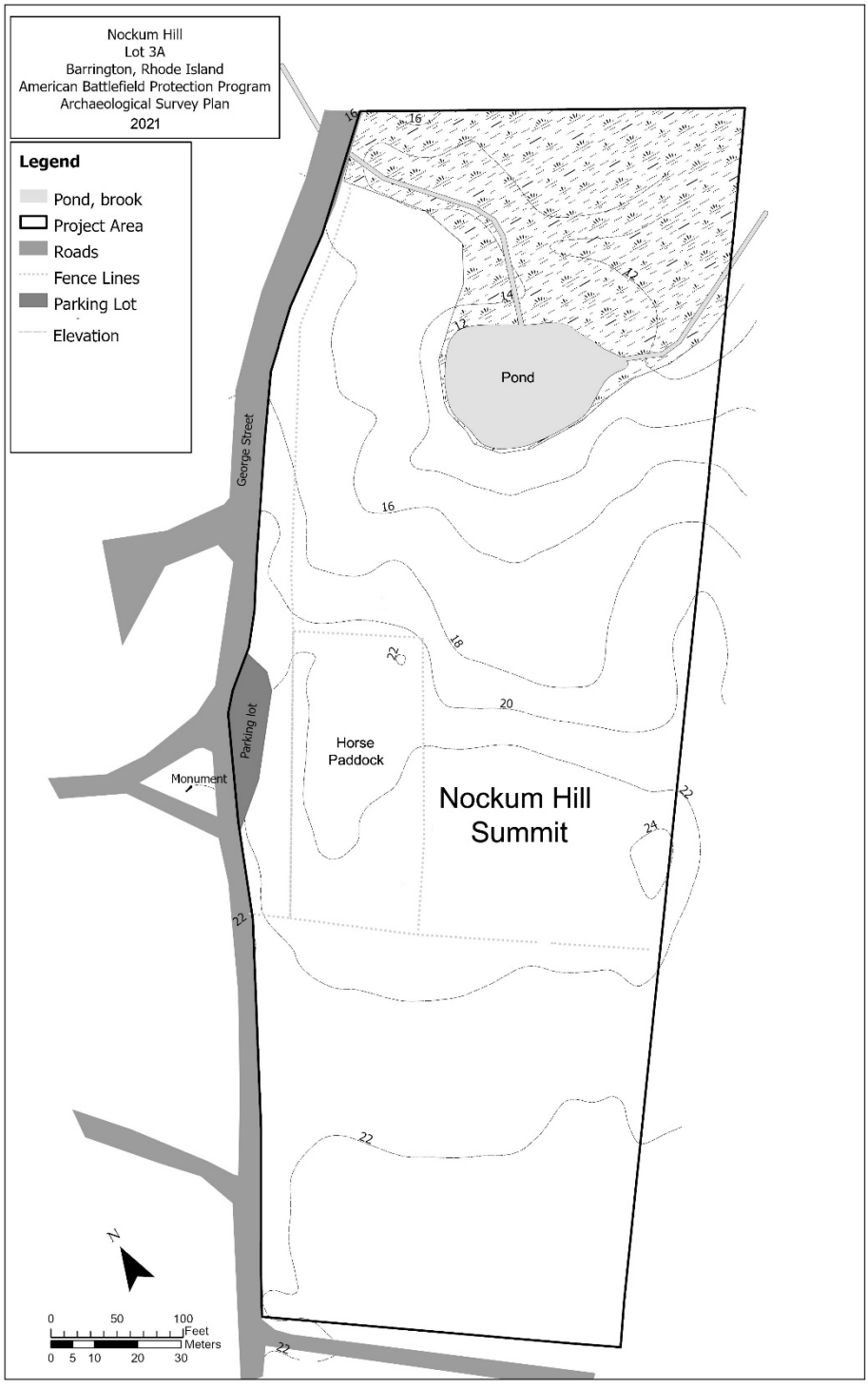
List of Maps



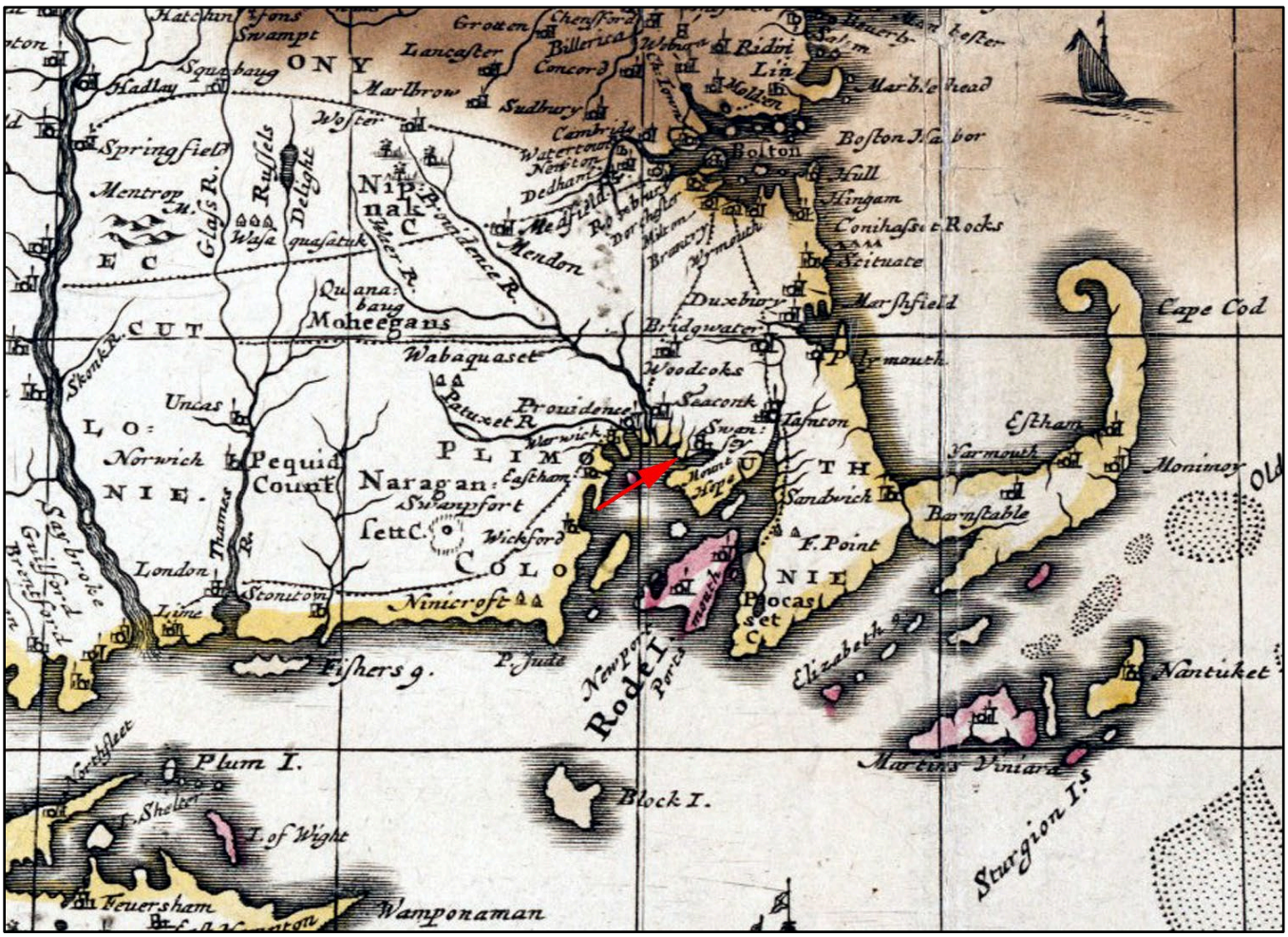
Map 1: Location of Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island.



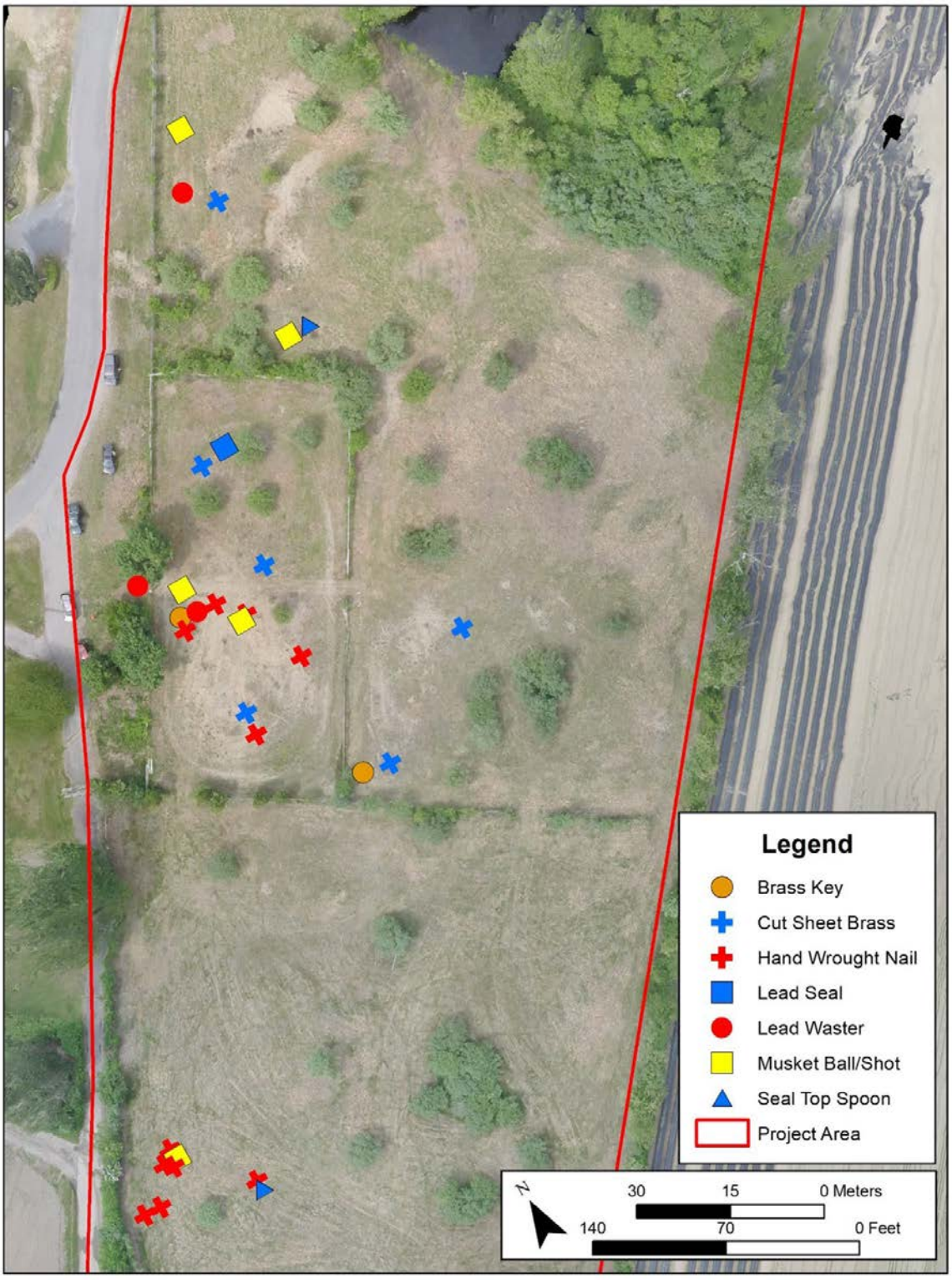
Map 2: Map of Lot 3A and surrounding lots, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island.



Map 3: Project map of Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island.

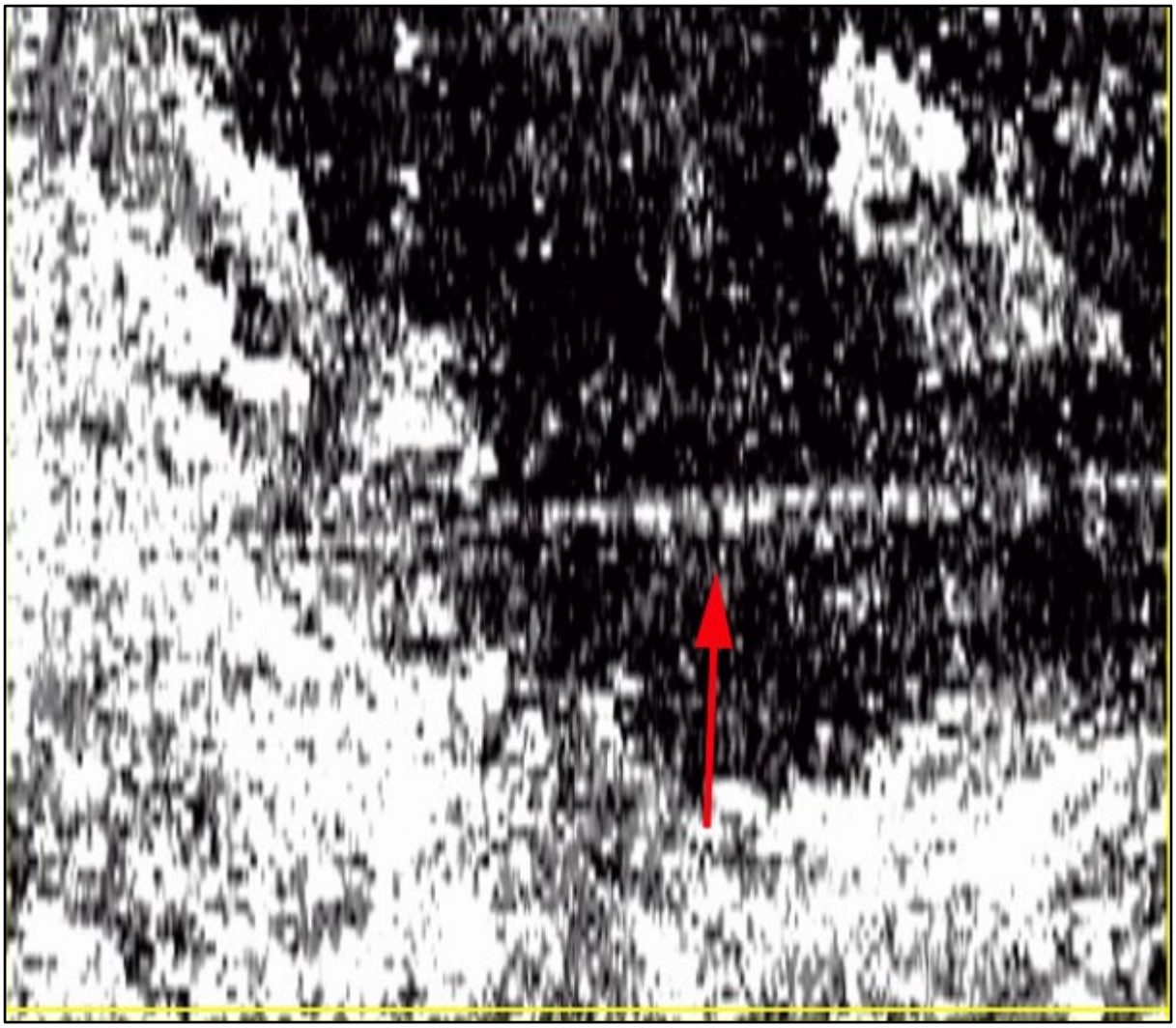


Map 4: A section of Walter Binneman's 1685 map of *Ye Continent of America*, showing the location of Swansea (red arrow).

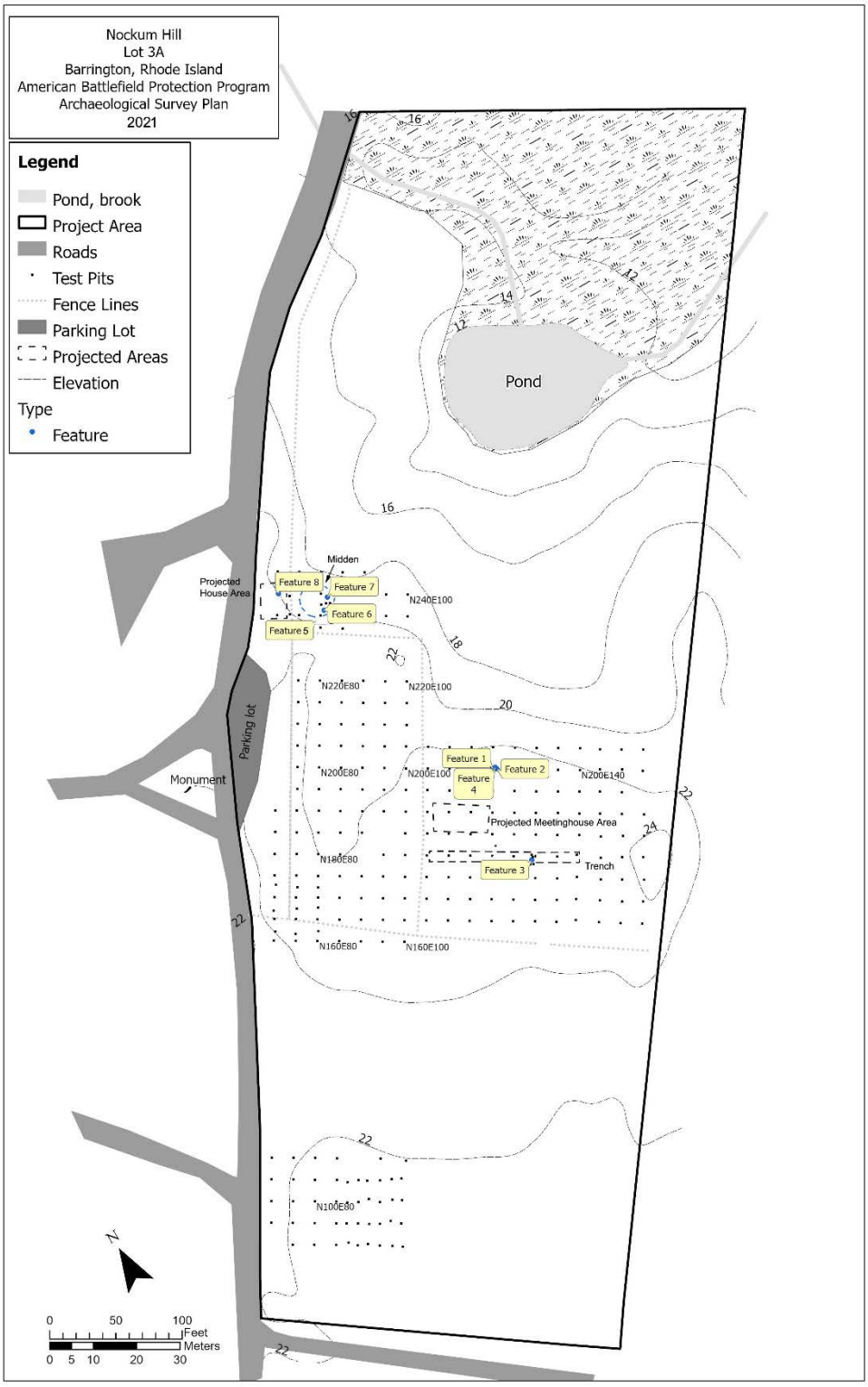


Map 5: Aerial Photograph of a portion of Lot 3A showing significant finds associated with the 2020 archaeological survey.

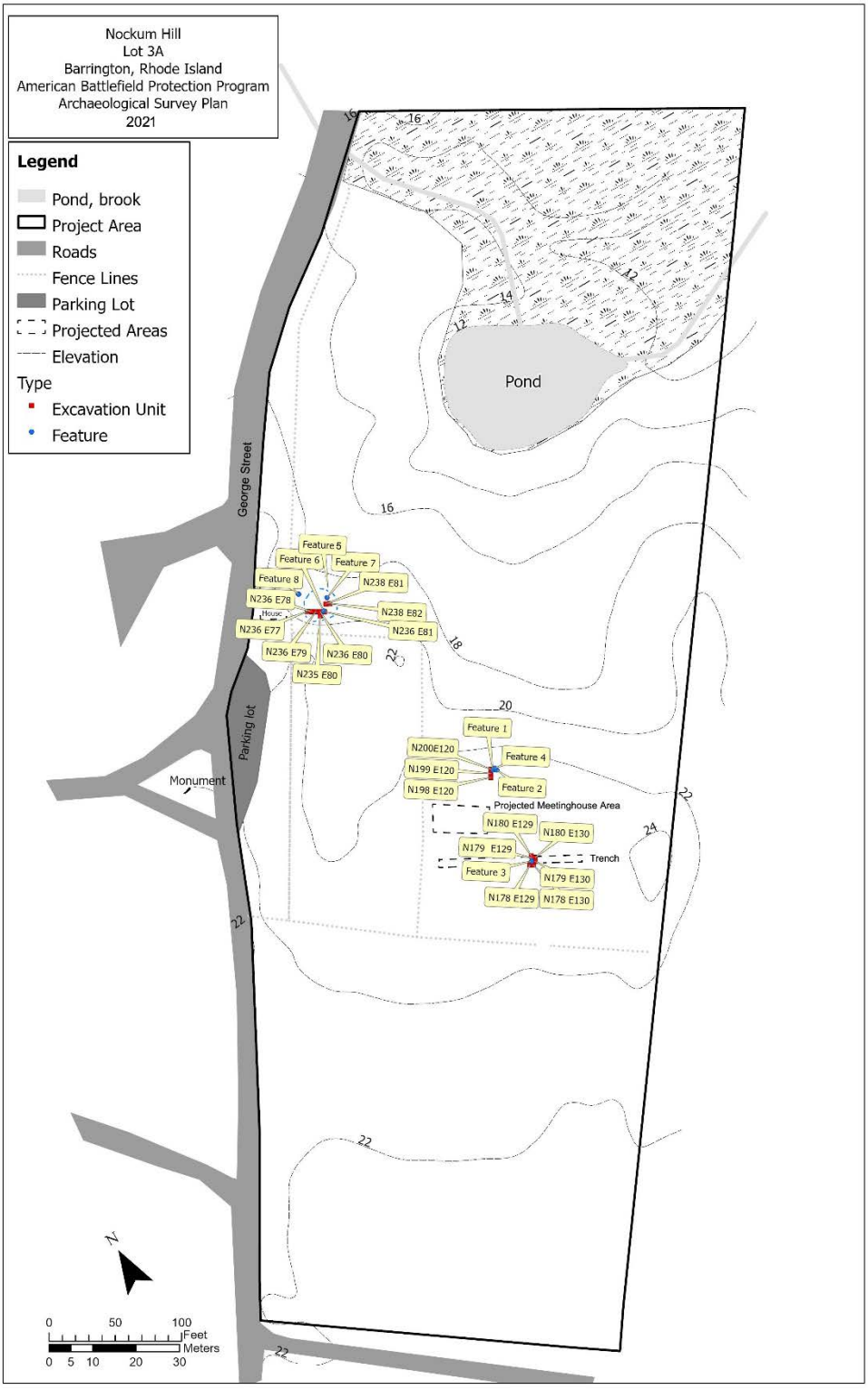
Map 6: Aerial photograph of Lot 3A showing the GPR amplitude maps showing the data at approximately 24 centimeters below surface. Note the linear anomaly on the summit (red arrow).



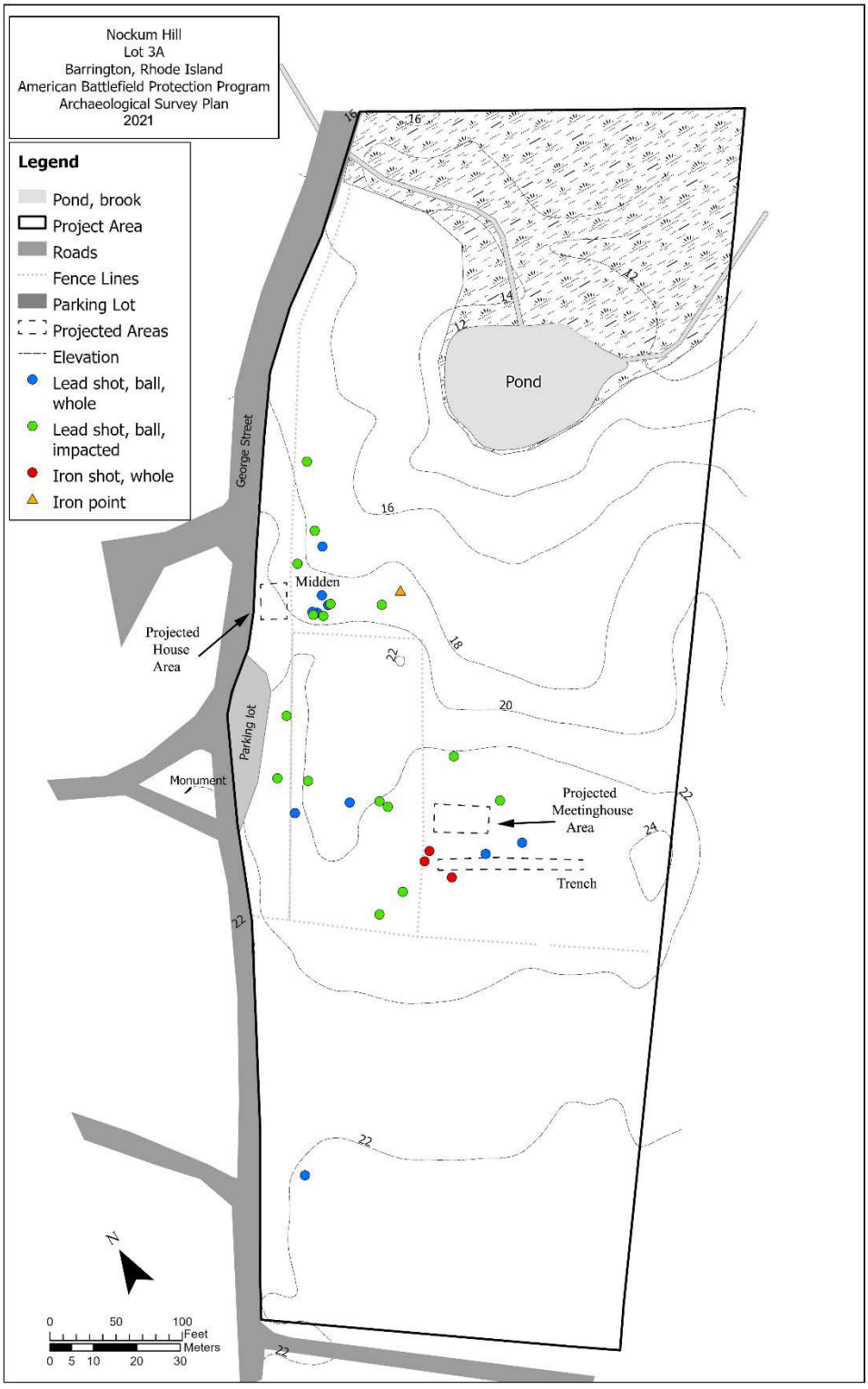
Map 7: Closeup of linear anomaly (red arrow) on the summit of Nockum Hill showing the GPR amplitude maps at approximately 24 centimeters below surface.



Map 8: Map showing the locations of the shovel test pits (STPs) and Features (Blue) on Lot 3A.



Map 9: Map showing the locations of the meter units and features on Lot 3A.



Map 10: Map showing the location of the whole and impacted lead ball and shot, the three one-inch iron shot and possible iron projectile point.

APPENDIX II: Images

List of Images

Image 17: Representative soil profile drawing in the Feature 5 midden area.

Image 18: Plan and profile soil drawings of Feature 6 and Feature 7 identified as posts.

Image 19: The use of a long metal probe to detect buried house feature associated with Feature 8 with metal detecting in the background, view north.

Image 20: Plan of metal probe results associated with Feature 8, a house feature.

Image 21: Profiles of metal probe results with Feature 8, a house feature.

Image 22: A sherd of Westerwald Blue and Gray (1600-1775) salt-glazed stoneware recovered from the Feature 5 house midden area.

Image 23: A fragment of a redware tobacco pipe bowl and an iron clothing hook, prior to conservation, from the Feature 5 midden.

Image 24: Glass trade beads recovered from the Feature 5 midden.

Image 1: Google aerial view of Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island, prior to mowing and removal of fences, view north.

Image 2: Aerial drone photograph of Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island, after brush and fence removal, view north.

Image 3: Aerial drone photograph of Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island, after brush and fence removal, view south.

Image 4: Metal detecting on Lot 3A, Nockum Hill, Barrington, Rhode Island.

Image 5: Two fragments of 17th-century seal top spoons recovered from Lot 3A.

Image 6: A large lead seal with an apparent British Broadarrow etched into it, perhaps used as a boundary marker.

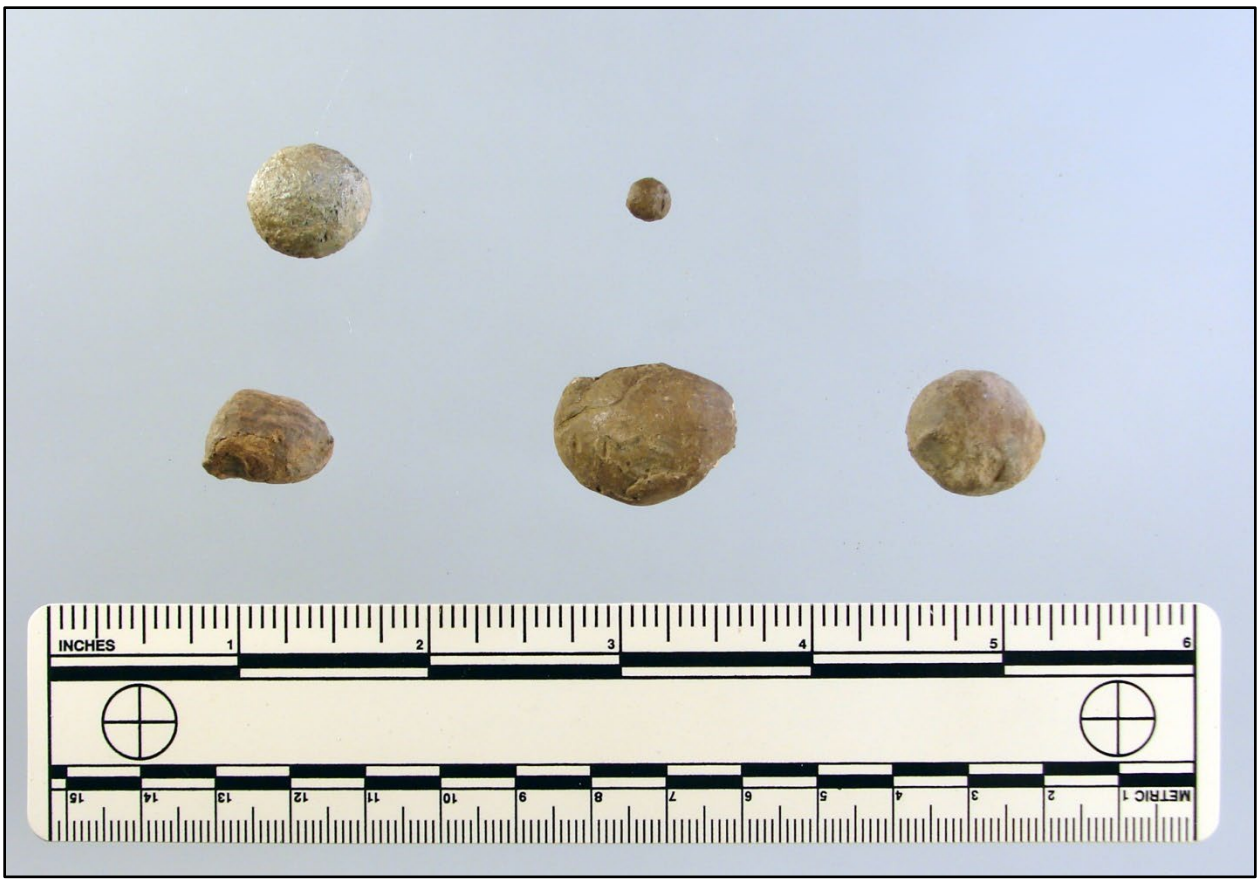


Image 7: Examples of whole and impacted lead ball and shot recovered from Lot 3A in 2020 asssociated the Battle of Nockum Hill June 24, 1675.

Image 8: One of three of the one-inch iron ordnance shot recovered from the summit of Nockum Hill.

Image 9: Test pit excavations in the horse paddock area by PAST archaeologists and the Mashpee, view south.

Image 10: Test pit excavations on the summit of Nockum Hill by PAST archaeologists and the Mashpee, view southeast.

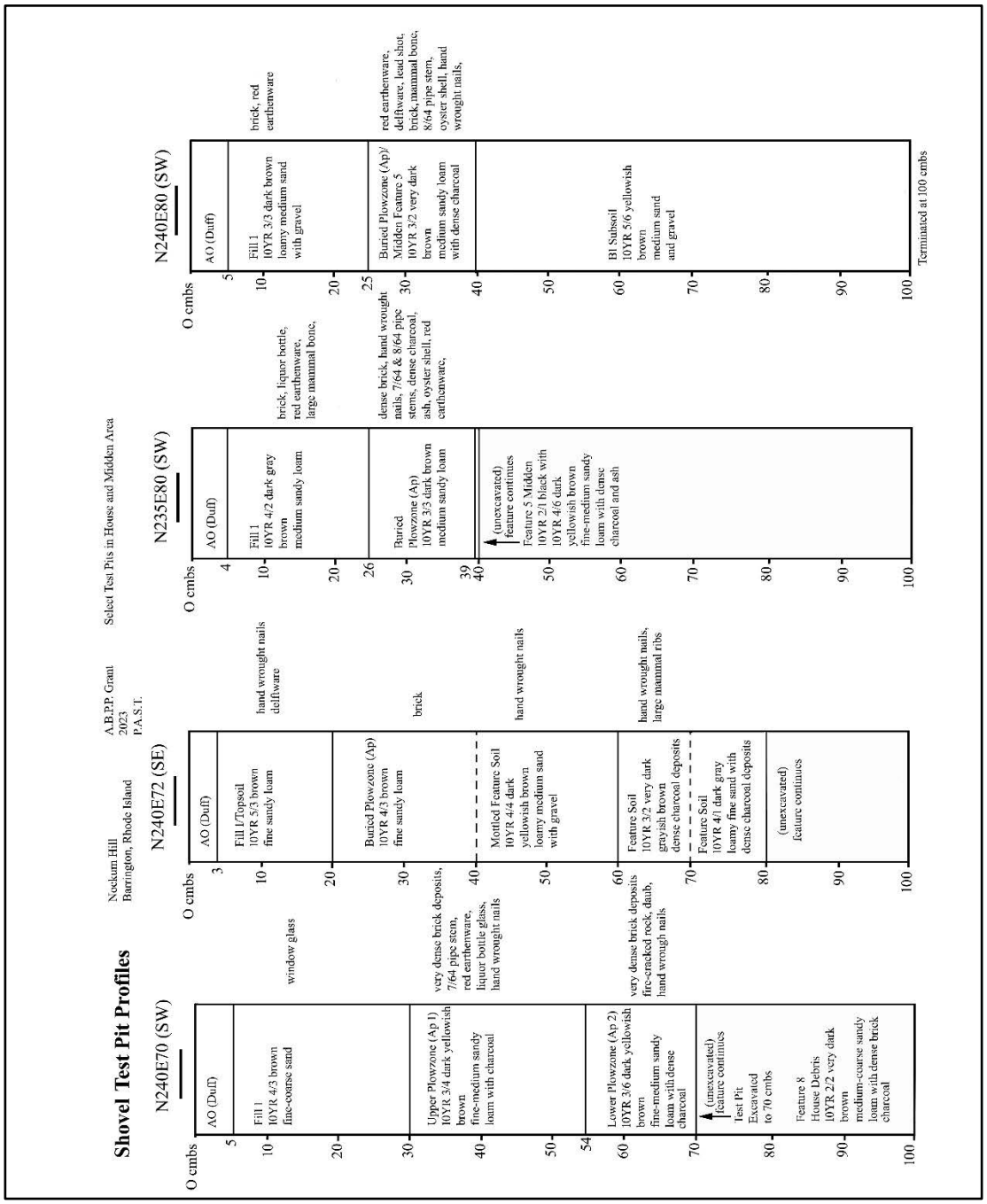


Image 11: Digitized drawings of select shovel test pit profiles (STPs).

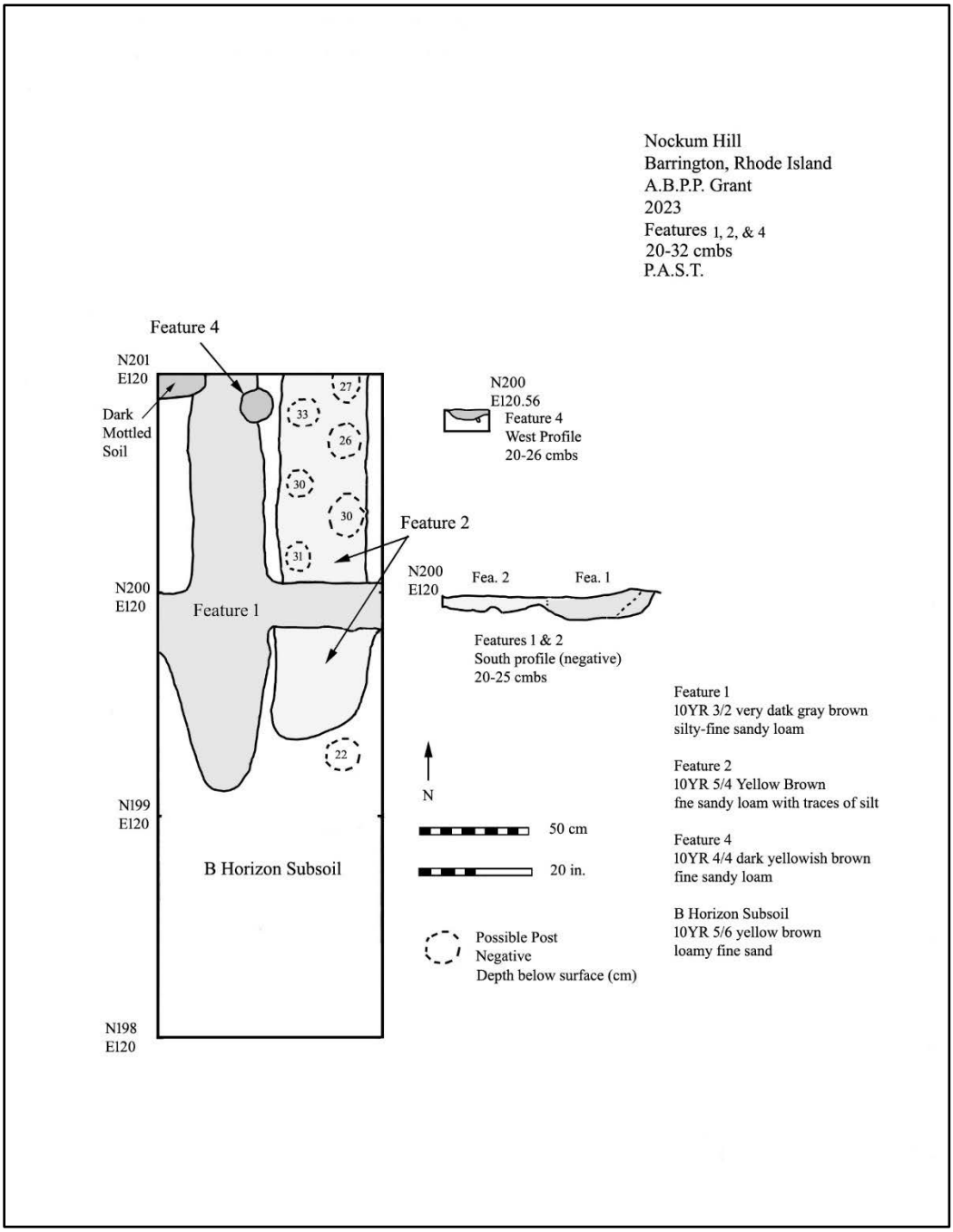


Image 12: Plan and Profile Drawings of Features 1, 2 and 4.

Image 13: Photograph of Feature 1, possible palisade wall, and associated Feature 2 after excavation in the negative, view south.

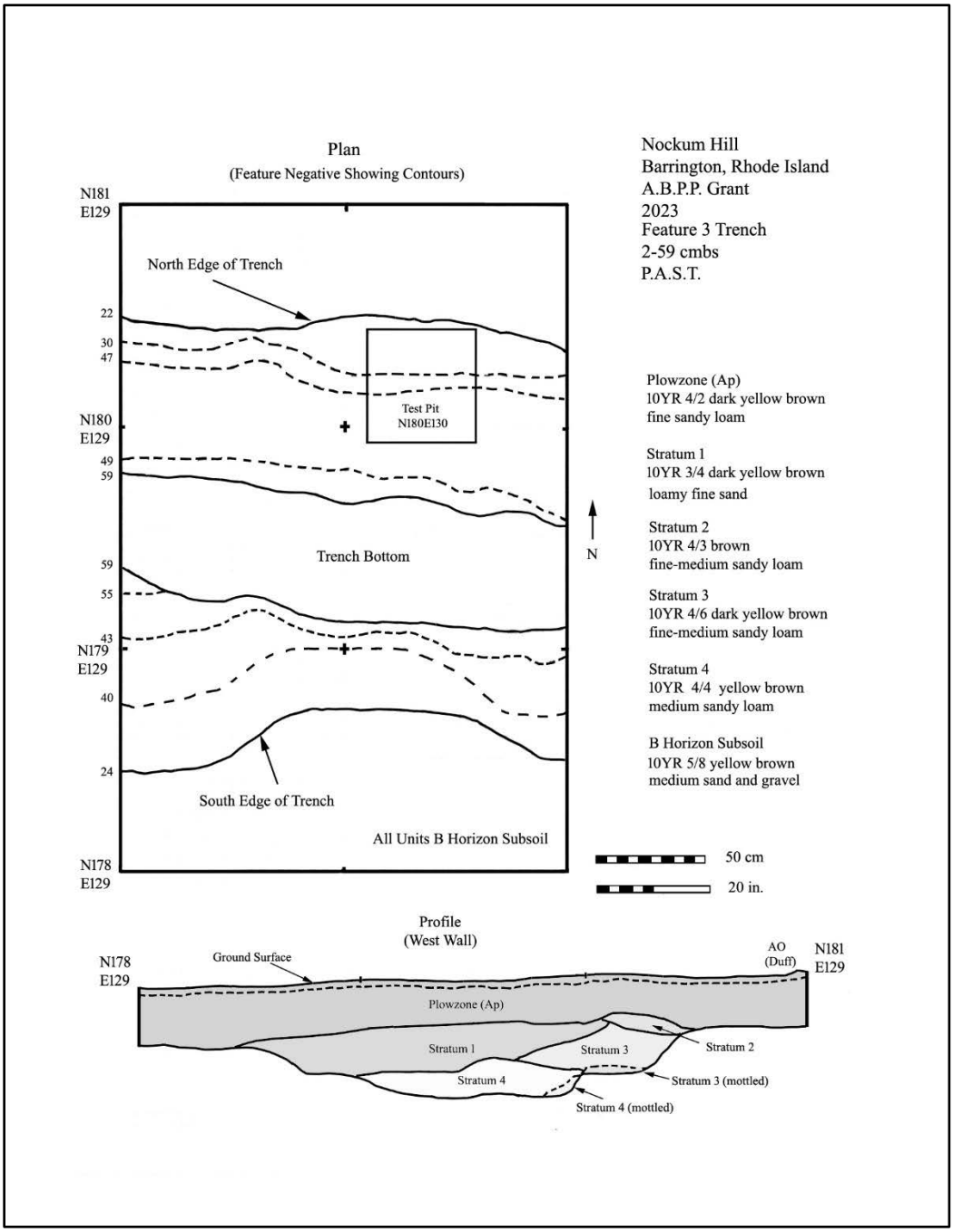


Image 14: Plan and Profile Drawings of Feature 3 trench.

Image 15: Photograph of the Feature 3 trench after excavation in the negative, view south.

Image 16: Photograph of PAST archaeologists and Mashpee excavation of the Feature 5 midden area, view southwest.

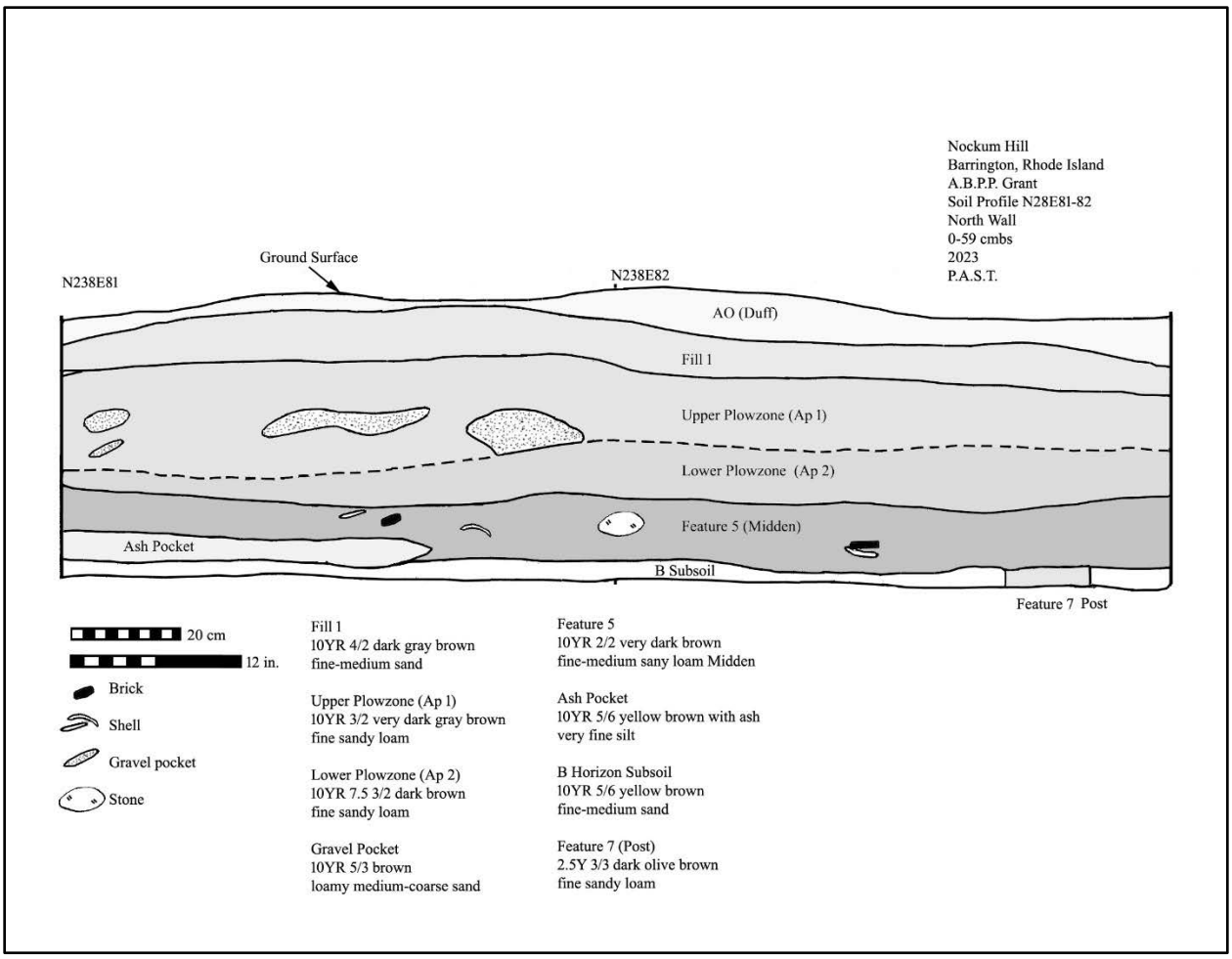


Image 17: Representative soil profile drawing in the Feature 5 midden area.

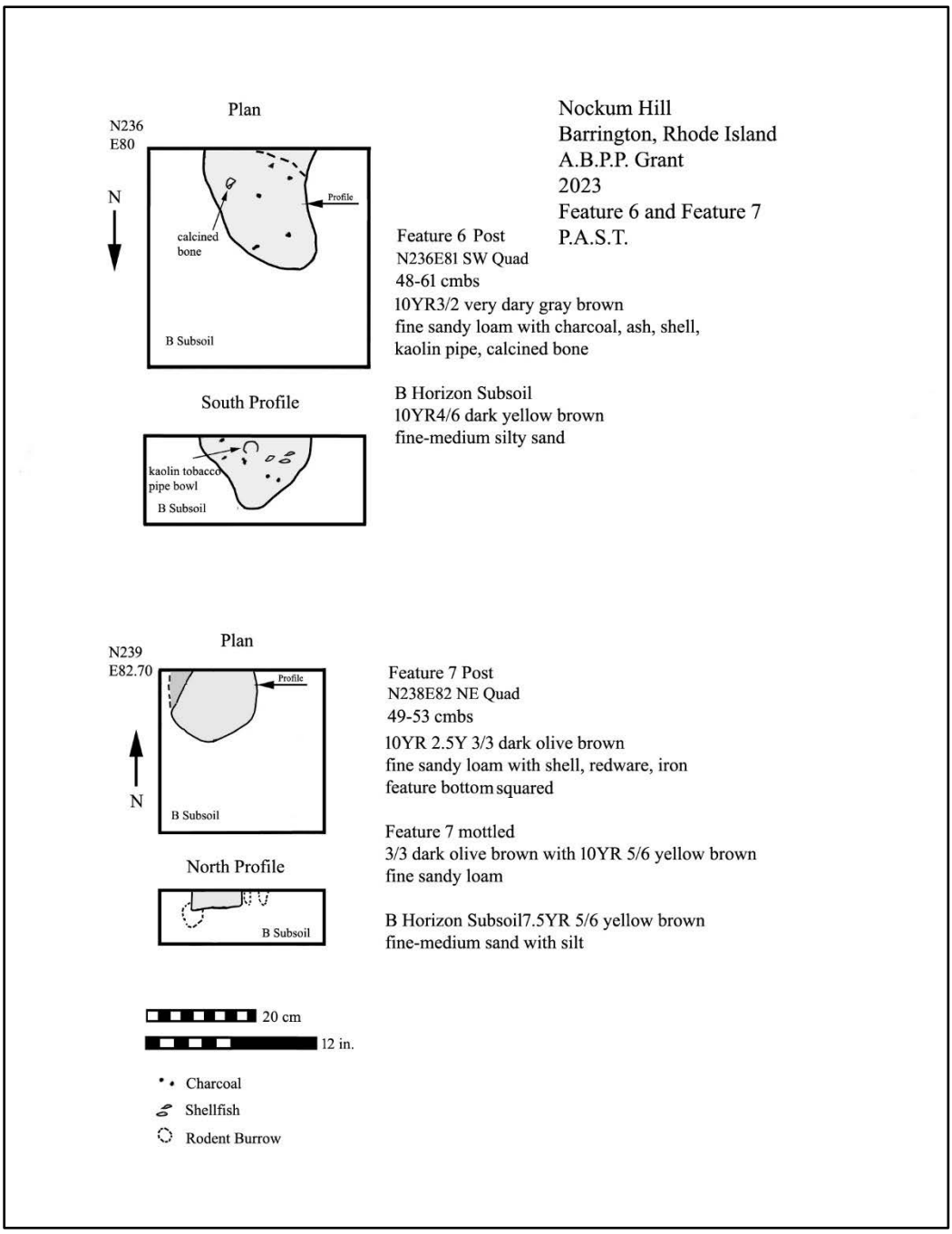


Image 18: Plan and profile soil drawings of Feature 6 and Feature 7 identified as posts.

Image 19: The use of a long metal probe to detect buried house feature associated with Feature 8 with metal detecting in the background, view north.

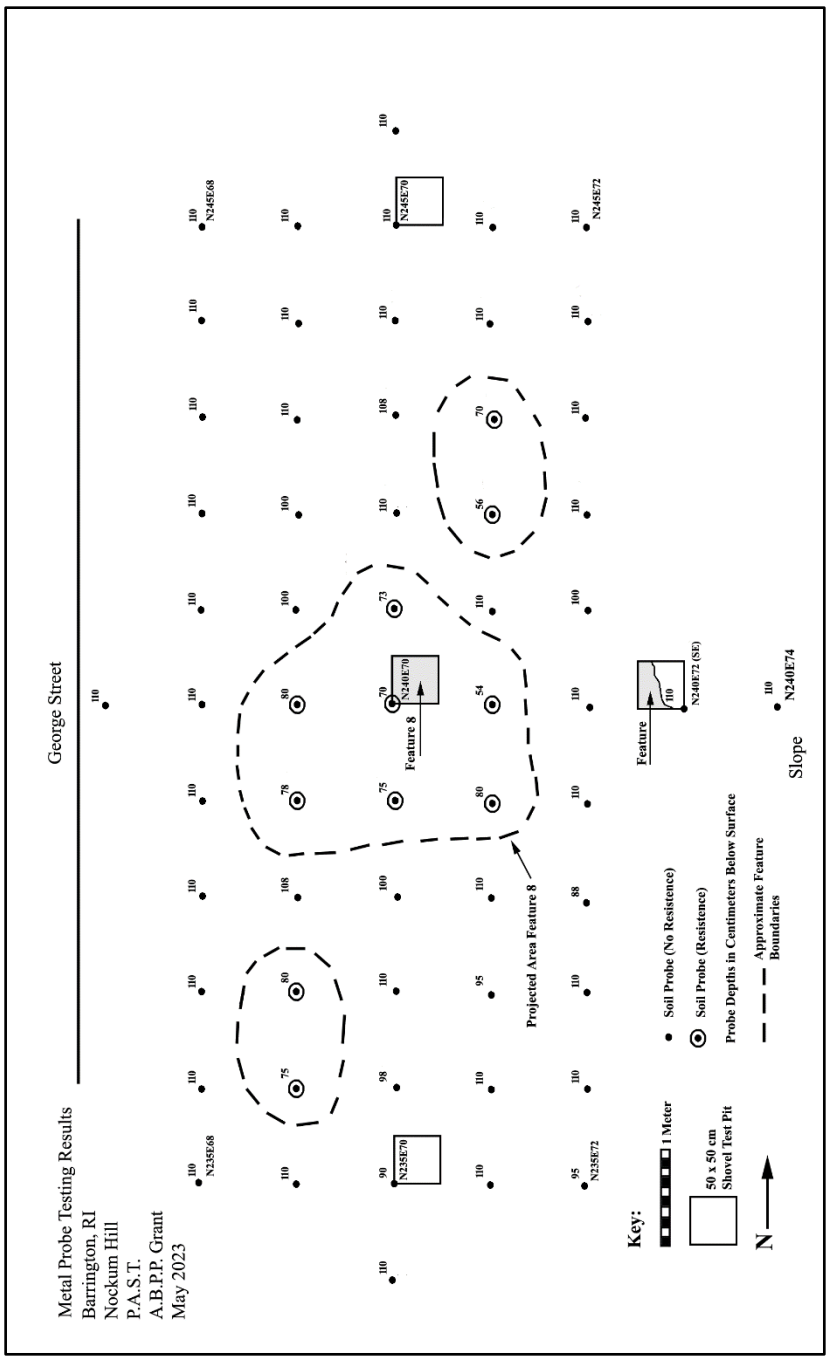


Image 20: Plan of metal probe results associated with Feature 8, a house feature.

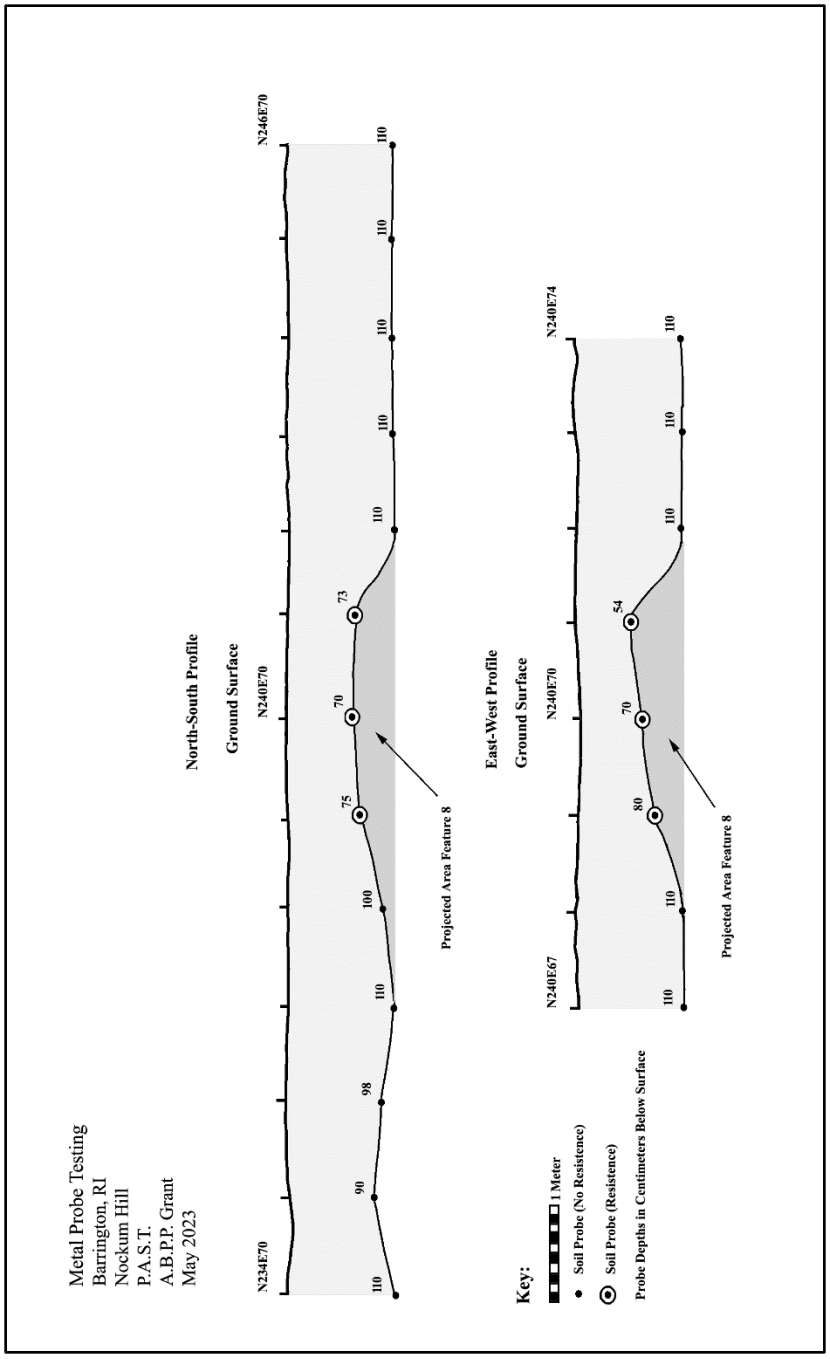


Image 21: Profiles of metal probe results with Feature 8, a house feature.

Image 22: A sherd of Westerwald Blue and Gray (1600-1775) salt-glazed stoneware recovered from the Feature 5 house midden area.

Image 23: A fragment of a redware tobacco pipe bowl and an iron clothing hook, prior to conservation, from the Feature 5 midden.

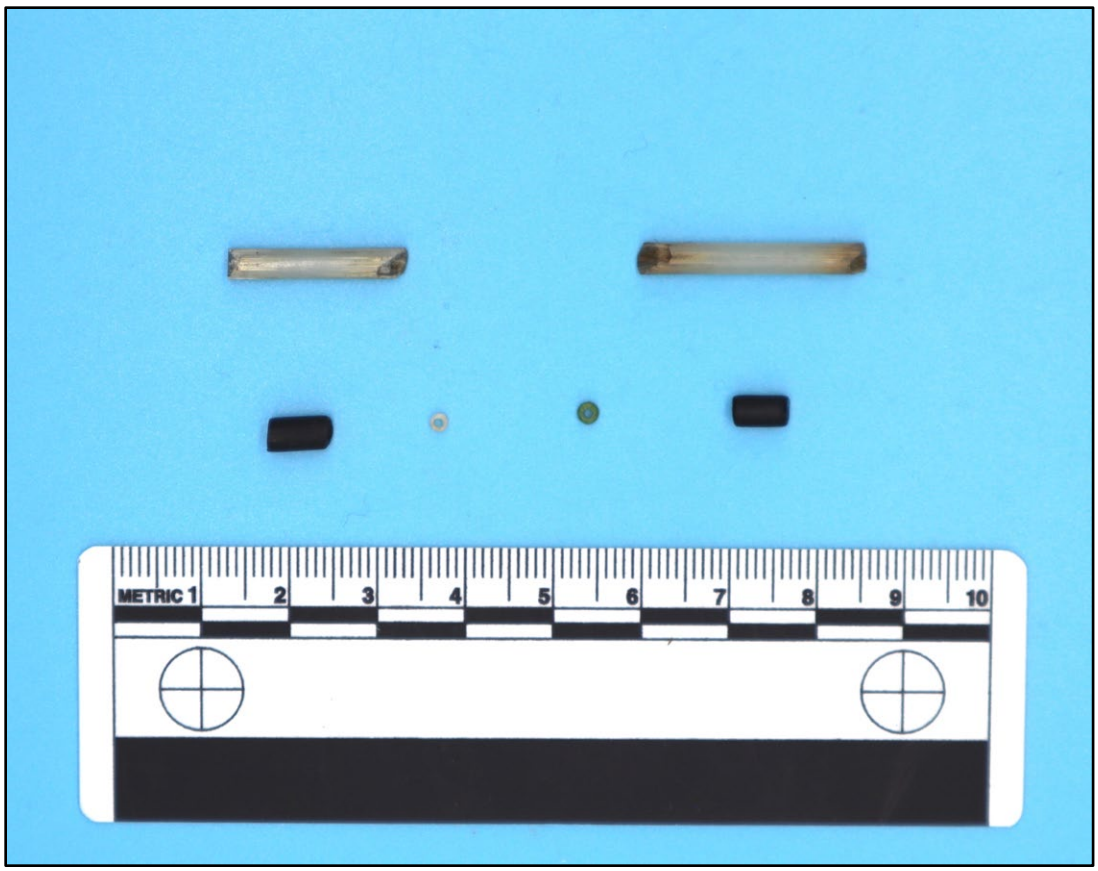


Image 24: Glass trade beads recovered from the Feature 5 midden.

APPENDIX III: Artifact Inventory Catalogue

Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc.

Site Summary Report

Site: RI 2809

01/27/25

Material	Total
Lithic	104
Historic Ceramic	1112
Botanical	53004
Faunal	2925
Metal	677
Glass	358
Other Historic	1608
Historic Pipe	233
Soil Sample	183
Textile	2
Pre-colonial Pottery	6

Total Artifacts: 60212

Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc.

Detailed Site Summary Report

Material	Description	Count
Lithic	European flint flake	10
Lithic	European flint microflake	6
Lithic	European flint spall gunflint	1
Lithic	chalcedony flake	1
Lithic	chert projectile point	1
Lithic	fine grained quartzite microflake	1
Lithic	graphite possible pencil	1
Lithic	graphite unidentified historic lithic	2
Lithic	possible quartzite flake	1
Lithic	quartz flake	9
Lithic	quartz microflake	43
Lithic	quartzite primary reduction flake	1
Lithic	quartzite projectile point	1
Lithic	rhyolite bifacial retouch flake	3
Lithic	rhyolite flake	3
Lithic	rhyolite projectile point	1
Lithic	shale microflake	1
Lithic	shale possible flake	1
Lithic	slate possible board	4
Lithic	unidentified lithic historic dressing stone	1
Lithic	unidentified lithic possible historic dressing flake	4
Lithic	unidentified lithic unidentified historic lithic	2
Lithic	unidentified metamorphic lithic fire cracked rock	1
Lithic	unidentified sedimentary lithic fire cracked rock	5
Historic Ceramic	mottle decorated Staffordshire	1
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware (no glaze)	443
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze)	12
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware black lead glaze	14
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware brown lead glaze	152
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware clear lead glaze	26
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware yellow lead glaze	2
Historic Ceramic	untyped coarse earthenware (no glaze)	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped coarse earthenware (no glaze) possible bead fragment	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped coarse earthenware (unidentified glaze)	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped creamware	40
Historic Ceramic	ironstone	4
Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware (no glaze)	29
Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware (with glaze)	3
Historic Ceramic	rockingham/bennington	8
Historic Ceramic	whieldon ware	1
Historic Ceramic	yellowware	19
Historic Ceramic	annular pearlware	5
Historic Ceramic	blue hand painted underglaze pearlware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue scalloped shell edged pearlware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue transfer printed pearlware	8
Historic Ceramic	hand painted polychrome underglaze pearlware	1

Material	Description	Count
Historic Ceramic	untyped pearlware	29
Historic Ceramic	canton porcelain	2
Historic Ceramic	canton porcelain plate	2
Historic Ceramic	porcellaneous ware	4
Historic Ceramic	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped porcelain	1
Historic Ceramic	Domestic salt glazed stoneware	1
Historic Ceramic	Domestic salt glazed stoneware possible ink bottle	1
Historic Ceramic	Domestic salt glazed stoneware with Albany slip	1
Historic Ceramic	English white salt glazed stoneware untyped	1
Historic Ceramic	Frechen stoneware	6
Historic Ceramic	Westerwald blue and grey	7
Historic Ceramic	Westerwald blue and manganese decorated	2
Historic Ceramic	delftware body (no glaze)	7
Historic Ceramic	delftware glaze chip (no body)	5
Historic Ceramic	possible delftware glaze chip (no body)	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped delftware	19
Historic Ceramic	untyped delftware galley pot	1
Historic Ceramic	black transfer printed whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue transfer printed whiteware	29
Historic Ceramic	brown transfer printed whiteware	5
Historic Ceramic	flow blue transfer printed whiteware	2
Historic Ceramic	green transfer printed whiteware	2
Historic Ceramic	hand painted polychrome whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	sponge decorated whiteware	11
Historic Ceramic	untyped creamware	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped whiteware	196
Botanical	bean charred	2
Botanical	botanical charred	3
Botanical	cupule charred	2
Botanical	kermnel charred	7
Botanical	kernel charred	78
Botanical	nut charred	14
Botanical	paremchyma charred	20
Botanical	parenchtma charred	16
Botanical	parenchyma charred	799
Botanical	pea charred	12
Botanical	perenchyma charred	24
Botanical	possible bean charred	1
Botanical	seed charred	83
Botanical	seed uncharred	11
Botanical	unidentified botanical charred	2
Botanical	wood	86
Botanical	wood charred	51844
Faunal	atlantic bay scallop (Argopecten irradians)	1
Faunal	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)	694
Faunal	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria)	44

Material	Description	Count
Faunal	unidentified fish non calcined bone	203
Faunal	unidentified gastropod shell	1
Faunal	cow (Bos taurus) non calcined bone	1
Faunal	pig (Sus scrofa) non calcined bone	1
Faunal	unidentified large mammal non calcined bone	1
Faunal	unidentified mammal calcined bone	10
Faunal	unidentified mammal non calcined bone	73
Faunal	possible turtle non calcined bone	1
Faunal	unidentified burned bone	84
Faunal	unidentified calcined bone	1019
Faunal	unidentified non calcined bone	727
Faunal	unidentified shell	65
Metal	aluminum foil	1
Metal	brass horse boss	1
Metal	brass horse tack	1
Metal	brass possible harness snap	1
Metal	brass possible harness/saddle fitting	6
Metal	brass nail	3
Metal	brass tack	1
Metal	brass button	15
Metal	brass grommet	1
Metal	brass key	2
Metal	brass knee buckle	1
Metal	brass possble buckle	1
Metal	brass possible bead	1
Metal	brass possible button	2
Metal	brass possible tube bead	1
Metal	brass shield pin/medallion	1
Metal	brass shoe buckle	1
Metal	brass straight pin	3
Metal	brass toy wheel	1
Metal	brass drawer handle	1
Metal	brass escutcheon	1
Metal	brass lid	1
Metal	brass oil lamp burner	3
Metal	brass possible spoon	2
Metal	brass seal top spoon	2
Metal	brass spoon	3
Metal	brass modern projectile point	1
Metal	brass finial	2
Metal	brass possible ferrule	1
Metal	brass rod	1
Metal	brass sheet	21
Metal	brass sheet scrap	6
Metal	brass unidentified sheet	1
Metal	brass worked sheet	1
Metal	brass bar	1

Material	Description	Count
Metal	brass rivet	3
Metal	brass scrap	1
Metal	brass unidentified	5
Metal	composite button	1
Metal	composite coin	3
Metal	composite unidentified	2
Metal	cuprous coin	1
Metal	cuprous straight pin	62
Metal	iron hand wrought shoeing nail	10
Metal	iron harness buckle	2
Metal	iron horse shoe	4
Metal	iron ox shoe	1
Metal	iron shoeing nail	1
Metal	iron hand wrought L headed nail	3
Metal	iron hand wrought T headed nail	2
Metal	iron hand wrought nail	44
Metal	iron hand wrought rose headed nail	98
Metal	iron hand wrought spike	7
Metal	iron hand wrought tack	5
Metal	iron machine cut machine headed nail	23
Metal	iron machine cut nail	1
Metal	iron nail	55
Metal	iron nut	1
Metal	iron possible strap hinge	1
Metal	iron screw	1
Metal	iron spike	1
Metal	iron staple/Unail	3
Metal	iron tack	2
Metal	iron wire nail	19
Metal	iron buckle	2
Metal	iron clothing hook and eye	7
Metal	iron possible buckle	1
Metal	iron possible sewing needle	3
Metal	iron shoe buckle	1
Metal	iron door latch	1
Metal	iron kettle	7
Metal	iron key	1
Metal	iron possible kettle	1
Metal	iron possible skillet	3
Metal	iron possible stove grate	1
Metal	iron skillet	1
Metal	iron unidentified utensil	1
Metal	iron unidentified vessel	1
Metal	iron fishhook	1
Metal	iron possible projectile point	2
Metal	iron shot	3
Metal	iron D ring	1

Material	Description	Count
Metal	iron bole	1
Metal	iron chain	1
Metal	iron concretion	9
Metal	iron disc	1
Metal	iron ferrule	2
Metal	iron ring	2
Metal	iron sheet	20
Metal	iron wire	44
Metal	iron bar	2
Metal	iron scrap	6
Metal	iron chisel	1
Metal	iron handle	1
Metal	iron possible knife	1
Metal	iron possible plane	1
Metal	iron wedge	1
Metal	iron unidentified	30
Metal	lead bale seal	1
Metal	lead possible token	1
Metal	lead seal	1
Metal	lead musket ball	6
Metal	lead shot	20
Metal	lead sheet	7
Metal	lead waster	4
Metal	lead unidentified	2
Metal	lead unidentified disc	1
Metal	pewter medallion	1
Metal	pewter possible spoon	1
Metal	pewter unidentified	2
Metal	possible lead unidentified	1
Metal	possible pewter unidentified	1
Metal	unidentified metal buckle	2
Metal	unidentified metal religious medal	1
Metal	unidentified metal possible hook	1
Metal	unidentified metal finial	1
Metal	unidentified metal hook	1
Metal	unidentified metal rod	3
Metal	unidentified metal sheet	1
Metal	unidentified metal possible joint/connector	1
Metal	unidentified metal rivet	1
Metal	white metal button	1
Glass	amber unidentified curved glass	2
Glass	amber unidentified flat glass	1
Glass	black glass bead	2
Glass	black glass button	1
Glass	blue-green possible mirror	1
Glass	blue-green window glass	16
Glass	blue-green glass possible jar	1

Material	Description	Count
Glass	blue-green glass possible medicine bottle	1
Glass	blue-green glass unidentified bottle	24
Glass	blue-green unidentified curved glass	45
Glass	brown unidentified curved glass	6
Glass	clear window glass	77
Glass	clear glass possible medicine bottle	1
Glass	clear glass unidentified bottle	5
Glass	clear glass unidentified container	1
Glass	clear unidentified tableware glass	1
Glass	clear unidentified amorphous glass	4
Glass	clear unidentified curved glass	122
Glass	emerald green glass bead	1
Glass	green window glass	2
Glass	green glass liquor bottle	8
Glass	green glass possible medicine bottle	2
Glass	green glass unidentified bottle	5
Glass	green unidentified amorphous glass	3
Glass	green unidentified curved glass	6
Glass	green unidentified flat glass	1
Glass	opaque white/milk glass button	1
Glass	opaque white/milk unidentified curved glass	2
Glass	oyster white glass bead	3
Glass	solarized unidentified curved glass	1
Glass	unidentified color unidentified amorphous glass	12
Other Historic	bone button	2
Other Historic	brick	1445
Other Historic	coal	57
Other Historic	coal ash	6
Other Historic	concrete/cement	1
Other Historic	daub	13
Other Historic	mortar	1
Other Historic	paint chips	3
Other Historic	possible daub	54
Other Historic	possible mortar	12
Other Historic	slag	13
Other Historic	worked bone	1
Historic Pipe		1
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe	122
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 4/64	1
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 5/64	4
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 6/64	3
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 7/64	37
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 8/64	14
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe 9/64	2
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter	47
Historic Pipe	redware pipe	2
Soil Sample	soil sample: archival	61

Material	Description	Count
Soil Sample	soil sample: flotation	61
Soil Sample	soil sample: light fraction	61
Textile	leather	1
Textile	possible unidentified textile material	1
Pre-colonial Pottery	unidentified Pre-colonial Pottery	6

Total Artifacts: 60212

Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc.

Mean Ceramic Date Report

01/27/25 **Site: RI 2809**

Class	Sum of Count	Date	Count*date
Domestic salt glazed stoneware	2.00	1815	3630
Domestic salt glazed stoneware with Albany slip	1.00	1853	1853
English white salt glazed stoneware untyped	1.00	1763	1763
Frechen stoneware	6.00	1670	10020
Westerwald blue and grey	7.00	1688	11816
Westerwald blue and manganese decorated	2.00	1668	3336
annular pearlware	5.00	1805	9025
black transfer printed whiteware	1.00	1855	1855
blue hand painted underglaze pearlware	1.00	1800	1800
blue scalloped shell edged pearlware	1.00	1820	1820
blue transfer printed pearlware	8.00	1818	14544
blue transfer printed whiteware	29.00	1860	53940
brown transfer printed whiteware	5.00	1855	9275
canton porcelain	4.00	1815	7260
delftware body (no glaze)	7.00	1700	11900
delftware glaze chip (no body)	5.00	1700	8500
flow blue transfer printed whiteware	2.00	1870	3740
green transfer printed whiteware	2.00	1865	3730
hand painted polychrome underglaze pearlware	1.00	1805	1805
hand painted polychrome whiteware	1.00	1865	1865
ironstone	4.00	1857	7428
mottle decorated Staffordshire	1.00	1730	1730
porcellaneous ware	4.00	1860	7440
possible delftware glaze chip (no body)	1.00		0
red earthenware (no glaze)	443.00		0
red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze)	12.00		0
red earthenware black lead glaze	14.00		0
red earthenware brown lead glaze	152.00		0
red earthenware clear lead glaze	26.00		0
red earthenware yellow lead glaze	2.00		0
refined earthenware (no glaze)	29.00		0
refined earthenware (with glaze)	3.00		0
rockingham/bennington	8.00	1844	14752
sponge decorated whiteware	11.00	1850	20350
underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1.00	1730	1730
untyped coarse earthenware (no glaze)	2.00		0
untyped coarse earthenware (unidentified glaze)	1.00		0
untyped creamware	41.00	1791	73431
untyped delftware	20.00	1700	34000
untyped pearlware	29.00	1810	52490
untyped porcelain	1.00		0
untyped whiteware	196.00	1860	364560
whieldon ware	1.00	1755	1755
yellowware	19.00	1860	35340

Mean Ceramic Date: 1827

Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. — **Artifact Inventory** — **Site: RI 2809**

01/27/25 — **Site Name: Nockum Hill** — **Scatter Name:** — **Page 1**

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1.00		N162E70	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			1
2.00		N162E70	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron unidentified fragment forged *rectangular shaped*			1
3.00		N162E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.62 gm		2
4.00		N162E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	quartz flake whole			2
5.00		N162E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	brick fragment	10.28 gm		3
6.00		N198E120	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
7.00		N198E120	ALL	10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	5.22 gm		2
8.00		N198E120	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
9.00		N198E120	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	3
10.00		N198E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			4
10.01		N198E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			4
10.02		N198E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			4
10.03		N198E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		6	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		4
11.00		N198E120	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	5
12.00		N198E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.26 gm		6
13.00		N198E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	clear window glass fragment			6
14.00		N198E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			6
15.00		N198E120	NW	20-27	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	11.04 gm		7
16.00		N198E120	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			8
17.00		N198E120	ALL	24-27	cm bs	Ap/B1/Feature soil	II		5	charred wood fragment	0.06 gm		9
18.00		N199E120	NW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green possible mirror fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
19.00		N199E120	SE	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	flow blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd *mends*		1840-1900+	2
20.00		N199E120	NE	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	3
21.00		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			8
21.01		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			8
21.02		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			8
21.03		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	annular pearlware sherd		1790-1820	8
21.04		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified amorphous glass fragment			8
21.05		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	coal ash fragment	0.52 gm		8
21.06		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		50	possible daub fragment *possible non-cultural*	25.92 gm		8
21.07		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		8
21.08		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	charred wood fragment	0.04 gm		8
21.09		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred spinach seed fragment	0.02 gm		8
22.00		N199E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	9
23.00		N199E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
24.00		N199E120	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.56 gm		10
25.00		N199E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment *parellel sides, 19th century*			11
26.00		N199E120	west 1/2	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: flotation 15 liters			4
26.01		N199E120	west 1/2	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: light fraction			4
26.02		N199E120	west	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			4
26.03		N199E120	west 1/2	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	18	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
26.04		N199E120	west 1/2	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	charred huckleberry (Gaylussacia sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		4
27.00		N199E120	east 1/2	20-29	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			5
27.01		N199E120	east 1/2	20-29	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: light fraction			5
27.02		N199E120	east 1/2	20-29	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			5
27.03		N199E120	east 1/2	20-29	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	17	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		5
27.04		N199E120	east 1/2	20-29	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		5
28.00		N199E120	NW	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	3	charred wood fragment	0.20 gm		6
29.00		N199E120	NW	20-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
30.00		N199E120	SW	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	charred seed whole	0.02 gm		7
31.00		N199E120	SW	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	iron wire fragment *possible nail shank*			7
32.00		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			1
32.01		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			1
32.02		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			1
32.03		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	charred seed whole	0.02 gm		1
32.04		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		1
32.05		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	uncharred seed fragment	0.02 gm		1
32.06		N200E120	SE	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	unidentified shell	0.02 gm		1
33.00		N200E120	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	0.30 gm		2
34.00		N200E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	7.62 gm		3
35.00		N200E120	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	brick fragment	0.64 gm		3
36.00		N200E120	west 1/2	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
36.01		N200E120	west 1/2	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: light fraction			4
36.02		N200E120	west 1/2	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			4
36.03		N200E120	west	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	charred poaceae seed fragment	0.02 gm		4
36.04		N200E120	west 1/2	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	20	charred wood fragment	0.14 gm		4
36.05		N200E120	west 1/2	23-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	charred lentil seed fragment	0.02 gm		4
37.00		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			5
37.01		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: light fraction			5
37.02		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			5
37.03		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	1	coal fragment	0.02 gm		5
37.04		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	3	possible daub fragment *possibly non-cultural*	0.82 gm		5
37.05		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	2	quartz microflake whole			5
37.06		N200E120	east 1/2	20-31	cm bs	Feature soil	II	2	8	charred wood fragment	0.12 gm		5
38.00		N200E120	NW	24	cm bs	Feature soil	II	1	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 1/4"*			6
39.00		N200E120	west	31	cm bs	Feature soil/B1	II	1	1	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		7
40.00		N200E120	NE	20-26	cm bs	Feature soil	II	4	1	soil sample: flotation 1.5 liters			8
40.01		N200E120	NE	20-26	cm bs	Feature soil	II	4	1	soil sample: light fraction			8
40.02		N200E120	NE	20-26	cm bs	Feature soil	II	4	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			8
40.03		N200E120	NE	20-26	cm bs	Feature soil	II	4	3	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		8
42.00		N236E81	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze burnt sherd			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
43.00		N236E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
44.00		N236E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			2
45.00		N236E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
46.00		N236E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			2
47.00		N236E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
48.00		N236E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
49.00		N236E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		9	brick fragment	14.10 gm		3
50.00		N236E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
51.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		6	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
52.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			4
53.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) sherd			4
54.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		11	brick fragment	1.74 gm		4
55.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	brick fragment *burnt; large, hand molded*	523.58 gm		4
56.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			4
57.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue hand painted underglaze pearlware sherd		1780-1820	4
58.00		N236E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
59.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		7	brick fragment	1.12 gm		5
60.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
61.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			5
62.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) burnt sherd			5
63.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) sherd			5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
64.00		N236E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 1/4"*			5
65.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *3/4"*			6
66.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
67.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	6
68.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
69.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
70.00		N236E81	NW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.78 gm		6
71.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		6	brick fragment	4.64 gm		7
72.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	coal fragment	1.68 gm		7
73.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware rim sherd		1830-1871	7
74.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			7
75.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	black glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd Ia2; large*			7
76.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			7
77.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	possible quartzite flake whole			7
78.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron wire nail whole			7
79.00		N236E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			7
80.00		N236E81	SE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron wire nail whole			8
81.00		N236E81	SE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	iron wire nail whole			8
82.00		N236E81	SE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) sherd			8
83.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
84.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			9

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
85.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
86.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
87.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			9
88.00		N236E81	NE	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	1.62 gm		9
89.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			10
89.01		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			10
89.02		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			10
89.03		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			10
89.04		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware yellow lead glaze burnt sherd			10
89.05		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		37	charred wood fragment	0.36 gm		10
89.06		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		7	charred parenchyma fragment	0.08 gm		10
89.07		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred hemlock (Tsuga sp.) wood fragment	0.02 gm		10
89.08		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		14	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.62 gm		10
90.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	7.94 gm		11
91.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.74 gm		11
92.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.92 gm		11
93.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	3.92 gm		11
94.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			11
95.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		15	brick fragment	6.48 gm		11
96.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			11
97.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) burnt sherd			11

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
98.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			11
99.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			11
100.00		N236E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail fragment			11
101.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			12
101.01		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			12
101.02		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			12
101.03		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			12
101.04		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			12
101.05		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12
101.07		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	possible daub fragment	0.64 gm		12
101.08		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		30	brick fragment	4.50 gm		12
101.09		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		35	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.92 gm		12
101.10		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		200	charred wood fragment	1.40 gm		12
101.11		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	charred parenchyma fragment	0.14 gm		12
101.12		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.06 gm		12
101.13		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin fragment			12
101.14		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	iron wire fragment			12
101.15		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	iron unidentified fragment			12
101.16		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	quartz microflake whole			12
101.17		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	rhyolite bifacial retouch flake whole			12
101.18		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	light gray European flint microflake whole			12

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
101.19		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	fine grained quartzite microflake whole w/ bifacial platform			12
102.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	9.28 gm		13
103.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment with partial unidentified maker's mark			13
104.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron sheet fragment			13
105.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron clothing hook and eye eye fragment			13
106.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		15	brick fragment	23.90 gm		13
107.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			13
108.00		N236E81	NW	29-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	Frechen stoneware burnt sherd		1550-1770	13
109.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			14
109.01		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			14
109.02		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			14
109.03		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		100	charred wood fragment	1.62 gm		14
109.04		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.14 gm		14
109.05		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		20	charred paremchyma fragment	0.32 gm		14
109.06		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		14
109.07		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	delftware glaze chip (no body) sherd		1600-1800	14
109.08		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	14
109.09		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			14
109.10		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin whole			14
109.11		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.08 gm		14
109.12		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.20 gm		14

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
109.13		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		28	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	3.18 gm		14
109.14		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			14
110.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	brick fragment	2.90 gm		15
111.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		7	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			15
112.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			15
113.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	15
114.00		N236E81	SE	27-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	15
115.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			16
115.01		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			16
115.02		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			16
115.03		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	brick fragment	0.96 gm		16
115.04		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			16
115.05		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd *microsherd*		1820-1900+	16
115.06		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			16
115.07		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			16
115.08		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.14 gm		16
115.09		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.64 gm		16
115.10		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		40	charred wood fragment	0.58 gm		16
115.11		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		16
116.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			17
117.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.58 gm		17

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
118.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		13	brick fragment	7.58 gm		17
119.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			17
120.00		N236E81	NE	28-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *3/4"*			17
121.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			18
121.01		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			18
121.02		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			18
121.03		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			18
121.04		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) body sherd			18
121.05		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and manganese decorated sherd		1650-1725	18
121.06		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	quartz flake fragment			18
121.07		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	quartz microflake whole			18
121.08		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	European flint flake whole			18
121.09		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			18
121.10		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			18
121.11		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			18
121.12		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			18
121.13		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	brick fragment	8.84 gm		18
121.14		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	daub fragment	0.70 gm		18
121.15		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	8.89 gm		18
121.16		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.10 gm		18
121.17		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.34 gm		18

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
121.18		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred american elm wood fragment	0.08 gm		18
121.19		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	75	charred parenchyma fragment	0.09 gm		18
121.20		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.21		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) cupule fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.22		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred cranberry seed whole	0.02 gm		18
121.23		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.24		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.25		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.26		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred smartweed (Polygonum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.27		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred pea fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.28		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.29		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred sumac (Rhus sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.30		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred lamb's quarter seed fragment	0.02 gm		18
121.31		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	14.70 gm		18
121.32		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.58 gm		18
121.33		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	1.98 gm		18
122.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	charred wood fragment	1.94 gm		19
123.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	brick fragment	6.50 gm		19
124.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			19
125.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			19
126.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			19

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
127.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 1/2"*			19
128.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron sheet fragment			19
129.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	16	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	5.16 gm		19
130.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	14	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	4.70 gm		19
131.00		N236E81	SW	40-48	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	35.90 gm		19
132.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			20
132.01		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			20
132.02		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			20
132.03		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			20
132.04		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.96 gm		20
132.05		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	daub fragment	0.50 gm		20
132.06		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Frechen stoneware handle sherd		1550-1770	20
132.07		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			20
132.08		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			20
132.09		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			20
132.10		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			20
132.11		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			20
132.12		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			20
132.13		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			20
132.14		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron wire fragment			20
132.15		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	pewter unidentified fragment			20

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
132.16		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	devitrified unidentified color unidentified amorphous glass fragment			20
132.17		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	black glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd Ia2; large*			20
132.18		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	9.88 gm		20
132.19		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	45	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	4.42 gm		20
132.20		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	42	unidentified calcined bone fragment	13.66 gm		20
132.21		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	10.39 gm		20
132.22		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred elm (Ulmus sp.) wood fragment	0.04 gm		20
132.23		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.18 gm		20
132.24		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	1.11 gm		20
132.25		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	75	charred parenchyma fragment	1.38 gm		20
132.26		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) cupule fragment	0.02 gm		20
132.27		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		20
132.28		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		20
132.29		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		20
132.30		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred wild grape seed fragment	0.02 gm		20
132.31		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed fragment	0.02 gm		20
133.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	charred wood fragment	2.24 gm		21
134.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			21
135.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			21
136.10		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			21
136.20		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			21

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
137.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	brick fragment	8.34 gm		21
138.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.36 gm		21
139.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	38.86 gm		21
140.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	possible turtle non calcined bone postcranial: carapace fragment	0.22 gm		21
141.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	52.06 gm		21
142.00		N236E81	NW	36-44	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	11.24 gm		21
143.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			22
143.01		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			22
143.02		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			22
143.03		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	12.74 gm		22
143.04		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	possible mortar fragment	2.98 gm		22
143.05		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			22
143.06		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			22
143.07		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			22
143.08		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			22
143.09		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			22
143.10		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	quartz microflake whole			22
143.11		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin fragment			22
143.12		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2000	charred wood fragment	5.78 gm		22
143.13		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred elm (Ulmus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		22
143.14		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.36 gm		22

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
143.15		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		22
143.16		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		22
143.17		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	charred parenchyma fragment	1.12 gm		22
143.18		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		22
143.19		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred pea fragment	0.08 gm		22
143.20		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred grape (Vitis sp.) botanical pedicel fragment	0.08 gm		22
143.21		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		22
143.22		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred huckleberry (Gaylussacia sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		22
143.23		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		22
143.24		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	22	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	3.08 gm		22
143.25		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	33	unidentified calcined bone fragment	6.60 gm		22
143.26		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	unidentified calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.74 gm		22
143.27		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			22
144.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	charred wood fragment	0.56 gm		23
145.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.86 gm		23
146.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.96 gm		23
147.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	1.30 gm		23
148.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	32.14 gm		23
149.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	20	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	8.66 gm		23
150.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			23
151.10		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 "*			23

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
151.20		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			23
152.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	iron hand wrought nail fragment			23
153.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe 6/64 stem fragment *mends*			23
154.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			23
155.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe urn and vine decoration heel fragment with unidentified maker's mark			23
156.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			23
157.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd		1600-1775	23
158.00		N236E81	SE	37-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified lithic unidentified historic lithic			23
159.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			24
159.01		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			24
159.02		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			24
159.03		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			24
159.04		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			24
159.05		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			24
159.06		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl/stem fragment			24
159.07		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			24
159.08		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	daub fragment	0.80 gm		24
159.09		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	cuprous straight pin whole			24
159.10		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			24
159.11		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	15	iron wire fragment			24
159.12		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron clothing hook and eye fragment			24

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
159.13		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3000	charred wood fragment	10.06 gm		24
159.14		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.38 gm		24
159.15		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.58 gm		24
159.16		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.72 gm		24
159.17		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	23	charred parenchyma fragment	0.96 gm		24
159.18		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		24
159.19		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		24
159.20		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	16	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.16 gm		24
159.21		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	9.12 gm		24
159.22		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	7.38 gm		24
159.23		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	15	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	0.54 gm		24
159.24		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	2.04 gm		24
159.25		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified burned bone fragment	0.88 gm		24
159.26		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	43	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	6.86 gm		24
159.27		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	unidentified calcined bone fragment	14.30 gm		24
160.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	2.36 gm		25
161.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped delftware body sherd		1600-1800	25
162.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	8	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			25
163.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			25
164.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd *mends*			25
165.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			25

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
166.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			25
167.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			25
168.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	42.34 gm		25
169.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	15	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	7.20 gm		25
170.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.16 gm		25
171.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.78 gm		25
172.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified large mammal non calcined bone fragment cut	12.30 gm		25
173.00		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	charred wood fragment	2.64 gm		25
174.10		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			25
174.20		N236E81	NE	36-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought nail whole *1"*			25
175.00		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	kaolin pipe rouletted 7/64 bowl fragment			26
176.00		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			26
177.00		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			26
178.00		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	soil sample: flotation 4 liters			27
178.01		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	soil sample: light fraction			27
178.02		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			27
178.03		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	6	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	1.38 gm		27
178.04		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		27
178.05		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.02 gm		27
178.06		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	unidentified non calcined bone whole	1.02 gm		27
178.07		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.48 gm		27

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
178.08		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	5.44 gm		27
178.09		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	1.52 gm		27
178.10		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	iron wire fragment			27
178.11		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	150	charred wood fragment	2.06 gm		27
178.12		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	17	charred parenchyma fragment	0.86 gm		27
178.13		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.20 gm		27
178.14		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		27
178.15		N236E81	SW	48-51	cm bs	Feature soil	II	6	1	charred pea fragment	0.02 gm		27
179.00		N236E80	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	chalcedony flake fragment			1
180.00		N236E80	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd		1600-1775	1
181.00		N236E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			2
182.00		N236E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
183.00		N236E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
184.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			3
185.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			3
186.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron wedge whole forged			3
187.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		7	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
188.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		3
189.00		N236E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		22	brick fragment	3.26 gm		3
190.00		N236E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		13	brick fragment	2.86 gm		4
191.00		N236E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
192.00		N236E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	4
193.00		N236E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
194.00		N236E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
195.00		N236E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.16 gm		5
196.00		N236E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	brick fragment	0.34 gm		5
197.00		N236E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
198.00		N236E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
199.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware molded rim sherd		1820-1900+	6
200.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
201.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			6
202.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		8	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
203.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			6
204.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	green glass liquor bottle fragment			6
205.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	charred wood fragment	0.18 gm		6
206.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		17	brick fragment	4.92 gm		6
207.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	graphite unidentified historic lithic fragment	2.76 gm		6
208.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	slate possible board fragment			6
209.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			6
210.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			6
211.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			6
212.00		N236E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron concretion fragment			6

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
213.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.26 gm		7
214.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
215.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			7
216.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	0.66 gm		7
217.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment *1"*			7
218.00		N236E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			7
219.00		N236E80	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.48 gm		8
220.00		N236E80	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	1.72 gm		8
221.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.42 gm		9
222.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.36 gm		9
223.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			9
224.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
225.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	9
226.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
227.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			9
228.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	9
229.00		N236E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			9
230.00		N236E80	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	light gray European flint flake fragment			10
231.00		N236E80	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	10
232.00		N236E80	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
233.00		N236E80	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	brick fragment	4.80 gm		10

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
234.00		N236E80	NE	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.34 gm		11
235.00		N236E80	NE	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	melted green unidentified curved glass fragment			11
236.00		N236E80	NE	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			11
237.00		N236E80	NE	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	brick fragment	1.32 gm		11
238.00		N236E80	NW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	brick fragment	1.50 gm		12
239.00		N236E80	NW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12
240.00		N236E80	NW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			12
241.00		N236E80	SE	25-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			13
242.00		N236E80	SE	25-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) burnt sherd			13
243.00		N236E80	SE	25-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			13
244.00		N236E80	SE	25-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	brick fragment	0.34 gm		13
245.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	unidentified calcined bone fragment	4.32 gm		14
246.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred wood fragment	0.08 gm		14
247.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			14
248.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			14
249.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	brick fragment	6.54 gm		14
250.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			14
251.00		N236E80	SW	26-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			14
252.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			15
252.01		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			15
252.02		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			15

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
252.03		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			15
252.04		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			15
252.05		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	15
252.06		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			15
252.07		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.36 gm		15
252.08		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	11.44 gm		15
252.09		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2000	charred wood fragment	4.03 gm		15
252.10		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		39	charred parenchyma fragment	0.90 gm		15
252.11		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred elm (Ulmus sp.) wood fragment	0.40 gm		15
252.12		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		15
252.13		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		15
253.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			16
254.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			16
255.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			16
256.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	brick fragment	3.26 gm		16
257.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			16
258.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.40 gm		16
259.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	0.38 gm		16
260.00		N236E80	SW	30-37	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 3/4"*			16
261.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			17
261.01		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			17

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
261.02		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			17
261.03		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			17
261.04		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			17
261.05		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			17
261.06		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.50 gm		17
261.07		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		200	charred wood fragment	1.38 gm		17
261.08		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred elm (Ulmus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		17
261.09		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		17
261.10		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		21	charred parenchyma fragment	28.00 gm		17
261.11		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred rye seed fragment	0.02 gm		17
261.12		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred oat seed fragment	0.02 gm		17
261.13		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		17
261.14		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		17
262.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			18
263.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem/heel fragment			18
264.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			18
265.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.14 gm		18
266.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	brick fragment	1.70 gm		18
267.00		N236E80	SE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	charred wood fragment	0.76 gm		18
268.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			19
268.01		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			19

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
268.02		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			19
268.03		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			19
268.04		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			19
268.05		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin fragment			19
268.06		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware burnt rim sherd		1600-1800	19
268.07		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	1.60 gm	1600-1800	19
268.08		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			19
268.09		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			19
268.10		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	graphite unidentified historic lithic fragment			19
268.11		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.48 gm		19
268.12		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.08 gm		19
268.13		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	1.08 gm		19
268.14		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		150	charred wood fragment	2.90 gm		19
268.15		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		19
268.16		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		19
268.17		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		19
268.18		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		32	charred parenchyma fragment	0.92 gm		19
269.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			20
270.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	brick fragment	3.48 gm		20
271.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1"*			20
272.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			20

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
273.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.44 gm		20
274.00		N236E80	NW	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		12	charred wood fragment	0.54 gm		20
275.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			21
275.01		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			21
275.02		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			21
275.03		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			21
275.04		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			21
275.05		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			21
275.06		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.34 gm		21
275.07		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		75	charred wood fragment	1.28 gm		21
275.08		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.20 gm		21
275.09		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		21
275.10		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		15	charred parenchyma fragment	0.16 gm		21
275.11		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		21
275.12		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		21
275.13		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel cupule fragment	0.02 gm		21
276.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	charred wood fragment	0.78 gm		22
277.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *3/4"*			22
278.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail fragment			22
279.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		22
280.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			22

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
281.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			22
282.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			22
283.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			22
284.00		N236E80	NE	30-34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		11	brick fragment	1.40 gm		22
285.00		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			23
285.01		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			23
285.02		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			23
285.03		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	cuprous straight pin whole			23
285.04		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			23
285.05		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		23
285.06		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone	0.24 gm		23
285.07		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	200	charred wood fragment	2.10 gm		23
285.08		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.16 gm		23
285.09		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred butternut (Juglans cinerea) wood fragment	0.04 gm		23
285.10		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.22 gm		23
285.11		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred parenchyma fragment	0.02 gm		23
285.12		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		23
285.13		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred bayberry seed fragment	0.02 gm		23
285.14		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred Laminaceae family seed whole	0.02 gm		23
285.15		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred seed whole	0.02 gm		23
285.16		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		23

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
286.00		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 9/64 bowl/stem fragment with unidentified maker's mark on heel *"BB" or "EB"*			24
287.00		N236E80	SW	37-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred wood fragment	0.32 gm		24
288.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			25
288.01		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			25
288.02		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			25
288.03		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Frechen stoneware sherd		1550-1770	25
288.04		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd		1600-1775	25
288.05		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware black lead glaze body sherd			25
288.06		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			25
288.07		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			25
288.08		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	6.50 gm		25
288.09		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.56 gm		25
288.10		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.28 gm		25
288.11		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	24	charred perenchyma fragment	0.38 gm		25
288.12		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred pea fragment	0.02 gm		25
288.13		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		25
288.14		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred rye seed fragment	0.02 gm		25
288.15		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.06 gm		25
288.16		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.90 gm		25
288.17		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	11.10 gm		25
288.18		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	brass straight pin whole			25

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
289.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			26
290.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			26
291.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			26
292.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			26
293.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.34 gm		26
294.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.36 gm		26
295.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			26
296.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	5.52 gm		26
297.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	0.64 gm		26
298.00		N236E80	SE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	charred wood fragment	0.58 gm		26
299.00		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			27
299.01		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			27
299.02		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			27
299.03		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			27
299.04		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			27
299.05		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			27
299.06		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.74 gm		27
299.07		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	daub fragment	1.06 gm		27
299.08		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified color unidentified amorphous glass fragment			27
299.09		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			27
299.10		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought nail shank			27

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
299.11		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2000	charred wood fragment	6.63 gm		27
299.12		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.26 gm		27
299.13		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.50 gm		27
299.14		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	16	charred parenchtma fragment	0.48 gm		27
299.15		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred oat seed fragment	0.02 gm		27
299.16		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred oat seed fragment	0.02 gm		27
299.17		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed fragment	0.02 gm		27
299.18		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.04 gm		27
299.19		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge whole	11.58 gm		27
299.20		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	5.54 gm		27
299.21		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified burned bone fragment	0.26 gm		27
299.22		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	14	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	1.82 gm		27
299.23		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	45	unidentified calcined bone fragment	4.40 gm		27
300.00		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped delftware body sherd		1600-1800	28
301.00		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	1.00 gm		28
302.00		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.56 gm		28
303.00		N236E80	NE	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 1/2"*			28
304.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			29
304.01		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			29
304.02		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			29
304.03		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1000	charred wood fragment	3.70 gm		29

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
304.04		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.28 gm		29
304.05		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.16 gm		29
304.06		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred parenchyma fragment	0.20 gm		29
304.07		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred pea fragment	0.04 gm		29
304.08		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		29
304.09		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			29
304.10		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd *mends*			29
304.11		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			29
304.12		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	oyster white glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd IIa11; very small*			29
304.13		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	2.86 gm		29
304.14		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.66 gm		29
304.15		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	14	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.86 gm		29
305.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			30
306.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			30
307.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			30
308.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			30
309.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			30
310.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped delftware body sherd		1600-1800	30
311.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	unidentified mammal calcined bone fragment	5.54 gm		30
312.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	4.54 gm		30
313.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.04 gm		30

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
314.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred wood fragment	0.24 gm		30
315.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron sheet fragment			30
316.00		N236E80	NW	34-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron concretion fragment			30
317.00		N235E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
318.00		N235E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.08 gm		1
319.00		N235E80	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.46 gm		2
320.00		N235E80	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.28 gm		3
321.00		N235E80	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
322.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	gray European flint flake fragment			4
323.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			4
324.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	coal fragment	6.72 gm		4
325.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.22 gm		4
326.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		4
327.00		N235E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
328.00		N235E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		9	brick fragment	22.52 gm		5
329.00		N235E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			5
330.00		N235E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
331.00		N235E80	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.80 gm		5
332.00		N235E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
333.00		N235E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	6
334.00		N235E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		8	brick fragment	1.20 gm		6

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
335.00		N235E80	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *3/4"*			6
336.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			7
337.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		6	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
338.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		7
339.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			7
340.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			7
341.00		N235E80	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		7	brick fragment	3.66 gm		7
342.00		N235E80	SE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		12	brick fragment	3.90 gm		8
343.00		N235E80	SE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	coal fragment	0.28 gm		8
344.00		N235E80	SE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.16 gm		8
345.00		N235E80	SE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			8
346.00		N235E80	SE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			8
347.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
348.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			9
349.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
350.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	9
351.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			9
352.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		14	brick fragment	1.86 gm		9
353.00		N235E80	NE	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1/2	II		1	iron concretion fragment			9
354.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			10
354.01		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			10

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
354.02		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			10
354.03		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		40	charred wood fragment	0.30 gm		10
354.04		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	charred parenchyma fragment	0.02 gm		10
354.05		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	gray European flint microflake whole			10
354.06		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	2.96 gm		10
354.07		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			10
354.08		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			10
354.09		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze rim sherd			10
354.10		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
354.11		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.46 gm		10
355.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.50 gm		11
356.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	0.80 gm		11
357.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			11
358.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			11
359.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		27	brick fragment	4.74 gm		11
360.00		N235E80	NW	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail shank			11
361.00		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			12
361.01		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			12
361.02		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			12
361.03		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			12
361.04		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
361.05		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) burnt sherd			12
361.06		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			12
361.07		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	brick fragment	2.66 gm		12
361.08		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin whole			12
361.09		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.64 gm		12
361.10		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		35	charred wood fragment	0.20 gm		12
361.11		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred parenchyma fragment	0.02 gm		12
361.12		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		12
361.13		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred barley seed fragment	0.02 gm		12
362.00		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	13
363.00		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			13
364.00		N235E80	SE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		19	brick fragment	3.44 gm		13
365.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			14
365.01		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			14
365.02		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			14
365.03		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	coal fragment	0.64 gm		14
365.04		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	1.36 gm		14
365.05		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	devitrified green glass possible medicine bottle fragment			14
365.06		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			14
365.07		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			14
365.08		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.66 gm		14

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
365.09		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		12	charred wood fragment	0.10 gm		14
365.10		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.04 gm		14
365.11		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		14
366.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			15
367.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) sherd			15
368.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			15
369.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			15
370.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	15
371.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	15
372.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			15
373.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred wood fragment	0.08 gm		15
374.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	pig (Sus scrofa) non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.70 gm		15
375.00		N235E80	NE	26-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		17	brick fragment	3.04 gm		15
376.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	35	charred wood fragment	1.84 gm		16
377.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	32	brick fragment	24.42 gm		16
378.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			16
379.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			16
380.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			16
381.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			16
382.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	oyster white glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd IIIa8; very large*			16
383.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.24 gm		16

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
384.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.72 gm		16
385.00		N235E80	NW	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	15.72 gm		16
386.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	28	charred wood fragment	1.48 gm		17
387.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			17
388.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	19	brick fragment	18.50 gm		17
389.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			17
390.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	3.04 gm		17
391.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	6.56 gm		17
392.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.76 gm		17
393.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron sheet fragment			17
394.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron wire fragment			17
395.10		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought nail whole *1"*			17
395.20		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought nail shank			17
396.00		N235E80	NE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *2"*			17
397.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			18
398.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	iron hand wrought nail fragment			18
399.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron concretion fragment			18
400.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	29	charred wood fragment	1.42 gm		18
401.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	40	brick fragment	19.22 gm		18
402.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			18
403.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			18

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
404.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	18
405.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			18
406.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified shell fragment	1.06 gm		18
407.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	11.66 gm		18
408.00		N235E80	SE	36-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	8	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.00 gm		18
409.00		N235E80	NW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.32 gm		19
410.00		N235E80	NW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.36 gm		19
411.00		N235E80	NW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred wood fragment	0.18 gm		19
412.00		N235E80	NW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	brick fragment	0.76 gm		19
413.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	brick fragment	1.46 gm		20
414.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			20
415.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			20
416.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			20
417.10		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			20
417.20		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			20
418.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	14.02 gm		20
419.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.62 gm		20
420.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		20
421.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.24 gm		20
422.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	charred wood fragment	0.58 gm		20
423.00		N235E80	NE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought nail fragment			20

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
424.00		N235E80	SW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey handle sherd		1600-1775	21
425.00		N235E80	SW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.24 gm		21
426.00		N235E80	SW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		21
427.00		N235E80	SW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.54 gm		21
428.00		N235E80	SW	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	3.28 gm		21
429.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.72 gm		22
430.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.18 gm		22
431.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			22
432.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Ash Pocket	II		6	charred wood fragment	0.54 gm		23
433.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Ash Pocket	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			23
434.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Ash Pocket	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.02 gm		23
435.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Ash Pocket	II		10	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.16 gm		23
436.00		N235E80	SE	40-46	cm bs	Ash Pocket	II		2	brick fragment	0.26 gm		23
437.00		N236E79	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
438.00		N236E79	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			1
439.00		N236E79	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
440.00		N236E79	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron buckle fragment		19th century	1
441.00		N236E79	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
442.00		N236E79	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	3
443.00		N236E79	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.14 gm		3
444.00		N236E79	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.58 gm		4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
445.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		5	brick fragment	0.96 gm		5
446.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
447.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			5
448.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	5
449.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			5
450.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	green window glass fragment			5
451.00		N236E79	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	light gray European flint flake fragment			5
452.00		N236E79	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	quartz microflake whole			6
453.00		N236E79	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			6
454.00		N236E79	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		6	brick fragment	2.50 gm		6
455.00		N236E79	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		8	brick fragment	2.74 gm		7
456.00		N236E79	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
457.00		N236E79	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	7
458.00		N236E79	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
459.00		N236E79	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			8
460.00		N236E79	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			8
461.00		N236E79	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	brick fragment	1.12 gm		8
462.00		N236E79	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	concrete/cement fragment	52.56 gm		8
463.00		N236E79	SE	20-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	brick fragment	0.76 gm		9
464.00		N236E79	SE	20-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.32 gm		9
465.00		N236E79	SE	20-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	9

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
466.00		N236E79	SE	20-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
467.00		N236E79	SE	20-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			9
468.00		N236E79	NE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
469.00		N236E79	NE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			10
470.00		N236E79	NE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.16 gm		10
471.00		N236E79	NE	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	brick fragment	2.50 gm		10
472.00		N236E79	NW	20-22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	brick fragment	3.24 gm		11
473.00		N236E79	NW	20-22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			11
474.00		N236E79	NW	20-22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			11
475.00		N236E79	NW	20-22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			11
476.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12
477.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		11	brick fragment	4.24 gm		12
478.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	.30" lead shot whole cast	2.34 gm		12
479.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brass rivet whole *large*			12
480.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought tack whole			12
481.00		N236E79	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail shank			12
482.00		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			13
482.01		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			13
482.02		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			13
482.03		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	charred wood fragment	1.22 gm		13
482.04		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.58 gm		13

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
482.05		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		20	charred parenchyma fragment	0.18 gm		13
482.06		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	melted green unidentified amorphous glass fragment			13
482.07		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin whole			13
482.08		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			13
482.09		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			13
482.10		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.48 gm		13
482.11		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		38	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.34 gm		13
483.00		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			14
483.01		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			14
483.02		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			14
483.03		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			14
483.04		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			14
483.05		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			14
483.06		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			14
483.07		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			14
483.08		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	mortar fragment	0.50 gm		14
483.09		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	lead unidentified fragment			14
483.10		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		13	charred parenchyma fragment	0.38 gm		14
483.11		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		100	charred wood fragment	1.28 gm		14
483.12		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel cupule fragment	0.02 gm		14
484.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			15

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
484.01		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			15
484.02		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			15
484.03		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		200	charred wood fragment	2.08 gm		15
484.04		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	charred parenchyma fragment	0.36 gm		15
484.05		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.06 gm		15
484.06		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		42	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.62 gm		15
484.07		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		40	unidentified shell fragment	1.02 gm		15
484.08		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	cuprous straight pin fragment			15
485.00		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			16
485.01		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			16
485.02		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			16
485.03		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.14 gm		16
485.04		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		32	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.58 gm		16
485.05		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		200	charred wood fragment	1.38 gm		16
485.06		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		30	charred parenchyma fragment	0.30 gm		16
485.07		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred poaceae family unidentified botanical fragment	0.02 gm		16
485.08		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	cuprous straight pin shank			16
485.09		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	cuprous straight pin whole			16
485.10		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron wire fragment			16
486.00		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 3/4"*			17
487.00		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		17

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
488.00		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			17
489.00		N236E79	NW	22-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	brick fragment	4.82 gm		17
490.00		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.06 gm		18
491.00		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			18
492.00		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) burnt sherd			18
493.00		N236E79	SW	24-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	6.44 gm		18
494.00		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.60 gm		19
495.00		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.60 gm		19
496.00		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred wood fragment	0.46 gm		19
497.00		N236E79	SE	23-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.78 gm		19
498.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	brick fragment	0.80 gm		20
499.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			20
500.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			20
501.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			20
502.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	charred wood fragment	0.30 gm		20
503.00		N236E79	NE	27-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.60 gm		20
504.00		N236E79	NE	29-30	cm bs	Feature soil/B1	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.28 gm		21
505.00		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			22
505.01		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			22
505.02		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			22
505.03		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron clothing hook and eye fragment			22

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
505.04		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brass unidentified sheet fragment cut *w/ iron rivet*			22
505.05		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	cuprous straight pin			22
505.06		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	200	charred wood fragment	2.74 gm		22
505.07		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.02 gm		22
505.08		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.02 gm		22
505.09		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	35	charred parenchyma fragment	0.64 gm		22
505.10		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		22
505.11		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred pea fragment	0.02 gm		22
505.12		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed whole	0.02 gm		22
505.13		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	5.32 gm		22
505.14		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.62 gm		22
505.15		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	2.80 gm		22
505.16		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		22
505.17		N236E79	NE	30-35	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	light gray European flint flake fragment			22
506.00		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			23
506.01		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			23
506.02		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			23
506.03		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron clothing hook and eye fragment			23
506.04		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	cuprous straight pin fragment			23
506.05		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	rhyolite flake whole			23
506.06		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			23

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
506.07		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	22.90 gm		23
506.08		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	clear unidentified amorphous glass fragment			23
506.09		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	green unidentified amorphous glass fragment			23
506.10		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	quartz microflake whole			23
506.11		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.60 gm		23
506.12		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	100	charred wood fragment	1.64 gm		23
506.13		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		23
506.14		N236E79	SE	30-38	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	charred parenchyma fragment	0.30 gm		23
507.00		N236E79	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			24
508.00		N236E79	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped creamware sherd *intrusive*		1762-1820	24
509.00		N236E79	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.58 gm		24
510.00		N236E79	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.24 gm		24
511.00		N236E79	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	8	charred wood fragment	0.26 gm		24
512.00		N236E79	SW	30-32	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.18 gm		25
513.00		N185E100	SW	10-16	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
514.00		N185E100	SW	10-16	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	solarized unidentified curved glass fragment			1
515.00		N185E100	SW	10-16	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	amber unidentified flat glass fragment			1
516.00		N185E110	SW	0-10	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
517.00		N185E120	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	2.20 gm		1
518.00		N185E130	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
519.00		N185E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
520.00		N190E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
521.00		N190E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
522.00		N190E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
523.00		N190E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
524.00		N190E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron spike whole *round shank*			1
525.00		N190E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
526.00		N190E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
527.00		N190E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	2.66 gm		1
528.00		N190E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.34 gm		1
529.00		N190E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
530.00		N195E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron nail fragment			1
531.00		N195E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.40 gm		1
532.00		N195E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.22 gm		1
533.00		N195E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
534.00		N195E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	amber unidentified curved glass fragment			1
535.00		N195E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			2
536.00		N195E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	iron nail fragment			3
537.00		N195E120	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
538.00		N195E130	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
539.00		N195E135	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
540.00		N200E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	0.16 gm		1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
541.00		N200E120	SW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.16 gm		1
542.00		N200E120	SW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	black transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1810-1900+	1
543.00		N200E120	SW	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
544.00		N200E120	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	sponge decorated whiteware sherd *mends*		1830-1871	2
545.00		N200E120	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.32 gm		2
546.00		N200E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	0.18 gm		1
547.00		N200E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
548.00		N200E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
549.00		N200E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
550.00		N200E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	green window glass fragment			1
551.00		N200E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.38 gm		2
552.00		N200E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	2
553.00		N200E130	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	3.74 gm		1
554.00		N200E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
555.00		N200E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
556.00		N200E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
557.00		N200E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	brick fragment	1.96 gm		1
558.00		N200E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.02 gm		1
559.00		N200E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	2.32 gm		1
560.00		N200E140	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	2.28 gm		2
561.00		N200E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
562.00		N200E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
563.00		N200E145	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			2
564.00		N200E150	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	20.38 gm		1
565.00		N205E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	iron staple/Unail whole			1
566.00		N205E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
567.00		N205E95	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	kaolin pipe 5/64 stem fragment			2
568.00		N205E95	NW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
569.00		N205E95	NW	50-60	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
570.00		N205E95	NW	50-60	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
571.00		N205E95	NW	60-70	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			3
572.00		N205E95	NW	60-70	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		2	iron sheet fragment			3
573.00		N205E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	9.22 gm		1
574.00		N205E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified sedimentary lithic fire cracked rock	60.44 gm		1
575.00		N205E135	SW	30-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.02 gm		1
576.00		N205E135	SW	30-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
577.00		N205E135	SW	30-36	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	1
578.00		N205E140	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
579.00		N205E140	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
580.00		N205E140	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
581.00		N205E140	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.08 gm		2
582.00		N205E140	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.08 gm		2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
583.00		N205E140	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole *3/4"*			2
584.00		N205E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
585.00		N205E145	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
586.00		N205E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
587.00		N205E155	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred wood fragment	0.08 gm		2
588.00		N210E95	SW	10-19	cm bs	Redeposited Ap	II		1	iron nail fragment			1
589.00		N210E95	SW	10-19	cm bs	Redeposited Ap	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
590.00		N210E95	SW	40-50	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
591.00		N210E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Redeposited A/Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) burnt sherd			1
592.00		N210E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	2
593.00		N210E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			2
594.00		N210E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2/Organic layer	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	3
595.00		N210E100	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
596.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		6	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
597.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	Domestic salt glazed stoneware sherd		1730-1900	1
598.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	brick fragment	0.58 gm		1
599.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
600.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		2	iron sheet fragment			1
601.00		N215E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	iron sheet fragment			1
602.00		N215E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.78 gm		1
603.00		N215E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	brick fragment	1.02 gm		2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
604.00		N215E100	SW	30-40	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	iron nail fragment			3
605.00		N215E100	SW	30-40	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
606.00		N220E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	iron nail whole			1
607.00		N220E80	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	iron nail whole			2
608.00		N220E80	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 3	II		2	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	3
609.00		N220E80	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
610.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
611.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		2	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
612.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
613.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
614.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
615.00		N220E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/2	II		2	brick fragment	2.46 gm		1
616.00		N220E85	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 2	II		2	brick fragment	2.44 gm		2
617.00		N220E85	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron nail fragment			2
618.00		N220E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
619.00		N220E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
620.00		N220E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
621.00		N220E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.18 gm		3
622.00		N220E85	SW	90-94	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
623.00		N220E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		3	brick fragment	0.74 gm		1
624.00		N220E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
625.00		N220E90	SW	40-42	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	ironstone base sherd *mends; with partial makers mark*		1813-1900+	2
626.00		N220E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
627.00		N220E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
628.00		N220E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	coal fragment	0.28 gm		3
629.00		N220E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			3
630.00		N220E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
631.00		N220E90	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
632.00		N220E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0/Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware decorated sherd		1820-1900+	1
633.00		N220E95	SW	13-25	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	2
634.00		N220E95	SW	25-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		2	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
635.00		N220E95	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
636.00		N220E95	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	amber unidentified curved glass fragment			5
637.00		N220E95	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	brown transfer printed whiteware sherd		1810-1900+	5
638.00		N220E95	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2/Buried Ap	II		1	annular pearlware sherd		1790-1820	6
639.00		N220E95	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	7
640.00		N220E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
641.00		N220E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron wire nail whole			1
642.00		N220E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron nail fragment			1
643.00		N220E100	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.74 gm		2
644.00		N220E100	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
645.00		N220E100	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2/Buried Ap	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
646.00		N220E100	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2/Buried Ap	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
647.00		N220E100	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
648.00		N220E100	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron nail shank			4
649.00		N220E100	SW	70-80	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
650.00		N220E100	SW	70-80	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			5
651.00		N220E75	SW	30-38	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	iron nail fragment			1
652.00		N220E75	SW	30-38	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
653.00		N220E75	SW	30-38	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
654.00		N220E75	SW	30-38	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	refined earthenware (with glaze) sherd			1
655.00		N220E75	SW	30-38	cm bs	Fill 3	II		1	untyped coarse earthenware (unidentified glaze) sherd *matte brown, clear glaze*			1
656.00		N220E75	SW	70-80	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
657.00		N195E75	SW	10-15	cm bs	Ap/Fill 1/B1	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
658.00		N195E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
659.00		N195E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
660.00		N195E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	1
661.00		N195E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	brick fragment	1.06 gm		2
662.00		N200E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	slag fragment	1.76 gm		1
663.00		N200E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd *mends*		1820-1900+	1
664.00		N200E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			2
665.00		N200E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.60 gm		3
666.00		N200E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0/Redeposited A	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
667.00		N200E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A/Ap	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
668.00		N200E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A/Ap	II		2	brick fragment	21.30 gm		2
669.00		N200E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	hand painted polychrome underglaze pearlware sherd		1795-1820	3
670.00		N200E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	0.24 gm		3
671.00		N200E95	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	brick fragment	19.54 gm		4
672.00		N200E95	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	kaolin pipe 5/64 stem fragment *mends*			4
673.00		N200E95	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.96 gm		4
674.00		N200E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
675.00		N200E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
676.00		N200E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	iron sheet fragment			3
677.00		N200E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.74 gm		3
678.00		N200E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified sedimentary lithic fire cracked rock	142.12 gm		3
679.00		N200E105	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
680.00		N205E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
681.00		N205E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
682.00		N205E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
683.00		N210E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
684.00		N210E85	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	kaolin pipe 5/64 stem fragment			2
685.00		N210E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	0.68 gm		1
686.00		N210E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron wire nail whole			2
687.00		N215E75	SW	20-25	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron unidentified fragment *possible U nail or fork tine*			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
688.00		N215E75	SW	20-25	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
689.00		N215E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
690.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	2
691.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
692.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brown transfer printed whiteware sherd		1810-1900+	2
693.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	brown transfer printed whiteware rim sherd *mends*		1810-1900+	2
694.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
695.00		N215E80	SW	30-38	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	brick fragment	0.88 gm		2
696.00		N235E82	SE	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.22 gm		1
697.00		N235E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	1.24 gm		2
698.00		N235E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			2
699.00		N235E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			3
700.00		N235E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		3
701.00		N235E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed	II		3	brick fragment	1.22 gm		3
702.00		N235E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed/Feature	II	5	10	brick fragment	11.58 gm		4
703.00		N235E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
704.00		N235E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap/Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	4
705.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	5
706.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			5
707.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	32	brick fragment	45.28 gm		5
708.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	unidentified lithic unidentified historic lithic fragment *possibly metal, second example from this site*			5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
709.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	unidentified metamorphic lithic fire cracked rock	10.72 gm		5
710.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			5
711.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			5
712.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.10 gm		5
713.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	0.70 gm		5
714.00		N235E82	SE	40-50	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature	II	5	7	charred wood fragment	0.72 gm		5
715.00		N235E82	SE	50-60	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature/B1	II	5	14	charred wood fragment	0.92 gm		6
716.00		N235E82	SE	50-60	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature/B1	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		6
717.00		N235E82	SE	50-60	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature/B1	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			6
718.00		N235E82	SE	50-60	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature/B1	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd		1600-1775	6
719.00		N235E82	SE	50-60	cm bs	Disturbed/Feature/B1	II	5	1	iron bar fragment			6
720.00		N90E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (with glaze) sherd			1
721.00		N90E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			1
722.00		N90E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
723.00		N90E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
724.00		N90E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	sponge decorated whiteware rim sherd *mends*		1830-1871	1
725.00		N90E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	1
726.00		N90E80	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
727.00		N90E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
728.00		N90E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	1
729.00		N90E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
730.00		N90E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
731.00		N90E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
732.00		N90E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			2
733.00		N90E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
734.00		N90E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
735.00		N90E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
736.00		N90E90	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
737.00		N90E90	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
738.00		N90E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
739.00		N90E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
740.00		N90E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	2.76 gm		2
741.00		N90E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
742.00		N90E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
743.00		N95E70	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
744.00		N95E70	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
745.00		N95E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	3.76 gm		1
746.00		N95E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
747.00		N95E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
748.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	gray chert projectile point fragment			2
749.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
750.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
751.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	2
752.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	slag fragment	0.98 gm		2
753.00		N95E75	SW	20-32	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	coal fragment	0.14 gm		2
754.00		N95E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
755.00		N95E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	Domestic salt glazed stoneware possible ink bottle base/body sherd		1730-1900	1
756.00		N95E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	2
757.00		N95E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
758.00		N95E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.08 gm		2
759.00		N95E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
760.00		N95E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd *mends*		1795-1840	1
761.00		N95E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear embossed unidentified curved glass fragment			1
762.00		N95E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			2
763.00		N95E85	SW	30-32	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		4	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
764.00		N95E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
765.00		N95E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
766.00		N95E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
767.00		N95E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
768.00		N95E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear glass unidentified bottle neck/finish fragment			2
769.00		N95E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
770.00		N95E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
771.00		N95E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	brick fragment	0.18 gm		3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
772.00		N95E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
773.00		N95E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	1
774.00		N95E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
775.00		N95E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
776.00		N95E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
777.00		N95E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	annular pearlware rim sherd *mends*		1790-1820	2
778.00		N100E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
779.00		N100E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
780.00		N100E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	1.06 gm		1
781.00		N100E95	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	2
782.00		N100E95	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
783.00		N105E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
784.00		N105E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	1
785.00		N105E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
786.00		N105E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
787.00		N110E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
788.00		N110E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
789.00		N110E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	2
790.00		N165E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
791.00		N165E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
792.00		N165E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	13.52 gm		2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
793.00		N165E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	2.06 gm		1
794.00		N165E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
795.00		N165E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
796.00		N165E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
797.00		N165E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	clear w/ glass label glass unidentified container fragment *"H"*			2
798.00		N165E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	2
799.00		N165E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	3
800.00		N165E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	3
801.00		N165E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	clear window glass fragment			3
802.00		N165E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron nail whole			3
803.00		N165E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron wire fragment			3
804.00		N165E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
805.00		N165E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			2
806.00		N170E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
807.00		N170E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	17.08 gm		1
808.00		N170E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
809.00		N170E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			2
810.00		N170E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	2
811.00		N170E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	canton porcelain sherd *mends*		1800-1830	1
812.00		N170E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.66 gm		2
813.00		N170E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
814.00		N170E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
815.00		N170E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			2
816.00		N215E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	1
817.00		N215E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
818.00		N215E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 2/Redeposited B	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			2
819.00		N215E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 2/Redeposited B	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			2
820.00		N215E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A/B	II		3	iron nail fragment			3
821.00		N215E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A/B	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			3
822.00		N215E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A/B	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
823.00		N215E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A/B	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			3
824.00		N215E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Redeposited A/B	II		1	coal ash fragment	0.10 gm		3
825.00		N215E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	clear window glass fragment			4
826.00		N215E90	SW	40-50	cm bs	Redepos A/Buried Ap	II		2	iron nail fragment			5
827.00		N215E90	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		6	iron nail fragment			6
828.00		N215E90	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	iron nail fragment			7
829.00		N165E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron hand wrought L headed nail fragment			1
830.00		N165E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.46 gm		1
831.00		N165E100	SW	11-20	cm bs	Disturbed	II		2	brick fragment	0.08 gm		2
832.00		N165E100	SW	11-20	cm bs	Disturbed	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
833.00		N165E100	SW	11-20	cm bs	Disturbed	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
834.00		N165E100	SW	11-20	cm bs	Disturbed	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
835.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
836.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		4	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
837.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	yellowware base/body sherd		1820-1900+	1
838.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			1
839.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
840.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified tableware glass rim fragment			1
841.00		N165E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	coal ash fragment	0.10 gm		1
842.00		N165E110	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	brick fragment	2.20 gm		1
843.00		N165E110	SW	10-17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			2
844.00		N165E110	SW	10-17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
845.00		N165E110	SW	10-17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
846.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
847.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	porcellaneous ware sherd		1820-1900	1
848.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware base sherd *with partial makers mark*		1820-1900+	1
849.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware sherd			1
850.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware rim sherd		1762-1820	1
851.00		N165E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	0.10 gm		1
852.00		N165E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	12.00 gm		2
853.00		N165E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
854.00		N165E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue transfer printed pearlware sherd		1795-1840	2
855.00		N165E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
856.00		N165E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle neck/finish fragment		late 19th century	2
857.00		N165E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3
858.00		N165E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	3
859.00		N165E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
860.00		N165E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		5	brick fragment	2.20 gm		3
861.00		N165E120	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
862.00		N165E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	21.14 gm		2
863.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	brick fragment	8.10 gm		3
864.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	clear window glass fragment			3
865.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			3
866.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	3
867.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
868.00		N165E120	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
869.00		N165E120	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) rim sherd			4
870.00		N165E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
871.00		N165E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
872.00		N165E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
873.00		N165E130	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
874.00		N165E130	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
875.00		N165E130	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
876.00		N165E130	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
877.00		N165E130	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			1
878.00		N165E135	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
879.00		N165E135	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			1
880.00		N165E135	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
881.00		N165E140	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
882.00		N165E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			2
883.00		N165E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
884.00		N165E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	2.76 gm		2
885.00		N165E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			1
886.00		N165E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
887.00		N165E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
888.00		N165E150	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	opaque white/milk four hole glass button whole *prosser button, post 1840*			1
889.00		N165E150	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
890.00		N165E150	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
891.00		N167E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	0.12 gm		1
892.00		N167E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
893.00		N167E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
894.00		N167E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
895.00		N167E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment cast			2
896.00		N170E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
897.00		N170E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
898.00		N170E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
899.00		N170E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	possible delftware glaze chip (no body) sherd			2
900.00		N170E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	12.50 gm		2
901.00		N170E115	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
902.00		N170E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
903.00		N170E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
904.00		N170E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
905.00		N170E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
906.00		N170E125	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	2
907.00		N170E125	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
908.00		N170E125	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
909.00		N170E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
910.00		N170E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
911.00		N170E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
912.00		N170E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
913.00		N170E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
914.00		N170E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	2.40 gm		1
915.00		N170E140	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
916.00		N170E140	SW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron disc whole			1
917.00		N170E150	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
918.00		N170E150	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
919.00		N170E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
920.00		N170E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
921.00		N170E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	7.80 gm		1
922.00		N170E155	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			2
923.00		N172E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
924.00		N172E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
925.00		N172E80	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
926.00		N172E80	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/B1	II		1	brick fragment	1.16 gm		2
927.00		N175E105	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		3	paint chips fragment			1
928.00		N175E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron concretion fragment			2
929.00		N175E105	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		5	iron nail fragment			3
930.00		N175E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
931.00		N175E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	hand painted polychrome whiteware sherd		1830-1900+	1
932.00		N175E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
933.00		N175E135	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	4.24 gm		1
934.00		N175E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	0.26 gm		2
935.00		N175E135	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
936.00		N175E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
937.00		N175E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
938.00		N175E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
939.00		N175E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
940.00		N175E140	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.00 gm		1
941.00		N175E145	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
942.00		N175E145	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
943.00		N175E150	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
944.00		N175E150	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	4.62 gm		1
945.00		N175E150	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	Domestic salt glazed stoneware with Albany slip sherd		1805-1900	2
946.00		N175E155	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
947.00		N179E130	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
948.00		N180E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
949.00		N180E110	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	brick fragment	1.40 gm		1
950.00		N180E115	SW	10-18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
951.00		N180E115	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		2	brick fragment	1.08 gm		2
952.00		N180E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	1.04 gm		1
953.00		N180E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			1
954.00		N180E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
955.00		N180E125	SW	60-70	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	brick fragment	0.14 gm		1
956.00		N180E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
957.00		N180E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle body fragment			1
958.00		N180E149	SE	20-30	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
959.00		N180E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
960.00		N185E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
961.00		N190E150	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
962.00		N190E150	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut *triangular shaped*			1
963.00		N195E150	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
964.00		N195E150	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	quartzite possible Neville projectile point without base			1
965.00		N195E150	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.18 gm		2
966.00		N195E150	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.52 gm		3
967.00		N195E150	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
968.00		N195E155	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.12 gm		1
969.00		N205E125	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
970.00		N205E125	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
971.00		N205E125	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	3
972.00		N205E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	1.78 gm		1
973.00		N205E110	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron bar fragment			1
974.00		N205E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
975.00		N205E115	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
976.00		N205E115	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.16 gm		2
977.00		N205E120	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear glass unidentified bottle fragment			1
978.00		N205E120	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	4.58 gm		2
979.00		N205E130	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear decorated glass unidentified bottle base/body fragment		late 19th century	1
980.00		J1	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
981.00		N100E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
982.00		N100E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware rim sherd		1762-1820	1
983.00		N100E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
984.00		N100E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear glass unidentified bottle base fragment			1
985.00		N100E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
986.00		N100E100	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
987.00		N105E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
988.00		N105E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
989.00		N105E70	SW	30-35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slate possible board fragment			2
990.00		N105E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
991.00		N105E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear glass possible medicine bottle neck/finish fragment		late 19th century	1
992.00		N105E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
993.00		N105E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	2
994.00		N105E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
995.00		N105E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
996.00		N105E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron nail fragment			2
997.00		N105E80	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
998.00		N105E80	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	3
999.00		N105E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,000.00		N105E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			2
1,001.00		N105E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass possible medicine bottle neck/finish fragment		late 19th century	2
1,002.00		N105E85	SW	30-35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,003.00		N105E85	SW	30-35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	3
1,004.00		N105E85	SW	30-35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,005.00		N105E90	SW	20-28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	green transfer printed whiteware sherd		1830-1900+	1
1,006.00		N105E95	SW	30-35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,007.00		N110E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,008.00		N110E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,009.00		N110E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,010.00		N110E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.56 gm		2
1,011.00		N110E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,012.00		N110E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,013.00		N110E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
1,014.00		N110E100	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	coal fragment	2.68 gm		1
1,015.00		N160E70	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	quartz flake medial fragment			1
1,016.00		N160E70	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	porcellaneous ware rim sherd		1820-1900	1
1,017.00		N160E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	porcellaneous ware sherd		1820-1900	2
1,018.00		N160E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,019.00		N160E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,020.00		N160E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	porcellaneous ware sherd		1820-1900	3
1,021.00		N160E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	7.20 gm		1
1,022.00		N160E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) rim sherd *mends*			1
1,023.00		N160E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,024.00		N160E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,025.00		N160E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,026.00		N160E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			2
1,027.00		N160E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
1,028.00		N160E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	coal ash fragment	0.06 gm		2
1,029.00		N160E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brass sheet fragment			2
1,030.00		N160E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	2.24 gm		3
1,031.00		N160E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,032.00		N160E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,033.00		N160E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			4
1,034.00		N160E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	slag fragment	2.72 gm		4
1,035.00		N160E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	coal fragment *only a sample was collected; total of 10*	23.56 gm		4
1,036.00		N160E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,037.00		N160E95	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,038.00		N160E95	SW	20-27	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
1,039.00		N160E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,040.00		N160E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	brick fragment	0.84 gm		1
1,041.00		N160E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,042.00		N160E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			1
1,043.00		N160E100	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	iron nail shank			1
1,044.00		N162E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,045.00		N162E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	rockingham/bennington sherd		1788-1900+	1
1,046.00		N163E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,047.00		N163E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,048.00		N163E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,049.00		N165E85	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,050.00		N165E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 2/B1	II		1	1980 Lincoln Penny composite coin whole			1
1,051.00		N167E70	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,052.00		N167E70	NW	40-50	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,053.00		N167E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	iron nail shank			1
1,054.00		N167E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,055.00		N167E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2/Possible Ap	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,056.00		N167E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2/Possible Ap	II		1	iron nail shank			2
1,057.00		N167E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2/Possible Ap	II		1	brick fragment	1.08 gm		2
1,058.00		N170E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Remnant A	II		1	brick fragment	0.08 gm		1
1,059.00		N170E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,060.00		N170E105	SW	10-20	cm bs	Redeposited A	II		1	iron shoeing nail fragment		1820-1900+	1
1,061.00		N170E105	SW	20-28	cm bs	Disturbed Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,062.00		N170E110	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,063.00		N170E110	SW	10-18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
1,064.00		N172E70	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,065.00		N172E70	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	24.20 gm		1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,066.00		N172E70	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,067.00		N172E70	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	mottle decorated Staffordshire sherd *mottled*		1680-1780	2
1,068.00		N172E70	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap/B1 (Interface)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,069.00		N172E70	NW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,070.00		N172E70	NW	40-50	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,071.00		N172E70	NW	40-50	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	green unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,072.00		N172E75	NW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	3.34 gm		1
1,073.00		N172E75	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/B1	II		3	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,074.00		N175E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,075.00		N175E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,076.00		N175E70	SW	50-60	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	ironstone sherd		1813-1900+	2
1,077.00		N185E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,078.00		N185E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	Remnant A	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	6.00 gm		1
1,079.00		N185E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	2.60 gm		1
1,080.00		N185E115	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	3.56 gm		1
1,081.00		N185E115	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
1,082.00		N190E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,083.00		N190E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,084.00		N190E90	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
1,085.00		N190E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		3	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,086.00		N190E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brown transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1810-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,087.00		N190E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,088.00		N190E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,089.00		N190E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,090.00		N195E85	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,091.00		N195E85	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		2	brick fragment	0.34 gm		1
1,092.00		N195E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	rhyolite bifacial retouch flake whole *Attleboro red*			1
1,093.00		N195E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,094.00		N195E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brown unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,095.00		N195E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,096.00		N195E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			2
1,097.00		N195E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,098.00		N195E90	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,099.00		N195E90	SW	30-35	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	charred unidentified botanical fragment *possible bean or maize*	0.24 gm		3
1,100.00		N195E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,101.00		N195E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	yellowware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,102.00		N195E95	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
1,103.00		N195E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,104.00		N195E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,105.00		N195E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,106.00		N195E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		2	brick fragment	1.00 gm		3
1,107.00		N195E95	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.02 gm		3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,108.00		N195E95	SW	30-39	cm bs	Fill 1/Redeposited A	II		2	brick fragment	0.44 gm		4
1,109.00		N195E110	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass possible jar neck/shoulder fragment		late 19th century	1
1,110.00		N195E110	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			2
1,111.00		N195E110	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.34 gm		2
1,112.00		N200E80	SW	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
1,113.00		N200E80	SW	10-16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron sheet fragment			1
1,114.00		N200E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,115.00		N200E155	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,116.00		N200E155	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment *intrusive, non-cultural*	0.02 gm		1
1,117.00		N200E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
1,118.00		N200E155	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,119.00		N200E155	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3
1,120.00		N205E150	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.06 gm		1
1,121.00		N210E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)/Fill 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *2"*			1
1,122.00		N210E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)/Fill 1	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,123.00		N210E80	SW	40-50	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		2	untyped whiteware footring/base sherd *mends*		1820-1900+	1
1,124.00		N215E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
1,125.00		N215E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.34 gm		1
1,126.00		N215E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,127.00		N215E85	SW	35	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron wire nail shank			2
1,128.00		N215E85	SW	35	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron staple/Unail whole			2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,129.00		N215E85	SW	60-68	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,130.00		N230E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Redepost A/B	II		2	brick fragment	4.12 gm		1
1,131.00		N230E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.62 gm		1
1,132.00		N230E75	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,133.00		N230E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,134.00		N230E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	2
1,135.00		N230E75	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,136.00		N230E75	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,137.00		N230E75	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	brick fragment	1.20 gm		3
1,138.00		N230E75	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			3
1,139.00		N230E75	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brass possible button back fragment			3
1,140.00		N230E75	SW	70-80	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
1,141.00		N230E75	SW	70-80	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	kaolin pipe 4/64 stem fragment			4
1,142.00		N232E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Ap/Fill 1?	II		6	brick fragment	4.76 gm		1
1,143.00		N232E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Ap/Fill 1?	II		1	iron wire nail whole			1
1,144.00		N232E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Ap/Fill 1?	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			1
1,145.00		N232E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Ap/Fill 1?	II		1	black glass button fragment *with iron eye attached fragment, possible "Black Bavarian Button"*		17th century	1
1,146.00		N232E80	SW	10-15	cm bs	Ap/Fill 1?	II		11	brick fragment	7.80 gm		2
1,147.00		N232E80	SW	10-15	cm bs	Ap/Fill 1?	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
1,148.00		N232E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 2	II		6	brick fragment	8.82 gm		3
1,149.00		N232E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		5	brick fragment	27.08 gm		4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,150.00		N232E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			4
1,151.00		N232E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,152.00		N232E80	SW	40-50	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	5
1,153.00		N232E80	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
1,154.00		N232E80	SW	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2	II		6	brick fragment	29.14 gm		6
1,155.00		N232E80	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			7
1,156.00		N232E80	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	7
1,157.00		N232E80	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	whieldon ware sherd		1740-1770	7
1,158.00		N232E80	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	iron nail shank			7
1,159.00		N232E80	SW	60-70	cm bs	Fill 2	II		1	rhyolite projectile point without base			7
1,160.10		N232E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,160.20		N232E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,161.00		N232E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron staple/Unail whole			1
1,162.00		N232E85	SW	42-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	brick fragment	0.52 gm		2
1,163.00		N232E85	SW	42-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,164.00		N232E85	SW	42-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,165.00		N232E85	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,166.00		N232E85	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,167.00		N232E85	SW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,168.00		N232E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze rim sherd			4
1,169.00		N232E85	SW	60-70	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,170.00		N232E85	SW	70-80	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut *rectangular shaped, 3.5x.9 cm*			5
1,171.00		N232E85	SW	70-80	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	green glass unidentified bottle fragment			5
1,172.00		N232E85	SW	70-80	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	brick fragment	6.10 gm		5
1,173.00		N234E85	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	3.06 gm		1
1,174.00		N234E85	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
1,175.00		N234E85	NW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			2
1,176.00		N234E85	NW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.44 gm		2
1,177.00		N234E85	NW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	slag fragment	1.06 gm		2
1,178.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	slag fragment	1.36 gm		3
1,179.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	brick fragment	1.78 gm		3
1,180.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,181.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
1,182.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,183.00		N234E85	NW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,184.00		N234E85	NW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
1,185.00		N234E85	NW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	4.76 gm		4
1,186.00		N234E85	NW	40-50	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			4
1,187.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			5
1,188.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			5
1,189.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		11	brick fragment	10.62 gm		5
1,190.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	charred wood fragment	0.16 gm		5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,191.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
1,192.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		2	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			5
1,193.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		6	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			5
1,194.00		N234E85	NW	50-60	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	unidentified Pre-colonial Pottery dentate stamped exterior sherd *Late Middle Woodland*			5
1,195.00		N235E70	SW	10-20	cm bs	Possible Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,196.00		N235E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1/C soil	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			2
1,197.00		N235E70	SW	50-60	cm bs	C (Glacial Subsoil)	II		1	iron sheet fragment *rolled*			3
1,198.00		N235E72	SE	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain sherd		1660-1800	1
1,199.00		N235E72	SE	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,200.00		N235E72	SE	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	iron ferrule whole			1
1,201.00		N235E72	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped coarse earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,202.00		N235E72	SE	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	brick fragment	0.38 gm		3
1,203.00		N235E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	1
1,204.00		N235E75	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	leather fragment			1
1,205.00		N235E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap/B1	II		1	brick fragment	0.06 gm		2
1,206.00		N235E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap/B1	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	2
1,207.00		N235E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Buried Ap/B1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,208.00		N235E75	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	light gray European flint flake whole			3
1,209.00		N235E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,210.00		N235E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.30 gm		1
1,211.00		N235E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.38 gm		2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,212.00		N235E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			2
1,213.00		N235E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,214.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			3
1,215.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		10	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,216.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			3
1,217.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
1,218.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	untyped whiteware footring sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,219.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.88 gm		3
1,220.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		30	brick fragment	14.90 gm		3
1,221.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			3
1,222.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			3
1,223.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			3
1,224.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		2	iron concretion fragment			3
1,225.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	iron nail shank			3
1,226.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			3
1,227.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		14	charred wood fragment	2.78 gm		3
1,228.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	14.66 gm		3
1,229.00		N235E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Buried Ap	II		6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	4.40 gm		3
1,230.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		15	charred wood fragment	1.20 gm		4
1,231.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.64 gm		4
1,232.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		12	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	4.92 gm		4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,233.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *1 1/4"*			4
1,234.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		9	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
1,235.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		15	brick fragment	4.42 gm		4
1,236.00		N235E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		1	devitrified green unidentified flat glass fragment			4
1,237.00		N235E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	1
1,238.00		N235E95	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	0.66 gm		1
1,239.00		N238E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.58 gm		1
1,240.00		N238E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	1
1,241.00		N238E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	rockingham/bennington handle sherd		1788-1900+	1
1,242.00		N238E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,243.00		N238E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole *1 1/4"*			2
1,244.00		N238E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	light gray European flint flake fragment			2
1,245.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	iron nail shank			3
1,246.10		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole *2"*			3
1,246.20		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			3
1,247.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,248.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
1,249.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	0.56 gm		3
1,250.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.26 gm		3
1,251.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		5	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.72 gm		3
1,252.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		12	brick fragment	3.94 gm		3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,253.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		3	charred wood fragment	0.26 gm		3
1,254.00		N238E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap 1/Ap 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			3
1,255.00		N238E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 2/Feature soil/B1	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			4
1,256.00		N238E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 2/Feature soil/B1	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			4
1,257.00		N238E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 2/Feature soil/B1	II	5	5	brick fragment	0.78 gm		4
1,258.00		N238E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 2/Feature soil/B1	II	5	5	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.14 gm		4
1,259.00		N238E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 2/Feature soil/B1	II	5	17	charred wood fragment	1.50 gm		4
1,260.00		N240E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		3	blue-green window glass fragment			1
1,261.00		N240E70	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment		19th century	1
1,262.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		47	brick fragment *only a sample was collected; total of 200*	55.64 gm		2
1,263.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,264.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			2
1,265.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			2
1,266.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		1	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			2
1,267.00		N240E70	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap 1	II		2	clear window glass fragment			2
1,268.00		N240E70	SW	40-50	cm bs	Ap 1	II		67	brick fragment *only a sample was collected; total of 500*	319.84 gm		3
1,269.00		N240E70	SW	40-50	cm bs	Ap 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			3
1,270.00		N240E70	SW	54-60	cm bs	Ap 2	II		3	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			4
1,271.00		N240E70	SW	54-60	cm bs	Ap 2	II		52	brick fragment	64.18 gm		4
1,272.00		N240E70	SW	54-60	cm bs	Ap 2	II		1	unidentified sedimentary lithic fire cracked rock	137.20 gm		4
1,273.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		2	unidentified sedimentary lithic fire cracked rock	6.92 gm		5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,274.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		2	daub fragment *with inclusions*	3.14 gm		5
1,275.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		14	brick fragment *only a sample was collected; total of 1000*	47.98 gm		5
1,276.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			5
1,277.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			5
1,278.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		1	iron buckle frame fragment			5
1,279.00		N240E70	SW	60-70	cm bs	Ap 2	II		80	charred wood fragment *only a sample was collected; total of 400*	34.94 gm		5
1,280.00		N240E72	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Topsoil	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			1
1,281.00		N240E72	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1/Topsoil	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	1
1,282.00		N240E72	SE	30-40	cm bs	Buried Ap	II		12	brick fragment	10.64 gm		2
1,283.00		N240E72	SE	50-60	cm bs	Fill 2/Feature soil?	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			3
1,284.00		N240E72	SE	60-70	cm bs	Feature/Charcoal	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			4
1,285.00		N240E72	SE	60-70	cm bs	Feature/Charcoal	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			4
1,286.00		N240E72	SE	60-70	cm bs	Feature/Charcoal	II		1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	1.08 gm		4
1,287.00		N240E72	SE	60-70	cm bs	Feature/Charcoal	II		1	unidentified mammal calcined bone fragment	0.64 gm		4
1,288.00		N239E75	NW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		2	brick fragment	29.98 gm		1
1,289.00		N239E75	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped delftware galley pot rim sherd *rim diameter 2"*		1600-1800	2
1,290.00		N239E75	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	charred wood fragment	0.18 gm		2
1,291.00		N240E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	iron sheet fragment			1
1,292.00		N240E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			1
1,293.00		N240E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,294.00		N240E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,295.00		N240E80	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1	II		5	brick fragment	1.46 gm		1
1,296.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	6	brick fragment	4.14 gm		2
1,297.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			2
1,298.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,299.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			2
1,300.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			2
1,301.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	3	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			2
1,302.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	.30" lead shot whole cast	2.50 gm		2
1,303.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	untyped delftware rim sherd		1600-1800	2
1,304.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			2
1,305.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			2
1,306.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			2
1,307.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	18	charred wood fragment	3.32 gm		2
1,308.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.24 gm		2
1,309.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	15.24 gm		2
1,310.00		N240E80	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature/A	II	5	40	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	14.84 gm		2
1,311.00		N240E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil/Topsoil	II	5	1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		3
1,312.00		N240E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil/Topsoil	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.52 gm		3
1,313.00		N240E80	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil/Topsoil	II	5	3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,314.00		N240E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature soil	II	5	1	annular pearlware burnt sherd		1790-1820	1
1,315.00		N240E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,316.00		N240E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.68 gm		1
1,317.00		N240E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,318.00		N240E90	SW	30-40	cm bs	B1 (Upper Subsoil)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,319.00		N245E75	SW	20-30	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	9.94 gm		1
1,320.00		N245E80	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	3.90 gm		1
1,321.00		N245E80	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap/Possible Mideden	II		3	brick fragment	2.48 gm		2
1,322.00		N245E80	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap/Possible Mideden	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	0.94 gm		2
1,323.00		N245E80	SW	20-25	cm bs	Ap/Possible Mideden	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			2
1,324.00		N245E80	SW	25-30	cm bs	Possible Mideden	II		7	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	3.20 gm		3
1,325.00		N245E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped pearlware sherd *mends; cross mends with AI #1328*		1780-1840	1
1,326.00		N245E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			1
1,327.00		N245E85	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	0.46 gm		1
1,328.00		N245E85	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd *cross mends with AI #1325*		1780-1840	2
1,329.00		N245E90	SW	0-10	cm bs	A0 (Duff)/Fill 1	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	1
1,330.00		N178E129	NW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,331.00		N178E129	SW	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle base fragment		19th century	2
1,332.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			3
1,333.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3
1,334.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,335.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	green glass unidentified bottle fragment			3
1,336.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,337.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,338.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,339.00		N178E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	brick fragment	6.76 gm		3
1,340.00		N178E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.04 gm		4
1,341.00		N178E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,342.00		N178E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	4
1,343.00		N178E129	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.58 gm		5
1,344.00		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			6
1,344.01		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			6
1,344.02		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			6
1,344.03		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
1,344.04		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead unidentified fragment			6
1,344.05		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	slag fragment	0.74 gm		6
1,344.06		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		6	uncharred seed whole	0.04 gm		6
1,344.07		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		28	charred wood fragment	0.12 gm		6
1,344.08		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.06 gm		6
1,344.09		N178E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred sumac (Rhus sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		6
1,345.00		N178E129	SE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	unidentified Pre-colonial Pottery sherd			7
1,346.00		N178E130	SE	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	51.00 gm		1
1,347.00		N178E130	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,348.00		N178E130	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slate possible board fragment			2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,349.00		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			3
1,349.01		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			3
1,349.02		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			3
1,349.03		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		25	charred wood fragment	0.28 gm		3
1,349.04		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		3
1,349.05		N178E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut nail shank			3
1,350.00		N178E130	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	4
1,351.00		N178E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			5
1,352.00		N178E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			5
1,353.00		N178E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			5
1,354.00		N178E130	NW	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	shale possible flake fragment			6
1,355.00		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			1
1,355.01		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			1
1,355.02		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			1
1,355.03		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,355.04		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,355.05		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		27	charred wood fragment	0.28 gm		1
1,355.06		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	uncharred seed fragment	0.02 gm		1
1,355.07		N180E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.02 gm		1
1,356.00		N180E129	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
1,357.00		N180E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,358.00		N180E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
1,359.00		N180E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.70 gm		4
1,360.00		N180E129	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment	1.38 gm		4
1,361.00		N180E129	SE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle base fragment			5
1,362.00		N180E129	SE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	slag fragment	1.68 gm		5
1,363.00		N180E129	SW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	10	charred wood fragment	0.40 gm		6
1,364.00		N180E129	SW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		7
1,365.00		N180E129	SW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	brick fragment	0.20 gm		7
1,366.00		N180E129	SW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			7
1,367.00		N180E129	SE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	3	charred wood fragment	0.06 gm		8
1,368.00		N180E129	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	quartz microflake whole			9
1,369.00		N180E130	SW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,370.00		N180E130	NW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,371.00		N180E130	NW	0-10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			2
1,372.00		N180E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3
1,373.00		N180E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought T headed nail whole			3
1,374.00		N180E130	SW	10-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,375.00		N180E130	SW	10-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			4
1,376.00		N180E130	SW	10-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			4
1,377.00		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			5
1,377.01		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,377.02		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			5
1,377.03		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	5
1,377.04		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		7	quartz microflake whole			5
1,377.05		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			5
1,377.06		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		5
1,377.07		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified shell fragment	0.02 gm		5
1,377.08		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		5
1,377.09		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		27	charred wood fragment	0.24 gm		5
1,377.10		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron wire nail shank			5
1,378.00		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	0.70 gm		6
1,379.00		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			6
1,380.00		N180E130	NW	10-23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			6
1,381.00		N180E130	SE	20-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	7	charred wood fragment	0.14 gm		7
1,382.00		N180E130	SE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	6	charred wood fragment	0.16 gm		8
1,383.00		N179E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	1.64 gm		1
1,384.00		N179E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1
1,385.00		N179E129	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,386.00		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			2
1,386.01		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			2
1,386.02		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			2
1,386.03		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.02 gm		2

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,386.04		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		45	coal fragment	6.04 gm		2
1,386.05		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron sheet fragment			2
1,386.06		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.02 gm		2
1,386.07		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		18	charred wood fragment	0.18 gm		2
1,387.00		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified Pre-colonial Pottery sherd			3
1,388.00		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	1.68 gm		3
1,389.00		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			3
1,390.00		N179E129	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green window glass fragment			3
1,391.00		N179E129	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron wire nail whole			4
1,392.00		N179E129	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail fragment			4
1,393.00		N179E129	NW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			5
1,394.00		N179E129	NW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			5
1,395.00		N179E129	SW	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			6
1,396.00		N179E129	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			7
1,397.00		N179E129	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		7	blue-green glass unidentified bottle fragment			7
1,398.00		N179E129	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			7
1,399.00		N179E129	NE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear window glass fragment			7
1,400.00		N179E129	SE	20-24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		4	blue-green unidentified curved glass fragment			8
1,401.00		N179E129	NW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		9
1,402.00		N179E129	NE	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	4	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			10
1,403.00		N179E129	SW	24-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	11	wood fragment	0.54 gm		11

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,404.00		N179E129	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			12
1,404.01		N179E129	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: light fraction			12
1,404.02		N179E129	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			12
1,404.03		N179E129	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	30	charred wood fragment	0.04 gm		12
1,405.00		N179E130	NE	0-10	cm bs	Duff/Plowzone	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			1
1,406.00		N179E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	clear window glass fragment			2
1,407.00		N179E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	opaque white/milk unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,408.00		N179E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped creamware sherd		1762-1820	2
1,409.00		N179E130	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brick fragment	6.92 gm		2
1,410.00		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			3
1,410.01		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			3
1,410.02		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			3
1,410.03		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			3
1,410.04		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.04 gm		3
1,410.05		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.08 gm		3
1,410.06		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		3
1,410.07		N179E130	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		5	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		3
1,411.00		N179E130	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			4
1,412.00		N179E130	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	0.36 gm		4
1,413.00		N179E130	NE	20-29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			5
1,414.00		N179E130	NW	26-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			6

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,415.00		N179E130	NW	26-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	2	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		6
1,416.00		N179E130	NE	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	5	charred wood fragment	0.06 gm		7
1,417.00		N179E130	NW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	3	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		8
1,418.00		N179E130	NW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	0.78 gm		8
1,419.00		N179E130	NW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	3	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.42 gm		8
1,420.00		N179E130	NW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.62 gm		8
1,421.00		N179E130	SW	30-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	English white salt glazed stoneware untyped sherd		1720-1805	9
1,422.00		N179E130	SW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			10
1,422.01		N179E130	SW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: light fraction			10
1,422.02		N179E130	SW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			10
1,422.03		N179E130	SW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	3	28	charred wood fragment	0.20 gm		10
1,423.00		N236E77	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	coal ash fragment	0.02 gm		1
1,424.00		N236E77	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
1,425.00		N236E77	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			1
1,426.00		N236E77	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,427.00		N236E77	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	2
1,428.00		N236E77	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.70 gm		3
1,429.00		N236E77	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.10 gm		4
1,430.00		N236E77	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		3	brick fragment	1.60 gm		5
1,431.00		N236E77	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			5
1,432.00		N236E77	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	iron nail whole			5

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,433.00		N236E77	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	3.78 gm		5
1,434.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		4	brick fragment	1.22 gm		6
1,435.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			6
1,436.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	rhyolite flake fragment			6
1,437.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	green unidentified curved glass fragment			6
1,438.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	clear window glass fragment			6
1,439.00		N236E77	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
1,440.00		N236E77	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		4	brick fragment	161.64 gm		7
1,441.00		N236E77	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
1,442.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			8
1,443.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	8
1,444.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		3	brick fragment	1.40 gm		8
1,445.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.42 gm		8
1,446.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	opaque white/milk unidentified curved glass fragment			8
1,447.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	slate possible board fragment			8
1,448.00		N236E77	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			8
1,449.00		N236E77	SE	20-26	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	1.46 gm		9
1,450.00		N236E77	NE	20-27	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	15	brick fragment	3.28 gm		10
1,451.00		N236E77	NE	20-27	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	clear unidentified amorphous glass fragment			10
1,452.00		N236E77	NE	20-27	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred wood fragment	0.06 gm		10
1,453.00		N236E78	SW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,454.00		N236E78	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,455.00		N236E78	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,456.00		N236E78	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	delftware body (no glaze) sherd		1600-1800	2
1,457.00		N236E78	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			3
1,458.00		N236E78	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.70 gm		3
1,459.00		N236E78	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.12 gm		4
1,460.00		N236E78	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	4
1,461.00		N236E78	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			4
1,462.00		N236E78	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			4
1,463.00		N236E78	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	quartz flake fragment			4
1,464.00		N236E78	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	5
1,465.00		N236E78	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.16 gm		5
1,466.00		N236E78	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	2.06 gm		6
1,467.00		N236E78	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
1,468.00		N236E78	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	quartz flake fragment			6
1,469.00		N236E78	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	graphite possible pencil fragment			6
1,470.00		N236E78	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	iron hand wrought nail whole			6
1,471.00		N236E78	west 1/2	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	refined earthenware (with glaze) sherd			7
1,472.00		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			8
1,472.01		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			8
1,472.02		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			8

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,472.03		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	sponge decorated whiteware sherd		1830-1871	8
1,472.04		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		19	charred wood fragment	0.14 gm		8
1,473.00		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			9
1,474.00		N236E78	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
1,475.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
1,476.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			10
1,477.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) sherd			10
1,478.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	light gray European flint spall gunflint fragment *1.7cm wide, 2.3cm long, with firing wear*			10
1,479.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.16 gm		10
1,480.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		8	brick fragment	2.08 gm		10
1,481.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			10
1,482.00		N236E78	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron sheet fragment			10
1,483.00		N236E78	ALL	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred wood fragment	0.12 gm		11
1,484.00		N236E78	ALL	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	brick fragment	0.70 gm		11
1,485.00		N236E78	NE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.32 gm		12
1,486.00		N236E78	NE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			12
1,487.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			13
1,488.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			13
1,489.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	brick fragment	4.04 gm		13
1,490.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.92 gm		13
1,491.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	2.18 gm		13

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,492.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	0.78 gm		13
1,493.00		N236E78	NW	20-26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			13
1,494.00		N236E78	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	brick fragment	0.68 gm		14
1,495.00		N236E78	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze base sherd			14
1,496.00		N236E78	SE	20-25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			14
1,497.00		N236E78	NW	26-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			15
1,498.00		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 2.5 liters			16
1,498.01		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			16
1,498.02		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			16
1,498.03		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	charred wood fragment	0.14 gm		16
1,498.04		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.08 gm		16
1,499.00		N236E78	SE	25-30	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			17
1,500.00		N238E82	NE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,501.00		N238E82	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		5	brick fragment	2.60 gm		2
1,502.00		N238E82	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.54 gm		2
1,503.00		N238E82	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		2	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.06 gm		2
1,504.00		N238E82	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	possible lead unidentified fragment			2
1,505.00		N238E82	NW	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	2
1,506.00		N238E82	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	3
1,507.00		N238E82	SE	0-10	cm bs	Fill 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,508.00		N238E82	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,509.00		N238E82	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
1,510.00		N238E82	NW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.80 gm		4
1,511.00		N238E82	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	brick fragment	1.06 gm		5
1,512.00		N238E82	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.28 gm		5
1,513.00		N238E82	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			5
1,514.00		N238E82	SW	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	blue-green glass unidentified bottle base fragment with pontil scar			5
1,515.00		N238E82	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	brass button back fragment *.07cm / .02" thick; curved with rim and punched hole*			6
1,516.00		N238E82	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	gray European flint flake fragment			6
1,517.00		N238E82	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
1,518.00		N238E82	NE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		3	brick fragment	9.62 gm		6
1,519.00		N238E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		3	brick fragment	1.18 gm		7
1,520.00		N238E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			7
1,521.00		N238E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			7
1,522.00		N238E82	SE	10-20	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap 1	II		1	clear window glass fragment			7
1,523.00		N238E82	ALL	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.16 gm		8
1,524.00		N238E82	ALL	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			8
1,525.00		N238E82	ALL	20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought tack whole			8
1,526.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron nail fragment			9
1,527.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			9
1,528.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			9
1,529.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			9

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,530.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue scalloped shell edged pearlware rim sherd		1800-1840	9
1,531.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped porcelain sherd			9
1,532.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	brick fragment	0.86 gm		9
1,533.00		N238E82	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			9
1,534.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			10
1,535.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
1,536.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware base/footring sherd		1820-1900+	10
1,537.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.46 gm		10
1,538.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		5	brick fragment	2.36 gm		10
1,539.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron sheet fragment			10
1,540.00		N238E82	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			10
1,541.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	1.26 gm		11
1,542.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			11
1,543.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			11
1,544.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	11
1,545.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			11
1,546.00		N238E82	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl/heel fragment		17th century	11
1,547.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			12
1,548.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	12
1,549.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	refined earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12
1,550.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,551.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.32 gm		12
1,552.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		8	brick fragment	6.24 gm		12
1,553.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			12
1,554.00		N238E82	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought nail whole			12
1,555.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			13
1,555.01		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			13
1,555.02		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			13
1,555.03		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	quartz microflake whole			13
1,555.04		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			13
1,555.05		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			13
1,555.06		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		40	charred wood fragment	0.44 gm		13
1,555.07		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	charred parenchyma fragment	0.06 gm		13
1,555.08		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		12	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.28 gm		13
1,556.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			14
1,556.01		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			14
1,556.02		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			14
1,556.03		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			14
1,556.04		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			14
1,556.05		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			14
1,556.06		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (unidentified lead glaze) burnt sherd			14
1,556.07		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware decorated sherd		1600-1800	14

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,556.08		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			14
1,556.09		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	quartzite primary reduction flake whole			14
1,556.10		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	charred wood fragment	0.50 gm		14
1,556.11		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	charred parenchyma fragment	0.16 gm		14
1,556.12		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			14
1,557.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		7	charred wood fragment	0.50 gm		15
1,558.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred possible bean whole	0.02 gm		15
1,559.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.44 gm		15
1,560.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.38 gm		15
1,561.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	quartz microflake fragment			15
1,562.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			15
1,563.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			15
1,564.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		20	brick fragment	27.54 gm		15
1,565.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	daub fragment	4.22 gm		15
1,566.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	iron wire fragment			15
1,567.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			15
1,568.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail fragment			15
1,569.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge whole	19.82 gm		15
1,570.00		N238E82	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			15
1,571.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			16
1,571.01		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			16

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,571.02		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			16
1,571.03		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	brick fragment	0.38 gm		16
1,571.04		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		25	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			16
1,571.05		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware yellow lead glaze sherd			16
1,571.06		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		75	charred wood fragment	0.78 gm		16
1,571.07		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		16
1,571.09		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.06 gm		16
1,571.10		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	charred parenchyma fragment	0.14 gm		16
1,571.11		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		16
1,571.12		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		16
1,571.13		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			16
1,571.14		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin fragment			16
1,571.15		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron wire fragment			16
1,571.16		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			16
1,571.17		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	quartz microflake whole			16
1,571.18		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	European flint microflake whole			16
1,571.19		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.76 gm		16
1,572.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			17
1,573.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	brick fragment	5.10 gm		17
1,574.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.70 gm		17
1,575.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	4.88 gm		17

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,576.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	iron wire fragment			17
1,577.00		N238E82	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail fragment			17
1,578.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			18
1,578.01		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			18
1,578.02		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			18
1,578.03		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	quartz flake fragment			18
1,578.04		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	quartz microflake whole			18
1,578.05		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	rhyolite bifacial retouch flake whole			18
1,578.06		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	brick fragment	0.86 gm		18
1,578.07		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			18
1,578.08		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			18
1,578.09		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		17	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			18
1,578.10		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd *microsherd*		1820-1900+	18
1,578.11		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		30	charred wood fragment	0.24 gm		18
1,578.12		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	charred parenchyma fragment	0.04 gm		18
1,578.13		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred sorghum seed fragment	0.08 gm		18
1,578.14		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified shell fragment burnt	0.44 gm		18
1,578.15		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.32 gm		18
1,578.16		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		35	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.48 gm		18
1,578.17		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			18
1,578.18		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			18

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,579.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.00 gm		19
1,580.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	4.06 gm		19
1,581.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.30 gm		19
1,582.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	2.16 gm		19
1,583.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	65.66 gm		19
1,584.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	5.44 gm		19
1,585.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			19
1,586.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		22	brick fragment	58.40 gm		19
1,587.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			19
1,588.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron ferrule fragment forged			19
1,589.00		N238E82	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron bole handle fragment forged *large*			19
1,590.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.02 gm		20
1,591.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	6.20 gm		20
1,592.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	5.84 gm		20
1,593.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	brick fragment	23.68 gm		20
1,594.00		N238E82	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	.35" lead shot whole cast	4.12 gm		20
1,595.00		N238E82	ALL	40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		11	brick fragment	17.48 gm		21
1,596.00		N238E82	ALL	40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			21
1,597.00		N238E82	ALL	40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	2.38 gm		21
1,598.00		N238E82	ALL	40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	8.34 gm		21
1,599.00		N238E82	ALL	40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.42 gm		21

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,600.00		N238.66E82.6	NE	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 8/64 stem fragment			22
1,601.00		N238.3E82.4	SW	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cow (Bos taurus) non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	29.78 gm		23
1,602.00		N238.35E82.1	SW	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.36 gm		23
1,603.00		N238.33E82.9	SE	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			24
1,604.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			25
1,604.01		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			25
1,604.02		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			25
1,604.03		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron unidentified fragment			25
1,604.04		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	quartz microflake			25
1,604.05		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	quartz flake fragment			25
1,604.06		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			25
1,604.07		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			25
1,604.08		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			25
1,604.09		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			25
1,604.10		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	green unidentified curved glass fragment			25
1,604.11		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	charred parenchyma fragment	1.54 gm		25
1,604.12		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	200	charred wood fragment	5.26 gm		25
1,604.13		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred butternut (Juglans cinerea) wood fragment	0.68 gm		25
1,604.14		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.36 gm		25
1,604.15		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		25
1,604.16		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		25

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,604.17		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred bayberry seed whole	0.02 gm		25
1,604.18		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed whole	0.02 gm		25
1,604.19		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred blueberry (Vaccinum sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		25
1,604.20		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	brick fragment	8.02 gm		25
1,604.21		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.30 gm		25
1,604.22		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.14 gm		25
1,604.23		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.40 gm		25
1,605.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 9 liters			26
1,605.01		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			26
1,605.02		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			26
1,605.03		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred mulberry seed whole	0.02 gm		26
1,605.04		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed whole	0.02 gm		26
1,605.05		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred seed whole	0.02 gm		26
1,605.06		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred bean fragment	0.02 gm		26
1,605.07		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.12 gm		26
1,605.08		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.16 gm		26
1,605.09		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	charred parenchyma fragment	0.26 gm		26
1,605.10		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1000	charred wood fragment	2.60 gm		26
1,605.11		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron wire fragment			26
1,605.12		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron unidentified fragment			26
1,605.13		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron tack whole			26

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,605.14		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron nail shank			26
1,605.15		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			26
1,605.16		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			26
1,605.17		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	quartz microflake w/ cortex			26
1,605.18		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	melted green unidentified amorphous glass fragment			26
1,605.19		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			26
1,605.20		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			26
1,605.21		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	45	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	4.26 gm		26
1,605.22		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.08 gm		26
1,606.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			27
1,606.01		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			27
1,606.02		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			27
1,606.03		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3000	charred wood fragment	9.55 gm		27
1,606.04		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	30	charred parenchyma fragment	2.81 gm		27
1,606.05		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.95 gm		27
1,606.06		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		27
1,606.07		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.30 gm		27
1,606.08		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.32 gm		27
1,606.09		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kermnel fragment	0.06 gm		27
1,606.10		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred seed fragment	0.02 gm		27
1,606.11		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred huckleberry (Gaylussacia sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		27

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,606.12		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	44.86 gm		27
1,606.13		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	14.24 gm		27
1,606.14		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	1.52 gm		27
1,606.15		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	atlantic bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) fragment	0.28 gm		27
1,606.16		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	0.38 gm		27
1,606.17		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	8	unidentified burned bone fragment	4.78 gm		27
1,606.18		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.66 gm		27
1,606.19		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.10 gm		27
1,606.20		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	brick fragment	8.26 gm		27
1,606.21		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			27
1,606.22		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			27
1,606.23		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			27
1,606.24		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			27
1,606.25		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			27
1,606.26		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	.20" lead shot impacted	0.76 gm		27
1,606.27		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	cuprous straight pin whole			27
1,606.28		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron wire fragment			27
1,606.29		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	bone button back fragment			27
1,606.30		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd *white*		1600-1775	27
1,607.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 10 liters			28
1,607.01		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			28

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,607.02		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			28
1,607.03		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			28
1,607.04		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			28
1,607.05		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought tack whole			28
1,607.06		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	lead sheet fragment			28
1,607.07		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	cuprous straight pin whole			28
1,607.08		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	oyster white glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd IIIa8; very large*			28
1,607.09		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	10.08 gm		28
1,607.10		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.64 gm		28
1,607.11		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.18 gm		28
1,607.12		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred hickory (Carya sp.) wood fragment	0.58 gm		28
1,607.13		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.26 gm		28
1,607.14		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		28
1,607.15		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred pea fragment	0.06 gm		28
1,607.16		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	30	charred parenchyma fragment	1.86 gm		28
1,607.17		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	unidentified calcined bone fragment	4.76 gm		28
1,607.18		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.86 gm		28
1,607.19		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	7.74 gm		28
1,607.20		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	19.24 gm		28
1,607.21		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			28
1,607.22		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			28

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,608.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			29
1,609.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	rouletted bowl fragment			29
1,610.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	brick fragment	19.20 gm		29
1,611.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	12.46 gm		29
1,612.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.02 gm		29
1,613.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.16 gm		29
1,614.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.78 gm		29
1,615.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			29
1,616.00		N238E82	SE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron unidentified fragment			29
1,617.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			30
1,618.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			30
1,619.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	brick fragment	87.40 gm		30
1,620.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	31.76 gm		30
1,621.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.50 gm		30
1,622.00		N238E82	NE	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			30
1,623.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			31
1,624.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Westerwald blue and grey sherd		1600-1775	31
1,625.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	19	brick fragment	71.82 gm		31
1,626.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			31
1,627.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	6.64 gm		31
1,628.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.48 gm		31

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,629.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified gastropod shell fragment	0.20 gm		31
1,630.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	16	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	25.62 gm		31
1,631.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	117.14 gm		31
1,632.00		N238E82	SW	40-45	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	charred wood fragment	0.98 gm		31
1,633.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	166.78 gm		32
1,634.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	25.68 gm		32
1,635.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	unidentified mammal non calcined bone fragment	4.16 gm		32
1,636.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Frechen stoneware sherd		1550-1770	32
1,637.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			32
1,638.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	2.12 gm		32
1,639.00		N238E82	NW	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	devitrified green glass liquor bottle fragment			32
1,640.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	3	charred wood fragment	0.32 gm		33
1,641.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.34 gm		33
1,642.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.22 gm		33
1,643.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	1.90 gm		33
1,644.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	1.38 gm		33
1,645.00		N238E82	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	19	brick fragment	6.76 gm		33
1,645.01		N238E82	NE	45-52	cm bs	Feature soil	II	7	1	soil sample: flotation 1 liters			34
1,645.02		N238E82	NE	45-52	cm bs	Feature soil	II	7	1	soil sample: light fraction			34

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,645.03		N238E82	NE	45-52	cm bs	Feature soil	II	7	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			34
1,645.04		N238E82	NE	45-52	cm bs	Feature soil	II	7	20	charred wood fragment	0.12 gm		34
1,645.05		N238E82	NE	45-52	cm bs	Feature soil	II	7	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	9.98 gm		34
1,646.00		N238E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	1
1,647.00		N238E81	NE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			1
1,648.00		N238E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			2
1,649.00		N238E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			2
1,650.00		N238E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	clear unidentified curved glass fragment			2
1,651.00		N238E81	SE	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	brick fragment	0.32 gm		2
1,652.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	brick fragment	1.36 gm		3
1,653.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			3
1,654.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe heel fragment with unidentified maker's mark		17th century	3
1,655.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.32 gm		3
1,656.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	3
1,657.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			3
1,658.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			3
1,659.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			3
1,660.00		N238E81	NW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			3
1,661.00		N238E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	4
1,662.00		N238E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			4
1,663.00		N238E81	SW	10-20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	brick fragment	106.74 gm		4

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,664.00		N238E81	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		14	brick fragment	5.58 gm		5
1,665.00		N238E81	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			5
1,666.00		N238E81	NE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			5
1,667.00		N238E81	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	canton porcelain plate blue decorated rim sherd *cross mends with AI #1672*		1800-1830	6
1,668.00		N238E81	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
1,669.00		N238E81	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	6
1,670.00		N238E81	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			6
1,671.00		N238E81	SE	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			6
1,672.00		N238E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	canton porcelain plate blue decorated rim sherd *cross mends with AI #1667*		1800-1830	7
1,673.00		N238E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			7
1,674.00		N238E81	SW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	brick fragment	1.96 gm		7
1,675.00		N238E81	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		3	brick fragment	29.14 gm		8
1,676.00		N238E81	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.52 gm		8
1,677.00		N238E81	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd		1820-1900+	8
1,678.00		N238E81	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			8
1,679.00		N238E81	NW	20-30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 1	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			8
1,680.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			9
1,680.01		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			9
1,680.02		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			9
1,680.03		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	charred wood fragment	0.98 gm		9
1,680.04		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	charred parenchyma fragment	0.08 gm		9

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,680.05		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			9
1,680.06		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment *mends*			9
1,680.07		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			9
1,680.08		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			9
1,680.09		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd *microsherd*		1820-1900+	9
1,680.10		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	blue transfer printed whiteware sherd *microsherd*		1820-1900+	9
1,680.11		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.32 gm		9
1,680.12		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	1.24 gm		9
1,680.13		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		35	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.34 gm		9
1,681.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	devitrified green unidentified curved glass fragment			10
1,682.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			10
1,683.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	10
1,684.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified burned bone fragment	1.04 gm		10
1,685.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		10	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.74 gm		10
1,686.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		14	unidentified calcined bone fragment	5.32 gm		10
1,687.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified fish non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.06 gm		10
1,688.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	22.58 gm		10
1,689.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		14	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	4.06 gm		10
1,690.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	brick fragment	16.56 gm		10
1,691.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment with partial unidentified maker's mark			10
1,692.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			10

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,693.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			10
1,694.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			10
1,695.00		N238E81	SE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			10
1,696.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			11
1,696.01		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			11
1,696.02		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			11
1,696.03		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			11
1,696.04		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			11
1,696.05		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment with partial unidentified maker's mark			11
1,696.06		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		200	charred wood fragment	1.90 gm		11
1,696.07		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		11
1,696.08		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		11
1,696.09		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	shale microflake whole			11
1,696.10		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	quartz microflake whole			11
1,696.11		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	European flint microflake whole			11
1,696.12		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	11
1,696.13		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		27	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			11
1,696.14		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin whole			11
1,696.15		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron nail whole			11
1,696.16		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	brick fragment	0.06 gm		11
1,696.17		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		20	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.58 gm		11

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,696.18		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		50	unidentified calcined bone fragment	1.10 gm		11
1,696.19		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.22 gm		11
1,697.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters *possibly part of Feature 5*			12
1,697.01		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			12
1,697.02		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			12
1,697.03		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	1.84 gm		12
1,697.04		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone	1.40 gm		12
1,697.05		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.16 gm		12
1,697.06		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	0.12 gm		12
1,697.07		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			12
1,697.08		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	untyped whiteware sherd		1820-1900+	12
1,697.09		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			12
1,697.10		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	brick fragment	3.40 gm		12
1,697.11		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	cuprous straight pin whole			12
1,697.12		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			12
1,697.13		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			12
1,697.14		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		75	wood fragment	0.30 gm		12
1,697.15		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	charred parenchyma fragment	0.02 gm		12
1,697.16		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		12
1,697.17		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred wheat (Triticum sp.) seed fragment	0.02 gm		12
1,698.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters *possibly part of Feature 5*			13

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,698.01		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: light fraction			13
1,698.02		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			13
1,698.03		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.18 gm		13
1,698.04		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		4	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.44 gm		13
1,698.05		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	brick fragment	17.54 gm		13
1,698.06		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			13
1,698.07		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			13
1,698.08		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	cuprous straight pin fragment			13
1,698.09		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	gray European flint flake fragment w/ cobble cortex			13
1,698.10		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	light gray European flint microflake whole			13
1,698.11		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			13
1,698.12		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			13
1,698.13		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		100	charred wood fragment	1.08 gm		13
1,698.14		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	charred parenchyma fragment	0.38 gm		13
1,698.15		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		13
1,699.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		30	charred wood fragment	4.38 gm		14
1,700.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		9	brick fragment	3.06 gm		14
1,701.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		11	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			14
1,702.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			14
1,703.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			14
1,704.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			14

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,705.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			14
1,706.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			14
1,707.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.46 gm		14
1,708.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		37	unidentified calcined bone fragment	14.42 gm		14
1,709.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		55	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	12.64 gm		14
1,710.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		6	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	30.60 gm		14
1,711.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		45	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	27.88 gm		14
1,712.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	iron hand wrought nail whole			14
1,713.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			14
1,714.00		N238E81	SW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			14
1,715.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron possible plane blade fragment *2 1/2" long, 2" wide*			15
1,716.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			15
1,717.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank *oxidized*			15
1,718.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			15
1,719.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			15
1,720.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			15
1,721.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	worked bone decorated finial fragment			15
1,722.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	87.78 gm		15
1,723.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		40	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	21.94 gm		15
1,724.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	2.70 gm		15
1,725.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		12	unidentified calcined bone fragment	9.78 gm		15

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,726.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		20	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	7.94 gm		15
1,727.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		12	brick fragment	28.86 gm		15
1,728.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd	2.14 gm		15
1,729.00		N238E81	NW	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		3	charred wood fragment	0.66 gm		15
1,730.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		15	charred wood fragment	1.14 gm		16
1,731.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	rhyolite flake whole			16
1,732.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			16
1,733.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		8	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	5.34 gm		16
1,734.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	0.32 gm		16
1,735.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		5	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.54 gm		16
1,736.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	Frechen stoneware sherd		1550-1770	16
1,737.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			16
1,738.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware clear lead glaze sherd			16
1,739.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		1	red earthenware black lead glaze sherd			16
1,740.00		N238E81	NE	30-40	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone) 2	II		30	brick fragment	13.64 gm		16
1,741.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	brick fragment	9.80 gm		17
1,742.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			17
1,743.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	charred wood fragment	1.26 gm		17
1,744.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	lead bale seal fragment *with embossed "W" or "M"*			17
1,745.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron concretion fragment			17
1,746.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron nail fragment			17

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,747.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	1.98 gm		17
1,748.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	4.36 gm		17
1,749.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.44 gm		17
1,750.00		N238E81	ALL	39-40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	12	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.62 gm		17
1,751.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			18
1,751.01		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			18
1,751.02		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			18
1,751.03		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			18
1,751.04		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			18
1,751.05		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe rouletted bowl fragment			18
1,751.06		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	redware pipe rouletted bowl fragment			18
1,751.07		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			18
1,751.08		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			18
1,751.09		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	cuprous straight pin whole			18
1,751.10		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			18
1,751.11		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			18
1,751.12		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron clothing hook and eye whole *hook element 1 1/4" long*			18
1,751.13		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) hinge fragment	0.28 gm		18
1,751.14		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	12.42 gm		18
1,751.15		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	3.88 gm		18
1,751.16		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	38.24 gm		18

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,751.17		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	9	unidentified calcined bone fragment	8.82 gm		18
1,751.18		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	8.66 gm		18
1,751.19		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	0.98 gm		18
1,751.20		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.10 gm		18
1,751.21		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped coarse earthenware (no glaze) possible bead fragment			18
1,751.22		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2000	charred wood fragment	9.27 gm		18
1,751.23		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred chestnut (Castanea sp.) wood fragment	0.28 gm		18
1,751.24		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.50 gm		18
1,751.25		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.72 gm		18
1,751.26		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.42 gm		18
1,751.27		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	charred parenchyma fragment	1.30 gm		18
1,751.28		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred rye seed whole	0.02 gm		18
1,751.29		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred oat seed whole	0.02 gm		18
1,751.30		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		18
1,752.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 11 liters			19
1,752.01		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			19
1,752.02		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			19
1,752.03		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	11.06 gm		19
1,752.04		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.46 gm		19
1,752.05		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.34 gm		19
1,752.06		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred maple (Acer sp.) wood fragment	0.02 gm		19

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,752.07		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred elm (Ulmus sp.) wood fragment	0.16 gm		19
1,752.08		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred hemlock (Tsuga sp.) wood fragment	0.22 gm		19
1,752.09		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred peach (Prunus persica) seed fragment	0.02 gm		19
1,752.10		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred american plum (Prunus sp.) seed fragment	0.08 gm		19
1,752.11		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred pea seed fragment	0.02 gm		19
1,752.12		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		19
1,752.13		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel attachment fragment	0.02 gm		19
1,752.14		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron clothing hook and eye whole *mends; eye element 1/2"*			19
1,752.15		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	emerald green glass bead whole *Kidd and Kidd IIa26; very small*			19
1,752.16		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	possible unidentified textile material fragment *burnt*			19
1,752.17		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	unidentified lithic possible historic dressing flake fragment			19
1,752.18		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	18	brick fragment	46.16 gm		19
1,752.19		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	coal fragment	0.06 gm		19
1,752.20		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	cuprous straight pin whole			19
1,752.21		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	iron wire fragment			19
1,752.22		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	quartz microflake whole			19
1,752.23		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			19
1,752.24		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			19
1,752.25		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 8/64 bowl/stem fragment			19
1,752.26		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			19
1,752.27		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	delftware glaze chip (no body) decorated sherd		1600-1800	19

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,752.28		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	50.80 gm		19
1,752.29		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.74 gm		19
1,752.30		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	2.08 gm		19
1,752.31		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified mammal non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	2.20 gm		19
1,752.32		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	60	unidentified burned bone fragment	2.62 gm		19
1,752.33		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	17	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.20 gm		19
1,752.34		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	90	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	13.28 gm		19
1,752.35		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	20	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.16 gm		19
1,752.36		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			19
1,753.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			20
1,753.01		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			20
1,753.02		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			20
1,753.03		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			20
1,753.04		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	redware pipe rouletted bowl fragment			20
1,753.05		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			20
1,753.06		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			20
1,753.07		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	brick fragment	5.90 gm		20
1,753.08		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	cuprous straight pin whole			20
1,753.09		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	iron wire fragment			20
1,753.10		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought L headed nail whole			20
1,753.11		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought nail whole			20

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,753.12		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5000	charred wood fragment	10.08 gm		20
1,753.13		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred white pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	2.50 gm		20
1,753.14		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.10 gm		20
1,753.15		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	40	charred parenchyma fragment	1.72 gm		20
1,753.16		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred grape (Vitis sp.) botanical pedicel fragment	0.02 gm		20
1,753.17		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred cone botanical fragment	0.02 gm		20
1,753.18		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred hickory (Carya sp.) nut fragment	0.02 gm		20
1,753.19		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.08 gm		20
1,753.20		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel cupule fragment	0.02 gm		20
1,753.21		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	200.04 gm		20
1,753.22		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	10.16 gm		20
1,753.23		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.10 gm		20
1,753.24		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	3.04 gm		20
1,753.25		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	4.18 gm		20
1,753.26		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	32	unidentified calcined bone fragment	5.72 gm		20
1,753.27		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	0.80 gm		20
1,754.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: flotation 12 liters			21
1,754.01		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: light fraction			21
1,754.02		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	soil sample: archival .08 liters			21
1,754.03		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			21
1,754.04		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment		1600-1800	21

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,754.05		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	untyped delftware sherd		1600-1800	21
1,754.06		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5		red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			21
1,754.07		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	0.94 gm		21
1,754.08		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified lithic historic dressing stone fragment			21
1,754.09		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			21
1,754.10		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			21
1,754.11		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2000	charred wood fragment	9.36 gm		21
1,754.12		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	charred pine (Pinus sp.) wood fragment	0.74 gm		21
1,754.13		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred red oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.42 gm		21
1,754.14		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred white oak (Quercus sp.) wood fragment	0.10 gm		21
1,754.15		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred corn (Zea mays sp.) kernel fragment	0.02 gm		21
1,754.16		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	charred parenchyma fragment	0.76 gm		21
1,754.17		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	0.88 gm		21
1,754.18		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified shell fragment	0.34 gm		21
1,754.19		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified non calcined bone teeth: unidentified fragment	1.00 gm		21
1,754.20		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified fish non calcined bone cranial: dentary fragment	0.60 gm		21
1,754.21		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	unidentified fish non calcined bone cranial: dentary fragment	1.40 gm		21
1,754.22		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	unidentified fish non calcined bone fragment	3.48 gm		21
1,754.23		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	8	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.06 gm		21
1,754.24		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.90 gm		21
1,754.25		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	33	unidentified calcined bone fragment	8.02 gm		21

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,755.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			22
1,756.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			22
1,757.00		N238.45E81.7	SE	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment			22
1,758.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			22
1,759.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	charred wood fragment	0.24 gm		22
1,760.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			22
1,761.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	92.00 gm		22
1,762.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	14.36 gm		22
1,763.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	northern quahog (Mercenaria mercenaria) fragment	27.92 gm		22
1,764.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	10	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.76 gm		22
1,765.00		N238E81	SE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	5.64 gm		22
1,766.00		N238.8E81.04	NW	40	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			23
1,767.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			23
1,768.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	Frechen stoneware sherd		1550-1770	23
1,769.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	6.84 gm		23
1,770.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	light gray European flint flake fragment			23
1,771.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe unknown bore diameter stem fragment			23
1,772.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 6/64 bowl/stem fragment			23
1,773.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	cuprous straight pin whole			23
1,774.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	charred wood fragment	0.70 gm		23
1,775.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	22.94 gm		23

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,776.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	11	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	11.28 gm		23
1,777.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.70 gm		23
1,778.00		N238E81	NW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	20	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	10.74 gm		23
1,779.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 7/64 stem fragment			24
1,780.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware brown lead glaze sherd			24
1,781.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	red earthenware (no glaze) sherd			24
1,782.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	untyped delftware manganese powder decorated sherd *mends*		1600-1800	24
1,783.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	brick fragment	1.52 gm		24
1,784.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	charred wood fragment	0.34 gm		24
1,785.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			24
1,786.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought tack whole			24
1,787.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron wire fragment			24
1,788.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	172.82 gm		24
1,789.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	18	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	34.24 gm		24
1,790.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	3	unidentified calcined bone fragment	2.74 gm		24
1,791.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	2.52 gm		24
1,792.00		N238E81	NE	40-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	6	unidentified mammal non calcined bone cranium: maxilla fragment *with attached teeth*	16.78 gm		24
1,793.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	charred wood fragment	1.66 gm		25
1,794.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	brick fragment	1.16 gm		25
1,795.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	red earthenware brown lead glaze body sherd			25
1,796.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	kaolin pipe 9/64 stem fragment			25

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,797.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			25
1,798.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	iron nail shank			25
1,799.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	4	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) hinge fragment	28.58 gm		25
1,800.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	25	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	32.24 gm		25
1,801.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	2	unidentified fish non calcined bone scale fragment	0.02 gm		25
1,802.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	13	unidentified calcined bone fragment	3.92 gm		25
1,803.00		N238E81	SW	40-47	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	50	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	31.26 gm		25
1,804.00		N238E81	ALL	47-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	7	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.52 gm		26
1,805.00		N238E81	ALL	47-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	5	unidentified shell fragment	0.26 gm		26
1,806.00		N238E81	ALL	47-50	cm bs	Feature soil	II	5	1	charred wood fragment	0.02 gm		26
1,807.00		N238E81	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	2	brick fragment	0.52 gm		27
1,808.00		N238E81	north 1/2	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	1	unidentified non calcined bone fragment	0.12 gm		27
1,809.00		N238E81	north	0-50	cm bs	Fill 1/Ap/Feature	II	5	1	eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) fragment	2.28 gm		27
1,810.00		FS 1		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass button face fragment *"SPECTEMUR AGENDO", Judge Us by Our Actions*		19th century	1
1,811.00		FS 2		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron unidentified fragment forged *possoble hoe fragment*			1
1,812.00		FS 3		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron D ring whole			1
1,813.00		FS 4		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass decorated escutcheon fragment *harness type*			1
1,814.00		FS 5		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass decorated button fragment		19th century	1
1,815.00		FS 6		30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron sheet fragment *with attached wire nails*			1
1,816.00		FS 7		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,817.00		FS 7		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron wire nail whole			1
1,818.00		FS 8		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	unidentified metal possible hook fragment			1
1,819.00		FS 9		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.52" lead musket ball impacted	12.76 gm		1
1,820.00		FS 10		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass key fragment			1
1,821.00		FS 11		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron nail shank			1
1,822.00		FS 12		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	lead waster fragment	12.72 gm		1
1,823.00		FS 13		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			1
1,824.00		FS 14		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought T headed nail whole			1
1,825.00		FS 15		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.60" lead musket ball whole	20.02 gm		1
1,826.00		FS 16		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	coal fragment	4.06 gm		1
1,827.00		FS 17		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		2	brass sheet fragment cut *.5mm thick*			1
1,828.00		FS 18		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		2	unidentified metal rod fragment			1
1,829.00		FS 19		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	coal fragment	6.60 gm		1
1,830.00		FS 20		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	aluminum foil fragment			1
1,831.00		FS 21		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron wire nail whole			1
1,832.00		FS 22		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass sheet fragment cut *1 mm thick*			1
1,833.00		FS 23		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		2	iron nail fragment			1
1,834.00		FS 24		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,835.00		FS 25		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron wire nail whole			1
1,836.00		FS 25		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron shoe buckle backpieces			1
1,837.00		FS 25		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass sheet fragment cut			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,838.00		FS 25		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	Jefferson Nickle composite coin whole			1
1,839.00		FS 26		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass key fragment			1
1,840.00		FS 27		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass finial whole			1
1,841.00		FS 28		9.5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass sheet fragment cut *.55 mm thick*			1
1,842.00		FS 29		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass sheet fragment cut *.6 mm thick*			1
1,843.00		FS 30		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	lead decorated sheet fragment *"..OVIDENC.."*			1
1,844.00		FS 31		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass possible bead fragment *rolled sheet, crimped end*			1
1,845.00		FS 32		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	unidentified metal decorated sheet fragment			1
1,846.00		FS 33		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	lead decorated seal whole *with British Broad Arrow mark cut into top and nail holes*			1
1,847.00		FS 34		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	unidentified metal hook fragment			1
1,848.00		FS 35		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	unidentified metal possible joint/connector fragment *with attached wood; modern*			1
1,849.00		FS 36		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	unidentified metal decorated rivet fragment *modern*			1
1,850.00		FS 37		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass grommet whole			1
1,851.00		FS 38		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.32" lead shot impacted	3.00 gm		1
1,852.00		FS 39		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass spoon handle fragment *possibly 17th century*			1
1,853.00		FS 40		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron unidentified fragment forged			1
1,854.00		FS 41		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,855.00		FS 42		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
1,856.00		FS 43		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.68" lead musket ball impacted	28.58 gm		1
1,857.00		FS 44		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass seal top spoon fragment *probably latten*		17th century	1
1,858.00		FS 45		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron ox shoe whole			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,859.00		FS 46		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass worked sheet fragment cut			1
1,860.00		FS 47		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	lead possible token half fragment *sheet lead*			1
1,861.00		FS 48		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought tack whole			1
1,862.00		FS 49		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.56" lead musket ball impacted	16.04 gm		1
1,863.00		FS 50		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron harness buckle whole *modern*			1
1,864.00		FS 51		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		2	unidentified metal decorated buckle fragment			1
1,865.00		FS 52		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron horse shoe fragment forged			1
1,866.00		FS 53		35	cm bs	Disturbed	I		1	iron horse shoe whole *large, 20th century*			1
1,867.00		FS 54		38	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron horse shoe whole *20th century*			1
1,868.00		FS 55		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	.20" lead shot whole Rupert's	0.82 gm		1
1,869.00		FS 56		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			1
1,870.00		FS 57		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,871.00		FS 58		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			1
1,872.00		FS 59		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron horse shoe fragment forged			1
1,873.00		FS 60		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
1,874.00		FS 61		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron nail fragment			1
1,875.00		FS 62		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,876.00		FS 63		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,877.00		FS 64		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,878.00		FS 65		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron wire nail shank			1
1,879.00		FS 66		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron screw whole *flat head*			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,880.00		FS 67		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron nail fragment			1
1,881.00		FS 68		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	lead sheet fragment cut *folded*			1
1,882.00		FS 69		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass decorated button whole spun back		18th century	1
1,883.00		FS 70		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass button face fragment *"BEST PLATED LONDON"*		19th century	1
1,884.00		FS 71		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass seal top spoon fragment *with "V" or "Y" engraved on top; probably latten*		17th century	1
1,885.00		FS 72		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron nail shank			1
1,886.00		FS 73		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	2 piece brass button whole		19th century	1
1,887.00		FS 74		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,888.00		FS 75		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	I		1	brass unidentified fragment cast with hole			1
1,889.00		FS 76		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass bar fragment *with tick marks; possible measuring rod*			1
1,890.00		FS 77		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	13.00 gm		1
1,891.00		FS 78		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			1
1,892.00		FS 79		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail fragment			1
1,893.00		FS 80		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail fragment			1
1,894.00		FS 81		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			1
1,895.00		FS 82		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail fragment			1
1,896.00		FS 83		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail fragment			1
1,897.00		FS 84		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut *with punch holes; .14cm/.05" thick*			1
1,898.00		FS 85		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
1,899.00		FS 86		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass nail whole			1
1,900.00		FS 87		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,901.00		FS 88		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated button whole *American Eagle Sheild motiff on front; Lettering on rear '..aterbury, ..ILL MFG CO"; with center eye hook*			1
1,902.00		FS 89		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,903.00		FS 90		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brass spoon handle fragment *mends*		19th century	1
1,904.00		FS 91		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	1875 Indian Head Cent composite coin whole			1
1,905.00		FS 92		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass rod whole cast			1
1,906.00		FS 93		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass unidentified fragment cast			1
1,907.00		FS 94		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass nail shank			1
1,908.00		FS 95		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible button face fragment			1
1,909.00		FS 96		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.21" lead shot whole tumbled	0.92 gm		1
1,910.00		FS 97		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought shoeing nail whole			1
1,911.00		FS 98		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass button fragment *South type #9*		18th century	1
1,912.00		FS 99		4	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated shoe buckle fragment		18th century	1
1,913.00		FS 100		3	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment			1
1,914.00		FS 101		2	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut			1
1,915.00		FS 102		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut and folded			1
1,916.00		FS 103		4	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment *with attached rivet*			1
1,917.00		FS 104		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	white metal button fragment *1.3 cm/ .51" diameter; eye missing*		17th century	1
1,918.00		FS 105		3	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated possible spoon handle fragment *same as AI # 1926*			1
1,919.00		FS 106		3	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated horse boss whole			1
1,920.00		FS 107		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified metal rod fragment			1
1,921.00		FS 108		4	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.23" lead shot impacted	1.16 gm		1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,922.00		FS 109		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut *folded*			1
1,923.00		FS 110		2	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass tack whole *small*			1
1,924.00		FS 111		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead unidentified disc fragment cut *possible cap*			1
1,925.00		FS 112		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible skillet fragment cast			1
1,926.00		FS 113		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated possible spoon handle fragment *same as AI # 1918, possible teaspoon*			1
1,927.00		FS 114		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	iron possible sewing needle fragment			1
1,928.00		FS 115		5	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified metal religious medal whole			1
1,929.00		FS 116		surface	cm bs		II		1	Westerwald blue and manganese decorated sherd		1650-1725	1
1,930.00		FS 117		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.24" lead shot impacted	1.34 gm		1
1,931.00		FS 118		2	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment			1
1,932.00		FS 119		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass gilt button whole *American Eagle Shield gilt front; iron backed*			1
1,933.00		FS 120		7	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
1,934.00		FS 121		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,935.00		FS 122		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought L headed nail fragment			1
1,936.00		FS 123		3	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment			1
1,937.00		FS 124		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible projectile point fragment			1
1,938.00		FS 125		7	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment			1
1,939.00		FS 126		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass rivet whole *pst type*			1
1,940.00		FS 127		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,941.00		FS 128		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,942.00		FS 129		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated button face fragment *American Eagle motif*		19th century	1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,943.00		FS 130		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
1,944.00		FS 130		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	untyped pearlware sherd		1780-1840	1
1,945.00		FS 131		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass finial knob handle whole			1
1,946.00		FS 132		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible kettle fragment			1
1,947.00		FS 133		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.31" lead shot impacted	2.84 gm		1
1,948.00		FS 134		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass unidentified fragment cast			1
1,949.00		FS 135		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought spike whole *4"*			1
1,950.00		FS 136		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possble buckle fragment cast *same as AI # 1960 and 2057*			1
1,951.00		FS 137		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment *with attached rievts*		19-20th century	1
1,952.00		FS 138		23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	lead sheet fragment *large with holes; appears to be used as strapping*			1
1,953.00		FS 139		23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		3	iron wire nail whole			1
1,954.00		FS 140		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,955.00		FS 141		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.28" lead shot impacted	2.02 gm		1
1,956.00		FS 142		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.26" lead shot impacted	1.68 gm		1
1,957.00		FS 143		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
1,958.00		FS 144		23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron ring whole *probable horse tack*			1
1,959.00		FS 145		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	four hole brass decorated button face fragment		19th century	1
1,960.00		FS 146		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass unidentified fragment cast *same as AI # 1950 and 2057; possible harness snap*			1
1,961.00		FS 147		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible buckle frame fragment *possible harness*			1
1,962.00		FS 148		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.41" lead shot whole cast	6.46 gm		1
1,963.00		FS 149		7	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	1749 George II English half-penny cuprous coin whole			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,964.00		FS 150		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet scrap fragment *with folded edge*			1
1,965.00		FS 151		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass drawer handle whole *Typical of Chippendale period*		1750-1775	1
1,966.00		FS 152		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet scrap fragment			1
1,967.00		FS 153		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass knee buckle frame fragment *plain*		18th century	1
1,968.00		FS 154		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass oil lamp burner fragment			1
1,969.00		FS 155		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead waster fragment			1
1,970.00		FS 156		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
1,971.00		FS 157		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron door latch whole		19-20th cntuery	1
1,972.00		FS 158		24	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified vessel possible foot/leg fragment cast			1
1,973.00		FS 159		26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible skillet fragment cast			1
1,974.00		FS 160		26	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron harness buckle whole		19-20th century	1
1,975.00		FS 161		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
1,976.00		FS 162		35	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting fragment			1
1,977.00		FS 163		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
1,978.00		FS 164		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
1,979.00		FS 165		30	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment forged			1
1,980.00		FS 166		28	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron handle whole forged *tear drop shaped; with nail holes*			1
1,981.00		FS 167		25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible skillet fragment cast			1
1,982.00		FS 168		34	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting whole			1
1,983.00		FS 169		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass scrap fragment *with holes; possible escutcheon*			1
1,984.00		FS 170		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible projectile point fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
1,985.00		FS 171		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible tube bead fragment *8.5 cm long*			1
1,986.00		FS 172		25	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible knife blade fragment			1
1,987.00		FS 173		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass horse tack whole			1
1,988.00		FS 174		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron shot whole cast *diameter 1"*	78.92 gm		1
1,989.00		FS 175		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail fragment			1
1,990.00		FS 176		29	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
1,991.00		FS 177		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,992.00		FS 178		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail fragment			1
1,993.00		FS 179		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron sheet fragment *with holes*			1
1,994.00		FS 180		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brass sheet scrap fragment			1
1,995.00		FS 181		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	composite button back fragment *with iron eye*			1
1,996.00		FS 182		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting whole			1
1,997.00		FS 183		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass button whole *diameter 1.18 cm/.46"; eye broken*		17th century	1
1,998.00		FS 184		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron shot whole cast *diameter 1"*	79.32 gm		1
1,999.00		FS 185		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	unidentified metal finial whole			1
2,000.00		FS 186		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment hand forged *wedge shape*			1
2,001.00		FS 187		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible stove grate fragment cast			1
2,002.00		FS 188		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment hand forged *wedge shape*			1
2,003.00		FS 189		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron nut whole			1
2,004.00		FS 190		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment hand forged *wedge shape*			1
2,005.00		FS 191		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment *with hole*			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
2,006.00		FS 192		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified utensil tang fragment *with two attached rivets; knife or fork*			1
2,007.00		FS 193		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			1
2,008.00		FS 194		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead waster fragment			1
2,009.00		FS 195		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brick fragment	149.94 gm		1
2,010.00		FS 196		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment hand forged *wedge shape*			1
2,011.00		FS 197		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,012.00		FS 198		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,013.00		FS 199		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible ferrule whole			1
2,014.00		FS 200		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment hand forged			1
2,015.00		FS 201		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	pewter medallion whole *with cross design*			1
2,016.00		FS 202		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead sheet fragment *with hole*			1
2,017.00		FS 203		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron possible strap hinge fragment *with 2 holes*			1
2,018.00		FS 204		23	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment *large, flat*			1
2,019.00		FS 205		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet scrap fragment			1
2,020.00		FS 206		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,021.00		FS 207		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.43" lead shot whole cast *no visable seam,*	7.46 gm		1
2,022.00		FS 208		4	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting whole			1
2,023.00		FS 209		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass button whole *2 piece with iron shank; diameter 1.54 mc / .60"; eye broken*		17th century	1
2,024.00		FS 210		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.51" lead musket ball impacted *"Barrel Band" marks*	12.12 gm		1
2,025.00		FS 211		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet whole			1
2,026.00		FS 212		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead sheet fragment *folded; large*			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
2,027.00		FS 213		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,028.00		FS 214		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron skillet fragment cast			1
2,029.00		FS 215		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting whole			1
2,030.00		FS 216		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
2,031.00		FS 217		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,032.00		FS 218		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass toy wheel whole *with iron axel*			1
2,033.00		FS 219		21	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron chisel blade hand forged			1
2,034.00		FS 220		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,035.00		FS 221		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.25" lead shot whole cast	1.52 gm		1
2,036.00		FS 222		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass lid whole *possible salt shaker*			1
2,037.00		FS 223		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought rose headed nail whole			1
2,038.00		FS 224		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron scrap fragment forged			1
2,039.00		FS 225		17	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		2	brass oil lamp burner fragment			1
2,040.00		FS 226		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	possible pewter unidentified fragment			1
2,041.00		FS 227		22	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			1
2,042.00		FS 228		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
2,043.00		FS 229		18	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron kettle fragment cast			1
2,044.00		FS 230		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.28" lead shot impacted	1.94 gm		1
2,045.00		FS 231		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron wire nail whole			1
2,046.00		FS 231		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
2,047.00		FS 231		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
2,048.00		FS 232		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron shot whole cast *diameter 1"*	79.22 gm		1
2,049.00		FS 233		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass unidentified possible handle fragment cut			1
2,050.00		FS 234		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet fragment cut *with attached rivet*			1
2,051.00		FS 235		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness/saddle fitting whole			1
2,052.00		FS 236		16	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron unidentified fragment			1
2,053.00		FS 237		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought nail shank			1
2,054.00		FS 238		20	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass decorated button whole *with iron back*		19th century	1
2,055.00		FS 239		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	composite unidentified fragment cast			1
2,056.00		FS 240		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass sheet scrap cut			1
2,057.00		FS 241		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass possible harness snap fragment *same as AI# 1950 and 1960*			1
2,058.00		FS 242		19	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron key fragment forged *colonial period*			1
2,059.00		FS 243		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron chain fragment *small links, possible horse tack*			1
2,060.00		FS 244		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron wire nail shank			1
2,061.00		FS 245		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron wire fragment			1
2,062.00		FS 246		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
2,063.00		FS 247		15	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	pewter possible spoon handle fragment			1
2,064.00		FS 248		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron ring whole			1
2,065.00		FS 249		12	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	lead waster fragment			1
2,066.00		FS 250		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought spike fragment			1
2,067.00		FS 251		7	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.46" lead musket ball impacted	9.04 gm		1
2,068.00		FS 252		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass rivet whole			1

Inv#	Locus	Unit	Quad	Depth	Datum	Soil	Ph	Fea.	Count	Item Description	Weight	Period	Bag #
2,069.00		FS 253		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.32" lead shot impacted	3.06 gm		1
2,070.00		FS 254		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass modern projectile point whole *target arrow tip*			1
2,071.00		FS 255		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron hand wrought nail fragment			1
2,072.00		FS 256		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass shield pin/medallion fragment *eagle shield*			1
2,073.00		FS 257		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron tack whole *wire type*			1
2,074.00		FS 258		14	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron machine cut machine headed nail whole			1
2,075.00		FS 259		13	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron fishhook whole			1
2,076.00		FS 260		11	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass button whole *repair; possible 19th century*			1
2,077.00		FS 261		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	iron nail shank			1
2,078.00		FS 262		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.29" lead shot whole cast	2.36 gm		1
2,079.00		FS 263		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.33" lead shot impacted cast	3.43 gm		1
2,080.00		FS 264		7	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	pewter unidentified fragment			1
2,081.00		FS 265		10	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	.33" lead shot impacted	3.42 gm		1
2,082.00		FS 266		9	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	composite unidentified fragment *modern*			1
2,083.00		FS 267		8	cm bs	Ap (Plowzone)	II		1	brass nail fragment			1

APPENDIX IV: Faunal Report

Faunal Analysis for Nockum Hill, (RI2809), Rhode Island

American Battlefield Protection Program
FY2021 Grant #P21AP10840

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November 2023

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Ross Harper, Senior Archaeologist, PAST, Inc. for giving me the opportunity to analyze the faunal remains recovered from Nockum Hill.

Brief Summary of Faunal Analysis

Funded by a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), PAST, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations in Barrington, Rhode Island in 2022 and 2023. The purpose of the project was to explore the site believed to have been a 17th-century Baptist meetinghouse, located in Swansea in the southwestern part of Plimouth Colony. It was also the location of where King Philip's War began in 1675, as colonists skirmished with local Native Americans. In addition to locating the meetinghouse, defensive trenches were discovered, as well as, a nearby house with a midden (Harper 2023). From these excavations a total of 2,243 bones were uncovered with most of the faunal material coming from the midden (Feature 5) (see Table 1).

In October 2023, all of the recovered bones were submitted to Susan Trevarthen Andrews for analysis. Based on the preservation, the lack of major recovery bias, and the percentage of identifiable bones, both parties agreed analysis would include all faunal remains recovered from all areas of the site. The faunal assemblages would include one representing all contexts from the site, one for contexts related to Feature 5 (house midden), and one for contexts related to Feature 6 (post in midden area). It was also agreed that due to budget constraints at this time, the report would include just a brief summary of each assemblage and list of the bones by context. The following summary charts show the NISP, MNIs, Meat Weight Estimates, and biomass results for all of the assemblages. Evidence of burning, weathering, and butchery were all recorded and can be seen in the list of the bones by context.

All Contexts

As Table 2 shows, 95.8% of the assemblage, representing the whole site, is made up of indeterminate bones primarily from mammals. The high percentage of indeterminate bone is due to majority of the bones being highly fragmented and burned. At least 788 of the bones from the site were recorded as subphylum Vertebrate since the bones were too fragmented to even determine the class of animal they were from. Also, over 60.0% of the bones were recorded as being burned which often changes the shape of bones making it difficult to identify. The remaining 4.2% of the bones are identifiable to at least ten species including three fish, two turtle, one bird, one commensal mammal, and three domestic mammals. All of the identified species contribute less than 1.0% to the NISP (Number of Individual Specimens) totals, with the exception of swine (*Sus scrofa*) bones which make up 1.8% of the NISP.

When calculating the MNIs (Minimum Number of Individuals), the assemblage representing all of the contexts, has a total of 12 adult individuals. Each species is represented by one adult individual with the exception of temperate bass which are represented by two individuals. Although white perch (*Morone americana*) is a species included in the temperate bass family (*Morone* spp.), the MNIs for white perch and temperate bass were kept separate. During the identification phase, it was clear the temperate bass bones were not white perch but were similar to striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*).

The twelve individuals in the assemblage represent the potential of 573 pounds of meat, with identified domestic mammals accounting for 93.4% of the meat weight totals. Other contributions to the meat weight include fish at 5.8%, turtle at 0.5%, and chicken at 0.3%.

Although there are only 18 cattle (*Bos taurus*) bones, the biomass results show that beef possibly contributed over 17.0% to the diet, followed by swine (*Sus scrofa*) at 8.4%, and domestic sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and croaker/drum (family Sciaendae) each at 1.2%. It must also be kept in mind that the biomass percentages for livestock are probably greater when you consider the indeterminate medium and large mammal bones, which are to fragmented to identify to species, are most likely the remains of domestic mammals. Indeterminate medium mammal bones make up 17.6% of the biomass totals, closely followed by large mammal bones making up 17.1% of the biomass.

Feature 5 (House Midden)

When just the bones from Feature 5 (house midden) are combined in one assemblage, there are a total of 1,453 bones (see Table 3). Interestingly, this assemblage has the same percentage of identifiable bones (4.2%) and the same identified species as the combined assemblage with all the contexts. Like the larger assemblage, indeterminate bones make up 95.8% of the NISP (Number of Individual Specimens) totals which is due to the significant number of highly fragmented and burned bones. When looking at individual species, the ten species each make up less than 1.0% of the NISP totals, with the exception of swine which makes up 1.9% of the NISP.

The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) results show the assemblage for Feature 5 has at least 11 adult individuals, with each identified species represented by one individual. Like the combined assemblage, the bones identified to temperate bass (*Morone* spp.) do not appear to be from white perch (*Morone americana*). For this reason, both the temperate bass family and white perch have been assigned one individual. All the individuals in the assemblage have the potential of contributing 572 pounds of meat to the diet of the occupants who utilized this feature.

The biomass results for Feature 5 show cattle (*Bos taurus*) making up 22.2% of the totals, followed by swine (*Sus scrofa*) at 9.2%, and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus* and croaker/drum (family Sciaenidae), both at 1.7%. The biomass percentages for the livestock are most likely higher when you consider that the indeterminate medium and large mammal bones are most likely the remains of cattle, swine, and sheep/goat bones. Indeterminate medium mammals make up 19.7% of the biomass, while indeterminate large mammals make up 10.2%.

Feature 5 also contained at least 704 shells and shell fragments which are listed in Table 4. At least 96.9% of the shells are from eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*), while 3.0% are from northern quahogs (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) and 0.1% from an Atlantic bay scallop (*Argopecten irradians*).

Overall, the Feature 5 assemblage suggests the individuals who utilized the midden had a meat diet of primarily beef, followed by pork and small amounts of mutton and chicken. The only

evidence of wild species in the assemblage come from fish and turtle bones, indicating the occupants of the site were accessing the nearby river to supplement their diet. The lack of other wild species, including small mammals, wild fowl, and deer, may be related to the ongoing struggles the English colonists had with the Wampanoag tribes. Were they not comfortable leaving home to hunt for wild mammals and birds, for fear of being attacked or having their families attacked while gone? Or, had the colonists successfully established the livestock herds so there was no need to supplement their meat diet with wild species.

Feature 6 (Post in Midden Area)

Feature 6 (post in the midden area) only produced ten bones, with nine of the bones recorded as indeterminate fish, turtle, and mammal remains. The only identifiable bone is a tarsal bone from a swine (*Sus scrofa*) (see Table 5).

For the MNIs (Minimum Number of Individuals), although there are no identifiable fish or turtle bones, each of these categories was assigned one individual, along with the identified swine. In total, the three individuals have the potential of contributing at least 101 pounds of useable meat.

With so few bones however, it is difficult to get an accurate representation of the biomass results. For this small assemblage, swine makes up 39.3% of the biomass, followed by indeterminate mammal remains at 36.8%, indeterminate turtle remains at 16.1%, and fish at 7.9%. Even with so few bones, domestic livestock appears to have made up most of the meat diet, with minimal supplements from fish and turtle.

References

Harper, Ross
2023 Personal Communication.

Table 1
Contexts and Features with Faunal Remains

Nockum Hill

	Identifiable Bone*	Indeterminate Bone	Total Bone
Contexts			
N178E130QSW	0	1	1
N179E129QSW	0	1	1
N179E130QSW	0	2	2
N180E130QNW	0	1	1
N199E120QSW	0	2	2
N200E140QSW	0	1	1
N200E155QSW	0	1	1
N205E140QSW	0	1	1
N235E80QNE	2	6	8
N235E80QNW	1	8	9
N235E80QSE	0	16	16
N235E80QSW	0	6	6
N235E82QSE	0	1	1
N236E77QSE	0	1	1
N236E78QNE	0	1	1
N236E78QNW	0	3	3
N236E79QNE	0	3	3
N236E79QNW	0	49	49
N236E79QSE	0	87	87
N236E80QNE	0	12	12
N236E80QNW	1	10	11
N236E80QSE	0	6	6
N236E80QSW	0	10	10
N236E81QNE	4	4	8
N236E81QNW	0	47	47
N236E81QSE	1	30	31
N236E81QSW	1	17	18
N238E80QSW	0	6	6
N238E81QNE	0	15	15
N238E81QNW	6	33	39
N238E81QSE	0	75	75
N238E81QSW	8	144	152
N238E82QALL	0	1	1
N238E82QNE	0	22	22
N238E82QNW	1	47	48
N238E82QSE	5	4	9
N238E82QSW	2	69	71
N240E72QSE	0	2	2

Table 1 cont'd.

	Identifiable	Indeterminate	Total

	Bone*	Bone	Bone
Feature 5/House Midden Contexts**			
N235E80QNEF5	0	19	19
N235E80QNWF5	0	9	9
N235E80QSEF5	3	16	19
N235E80QSWF5	0	3	3
N235E82QSEF5	0	4	4
N236E79QNEF5	0	18	18
N236E79QSEF5	0	5	5
N236E79QNEF5	2	74	76
N236E80QNWF5	0	31	31
N236E80QSWF5	0	6	6
N236E81QNEF5	4	122	126
N236E81QNWF5	9	117	126
N236E81QSEF5	3	78	81
N236E81QSWF5	5	51	56
N238.35E82.1QSWF5	0	13	13
N238.3E82.4QSWF5	1	0	1
N238E80QSWF5	0	5	5
N238E81QALLF5	1	35	36
N238E81QN1/2F5	0	1	1
N238E81QNEF5	10	231	241
N238E81QNWF5	6	129	135
N238E81QSEF5	8	62	70
N238E81QSWF5	11	194	205
N238E82QW1/2F5	0	3	3
N238E82QNEF5	0	29	29
N238E82QNWF5	0	39	39
N238E82QSEF5	0	46	46
N238E82QSWF5	1	49	50
N240E80QSWF5	0	3	3
Feature 6/Post in Midden Area**			
N236E81QSWF6	1	9	10
TOTALS FOR SITE	**97**	**2,146**	**2,243**

*Identifiable bone is defined as bone identifiable to at least the taxonomic level of family.
**Feature Descriptions (Harper 2023)

Table 2

Bone Summary Nockum Hill

All Contexts

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pds.	Pct.	Kg.	Pct.
Fish								
class Osteichthyes (bony fish, indeterminate)	336	15.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.268	2.81
cf. class Osteichthyes (bony fish, indeterminate)	14	0.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.034	0.36
Morone spp. (temperate bass)	8	0.36	2	16.67	2.00	0.35	0.023	0.24
cf. *Morone* spp. (temperate bass)	6	0.27	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.028	0.29
Morone americana (white perch)	1	0.04	1	8.33	1.00	0.17	0.001	0.01
Archosargus probatocephalus (sheepshead)	1	0.04	1	8.33	8.00	1.40	0.007	0.07
cf. *Archosargus probatocephalus* (sheepshead)	6	0.27	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.020	0.21
family Sciaenidae (croaker or drum)	1	0.04	1	8.33	22.00	3.84	0.042	0.44
cf. family Sciaenidae (croaker or drum)	2	0.09	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.072	0.76
Reptile/Amphibian								
order Testudines (turtle, indeterminate)	13	0.58	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.054	0.56
cf. order Testudines (turtle, indeterminate)	1	0.04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.007	0.07
cf. water turtle spp. (slider or cooter)	1	0.04	1	8.33	3.00	0.52	0.011	0.11
Terrapene carolina (box turtle)	2	0.09	1	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.017	0.18
cf. *Terrapene carolina* (box turtle)	3	0.13	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.041	0.43
Bird								
class Aves (bird, indeterminate)	14	0.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.049	0.51
Gallus gallus (chicken)	2	0.09	1	8.33	2.00	0.35	0.009	0.09
Commensal Mammal								
cf. mouse spp. (mouse))	1	0.04	1	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)								
class Mammalia I (large mammal, indeterminate)	14	0.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.630	17.08
class Mammalia II (medium mammal, indeterminate)	147	6.56	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.683	17.65
cf. order Artiodactyla I (sheep, goat, deer, or swine, indeterminate)	1	0.04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.012	0.12
Sus scrofa (domestic swine)	36	1.61	1	8.33	100.00	17.45	0.690	7.23
cf. *Sus scrofa* (domestic swine)	5	0.22	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.114	1.19
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	13	0.58	1	8.33	400.00	69.81	1.015	10.64
cf. *Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	5	0.22	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.642	6.73
Ovis aries/Capra hircus (domestic sheep or goat)	1	0.04	1	0.00	35.00	6.11	0.118	1.24
Other Bone Identified to Class								
class Aves or Mammalia III (bird or small mammal, indeterminate)	2	0.09	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
class Mammalia (mammal, indeterminate)	804	35.89	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.888	30.27
class Mammalia III (small mammal, indeterminate)	12	0.54	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.067	0.70
Other Bone								
Subphylum vertebrata (other vertebrate, indeterminate)	788	35.18	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Totals								
Fish	375	16.74	5	41.67	33.00	5.76	0.495	5.19
Reptiles/Amphibian	20	0.89	2	16.67	3.00	0.52	0.130	1.35
Bird	16	0.71	1	8.33	2.00	0.35	0.058	0.60
Commensal Mammal	1	0.04	1	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)	222	9.91	3	25.00	535.00	93.37	5.904	61.88
Other Bone Identified to Class	818	36.52	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.955	30.97
Other Bone	788	35.1	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00

Table 2 cont'd.

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pds.	Pct.	Kg.	Pct.
Identified	94	4.20	12	100.00	573.00	100.00	2.850	29.87
Indeterminate	2146	95.80	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	6.692	70.13
Totals	2240	100.0	12	100.00	573.00	100.00	9.542	100.00

Note: NISP= Number of identified specimens

Table 3
Bone Summary Nockum Hill
Feature 5

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pds.	Pct.	Kg.	Pct.
Fish								
class Osteichthyes (bony fish, indeterminate)	317	21.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.250	3.66
cf. class Osteichthyes (bony fish, indeterminate)	10	0.69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.020	0.28
Morone spp. (temperate bass)	3	0.21	1	9.09	1.00	0.17	0.013	0.19
cf. *Morone* spp. (temperate bass)	1	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.06
Morone americana (white perch)	1	0.07	1	9.09	1.00	0.17	0.001	0.01
Archosargus probatocephalus (sheepshead)	1	0.07	1	9.09	8.00	1.40	0.007	0.10
cf. *Archosargus probatocephalus* (sheepshead)	6	0.41	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.020	0.29
family Sciaenidae (croaker or drum)	1	0.07	1	9.09	22.00	3.85	0.042	0.61
cf. family Sciaenidae (croaker or drum)	2	0.14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.072	1.05
Reptile/Amphibian								
order Testudines (turtle, indeterminate)	10	0.69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.045	0.66
cf. water turtle spp. (slider or cooter)	1	0.07	1	9.09	3.00	0.52	0.011	0.16
cf. *Terrapene carolina* (box turtle)	3	0.21	1	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.041	0.61
Bird								
class Aves (bird, indeterminate)	11	0.76	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.045	0.66
Gallus gallus (chicken)	1	0.07	1	9.09	2.00	0.35	0.007	0.10
Commensal Mammal								
cf. mouse spp. (mouse)	1	0.07	1	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)								
class Mammalia I (large mammal, indeterminate)	5	0.34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.700	10.22
class Mammalia II (medium mammal, indeterminate)	121	8.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.347	19.67
Sus scrofa (domestic swine)	28	1.93	1	9.09	100.00	17.48	0.630	9.20
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6	0.41	1	9.09	400.00	69.93	0.881	12.87
cf. *Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	5	0.34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.642	9.37
Ovis aries/Capra hircus (domestic sheep or goat)	1	0.07	1	9.09	35.00	6.12	0.118	1.72
Other Bone Identified to Class								
class Aves or Mammalia III (bird or small mammal, indeterminate)	1	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
class Mammalia (mammal, indeterminate)	518	35.65	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.899	27.72
class Mammalia III (small mammal, indeterminate)	10	0.69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.054	0.78
Other Bone								
Subphylum vertebrata (other vertebrate, indeterminate)	389	26.77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00

Table 3 cont'd.

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pds.	Pct.	Kg.	Pct.
Totals								
Fish	342	23.53	4	36.36	32.00	5.59	0.429	6.26
Reptiles/Amphibian	14	0.96	2	18.18	3.00	0.52	0.097	1.42
Bird	12	0.82	1	9.09	2.00	0.35	0.052	0.76
Commensal Mammal	1	0.07	1	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)	166	11.42	3	27.27	535.00	93.53	4.318	63.05
Other Bone Identified to Class	529	36.41	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.953	28.51
Other Bone	389	26.77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Identified	61	4.20	11	100.00	572.00	100.00	2.489	36.34
Indeterminate	1392	95.80	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.360	63.66
Totals	1453	100.00	11	100.00	572.00	100.00	6.849	100.00

Note: NISP= Number of identified specimens

Table 4
Shell Summary Nockum Hill/NISP Totals
Feature 5, North of N232

	NISP	
	No.	Pct.
Argopecten irradians (Atlantic bay scallop)	1	0.14
Crassostrea virginica (eastern oyster)	682	96.87
Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog)	21	2.98
Totals	704	100.0

Table 5
Bone Summary Nockum Hill
Feature 6

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pds.	Pct.	Kg.	Pct.
Fish								
class Osteichthyes (bony fish, indeterminate)	5	50.00	1	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.005	7.91
Reptile/Amphibian								
order Testudines (turtle, indeterminate)	1	10.00	1	33.33	1.00	0.99	0.011	16.06
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)								
cf. *Sus scrofa* (domestic swine)	1	10.00	1	33.33	100.00	99.01	0.026	39.26
Other Bone Identified to Class								
class Mammalia (mammal, indeterminate)	3	30.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.025	36.78
Totals								
Fish	5	50.00	1	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.005	7.91
Reptiles/Amphibian	1	10.00	1	33.33	1.00	0.99	0.011	16.06
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)	1	10.00	1	33.33	100.00	99.01	0.026	39.26
Other Bone Identified to Class	3	30.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.025	36.78
Identified	1	10.00	1	33.33	100.00	99.01	0.026	39.26
Indeterminate	9	90.00	2	66.66	1.00	0.99	0.041	60.74
Totals	10	100.00	3	100.00	101.00	100.00	0.067	100.00

Note: NISP= Number of identified specimens

Table 6
List of Bones by Context

Nockum Hill

(This is an abbreviated "List of Bones by Context," a more detailed list showing taphonomic influences and more detailed description of the individual bones is available from the Archaeology Lab at Archaeological and Historical Service, Inc.)

Context	UBNO	Taxon	Side	Element	NISP	Weight (g)
N178E130QSW						
	42	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.02
N179E129QSW						
	40	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.02
N179E130QSW						
	38	Class Aves		limb bone	1	0.10
	39	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.10
N180E130QNW						
	41	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.02
N199E120QSW						
	154	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.02
N200E140QSW						
	59	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.10
N200E155QSW						
	54	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	1	0.10
N205E140QSW						
	58	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.10
N235E80QNE						
	98	Sus scrofa	I	molar	1	0.70
	99	Sus scrofa	I	molar	1	0.60
	100	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.10
	109	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	1.80
N235E80QNEF5						
	85	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	11	1.20
	86	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
	90	Class Osteichthyes	A	vertebra	1	0.10
	91	Class Mammalia II	I	limb bone	1	0.40
	92	Class Aves/Mammalia III		limb bone	1	0.10
	93	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.20
N235E80QNW						
	103	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.30
	104	Sus scrofa	I	metapodial	1	0.10
	105	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.40
	106	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.00
	108	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.01
	110	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
N235E80QNWF5						
	87	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.40

	88	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	94	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.60
	95	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	96	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.60
	97	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.60
N235E80QSE						
	80	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	9	1.40
	81	Class Mammalia II	I	rib	1	0.30
	101	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.60
	102	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.00
	107	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
N235E80QSEF5						
	82	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.70
	89	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	8	2.00
	137	Sus scrofa	R	second phalanx	1	0.30
	138	Class Mammalia II	I	rib	1	0.80
	139	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.60
	140	Class Mammalia III		rib	1	0.10
	141	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.00
	142	Sus scrofa	R	upper molar 2	2	2.30
N235E80QSW						
	52	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.70
	53	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.90
N235E80QSWF5						
	83	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.50
	84	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
N235E82QSE						
	57	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.10
N235E82QSEF5						
	55	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	56	Order Testudines	I	carapace	2	0.10
N236E77QSE						
	37	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.40
N236E78QNE						
	36	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.10
N236E78QNW						
	34	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	0.60
	35	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
N236E79QNE						
	78	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	1.20
N236E79QNEF5						
	60	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.20
	62	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	1	0.10
	63	Class Mammalia I	I	limb bone	1	2.80
	64	Class Mammalia		tooth	1	0.00

	65	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	1.30
	66	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	5	0.30
N236E79QNW						
	68	Class Mammalia II	A	vertebra	1	0.10
	74	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	10	0.80
	75	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	34	0.50
	76	Class Mammalia I		indeterminate	1	2.10
	77	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.40
N236E79QSE						
	67	Class Mammalia			2	0.60
	69	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	1.00
	70	Class Mammalia III		limb bone	1	0.40
	71	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	27	0.40
	72	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	9	2.00
	73	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	43	0.60
	79	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
N236E79QSEF5						
	61	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	0.60
N236E80QNE						
	147	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.20
	148	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	149	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.10
	266	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
	268	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.50
	270	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
N236E80QNEF5						
	121	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	0.60
	122	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.80
	123	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	124	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.20
	125	Class Mammalia II		rib	6	0.70
	126	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	14	1.70
	127	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	22	0.70
	128	Water Turtle spp.	I	carapace	1	0.20
	129	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	10	1.50
	130	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.10
	131	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.01
	132	Class Aves	I	ungual phalanx	1	0.01
	133	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	134	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.10
	135	Ovis aries/Capra hircus	R	upper molar 1/2	1	5.30
	136	Class Mammalia II		tooth	2	0.30
N236E80QNW						
	150	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.40
	151	Class Mammalia III		rib	1	0.20

	152	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.10
	153	Order Testudines		carapace	1	0.10
	267	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	276	Sus scrofa	L	lower canine	1	1.60
N236E80QNWF5						
	111	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	2.30
	112	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.30
	113	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.70
	114	Class Mammalia III		rib	1	0.20
	115	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.01
	116	Class Osteichthyes		spine	1	0.10
	117	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.50
	118	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	9	0.20
	119	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	6.00
	120	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.01
N236E80QSE						
	274	Class Mammalia		limb bone	2	0.50
	275	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	1.10
N236E80QSW						
	265	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
	269	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	271	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	1.70
	272	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	2.70
	273	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.40
N236E80QSWF5						
	143	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
	144	Class Osteichthyes		vertebra	1	0.01
	145	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.01
	146	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
N236E81QNE						
	167	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.10
	168	Sus scrofa	I	molar	4	0.60
	169	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.60
N236E81QNEF5						
	231	Class Osteichthyes		rib	11	0.20
	232	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.00
	233	Class Aves		limb bone	1	0.10
	234	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.10
	235	Archosargus probatocephalus	I	tooth	1	0.10
	236	Bos taurus	I	lower molar 3	1	2.00
	237	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	7	0.80
	238	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.10
	239	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.40
	240	Class Mammalia II	A	vertebra	1	0.10

	241	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.40
	242	Class Aves		limb bone	1	0.20
	243	Class Osteichthyes		spine	1	0.00
	244	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	8	0.50
	245	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.00
	246	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	16	2.30
	247	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	12	2.00
	248	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	6	6.50
	249	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	14	4.80
	250	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	24	1.70
	251	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	0.40
	252	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.40
	253	Sus scrofa	I	premolar or molar	2	0.40
	254	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	3	2.20
	255	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	256	Class Mammalia II	A	vertebra	1	0.10
	257	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	12.30
N236E81QNW						
	161	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.30
	162	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	44	0.60
N236E81QNWF5						
	186	Sus scrofa	R	upper premolar 2	1	0.70
	187	Class Osteichthyes		scale	11	0.01
	188	Class Osteichthyes		spine	15	0.40
	189	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	8	0.01
	190	Order Testudines	I	carapace	1	0.01
	191	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.30
	192	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	7	0.90
	193	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	13	0.50
	194	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	7	4.20
	195	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	1.30
	196	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	29	6.30
	197	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.10
	198	Sus scrofa	A	thoracic vertebra	1	1.70
	199	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	6	2.80
	200	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.50
	201	Bos taurus	I	innominate (ilium)	4	22.90
	202	Bos taurus	L	second phalanx	1	10.70
	203	Sus scrofa	I	fibula	2	0.50
	204	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.60
	205	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	3	1.90
	206	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	1.30
	207	Class Mammalia II		vertebra	1	0.50
	208	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.10
	209	Order Testudines	I	carapace	1	0.20

N236E81QSE						
	163	Sus scrofa	I	premolar or molar	1	0.20
	164	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	2.40
	165	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	166	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	28	0.50
N236E81QSEF5						
	210	Class Mammalia II	A	vertebra	1	0.20
	211	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	7	1.40
	212	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	14	1.20
	213	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.10
	214	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	3	1.70
	215	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	0.40
	216	Class Mammalia II		vertebra	3	1.20
	217	Class Mammalia III		limb bone	2	0.20
	218	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	12	2.70
	219	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	13	0.50
	220	Sus scrofa	I	premolar or molar	3	0.50
	221	Class Mammalia		tooth	3	0.10
	222	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.01
	223	Class Mammalia II		vertebra	1	0.50
	224	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.30
	225	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	8	2.00
	226	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	0.40
	227	Class Mammalia II	A	vertebra	1	0.20
	228	Class Aves		indeterminate	1	0.20
	229	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.20
	230	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.30
N236E81QSW						
	155	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.50
	156	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	10	0.10
	157	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	2.20
	158	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	159	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.20
	160	Sus scrofa	L	astragalus	1	0.90
N236E81QSWF5						
	170	Bos taurus	R	occipital	1	11.90
	171	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.30
	172	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	11	1.50
	173	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	174	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	10	0.40
	175	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.01
	176	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.00
	177	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	10	0.60
	178	Sus scrofa		lower molar 1	2	1.20
	179	Sus scrofa	R	premolar or molar	1	0.70

	180	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.00
	181	Class Mammalia II		cranium	3	1.60
	182	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	0.80
	183	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	0.80
	184	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.50
	185	Sus scrofa	I	molar	1	0.30
N236E81QSWF6						
	258	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.90
	259	Order Testudines	I	carapace	1	0.20
	260	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	2	0.10
	261	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	2	0.01
	262	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.03
	263	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	1	0.01
	264	Sus scrofa	R	third tarsal	1	1.00
N238.35E82.1QSWF5						
	3	Class Mammalia		tooth	2	0.80
	4	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	11	0.70
N238.3E82.4QSWF5						
	5	Bos taurus	R	lower molar 3	1	30.60
N238E80QSW						
	48	Order Artiodactyla I	I	tibia	1	0.40
	49	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.80
	50	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.50
	51	Class Mammalia I	I	tooth	1	0.20
N238E80QSWF5						
	47	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.10
N238E81QALLF5						
	381	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	17	2.40
	382	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.40
	383	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.30
	384	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.01
	385	Class Osteichthyes		spine	1	0.01
	386	Bos taurus	R	lower premolar	1	0.90
	505	Class Osteichthyes		spine or rib	2	0.20
	506	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.00
	507	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.30
N238E81QN1/2F5						
	504	Class Mammalia		tooth	1	0.10
N238E81QNE						
	336	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	337	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	1.20
	338	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	1.40
	339	Class Osteichthyes		tooth	1	0.20
	377	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
	378	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.40

	379	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.01
	380	Order Testudines	I	carapace	1	0.10
N238E81QNEF5						
	402	Bos taurus	I	lower molar	1	1.80
	403	Class Mammalia		tooth	2	0.40
	404	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	13	1.30
	405	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	75	1.00
	406	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.20
	407	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	15	1.80
	408	Order Testudines		carapace	1	0.20
	409	Class Osteichthyes		spine	2	0.10
	410	Class Osteichthyes		spine or rib	27	1.00
	411	Class Osteichthyes		vertebra	1	0.01
	412	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	6	0.30
	413	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	2	5.40
	414	Class Mammalia		tooth	1	0.30
	415	Class Aves		limb bone	3	1.20
	416	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.40
	417	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.10
	418	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	36	2.20
	419	Order Testudines		carapace	1	0.30
	420	Gallus gallus	R	radius	1	0.30
	421	Mouse spp.	R	innominate	1	0.01
	422	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	20	0.20
	479	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.60
	480	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	1.10
	481	Morone americana	L	subopercular	1	0.01
	482	Class Osteichthyes		spine	4	0.50
	483	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.40
	484	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.80
	485	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.70
	486	Sus scrofa	L	mandible w/teeth	5	13.00
	487	Bos taurus	R	lower molar	1	3.50
N238E81QNW						
	320	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.50
	340	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.20
	341	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.40
	365	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	4.40
	366	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	2.10
	367	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	9	3.30
	368	Class Mammalia		tooth	1	0.30
	369	Class Mammalia II		cranium	1	1.10
	370	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	8	4.60
	371	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	1.00
	372	Morone spp.	R	posttemporal	1	0.10

	373	Morone spp.	R	hyomandibular	1	0.01
	374	Morone spp.	I	spine	3	0.50
	375	Terrapene carolina	I	carapace	1	0.20
	376	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	2	0.10
N238E81QNWF5						
	423	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	11	0.10
	424	Morone spp.	R	interopercular	1	0.10
	425	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	11	1.00
	426	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	31	1.10
	427	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	14	0.50
	428	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	19	3.90
	429	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	0.70
	430	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	10	1.00
	431	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.50
	432	Order Testudines	I	carapace	2	0.40
	433	Class Aves		limb bone	2	0.30
	434	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	0.90
	435	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.01
	436	Sus scrofa	R	vertebra	1	0.80
	437	Sus scrofa	I	upper molar	1	0.80
	468	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	2.70
	469	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.01
	470	Family Sciaenidae	R	dentary	1	0.90
	471	Sus scrofa	I	molar	1	0.10
	472	Morone spp.	R	posttemporal	1	0.10
	473	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	2	0.30
	474	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	4	0.50
	475	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	1.40
	476	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.60
	477	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	5.10
	478	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.60
N238E81QSE						
	321	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	322	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.10
	323	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	8	0.80
	324	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	31	0.50
	325	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	1.00
	326	Class Mammalia II		cranium	1	1.50
	327	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.60
	328	Class Aves/Mammalia III		indeterminate	1	0.10
	329	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	10	0.50
	330	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	15	5.30
	331	Class Osteichthyes	I	tooth	1	0.10
N238E81QSEF5						
	387	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	6.30

	388	Class Mammalia II		rib	2	1.10
	389	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.40
	390	Class Mammalia III	A	vertebra	1	0.01
	391	Class Aves		limb bone	1	0.30
	392	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	3	3.60
	393	Class Mammalia II		vertebra	1	0.40
	394	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.30
	395	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	1.50
	396	Class Osteichthyes		vertebra	2	0.20
	397	Archosargus probatocephalus	I	spine	1	0.40
	398	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.30
	399	Order Testudines	I	plastron	1	0.30
	400	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	11	1.00
	401	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	11	0.10
	456	Sus scrofa	L	third phalanx	1	0.40
	458	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.40
	459	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.40
	460	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	1.00
	461	Family Sciaenidae	L	subopercular	1	1.10
	462	Sus scrofa	L	occipital (squamous)	1	2.60
	463	Terrapene carolina	I	carapace (marginal)	1	0.60
	464	Class Osteichthyes		spine	3	0.40
	465	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.10
	466	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.60
	467	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	3	0.20
N238E81QSW						
	332	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	333	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	49	0.70
	334	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.40
	335	Class Mammalia		tooth	3	0.20
	342	Class Osteichthyes		tooth	3	0.50
	343	Sus scrofa	I	humerus	1	2.80
	344	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	8	5.60
	345	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	26	5.70
	346	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
	347	Morone spp.	L	dentary	1	0.10
	348	Morone spp.	L	opercular	1	0.10
	349	Morone spp.	L	quadrate	1	0.10
	350	Morone spp.	I	spine	2	0.40
	351	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	3	0.40
	352	Class Osteichthyes		spine or rib	2	0.10
	353	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	1	0.10
	354	Class Osteichthyes		tooth	1	0.01

	355	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	2.50
	356	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	8	2.70
	357	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	18	3.50
	358	Class Mammalia		tooth	2	0.40
	359	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	10	1.20
	360	Class Aves		limb bone	2	0.10
	361	Class Osteichthyes		scale	2	0.01
	362	Gallus gallus		dentary	1	0.10
	363	Terrapene carolina		carapace	1	0.20
	364	Order Testudines	I	plastron (marginal)	1	0.20
N238E81QSWF5						
	438	Archosargus probatocephalus		incisor	4	0.80
	439	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.10
	440	Class Osteichthyes	I	tooth	10	0.60
	441	Family Sciaenidae	L	premaxilla	1	1.40
	442	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	21	1.50
	443	Class Osteichthyes	I	vertebra	1	0.00
	444	Class Osteichthyes		spine	4	0.30
	445	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	17	1.10
	446	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	17	0.50
	447	Class Osteichthyes		scale	2	0.00
	448	Class Osteichthyes		scale	8	0.06
	449	Terrapene carolina	I	carapace (marginal)	2	0.90
	450	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.80
	451	Class Aves		limb bone	1	0.10
	452	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	1.10
	453	Class Mammalia II		rib	5	2.20
	454	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	17	3.90
	455	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	17	1.40
	488	Class Osteichthyes	I	scale	2	0.02
	489	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	13	3.70
	490	Sus scrofa	L	lower premolar 4	1	1.70
	491	Morone spp.	L	cleithrum	1	0.20
	492	Morone spp.	L	opercular	1	0.10
	493	Archosargus probatocephalus	I	incisor	1	0.40
	494	Class Osteichthyes		tooth	2	0.30
	495	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	17.80
	496	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	15	5.70
	497	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	10	2.20
	498	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.30
	499	Class Osteichthyes		scale	2	0.01
	500	Class Osteichthyes		spine	3	0.30

	501	Class Osteichthyes		spine or rib	3	0.20
	502	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	9	0.60
	503	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	5	0.20
N238E82QALL						
	31	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
N238E82QN1/2F5						
	318	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.30
	319	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.20
N238E82QNE						
	24	Class Mammalia		tooth	2	0.10
	25	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	0.20
	26	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	1.70
	27	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.70
	28	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	12	0.30
N238E82QNEF5						
	1	Class Mammalia III		rib	5	1.70
	2	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	20	1.80
	277	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	1	0.01
	278	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.10
	308	Class Mammalia II	I	rib	1	1.30
	309	Class Mammalia	I	indeterminate	1	0.20
N238E82QNW						
	6	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	44.00
	7	Class Mammalia I		indeterminate	1	2.00
	8	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	1.00
	9	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	1.20
	15	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	14	1.20
	16	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	23	0.30
	17	Sus scrofa	I	premolar or molar	1	0.20
	18	Class Mammalia		tooth	3	0.10
	33	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.50
N238E82QNWF5						
	299	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	9	4.70
	301	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine	2	0.10
	302	Class Osteichthyes	I	spine or rib	3	0.20
	303	Class Osteichthyes		indeterminate	2	0.10
	304	Class Osteichthyes		vertebra	1	0.10
	305	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	1.20
	306	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	14	0.60
	314	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	2.30
	315	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.30
	316	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
	317	Order Testudines	I	carapace	1	0.20
N238E82QSE						
	19	Bos taurus	I	upper premolar	1	1.30

	20	Bos taurus	I	premolar or molar	4	3.30
	21	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.70
	30	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	1.40
N238E82QSEF5						
	279	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.60
	280	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.30
	281	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	25	2.80
	282	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	13	0.30
	283	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.00
	284	Class Osteichthyes		spine	1	0.00
	285	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.00
	300	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	1	0.20
	307	Class Mammalia II	I	rib	1	0.80
N238E82QSW						
	10	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.30
	11	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	4	0.00
	12	Bos taurus	A	vertebra	2	3.80
	13	Class Mammalia I	I	rib	1	2.30
	14	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.70
	22	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	16	1.40
	23	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	41	0.40
	29	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	0.30
	32	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	1.30
N238E82QSWF5						
	286	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.00
	287	Class Osteichthyes		spine or rib	3	0.10
	288	Class Osteichthyes		scale	1	0.00
	289	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	7	0.30
	290	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	1	2.80
	291	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	5	1.80
	292	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	2	0.20
	293	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	6	1.70
	294	Class Mammalia II		limb bone	2	0.60
	295	Class Osteichthyes		spine	2	0.20
	296	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	4	0.50
	297	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	3	0.60
	298	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	7	0.10
	310	Sus scrofa	R	radius	1	6.10
	311	Class Mammalia II	I	rib	2	0.30
	312	Subphylum Vertebrata		indeterminate	1	0.10
	313	Class Mammalia		indeterminate	2	0.50
N240E72QSE						
	45	Class Mammalia II		rib	1	0.60
	46	Class Mammalia I		limb bone	1	1.10
N240E80QSWF5						

43	Class Mammalia	indeterminate	1	0.30
44	Class Mammalia	indeterminate	2	0.30

APPENDIX V: Botanical Report

DRAFT

MACROBOTANICAL REPORT

NOCKUM HILL BATTLESITE,

BARRINGTON, RHODE ISLAND

American Battlefield Protection Program

FY 2021 Grant # P21AP10840

Katharine R. Reinhart
PAST, Inc.

Analysis Completed: November 23, 2023

REPORT DRAFT SUBMITTED: January 14, 2025

Introduction and Methodology

This report details the findings of the macrobotanical analysis carried out on soil samples recovered by at the 17th-century site, Nockum Hill in Barrington, Rhode Island 2023. This analysis included both anthracological (wood charcoal) and non-wood specimens recovered from soil samples processed via flotation. The intensive excavation methodology carried out by the Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. (PAST) and discussed in the main report, allowed for tight spatial control and association of recovered botanical specimens with discrete cultural deposits. All soil samples were water-screened using custom tubs and fine window-screen-sized mesh to recover artifacts and ecofacts too small to be recovered through the 1/8th inch wire mesh field excavation screens. All resulting heavy fractions were hand-sorted by PAST personnel, and all light fractions were hand-sorted by the author of this report according to commonly accepted methodologies (See Pearsall 2016, Popper 1988, and Wagner 1988). Specimens recovered from both heavy and light fractions were analyzed for this work. Identifications were completed through the use of the analyst's personal comparison collection and the use of hard copy and online seed identification manuals (International Seed Morphology Association Website 2018; Martin and Barkley 2004; Montgomery 1977; Neff et al. 2012).

Results

The Nockum Hill macrobotanical assemblage includes a diverse array of plant and wood taxa that are highly reflective of New England colonial foodways and wood usage. A total of 61 soil samples, equaling 634 liters of soil collected from seven features and three plowzone (Ap) contexts at the site were analyzed (see Table 1). In Table 1, plowzone contexts that were not associated with Feature 5 (a midden feature identified during excavation) were considered

separately. This report is focused only upon the identifiable, charred macrobotanical remains recovered at the site. The final total of recovered specimens is 53,891 including 322 specimens determined to be identifiable to at least the family taxonomic level. Anthracological analysis yielded the identification of five botanical families, including eight genera and five species-level identifications (see Table 2). White pine and white oak densities dominate the wood assemblage and were recovered from 39.3% and 31.1% of all samples contexts, respectively. The non-wood portion of the assemblages includes 14 botanical families, 21 genera, and 17 species-level identifications (see Table 3). Maize kernels, hickory nutshell fragments, and wheat kernels were the non-wood taxa recovered in the highest densities and came from 37.7%, 11.5%, and 13.1% of all sampled contexts, respectively.

Table 1. Flotation Sample Statistics

Feature	# of Samples	Liters	Identifiable Taxa	Identifiable Specimens (N)
1	2	25	3	3
2	2	22	1	1
3	2	20	-	-
4	1	1.5	-	-
5	19	196.5	30	259
6	1	4	3	3
7	1	1	-	-
8	0	0	-	-
Ap (outside Fea 5 area)	9	96	3	3
Ap 1 (above Fea. 5)	1	11	-	-
Ap 2 (above Fea. 5)	23	257	14	53
TOTAL	**61**	**634**	**-**	**322**

Table 2. Total Counts, Weights, and Densities of Anthracological Taxa Identified at Nockum Hill

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Count (N)	Weight (g)	Density (N/L)	Density (g/L)
Fagaceae	*Castanea dentata*	american chestnut	2	0.28	0.0032	0.0004
	Quercus alba	white oak	37	4.5	0.0584	0.0071
	Quercus rubra	red oak	21	3.3	0.0331	0.0052
Juglandacae	*Carya* sp.	hickory	4	0.59	0.0063	0.0009
	Juglans cinerea	butternut	3	0.72	0.0047	0.0011
Pinaceae	*Pinus* sp.	pine	3	0.87	0.0047	0.0014
	Pinus strobus	white pine	52	9.65	0.0820	0.0152
	Tsuga sp.	hemlock	2	0.24	0.0032	0.0004
Sapindaceae	*Acer* sp.	maple	1	0.03	0.0016	0.0000
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus* sp.	elm	9	0.9	0.0142	0.0014

Table 3. Total Counts, Weights, and Densities of Non-Wood Taxa Identified at Nockum Hill (*Unless otherwise noted, all specimens are seeds)*

Taxa Type	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Count (N)	Density (N/L)
Fruits/Drupes					
	Anacardiaceae	*Rhus* sp.	sumac	2	0.0031
	Ericaceae	*Gaylussacia baccata*	black huckleberry	1	0.0016
		Gaylussacia odorata	huckleberry	2	0.0031
		Vaccinium macrocarpon	cranberry	1	0.0016
		Vaccinium sp.	blueberry	8	0.0124
	Moraceae	*Morus rubra*	red mulberry	1	0.0016
	Myricaceae	*Myrica pensylvanica*	bayberry - seed	1	0.0016
			bayberry - seed coat	1	0.0016
	Rosaceae	*Prunus americana*	american plum	4	0.0062
		Prunus persica	peach	1	0.0016
	Vitaceae	*Vitis aestivalis*	wild grape	1	0.0016
		Vitis sp.	grape - pedicel	3	0.0047
Grains					
	Poaceae	*Avena sativa*	oak	4	0.0062
		Hordeum vulgare	barley	1	0.0016
		Secale cereale	rye	12	0.0187
		Sorghum bicolor	sorghum	1	0.0016
		Triticum aestivum	wheat	14	0.0218
		Zea mays	maize - attachment point	1	0.0016
			maize - cupule	6	0.0093
			maize - kernel	85	0.1322
Weedy/Leafy Plants					

	Amaranthaceae	*Spinacia oleracea*	spinach	1	0.0016
	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	lamb's quarters	1	0.0016
		Chenopodium sp.	goosefoot	1	0.0016
	Lamiaceae	indeterminate	mint	1	0.0016
	Poaceae	indeterminate	grass	2	0.0031
	Polygonacae	*Polygonum* sp.	smartweed	1	0.0016
Legumes/Vegetables					
	Fabaceae	*Lens culinaris*	lentil	1	0.0016
		Phaseolus vulgaris	bean	2	0.0031
		Pisum sp.	pea	13	0.0202
Nut					
	Juglandaceae	*Carya* sp.	hickory	15	0.0233

Feature 5 and Ap 2

The midden identified during excavation (Feature 5) and the plowzone context above it (Ap 2) yielded the highest densities of macrobotanical material (Table 4). There are also overlapping species recovered from both contexts including blueberry, European (oat, rye, wheat) and North American grains (maize kernels and cupules), hickory nutshell, and wood charcoal taxa (white oak, red oak, white pine, hemlock, and elm). These statistics indicate the midden may have been utilized for a relatively significant period of time before the site was abandoned due to battlefield activity. The macrobotanical results of these contexts also indicate that occupants of the structure associated with the midden were able to successfully cultivate field crops (maize, wheat, barley, rye) and establish a kitchen garden and orchard (peach, bean, pea, lamb’s quarters). The single sorghum specimen recovered from the Ap 2 context is curious and requires further research and investigation as it is not traditionally recovered in colonial English contexts.

Table 4. Comparisons of Macrobotanical Specimen Counts and Densities recovered from Feature 5 and Ap 2. (- denotes European-introduced species)*

				Feature 5 (196.5 liters floated soil)		Ap 2 (257 liters floated soil)	
Taxa Type	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Count (N)	Density (N/L)	Count (N)	Density (N/L)
Fruits/Drupes							
	Anacardiaceae	*Rhus* sp.	sumac	1	0.0051		
	Ericaceae	*Gaylussacia baccata*	black huckleberry	1	0.0051		
		Gaylussacia odorata	huckleberry	1	0.0051		
		Vaccinium macrocarpon	cranberry	1	0.0051		
		Vaccinium sp.	blueberry	5	0.0254	3	0.0117
	Moraceae	*Morus rubra*	red mulberry	1	0.0051		
	Myricaceae	*Myrica pensylvanica*	bayberry - seed	1	0.0051		
			bayberry - seed coat	1	0.0051		
	Rosaceae	*Prunus americana*	american plum	4	0.0204		
		Prunus persica	peach*	1	0.0051		
	Vitaceae	*Vitis aestivalis*	wild grape	1	0.0051		
		Vitis sp.	grape - pedicel	3	0.0153		
Grains							
	Poaceae	*Avena sativa*	oat*	3	0.0153	1	0.0039
		Hordeum vulgare	barley*			1	0.0039
		indeterminate	grass			1	0.0039
		Secale cereale	rye*	10	0.0509	2	0.0078
		Sorghum bicolor	sorghum			1	0.0039
		Triticum aestivum	wheat*	11	0.0560	3	0.0117
		Zea mays	maize - attachment point	1	0.0051		
			maize - cupule	4	0.0204	2	0.0078
			maize - kernel	68	0.3461	17	0.0661
Legumes/Vegetables							
	Fabaceae	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	bean	2	0.0102		
		Pisum sp.	pea*	12	0.0611		
Nut							
	Juglandaceae	*Carya* sp.	hickory	12	0.0611	2	0.0078
Weedy/Leafy Plants							
	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	lamb's quarters*	1	0.0051		

				Feature 5 (196.5 liters floated soil)		Ap 2 (257 liters floated soil)	
Taxa Type	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Count (N)	Density (N/L)	Count (N)	Density (N/L)
	Lamiaceae	indeterminate	mint	1	0.0051		
	Polygonaceae	*Polygonum* sp.	smartweed	1	0.0051		
Wood							
	Fagaceae	*Castanea dentata*	american chestnut	2	0.0102		
		Quercus alba	white oak	32	0.1628	5	0.0195
		Quercus rubra	red oak	19	0.0967	2	0.0078
	Juglandaceae	*Carya* sp.	hickory	4	0.0204		
		Juglans cinerea	butternut	3	0.0153		
	Pinaceae	*Pinus* sp.	pine	3	0.0153		
		Pinus strobus	white pine	41	0.2087	9	0.0350
		Tsuga sp.	hemlock	1	0.0051	1	0.0039
	Sapindaceae	*Acer* sp.	maple	1	0.0051		
	Ulmaceae	*Ulmus* sp.	elm	6	0.0305	3	0.0117

Conclusions

The results of this analysis are preliminary and are likely to change after further excavation and sampling is carried out. However, the Nockum Hill assemblage is fairly representative of English colonial plant use. This assemblage illustrates a trend that is commonly observed at early colonial frontier sites in New England, where North American plant taxa (particularly maize) dominate the assemblage. This significant consumption and use of American plants is also reflective of the influence of Indigenous peoples on colonial English subsistence practices. Here, wild and cultivated American plants are combined with cultivated taxa introduced by English colonists as they transplanted their traditional subsistence strategies to their new home. A further investigation of Feature 5 is recommended, as well as intensive sampling of associated architectural features that are likely nearby due to the density of macrobotanical remains recovered from Feature 5. The wood assemblage is also intriguing due

to the variety of wood taxa utilized here, and further sampling and analysis is likely to reveal trends in colonial English wood fuel selection and architectural wood exploitation. This assemblage is unique for the period and region due to the noted levels of preservation that afforded the recovery of such a wide diversity of plant taxa identified here.

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APPENDIX VI: Barrington Artifact Curation Plan

Curation Plan

Purpose: The purpose of this plan is to specify where and how artifacts (and related documentation) recovered from the Nockum Hill (George Street Lot #A, Barrington Rhode Island) Site in conjunction with the NPS ABPP Grant #P21AP10840 will be managed and preserved.

Artifacts: This plan addresses only those physical objects recovered from the above referenced site considered by the project archaeologist and researchers to be of historical, cultural and/or scientific significance or value. Although not all may be selected, the total number and type artifacts recovered and considered for curation is summarized below:

Material	Total
Lithic	104
Historic Ceramic	1112
Aboriginal Ceramic	6
Botanical	53004
Faunal	2925
Metal	677
Glass	358
Other Historic	1608
Historic Pipe	233
Soil Sample	183
Textile	2

Total Artifacts: 60212

Related Documentation: This plan addresses only those written documents, such as, but not necessarily limited to, the final report outlining the historical, cultural and/or scientific significance or value of the covered artifacts.

Location and Responsibility: Until all field research and conservation is completed, the above-referenced Artifacts and Related Documentation will be under the control of the Public Archaeological Survey Team Inc. (PAST). Once research and conservation is completed these articles will be housed in the Barrington Town Museum located in a separate secured limited access space in the Barrington Public Library building (lower level), 281 County Road, Barrington, RI 02806-2406.

In accordance with a July 2009 Memorandum of Agreement between the Town of Barrington and the Barrington Preservation Society *"…memorabilia collected by the Society and housed in the museum or elsewhere is the property of the Town. The Society serves as a custodian of said memorabilia to ensure that it is properly housed, displayed, and protected. In return, the Town provides the Society with space for the (Society's) museum in a town facility and pays the cost of*

all utilities necessary for the proper function of the Society's museum. Furthermore, the Town provides insurance coverage for the safekeeping of the memorabilia."

The museum staff is composed of volunteers who have been trained in the handling of artifacts. The curator has been a museum professional working with ethnographic material at Brown University's anthropology museum for 34 years.

Physical Storage & Display: The Museum is a temperature-controlled facility equipped with multiple storage cabinets including regular filing cabinets and those that are specifically designed for storage of lithics or maps. Most paper and ephemeral items are stored in archival-quality folders or boxes. Sensitive items on either permanent or rotating public display are kept in (glass or similar) display cases.

While still under the control of PAST inc., the artifacts will continue to be housed in eight (8) Hollinger (or similar archival quality) boxes. Each archival box holds six (6) acid-free trays of artifacts (each in a little ziplock bag with acid-free labels). Additionally, there are field maps and handwritten notes for every test pit and excavation unit stored in file folders.

Upon transfer to the Museum, the selected artifacts will continue to be stored in the above referenced archival boxes or transferred for storage as appropriate utilizing the following cabinets:

Artifacts of stone, bone, shell, metal:

3 drawers in LISTA metal cabinet each measuring 5" H, 24" D, 42"L
Six more drawers are available if needed in this cabinet.

Maps, drawings, field notes, etc.:

I drawer in SAFCO metal locked cabinet measuring: 31 1/2" D, 43"W, 2"

Once permanently housed in the Museum, staff will make selections for exhibition utilizing state-of-the-art locked exhibition cases devoted to interpretive displays.

Accession & Deaccession Procedures: All Items or sets/groups of items accepted into the museum collection are given a unique number, recorded on a detailed and dated accession sheet and logged into the museum's computer (Past Perfect) database. No item, once accessioned, can be permanently removed from the collection unless approved through a multi-step deaccessioning procedure requiring ultimate approval by the Barrington Town Council.

Access to Artifacts and/or Related Documentation for Research: The Museum will make the artifacts and related documents available for review, upon written request, by students, academics, scientists and or other researchers. All such reviews must be scheduled at a time mutually agreeable to the requestor and a Museum or BPS representative. No artifact or related document will be permitted to leave the museum except by formal written agreement.