



# **JAMES RIVER INSTITUTE**

for

## **ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.**

223 McLaws Circle, Suite 1  
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**PHASE I AND  
PHASE II EVALUATIONS OF  
SITE 44HT45 AND 44HT76  
CITY OF HAMPTON, VIRGINIA  
VDHR File Number: 2002-1205**



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## ABSTRACT

*The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) completed Phase I survey on approximately 3.5 acres and Phase II archaeological evaluations of Sites 44HT45 and 44HT76 located in Hampton, Virginia. The project was contracted with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) in conjunction with the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) Langley Research Center (LaRC). The site area is located adjacent to the NASA conference center and gym, picnic, and playground area in an open grassy field with mature trees.*

*NASA plans to develop an approximately 10-acre tract into a new state-of-the-art research and office facility. Approximately 3.5 acres within this tract has had a Phase I survey completed by Gray and Pape, Inc. (GPI) in 1994 and 1995. The JRIA Phase I survey was designed and completed for the areas within the overall tract where survey had not been completed by GPI. No new archaeological sites were identified by the Phase I shovel testing program.*

*The Phase II investigations of Site 44HT45 and 44HT76 included the excavation of shovel tests and 3 by 3 foot test units. After identifying artifact concentrations and demarcating the site boundaries through shovel testing, 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated in and around those concentrations to evaluate site stratigraphy and identify potential subsurface features or cultural layers.*

*Phase II excavations at 44HT45 indicates that this area was occupied more or less continuously from the latter years of the seventeenth century through 1942, when the NACA purchased the property from the Collier family. It appears that the dwelling of John Tomer was standing at this location by the 1690s. A second dwelling likely was built here by William Moore prior to 1782, and was later expanded by James M. Vaughan, a wealthy plantation- and slaveowner, around 1830. As such, the site encapsulates the evolution of rural Elizabeth City County from the tobacco economy of the colonial period, through the mixed agriculture of the post-Revolutionary and antebellum era, and the rapid changes ushered in by establishment and expansion of both the LaRC research facilities, and the growing City of Hampton, in the first half of the twentieth century.*

*Site 44HT76 correlates with known Native American floodplain/river margin settlement and land use patterns in this region. Based on the type and quantity of artifacts recovered, the site appears to be primarily seasonal, probably tied to a variety of subsistence pursuits such as: the exploitation of wild plants, seeds, and berries; fishing; hunting and/or nut gathering. Considering the research methodology and results of previous studies in the prehistory of this region, it is evident that Site 44HT76 lacks the basic stratigraphic integrity and material culture evidence necessary to contribute measurably to the study of the Native American culture in this region. Given the plowed and disturbed condition of the soils in this area, the absence of significant subsurface features or deposits, JRIA recommends that the Phase II investigation has exhausted the archaeological research potential of Site 44HT76. JRIA further recommends that Site 44HT76 does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and that no further archaeological investigations are warranted.*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .....	i
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES .....	iii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS .....	1
Documentary Research .....	2
Field Methods .....	3
Laboratory Methods .....	3
CULTURAL CONTEXT .....	3
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT .....	3
Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 B.C.) .....	4
Archaic (8000 to 1200 B.C.) .....	4
Woodland 1200 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1600 .....	6
HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	9
The History of the Cloverdale Tract, 1635-1955 .....	9
ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND .....	18
EXCAVATION RESULTS .....	19
PHASE I SURVEY .....	19
Background .....	19
Gray and Pape, Inc. Phase I Survey .....	19
JRIA Phase I Survey .....	22
Water Tower Tract .....	22
Pump Station Tract .....	27
PHASE II EVALUATIONS .....	29
SITE 44HT45 .....	29
LaRC Historical and Archaeological Society Excavations-1973 .....	29
Background-GPI 1995 Excavations .....	43
Proposed Water Utility-GPI Phase I Survey .....	43
Proposed Building 1222 Expansion-GPI Survey .....	44
JRIA Phase II Evaluation, 2004-2005 .....	45
JRIA Phase I Survey .....	22
SITE 44HT76 .....	73
Background .....	73
JRIA Phase II Evaluation .....	74
CONCLUSIONS .....	79
REFERENCES .....	82

APPENDIX A: VDHR Site Forms

APPENDIX B: Artifact Inventory

## LIST OF FIGURES

1	Location of project area.....	2
2	Approximate location of project area. Detail, <i>Virginia Discovered and Discribed [sic] Smith 1624</i> .....	9
3	Detail, Military Map of a part of the Peninsula from Fort Monore to Williamsburg (Dix 1862).....	15
4	Detail, Map of Elizabeth City County (1888).....	16
5	Plan of the Cloverdale site drawn Dr. Frank Farmer, 1945.....	17
6	Location of GPI'S shovel tests and units and Frank Farmer's excavation of a trash pit at 44HT45.....	20
7	Phase I testing of the area around the water tower.....	25
8	Representative shovel test profiles for the Water tower and pump station.....	26
9	Location of judgements shovel stest for the pump station.....	28
10	Artist's rendition of Cloverdale.....	29
11	Location of shovel tests and units for Site 44HT45.....	48
12	Representative shovel test profiles for Site 44HT45.....	49
13	Location of shovel test and units at Site 44HT76.....	79
14	Representative shovel test profiles for Site 44HT76.....	80

## LIST OF TABLES

1	Ownership History of Cloverdale.....	18
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## LIST OF PLATES

1	View of Water tower tract, looking west.....	23
2	View of Water tower tract, looking north.....	23
3	View of Tabb Creek, adjacent to the Water tower tract to the north.....	24
4	View of project area looking southeast.....	27
5	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	30
6	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	31
7	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	32
8	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	33
9	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	34
10	View of trash pit at 44HT45.....	35
11	Sword hilt x-ray found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	36
12	An assortment of metal artifacts found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	37
13	Brass harness attachment found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	37
14	Iron gun barrel found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	38
15	Iron sword guard found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	38
16	Iron hoe found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	39
17	Brass pocket watch found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	39
18	White ball clay and local clay pipes found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	40
19	Bone domino fragment and clay marbles found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	40
20	An assortment of ceramics found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	41
21	Refined earthenware bowl found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	41
22	Bone comb found at trash pit at 44HT45.....	42
23	View of 44HT45, looking northwest.....	45
24	View of 44HT45, looking northeast.....	46
25	View of Site 44HT45, view looking west toward the conference center and gym.....	47
26	Plan view of Test Unit 232.....	51
27	Plan view of Test Unit 232.....	52
28	Plan view of Test Unit 232.....	53
29	Overall view of trenches.....	54
30	Plan view of intact brick foundation, Unit 233 and 237.....	55
31	View of brick foundation at base of trench.....	56
32	View of trenches, trash pit in foreground.....	56
33	View of possible trash pit.....	57
34	Plan view of Unit 234, with utility pipe in center.....	59
35	Unit 235, view looking north.....	60
36	Plan view of Unit 236.....	61
37	Plan view of Unit 238.....	62
38	View of brick wall in Unit 238.....	63
39	View of possible features in the base of Unit 239.....	64
40	Plan view of Unit 240.....	65
41	Plan View of Unit 241 showing possible features in base of unit.....	66
42	Plan view of Unit 242.....	67
43	Plan view of Unit 243.....	68

44	Plan view of Unit 244 .....	69
45	Plan view of Unit 245 .....	70
46	Plan view of Unit 246 .....	71
47	Plan view of Unit 247 .....	72
48	Plan view of Unit 248 .....	73
49	Site 44H176, view looking north.....	75
50	Plan view of Unit 76, typical of Units 79 and 102.....	77

## INTRODUCTION

The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) completed a Phase I archaeological survey on approximately 3.5 acres and Phase II archaeological evaluations of Site 44HT45, Cloverdale Plantation, and 44HT76, Native American campsite, located in Hampton, Virginia. The project was contracted with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) in conjunction with the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) Langley Research Center (LaRC). LaRC plans to develop an approximately 10-acre tract into a new state-of-the-art research and office facility (Figure 1). This new complex is part of LaRC's implementation of the "New Town" concept to reinvent the center for the next 80 years. The proposed site for the office and lab complex, the core of the New Town concept, is bounded by Langley Boulevard, Doolittle Road, and North Wright Street.

In order to ensure compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NIIPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements, LaRC hosted a consultation meeting prior to the initiation of fieldwork with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) regarding the proposed New Town site. It was decided at the meeting that additional Phase I surveying would need to be completed on the areas not previously surveyed, and Phase II archaeological evaluation would need to be completed on the two previously recorded sites. A field visit to the site verified that no architectural resources over 50 years of age were identified on the property. The VDHR approved the submittal of one combined report for these efforts.

Carol Tyrer served as the project manager, directed the project to its completion, and co-authored the report with Matthew R. Laird. Matthew Laird assembled the historic context for the project. Rob Haas, Andrew Butts, Melanie Cooper, Jessica Maul, and Troy Norak served as field crew. Ms. Tyrer identified and catalogued the artifacts. Copies of all fieldnotes, maps, and historical research materials are on file at JRIA. Artifacts and associated fieldnotes will be submitted to the VDIR or to the Hampton History Museum for permanent curation. JRIA would like to thank Dr. Frank Farmer for sharing his vast knowledge, photos, and files on Site 44HT45.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The Phase I survey was designed to locate any archaeological sites or cultural material within the project area. The Phase II archaeological evaluation was designed to define the boundaries of Sites 44HT45 and 44HT76 and to evaluate the eligibility of the resource for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural resources are deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places if they:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites are typically eligible under Criterion D. To be considered significant, archaeological sites must demonstrate sufficient integrity to answer important research questions. These questions are developed in association with temporally, regionally and thematically defined historic contexts or study units.

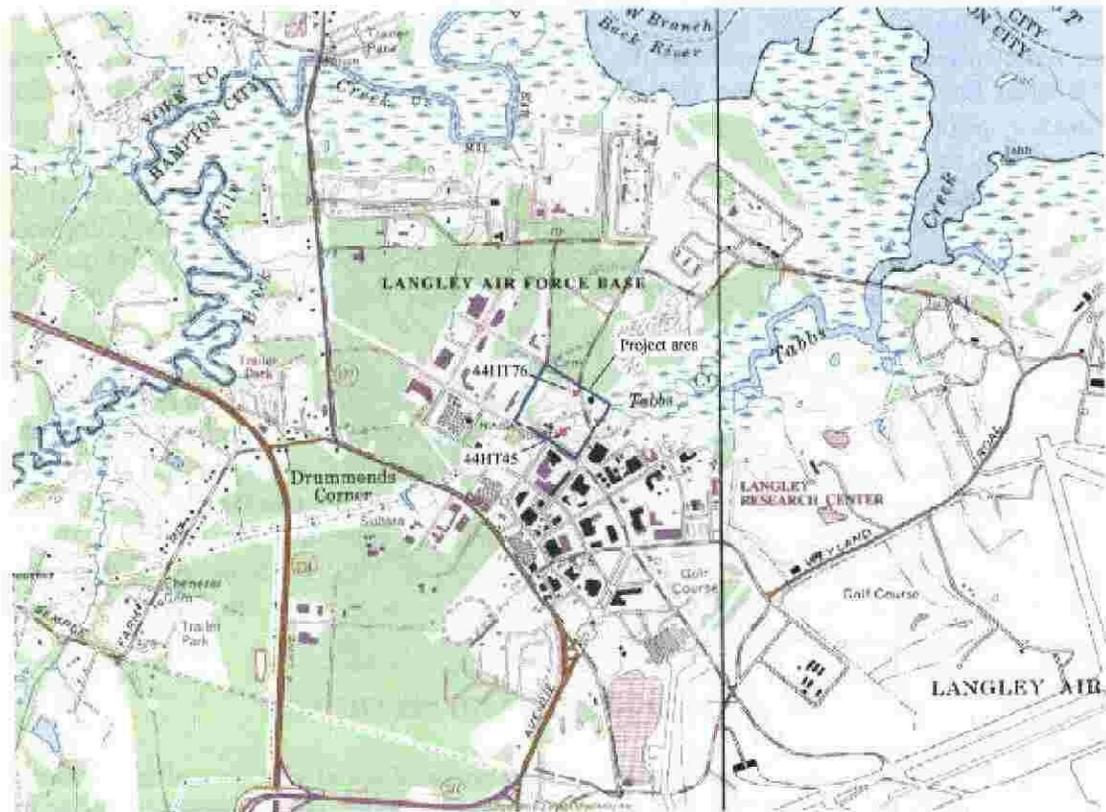


Figure 1. Location of project area U.S. G.S. 7.5' quadrangle, Newport News North (1986) and Hampton (1986).

### Documentary Research

Documentary and cartographic research in support of this project began with an analysis of materials in the archives of the VDHR, and included an examination of a variety of sources in a number of additional repositories, including the Library of Virginia, Virginia Historical Society, and the Hampton Public Library. Though incomplete prior to the Civil War, the records of the circuit court of Elizabeth City County, including deeds,

wills, and chancery court records, were particularly useful in compiling the ownership history of the project area. Sources that were helpful in fleshing out a picture of the evolution of the built environment, and patterns of landownership and inheritance, included county land and personal property tax records, as well as the population, slave, and agricultural schedules of the U.S. Census. Finally, considerable supporting material was offered by Dr. Frank Farmer, a former NASA employee and member of the LARC Historical and Archaeological Society (Society).

### **Field Methods**

For Phase I survey and Phase II evaluations, shovel tests were excavated along measured transects at intervals of 50, 25, and 20 feet to define and refine site boundaries, identify artifact concentrations and subsurface features, and to assess site stratigraphy. Backfill from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and all cultural materials were retained. The results of each shovel test were recorded on a standard shovel test form and its location recorded on a map of the project area. Each shovel test was numbered for identification, and stratigraphic profiles were recorded. After denoting artifact concentration from the shovel tests excavated within the sites, 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated in and around those concentrations to further delineate site boundaries and to reveal any cultural features.

### **Laboratory Methods**

Once removed from the field, all archaeological data and specimens were transported to JRIA's laboratory for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience were first emptied into a screened basket and sorted. Items determined to be unstable were either dry brushed or in some cases not washed and re-bagged with the appropriate provenience information. These items may include unstable organic objects, such as wood or other plant material, leather, bone, fabric, metal requiring immediate conservation, and overglaze painted, delftware, and other soft-bodied ceramics such as some local wares. Stable objects were washed with a soft brush and edges of ceramics and glass were thoroughly cleaned to aid in the identification of body type and mending. Items were then placed by provenience on a drying rack.

In a given provenience, artifacts were sorted first by material and checked for mends. Stylistic attributes were described with current terminology and recorded by count into a database for analysis. Nondiagnostic artifacts with like attributes were grouped together - i.e., clear, amber, etc. bottle body glass fragments, unrecognizable nail fragments, corroded metal fragments, and aqua window glass. Diagnostic artifacts were sorted and grouped together based on type or ware and/or vessel or function.

## **CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **PREHISTORIC CONTEXT**

Virginia's prehistoric cultural chronology, like that of the rest of the Middle Atlantic region, is divided into three major time periods—Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland—with the differences defined largely by changes in subsistence practices, settlement

patterns, and types of material remains found. The three main periods reflect major changes, while "Early", "Middle", and "Late" subperiods reflect less dramatic, though not insignificant changes.

#### **Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 B.C.)**

Paleoindian occupation in Virginia, the first human occupation of the region, began some time before 10,000 B.C. The earliest recognized diagnostic artifacts are Clovis projectile points, typically fashioned of high-quality cryptocrystalline materials such as chert, chalcedony, and jasper. Later Paleoindian points include smaller Clovis-like and Cumberland variants, small "Mid-Paleo" points, and, at the end of the period, Dalton, Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-notched points. Also diagnostic, though to a lesser extent, are certain types of well-made endscrapers, sidescrapers, and other formalized tools. Most current views now hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers with an emphasis on hunting. Social organization apparently consisted of relatively small bands that exploited a wide, but defined, territory (Gardner 1989, 5-52, Turner 1989, 71-94).

The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are represented by isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small temporary camps. Although some larger and very notable base camps are present in the state, they are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of high-quality lithic materials. The most important Paleoindian sites in Virginia, and in the eastern U. S. as a whole, are the Thunderbird Site in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974, 1977), the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia (McCary 1951, 1975, 1983), and the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County. Both the Thunderbird and Williamson sites are large base camps associated with local sources of high-grade cryptocrystalline lithic materials. At the Thunderbird Site and environs, a site typology has been formulated which includes lithic quarries, quarry-related base camps, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, outlying hunting sites, and isolated point sites (Gardner 1981, 1989). Cactus Hill (44SX202), located on the Nottoway River near Stony Creek, is characterized by stratified deposits associated with the Paleoindian through Woodland periods. The site has yielded numerous Clovis projectile points, and generated a radiocarbon date of 15,070 B.C. from a pre-Clovis occupation layer, which is characterized by artifacts in a pre-Clovis core blade tradition (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Paleoindian resources are relatively rare on the Peninsula, and are comprised mainly of isolated finds. There are no known Paleoindian sites within this vicinity, and given their scarcity, the likelihood of finding Paleoindian materials within the project area is low.

#### **Archaic (8000-1200 B.C.)**

The beginning of the Archaic Period generally coincided with the end of the Pleistocene epoch, which was marked by a climatic shift from moist, cool conditions to a warmer, dryer climate. Vegetation also changed at this time from a largely boreal forest setting to a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest. Scholars have proposed that the resulting changes in the seasonal availability of resources coincided with increasing emphasis on strategies of seasonal mobility among native peoples (Dent 1995:147).

Archaic populations appear to have been characterized by a band-level social organization involving seasonal movements corresponding to the seasonal availability of resources and, in some instances, shorter-interval movements. Settlement during this era involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year, and dispersing as necessary on a seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of groups as small as single families. The Archaic period was characterized by the development of more specialized resource procurement activities and associated technologies. These differences in material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations, as well as changes in food procurement and processing methods. The Archaic Period also marked the beginning of ground stone technology. New tool categories that developed during the Archaic included chipped and ground stone celts, ground stone net sinkers, pestles, pecked stones, mullers, axes, and, during the more recent end of the Late Archaic, vessels carved from soapstone quarried in the Piedmont (Custer 1990: 35-40; Geier 1990: 84-86, 93-94).

#### *Early Archaic*

Corner and side-notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Archaic Period, indicating changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The latter part of the Early Archaic Period and the beginning of the Middle Archaic Period are marked by a series of bifurcate base projectile point forms.

#### *Middle Archaic*

As a whole, the Middle Archaic ca. 6500 - ca. 3000 B.C., witnessed the rise of various stemmed projectile point forms, and there is a notable increase in the number of early Middle Archaic components over the immediately preceding Early Archaic. The most common Middle Archaic artifact forms are, from oldest to youngest, Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford projectile point types, followed by the side-notched Halifax type at the end of the period as it transitions into the Late Archaic between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. The numbers of Middle Archaic sites recorded in this region indicate a significant population increase during this period.

#### *Late Archaic*

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3000-1200 B.C.) was dominated by stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the succeeding Early Woodland period (e.g., Savannah River points and variants). Also found, though less common, are stemmed and notched-stem forms identical to those associated more prominently with areas of Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeast (Susquehanna and Perkiomen points).

Marked increases in population density and, in some areas, decreased mobility, characterized the Late Archaic Period in the Middle Atlantic states and eastern North

America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the numbers of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of earlier periods, suggesting a population increase and/or intensity of use of this area of eastern Virginia between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

Agriculture in the Middle Atlantic region probably had its origins during this period. Yarnell (1976: 268), for example, contended that sunflower, sumpweed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 B.C.), with both squash and gourd in slightly later Iddins period contexts (Chapman and Shea 1981: 70).

Based on the relatively few Early to Middle Archaic components known for this area, it is most likely that any Archaic period resources within the study area would likely date to the Late Archaic period. Given the proximity of the study property to Tabbs Creek, the potential for Late Archaic resources is moderate to high.

#### **Woodland (1200 B.C. – ca. A.D. 1600)**

The Woodland period was characterized by the introduction of ceramic technology, a gradually developing dependence on horticulture, and increased sedentism. Three subperiods (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) have been designated, based primarily on stylistic and technological changes in ceramic and projectile point types, as well as settlement patterns.

##### *Early Woodland*

The Early Woodland period, ca. 1200-500 B.C., is generally defined by the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record. The earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These ceramics are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics, then by sand-and-grit-tempered Elk Island (Accokeek) ceramics with both plain and cord-marked surfaces. The latter traditionally were referred to as the Stony Creek series, although this type is now known to subsume several Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramic wares (Egloff 1991: 243-48).

In eastern Virginia, Early Woodland sites are notably less common than those of the preceding Late Archaic period and the succeeding Middle Woodland period, and most sites appear to represent short-term camps. Early Woodland sites, by virtue of their scarcity, would be less likely than either Late Archaic or later Woodland sites and, by analogy with what is known of Early Woodland sites in Tidewater Virginia, few remains would be present at these sites.

##### *Middle Woodland*

The Middle Woodland period in this area, ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900, was marked by the appearance of net-marked, sand-tempered, and pebble-tempered pottery that generally spans the period ca. 500 B.C. to about A.D. 300 (Pope's Creek and Prince George wares). These ware types were supplanted by shell-tempered net- and cord-marked Mockley

pottery until about A.D. 900 in areas lying east of the Fall Line. Local wares, such as Varina net-marked, were quite common in the Inner Coastal Plain, and have been dated to ca. A.D. 200/250 (Egloff 1991: 243-48).

Previous archaeological studies in the region have demonstrated the intensive use of small tributary streams as well as major river floodplains throughout the Middle Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900). Archaeologists have suggested that the Middle Woodland was characterized by "restricted wandering," in which groups used various campsites for several weeks at a time, obtaining needed materials in the site vicinity. Given the proximity of Tabbs Creek and the Northwest Branch, there is a moderate to high probability that Middle Woodland period campsites are situated within the study area (Stewart 1992: 12-16).

#### *Late Woodland*

By the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1600), agriculture had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the subsistence economy and patterns of settlement. The availability of large areas of arable land became a dominant factor in settlement location, and sites increasingly were located on fertile floodplain soils or on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Diagnostic artifacts of this period include several triangular projectile point styles that originated during the later part of the Middle Woodland period and decreased in size through time. Late Woodland ceramics from about A.D. 900 to the time of European contact in Tidewater include shell-tempered Townsend and Roanoke ceramics; untyped, sand-tempered, fabric-impressed ceramics that are otherwise similar to Townsend; and lidic- and sand-tempered simple-stamped ceramics similar to Gaston and Cashie types of North Carolina.

Although settlements dating to this time include some small camps, a large number of villages and small hamlets appear to have been occupied on a more permanent basis than those of older settlements are present. Some villages were densely concentrated while others were dispersed over a wide area. A number of villages were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, indicating a rise in intergroup conflict, while others contained both a fortified core area and outlying houses. The more dispersed settlements were scattered over a wide area and characterized by fluid settlements within large, sprawling, and loosely defined town or village territories (Turner 1992: 108-114).

Drawings and journals of early European explorers describing Indian villages indicate that houses were constructed of oval, rectangular, or circular frameworks of flexible, green sapling poles set in the ground, lashed together, and covered with thatch or bark mats. Burial sites of the period were situated in individual pits or in ossuaries. Such historical accounts are consistent with data obtained from archaeological excavations of Coastal Plain Late Woodland village sites (Hodges and Hodges 1994).

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camp habitation sites more characteristic of those of previous foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the day-to-day procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites. Late Woodland hamlets and villages typically are found on bluffs, terraces, or floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. These campsites typically are characterized by limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics (Turner 1992: 108-114).

When John Smith and his fellow English explorers arrived at the James River in 1607, they found that the Lower Peninsula was part of the territory of the Kecoughtans, a Native American group that formed part of the Powhatan Confederacy. The principal Kecoughtan village was in the vicinity of the modern city of Hampton (Figure 2). Although no major village sites would be expected in the vicinity of the project area, smaller, temporary resource procurement camps associated with larger village sites might be expected in the Tabbs Creek vicinity.



Figure 2. Approximate location of project area. Detail, *Virginia Discovered and Discribed* [sic.] (Smith 1624).

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### **The History of the Cloverdale Tract, 1635-1955**

Given the incomplete nature of the county's court records, tracing the ownership history of properties in what was formerly Elizabeth City County can be problematic. Virtually no records prior to 1688 survive, and those from the period ca. 1700-1865 are incomplete. Despite the challenges posed by the fragmentary documentary sources, it is possible to reconstruct at least the basic outline of the history of Cloverdale from the beginnings of settlement in this area in the 1630s through the Civil War until the dismantling of the house in 1955 (see summary Table 1).

It appears that the land encompassing Cloverdale (44HT45) was part of a 200-acre tract first granted to Thomas Garnett on July 3, 1635. According to the patent, the land was located "upon the head of little Poquoson Cr." [now Tabbs Creek]. Adjoining Garnett's land to the east was the 200-acre tract of John Moore, granted the same day. The Moore family would remain on this land until the nineteenth-century, and would eventually come to own the Cloverdale tract, as well (Nugent 1992, I: 24).

Although no record of the transaction survives, a later patent indicates that Thomas Wythe, Sr., had purchased some portion of the original Garnett grant by June 1676, when he was noted as being a neighbor of Augustine<sup>1</sup> Moore. The great-grandfather of the renowned jurist and patriot George Wythe, Thomas Wythe, Sr., established the family seat of Chesterville overlooking Back Branch and Brick Kiln Creek, the remains of which (Site 44HT1) have been investigated archaeologically. Having brought his family from England, he soon became a prominent member of the community, serving as a justice of the Elizabeth City County court and as a Burgess for one term in the General Assembly (Nugent 1992, II: 177; Dill 1979: 4).

At some time, most likely in the 1680s or 1690s, Thomas Wythe, Sr.'s daughter Constant (or Constance) married John Tomer. Wythe appears to have given or sold 50 acres to his son-in-law around this time, a tract that encompassed Site 44HT45. Although there is no definitive documentary proof, the archaeological evidence suggests that Tomer may well have been the first to build a dwelling on this site in the latter years of the seventeenth century.

Tomer appears to have been a dutiful son-in-law, at least while his wife's father was still living. When Thomas Wythe, Sr., wrote his will in December 1693, he left all his "wearing clothes" to his "son" John Tomer. Wythe died early in 1694. By this time his 24-year-old son, Thomas Wythe, Jr., must have been ill, since he drafted his own will in March, only days after his father's had been presented to the county court. The younger Wythe had been bound for a promising career, having already served on the county court. But his death in the summer of 1694 left his young widow Ann Shephard Wythe with the care of their two young children, Thomas and Ann. Thomas Wythe, Jr., put his "loving brother" John Tomer in charge of the assets of his underage children, which included a considerable quantity of merchantable tobacco, allowing him to draw a salary from the proceeds. He also left Tomer with what was likely a valuable "castor" (beaver) hat, and gave a "ewe lamb" to Tomer's son John, who was his godson (Elizabeth City County Decds, Wills, etc., 1684-1699: 65, 165; Neal 1986: 27).

Less than two years after Wythe's death, however, some question as to Tomer's guardianship of the estate had arisen. According to the records of a February 1696 county court session: "Mr. James Wallace, in behalf of the orphans of Thomas Wythe, Junr., dec'd., complains that John Tomer, whose land adjoins that of the orphans, makes divers spots and encroachments on the orphans' land to the orphans' damages. A survey in the presence of the neighborhood is ordered for some convenient time about the latter end of March next ensuing" (Neal 1986: 175). Tomer's character notwithstanding, this

brief record confirms that he indeed was living on the property adjoining the Wythe tract at this time, perhaps at Site 44HT45.

Once again, the incomplete nature of the county records makes it difficult to establish with any certainty what happened to Tomer's land and dwelling in the early decades of the eighteenth century. The 1704 Elizabeth City County quit rent roll notes a "John Turner" with 50 acres, but it is unclear whether this simply was a misspelling of "Tomer," or in fact represents someone else. The next solid clue as to the disposition of the property comes in the form of the March 1736 will of Captain Augustine<sup>2</sup> Moore, whose property bordered that of the Wythes. With no direct heir, he bequeathed his home plantation (later known as Moorefield) to his young nephew Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore, the 10-year-old son of his brother William. He also gave him "50 acres of land which I bought of James Toomer," which would have included Site 44HT45. Because Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore was underage, the elder Moore allowed his brother Merritt Moore the use of the 50 acres until his nephew turned 21. There is no indication as to whether Merritt Moore subsequently lived there, or just farmed the land (Smith 1975; Elizabeth City County Deeds, Wills, Bonds, etc., 1737-1756: 10).

According to the terms of his uncle's will, Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore took ownership of Moorefield, and the 50-acre Tomer tract, around 1747. It is unclear what was occurring on this parcel for the next 35 years. In 1782, however, it was credited to William Moore, eldest son of Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore, in the Elizabeth City County land tax records. Although it is not known exactly when William acquired the land from his father, he would have reached his majority by the 1770s. By this time it is likely that the original Tomer dwelling was gone, possibly replaced by someone else in the intervening years. It does appear likely, however, that William Moore had been living on the property prior to the 1782 tax assessment. The next year's personal property tax book suggests that he had already established his own household, as it included William Huson, a free white laborer or overseer, and 16 slaves (George, David, Esther, Frank, Phoebe, Betty, Sal, Bristol, Pompey, Rachel, Nanny, Hannah, Bob, Lucy, Milley, and Hagar). Later records indicate that about half of these African-Americans were adults over the age of 16, while the others were younger children. Moore's livestock on the property then included five horses and 48 cattle (Elizabeth City County Land Book 1782; Elizabeth City County Personal Property Tax Books 1782-1790).

In other parts of Virginia, a plantation of only 50 acres may have appeared meager; but, by the standards of Elizabeth City County, this was a respectable holding for a younger man. As noted by Sarah Shaver Hughes in her dissertation on the economic and social structure of Elizabeth City County in the Early National period, only a handful of properties were greater than 1,000 acres, and it was common for most "substantial, medium-sized farmers" to own between 100 and 500 acres. One of Virginia's oldest and smallest counties, Elizabeth City was characterized by properties that tended to remain within the same family over numerous generations, becoming increasingly subdivided among heirs over time. While their property may not have been vast, in the late eighteenth century the Moores reportedly ranked among the top 20 families who dominated the county's economic and social life (Hughes 1975: 26, 296).

As with land, most middling planters in Elizabeth City County did not own enormous numbers of slaves. Even before the Revolution, the local agricultural economy had been turning away from large-scale tobacco production in favor of grain crops for export to the Caribbean. Combined with the decline of the tobacco economy there was a reduced need for slave labor. While 16 slaves seems a considerable number given the relatively limited size of William Moore's farm, many Elizabeth City County planters regularly hired out their slaves either to other farms or as laborers in the growing town of Hampton (Hughes 1975: 140, 155).

When he drew up his will in November 1793, Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore gave a life interest in the 200-acre Moorefield plantation to his wife Ann. At her death, the property would pass to his eldest son William, on the condition that he transferred his 50-acre property to his younger brother Augustine<sup>4</sup> Moore (Elizabeth City County Deeds and Wills 34: 237). Augustine<sup>3</sup> Moore died in 1795. On September 21<sup>st</sup> of that year, William Moore and his wife Mary deeded the 50 acres to his brother Augustine<sup>4</sup> Moore as stipulated in their father's will. The deed included the land and "all houses," a further indication that William and Mary had been living on the land. Although it cannot be proved with documentary sources, it seems most likely that the core of the Cloverdale house that survived into the 1950s had been built by this time, and possibly prior to 1782 when William Moore had begun living there (Elizabeth City County Deeds and Wills 34: 261).

In 1796, Ann Moore deeded the 200-acre Moorefield tract to her son William (Elizabeth City County Deeds and Wills 34: 261). By now, William probably had moved to Moorefield, while his younger brother Augustine<sup>4</sup> now lived on the adjoining 50-acre Cloverdale property. Although Augustine<sup>4</sup> Moore's holding was comparatively small, by 1805 he owned 19 slaves over 16 years old, and one over 12 (Elizabeth City County Personal Property Tax Book 1805). Still, he must have encountered financial difficulties, because in June 1808 he and his wife Anne mortgaged the 50 acres to the trustees (Robert Lively and Charles M. Collier) of the Hampton Academy for the sum of \$500 (Elizabeth City County Deed Book 33:125). They also appear to have been selling off assets, for by 1810 they had only nine adult slaves (Elizabeth City County Personal Property Tax Book 1810).

Augustine<sup>4</sup> Moore died by 1812, which undoubtedly worsened the family's financial situation (Elizabeth City County Land Book 1812). Ann subsequently defaulted on the mortgage, and on August 22, 1816, the trustees of the Hampton Academy sold the 50 acres at auction to James M. Vaughan of Mathews County for \$813 (Elizabeth City County Deed Book 33: 644). Unlike the Moores, Vaughan's fortunes were clearly on the upswing. Around 1819, he inherited the adjoining 550 acres, including the former Chesterville lands, from Houlder Hudgins, which gave him a substantial 600-acre plantation (Elizabeth City County Land Book 1819). By 1820, he had 13 adult slaves (Elizabeth City County Personal Property Book 1820). That same year, county tax assessors began recording the value of buildings on each landholding, noting structures on Vaughan's land worth the respectable, but hardly extravagant sum of \$450. In contrast, Augustine<sup>5</sup> Moore's buildings at neighboring Moorefield were tallied at \$1,100.

A decade later, Vaughan began making considerable improvements to his home. Around 1830, the value of his buildings more than doubled to \$1,050. A decade later, their value once again shot up to \$2,200. The value dipped slightly to \$2,000 the next year, but then remained constant through the Civil War (Elizabeth City County Land Books 1820-70).

According to the population schedule of the 1850 Federal Census, the Vaughan household included James M. Vaughan, aged 64, a "Farmer," with a personal estate of \$25,000; his wife Ariadne, 53; and children William R., 23, a "Physician;" Louisiana, 21; Henrietta, 19; Virginia, 17; Betty, 11; and James M., 9. Living with them was their 35-year-old overseer John R. Dillard, who had direct authority over 54 slaves, ranging in age from one to 70 years old. According to the agricultural schedule of the census, Vaughan's estate included 400 improved acres under cultivation, and farm implements valued at \$400. The previous year, the farm had produced 950 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 400 bushels of oats, 150 pounds of wool, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, and 40 tons hay. Vaughan's livestock included six horses, seven asses or mules, 12 milch cows, nine oxen, 32 cattle, 57 sheep, and 40 swine, altogether worth \$1,675 (1850 Federal Census: Population, Slave, Agricultural schedules).

The county land books indicate that James M. Vaughan died in late 1850 or early 1851. The property remained listed under his estate until 1856, when 385.5 acres, including the house, were attributed to his son Robert H. Vaughan. Although no will survives in the court records, the 1856 county land book records that the land was transferred by the trustees of James M. Vaughan's estate (Elizabeth City County Land Books 1850-1856). According to the 1860 Federal Census, Robert H. Vaughan was a 41-year-old "farmer" who resided with his wife Lavinia, 38, and children Alice, 14; Elizabeth C., 9; James M., 7; William S., 6; Ariadne, 3; and an unnamed six-month-old infant. William F. Smith, 23, lived with them; listed as "Farmer," he may have served as overseer for their 18 slaves, ranging in age from 10 to 73 (1860 Federal Census: Population and Slave schedules).

According to the county land books, Robert H. Vaughan died in late 1866 or early 1867. By 1870, the value of buildings on the property had dwindled from \$2,000 to \$1,000, with no explanation offered. Vaughan's will, if he wrote one, was not recorded with the county court, and there seems to have been some dispute over the disposition of the estate. In the case of Massenburg v. Cary V. Vaughan, et al., the chancery court ordered in May 1873 that special commissioners should auction the property. On November 28, 1874, Francis A. Schmelz purchased 300 acres of the Cloverdale tract, including the house, for \$3,400 (Elizabeth City County Deed Book 4: 411; Figure 3).

Under Schmelz's ownership, the value of buildings on the property dropped once again to \$771 in 1877. The following year, he and his wife Angelina made a deed of gift of the 300-acre Cloverdale tract to their daughter Nannie Bell Collier and her husband Howard S. Collier (Elizabeth City County Deed Book 5: 454). The Colliers would own the property for the next 64 years. During this period the value of buildings at Cloverdale fluctuated to some degree. Worth \$771 when they took ownership in 1878, they had

increased to \$900 by 1881. By 1906, the value had declined once again to \$500, and remained at that level for the next several years. In 1915 the value climbed to \$1,000, but dropped back down to \$700 in the 1920s. In the later 1930s it rose again to \$800, and remained unchanged until 1942 (Elizabeth City County Land Books 1877-1942). By the early 1940s, the U.S. government was purchasing or condemning private property in this area to include as part of the new west area of the Langley Research Center. Under a court order dated March 30, 1942, the government took two tracts belonging to the Collier family. One of these, encompassing approximately 500 acres, included the Cloverdale house (Elizabeth City County Deed Book 110: 167; Figure 4).

During World War II, the vicinity of the Cloverdale house was developed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) as part of the Langley Research Center. A plan of the Cloverdale site made in 1945 depicts the location of the house and outbuildings in relation to new NACA facilities, including a recreation building and tennis and volleyball courts (Figure 5). NACA finally dismantled the Cloverdale house in 1955.

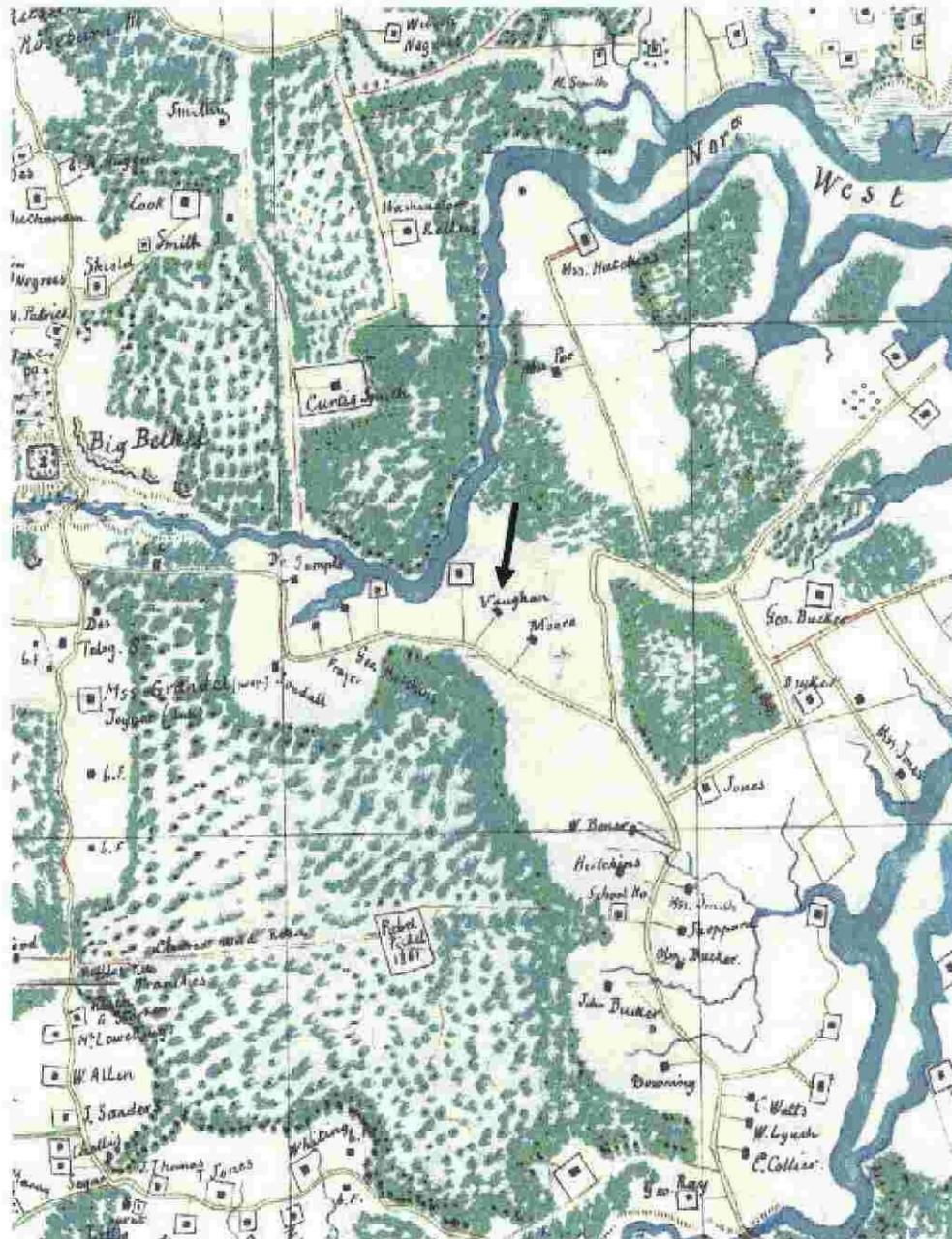


Figure 3. Detail, *Military Map of a Part of the Peninsula from Fort Monroe to Williamsburg* (Dix 1862). This map, drafted in 1862 by Union cartographers during the Peninsula Campaign, depicts the location of the Robert H. Vaughan house, and the neighboring Moorefield property.

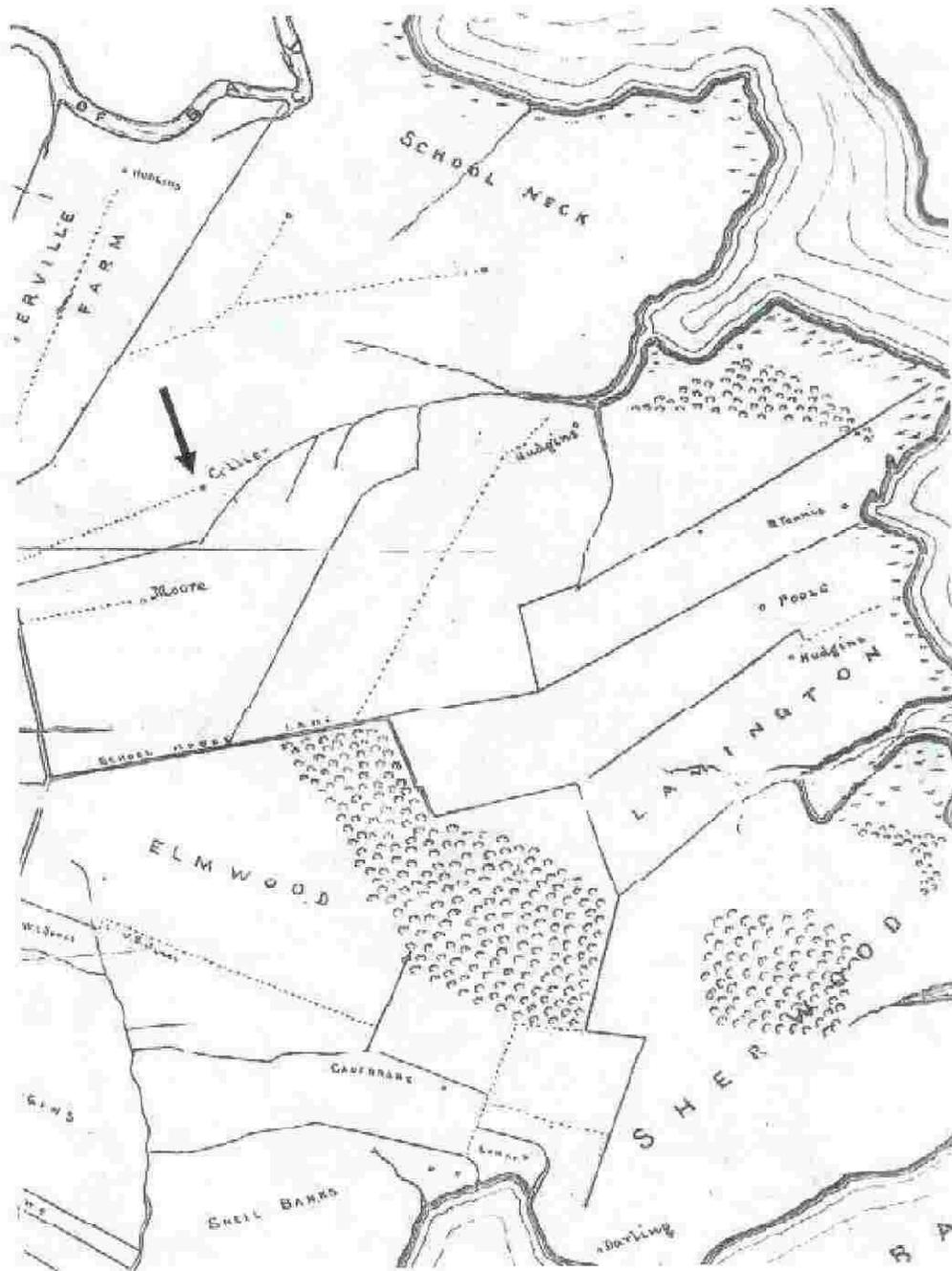


Figure 4. Detail, *Map of Elizabeth City County* (Semple 1888). This map of Elizabeth City County from the later nineteenth century indicates that the cultural landscape of the area had changed little since the Civil War. By now, Cloverdale was in the hands of Howard S. Collier and Nannie B. Collier.

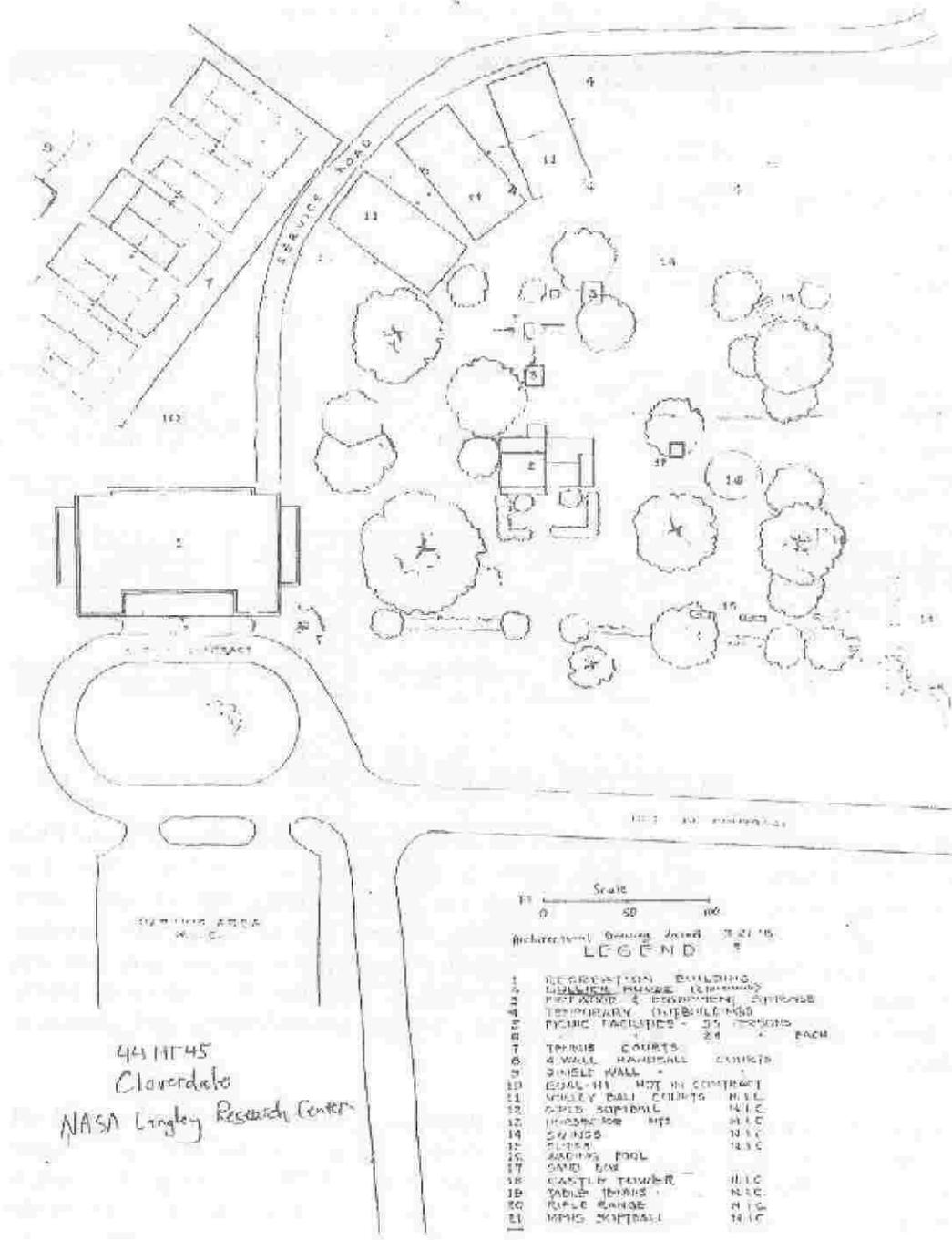


Figure 5. Plan of the Cloverdale Site drawn Dr. Frank Farmer, 1945.

**Table 1. Ownership History of Cloverdale.**

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference
Crown	Thomas Garnett	3-7-1635	200	Nugent 1992, I: 24
Unknown	Thomas Wythe, Sr.	Pre-1676	unknown	Nugent 1992, II: 177
Thomas Wythe, Sr. (?)	John Tomer	Pre-1696	50	Neal 1986: 175; Deeds and Wills 1737-1756: 10
John Tomer	Augustine <sup>2</sup> Moore	Pre-1736	50	Deeds and Wills 1737-1756: 10
Augustine <sup>1</sup> Moore	Augustine <sup>1</sup> Moore	1737	50	Deeds and Wills 1737-1756: 10
Augustine <sup>1</sup> Moore	William Moore	Pre-1782	50	Land Book 1782
William Moore	Augustine <sup>4</sup> Moore	9-21-1795	50	Deed Book 34: 261
Augustine <sup>3</sup> Moore (mortgage)	Trustees of Hampton Academy	6-11-1808	50	Deed Book 33: 125
Trustees of Hampton Academy	James M. Vaughan	8-22-1816	50	Deed Book 33: 644
James M. Vaughan estate	Robert H. Vaughan	Ca. 1855	385.5	Land Book 1856
Robert H. Vaughan estate	Francis A. Schmeltz	11-28-1874	300	Deed Book 4: 411
Francis A. Schmeltz	Nannie B. Schmeltz (married Howard S. Collier)	7-20-1878	300	Deed Book 5: 454
Howard S. Collier estate	USA	3-30-1942	500	Deed Book 110: 167

## ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The 10-acre project tract is located in the York River-drained portion of the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The landform where the project tract is located is an arm of an ancient coastal terrace. Soils are developed in old, weathered fluvial and marine sediments that show considerable age and stability. All soils in the project area contain a zone of leaching below the topsoil, and a deeper zone of translocated iron and clay accumulation over fossilized shell beds. In general, soil textures are fine sandy loams, sandy loams, and loamy sands that can be characterized as moderately well drained to well drained.

The project area is located on the York-James Peninsula, a landform defined by the York and James rivers to the north and south, respectively. The topography of the project area varies between 0 feet and 15 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project area is located on a broad, sloping floodplain along Tabb Creek, a tributaries located north of the floodplain that flows into the York River which, in turn, is an estuary of the Chesapeake Bay.

Predominant soils within the project area include Emporia, Kempsville, Slagle Complex with associated Uchee soils. Slagle fine sandy loam soils comprise slopes of 2 to 6 percent. This is deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained, and particularly well suited for cultivated crops and forest growth. Although most of these soils are commonly

acidic, the soil complexes have fair to good potential for farming and tree growth. The surface layers are friable and easily tilled and probably proved attractive to prehistoric and historic settlement.

## EXCAVATION RESULTS

### PHASE I SURVEY

#### Background

LaRC plans to develop an approximately 10-acre tract into a new state-of-the-art research and office facility. A portion of this site, approximately 5.5 acres, has had a Phase I survey completed by Gray and Pape, Inc. (GPI) in 1994 and 1995. In addition, unit excavation was completed by GPI along a utility right-of-way. The following is a summary of the Phase I excavations completed on the property. Figure 6 illustrates the location of GPI shovel tests and units as well as Dr. Frank Farmer's excavation of a trash pit at Site 44HT45.

#### Gray and Pape, Inc. Phase I Survey

GPI surveyed an approximately 2.9 acre area located west of Buildings 1222 and 1222-B, confined to the grassy lawn bounded by Doolittle Road to the west and Langley Boulevard to the south. The survey area occupies level ground immediately south of an ephemeral tributary of Tabbs Creek. Because this drainage may have been active in the past, this area was considered by GPI to be sensitive for Native American archaeological resources. This survey area also lies roughly 328 feet northwest of Site 44HT45, an eighteenth century farmstead. Because of this site's proximity, GPI believed that this area may also possess a high potential for historic archaeological resources (Winter, et al 1995).

Shovel testing of the 2.9 acre project tract involved excavation of 38 shovel tests at 50-foot intervals. Shovel test profiles indicated disturbance within this survey area that appeared to have been the result of buried utility line installation, and construction of buildings, ditches, sidewalks, and the VDT wind tunnel exhibit. Examples of soil profiles that showed disturbance from construction included a 0.26 to 0.59 foot thick deposit of dark grayish brown sandy clay that represented topsoil. This deposit overlay a disturbed horizon that ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 foot thick that consisted of very dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Subsoil consisted of dark yellowish brown sand.

In areas of the 2.9 acre survey area that did not exhibit disturbance from these activities, shovel test profiles displayed disturbance as a result of plowing. These shovel tests principally lay in the northeastern portion of the site. Profiles in this area typically exhibited a humus layer of 0.03 foot over Ap-horizon soils of dark gray loam. This deposit reached thicknesses of 0.9 feet. The B-horizon was represented by a yellowish brown clayey sand 1.0 foot thick. B2-horizon soils consisted of brownish yellow clayey sand that was encountered at 2.0 feet below ground surface.

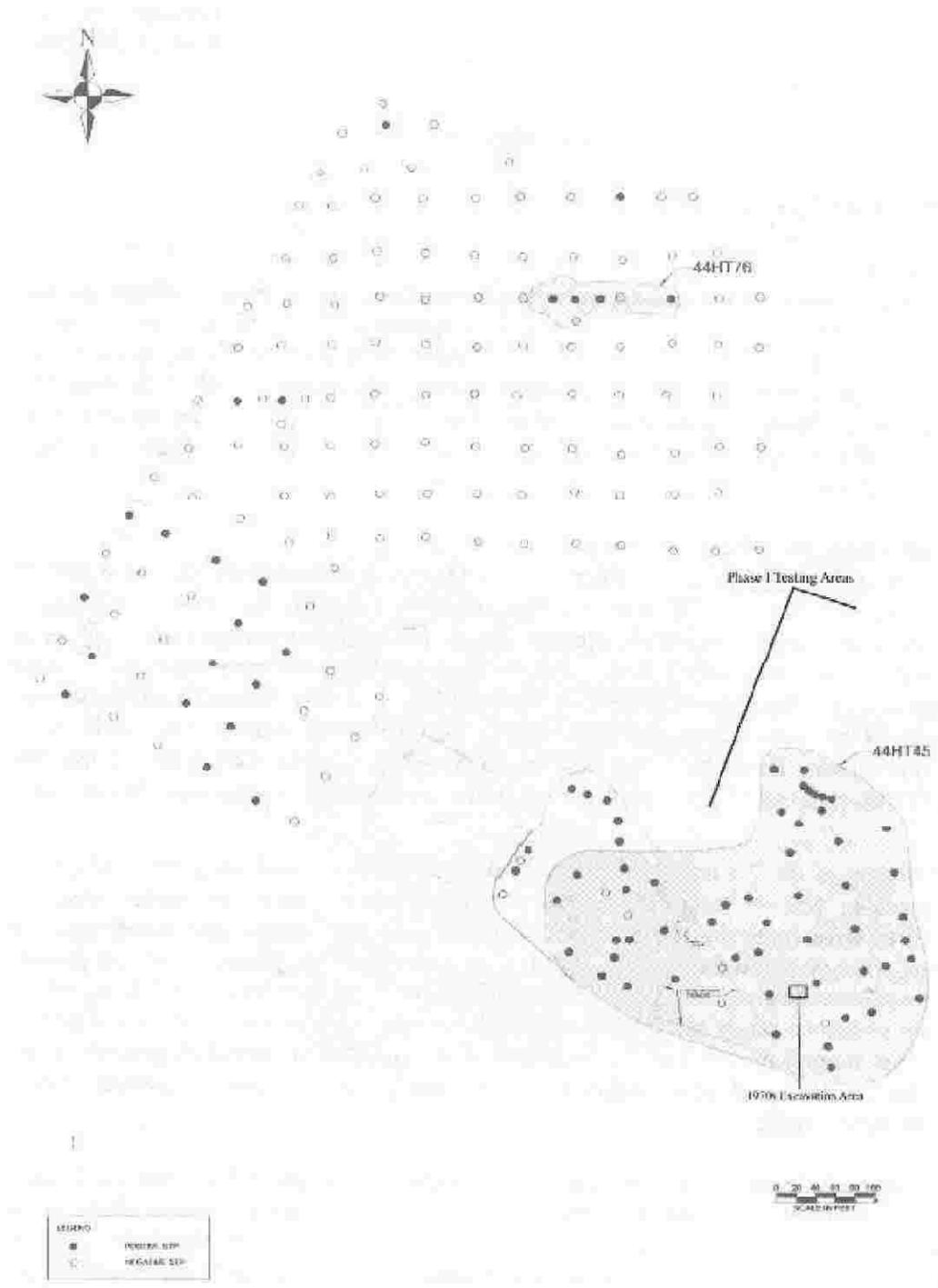


Figure 6. Location of GPI's shovel tests and units and Frank Farmer's excavation of a trash pit at 44HT45.

The Phase I shovel testing yielded a total 45 historic artifacts and two Native American artifacts from 16 shovel tests. Native American artifacts included one fragment of quartz shatter recovered from disturbed soils in the southeast corner of the project area. The second artifact, a quartzite secondary decortication flake, was retrieved from subsoil deposits in the northeastern section of the survey area. Because this item constitutes the only artifact derived from intact soils in this area, it constitutes an isolated find and received the designation Isolate 1.

Among the identifiable historic artifacts were five wire nails, two bottle glass fragments, two machine-made jar fragments, five flowerpot sherds, 12 brick fragments, three window glass fragments, and one marine shell. The majority of these artifacts came from disturbed soils. In addition, the low density of the artifacts suggests that these materials consist of accidental inclusions within soils that have been redeposited and do not constitute an extant archaeological site.

In addition, GPI also completed a Phase I survey on a triangular parcel located along the western margin of the LaRC. This parcel lies between Victory Road on the east and State Route 172 to the west. An electrical power line corridor marked the northern limit of project area, while the southeastern edge was defined by parking lots associated with Building 1212. The longest side of this area measured approximately 750 feet southwest to northeast and encompassed 2.6 acres.

Topography is generally level throughout GPI's project area's western half, but in the eastern half the ground slopes gradually to the east and south. While the majority is an open grassy field, a wooded area occupies the center of the area. Surface visibility is poor throughout the area. Disturbance noted along the southeastern edge probably reflects road and parking lot construction.

GPI excavated 30 shovel tests across this project tract. These 30 tests indicated a large area of disturbance, possibly due to plowing and power line installation, in this survey area. Typically, the soils within the project area are characterized by an A horizon of very dark brown loam with gravels. This deposit ranged between 0.3 and 0.8 feet. The gravels in these deposits are probably related to construction of the power line. The B-horizon, brown fine clayey sand, ranged between 0.3 and 1.1 feet thick. The subsoil was reflected by dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay. Occasionally, shovel tests exposed fill deposits of reddish brown sandy clay or gravel at the top of the profiles. Site 44HT76 was located in the northeast corner of the project area.

### **JRIA Phase I Survey**

JRIA was contracted to complete a Phase I survey of the lands within the 10-acre tract that had not been surveyed by GPI. The acreage tested was approximately 3.5 acres and consisted of two 50-foot transects between Site 44HT76 and the North Wright Street; testing of the remaining area within the playground block around and including 44HT45, and a triangular section around the water tower (see Figure 1). In addition, two shovel tests were excavated in an area where a pump station was to be constructed. The shovel

testing program around Sites 44HT45 and 44HT76 are included in the Phase II write-ups for each of the sites.

#### ***Water Tower Tract***

The Water Tower tract is approximately 1.3 acres bordered by N. Wright Street to the west and south, Tabbs Creek to the north, and a parking lot to the east (Plates 1 through 3). The area is slightly raised above the surrounding ground and is covered with grass. According to LaRC personnel this entire lot had been covered with fill approximately 15 years ago.

Archaeologists excavated 22 shovel tests on a 50-foot grid during the course of testing the project tract (Figure 7). Shovel tests within the project area revealed two soil strata over sterile subsoil. Stratum A hues ranged from a brownish gray to medium brownish gray loose sandy loam 0.9 feet to 1.2 feet thick. Stratum B hues ranged from a dark yellowish brown to a dark grayish yellow brown silty sand with gravel and asphalt inclusions 0.5 feet to 0.9 feet thick. This stratum terminated on sterile subsoil that ranged from a yellowish brown to a light yellowish brown silty fine sandy clay (Figure 8).

No archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded within the project area. The lack of archaeological sites is thought to be due mainly to the original low, very poorly-drained floodplain and its morphology. The floodplain contains no levee-and-floodchute type characteristics or ridge-and-swale topography but, rather, slopes gently toward the river. As such, JRIA recommends that no potentially eligible resources will be impacted by development. In sum, JRIA recommends that development within the project area will have no effect on archaeological properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.



Plate 1. View of Water tower tract, looking west.



Plate 2. View of Water tower tract, looking north.

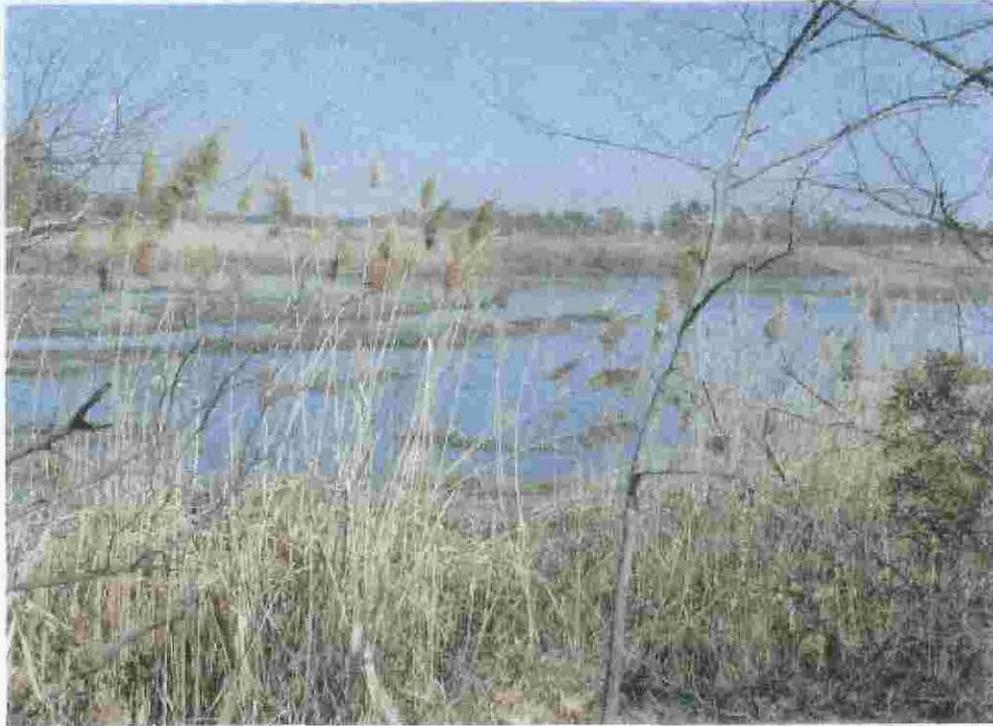


Plate 3. View of Iabb Creek, adjacent to the Water tower site to the north.

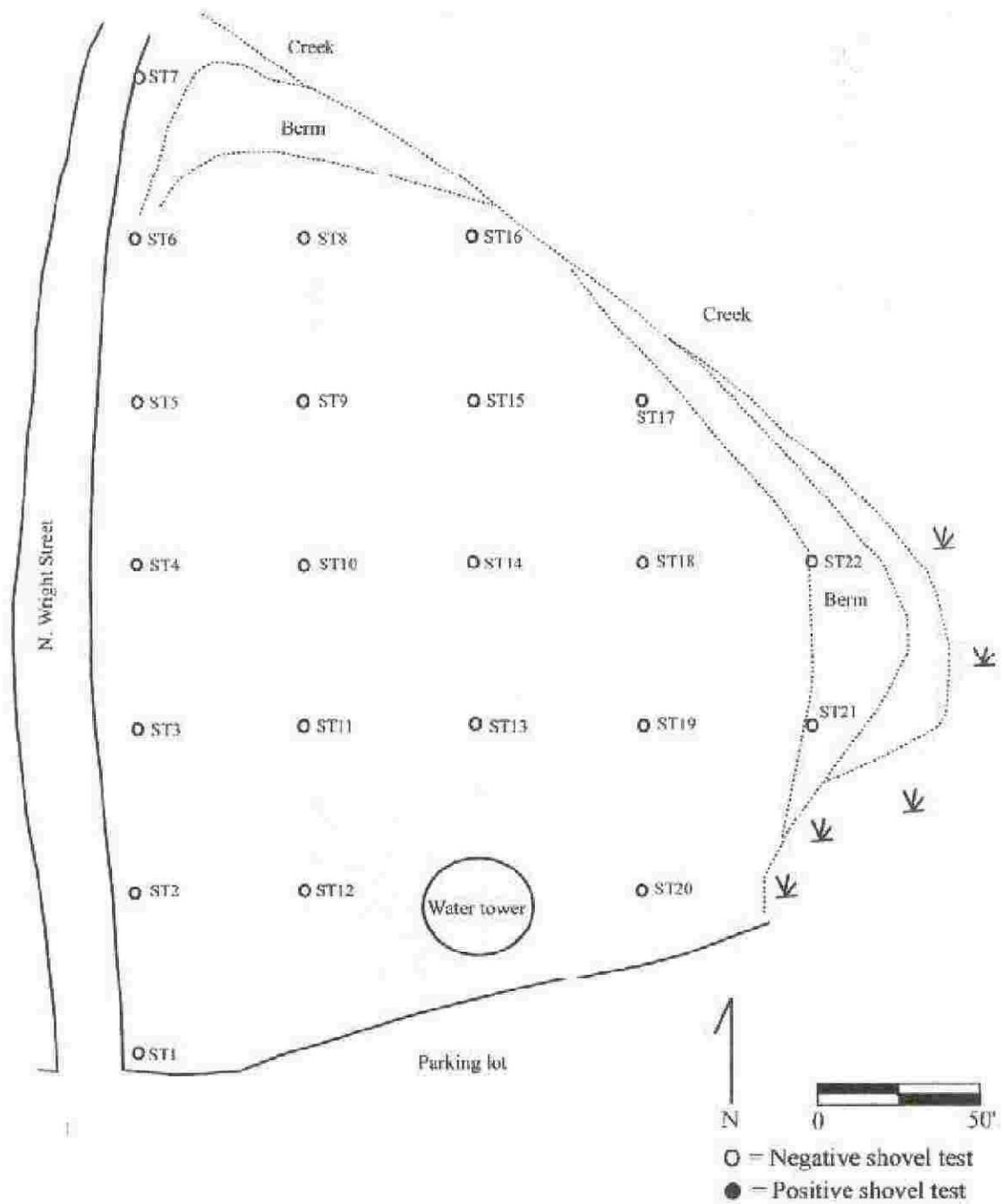


Figure 7. Phase I testing of the area around the water tower.

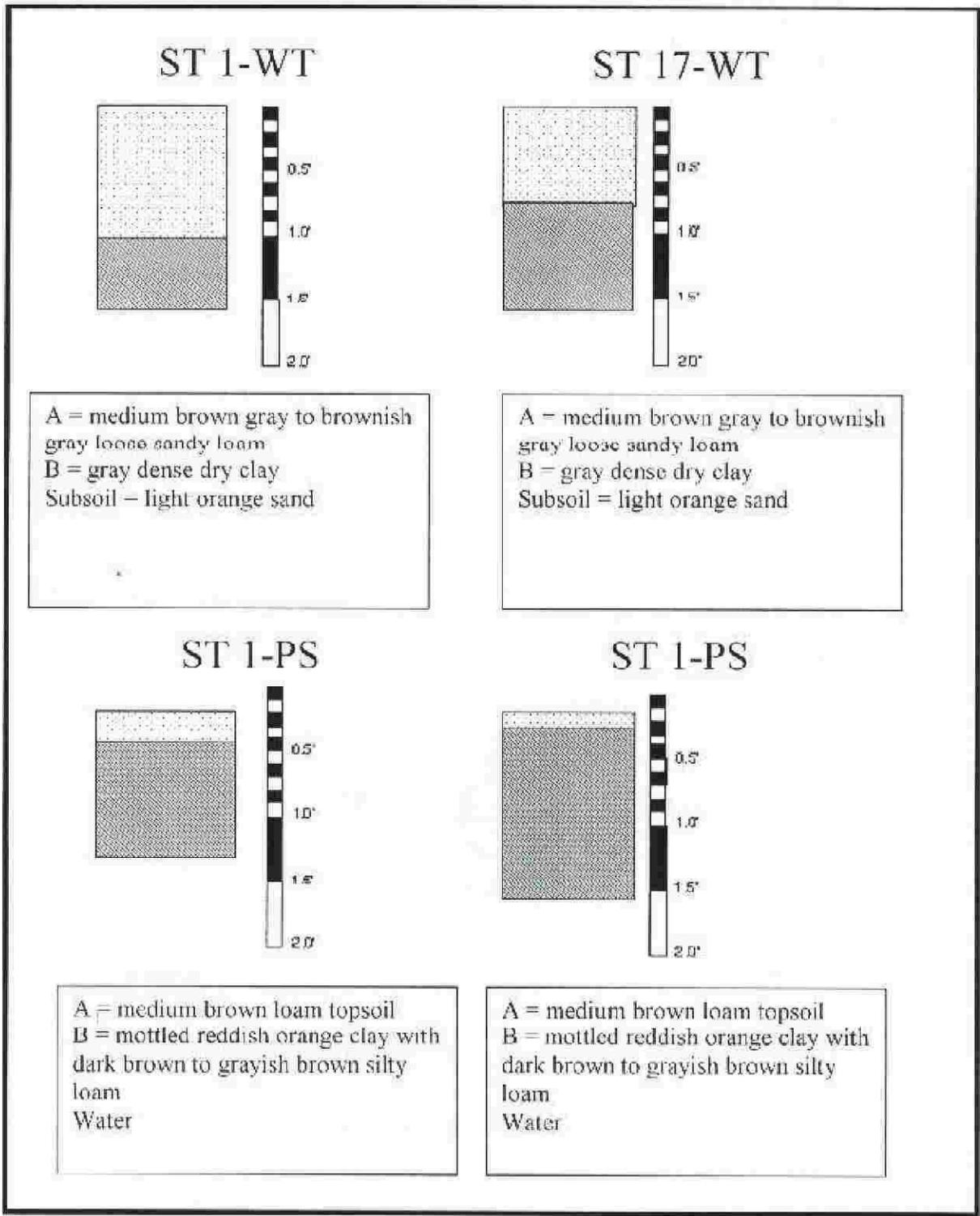


Figure 8. Representative shovel test profiles for the Water tower and Pump station tracts.

***Pump Station Tract***

The Pump Station tract is approximately located in a grassy sloped corridor between an abandoned sludge drying bed structure and an open ditch to the west (Plate 4). According to LARC personnel this entire lot was also covered with fill approximately 15 years ago.

Archaeologists excavated three shovel tests; one in the center and two at each end of the planned structure's foundation (Figure 9). Shovel tests within the foundation footprint revealed a thin root mat over a mixed stratum of reddish orange clay with dark brown to grayish brown silty loam. Gravel inclusions were noted within the soil. The shovel tests were excavated to approximately 2 feet deep and were terminated when the water table was breached (See Figure 8).

No archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded within the project area. In sum, JRIA recommends that development within the project area will have no effect on archaeological properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.



Plate 4. View of project area looking southeast.



Figure 9. Location of judgmental shovel tests within the pump station tract.

## PHASE II EVALUATIONS

### SITE 44HT45

Several archaeological excavations have taken place at this site over the years. The first excavation was of an historic trash pit in 1973, and then the site was revisited in 1995 to complete excavations in specific areas planned for utilities and building expansions. The following is a summary of the previous excavations. Figure 7 illustrates the location of these excavations.

### *LaRC Historical and Archaeological Society Excavations-1973*

The LaRC Historical and Archaeological Society (Society), formed in 1970, is a group of NASA employees and their families who have a common interest in archaeology and history. The Society operates under the Langley Activities Association, but is primarily supported by membership dues. This group was responsible for the erection of historic markers around LaRC that told of the facility's early history. Figure 10 illustrates an artist's rendition of the house at Cloverdale for use on the historic marker. During the fall of 1973, the Society excavated a portion of a large colonial-period trash pit within Site 44HT45. The location of the feature is located on Figure 7. The trash pit was excavated on a 10-foot grid at 6-foot intervals. The original fieldnotes and excavation logs appear to have been lost. Plates 5 through 10 illustrate the trash pit excavation and Plates 11 through 22 illustrate some of the artifacts recovered.



Figure 10. Artist's rendition of Cloverdale.



Plate 5, View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).



Plate 6. View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).



Plate 7. View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).



Plate 8. View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).



Plate 9. View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).



Plate 10. View of trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).

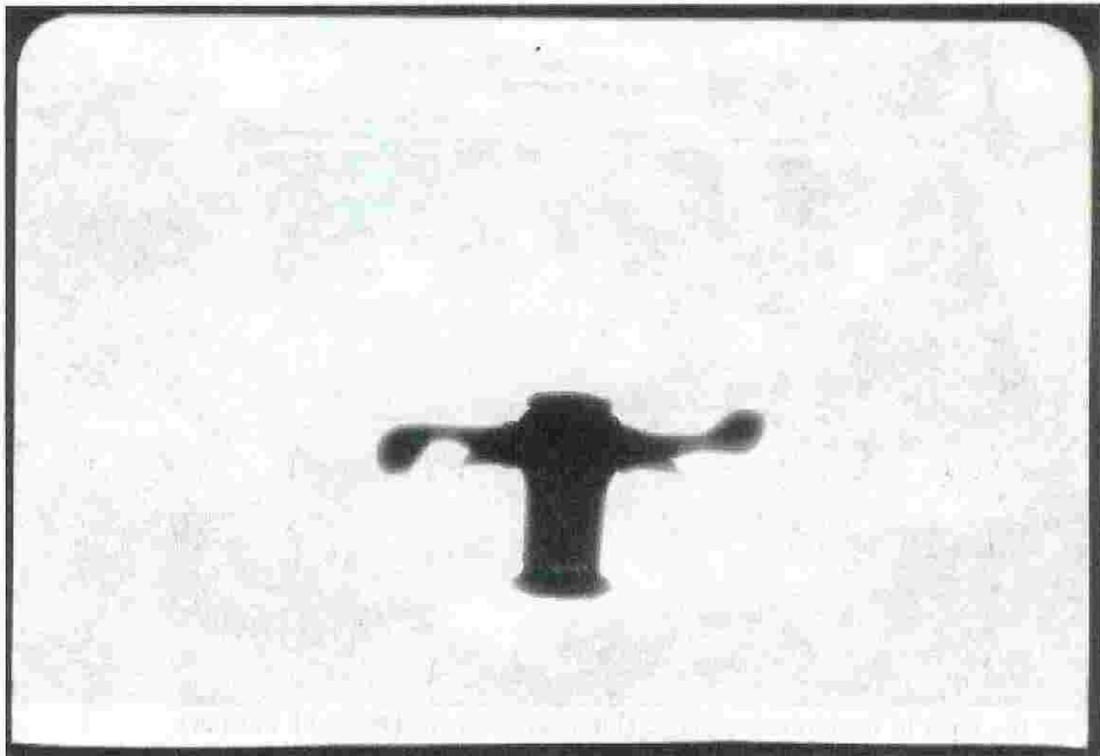


Plate 11. Sword hilt x-ray found at trash pit at 44HT45 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Farmer).

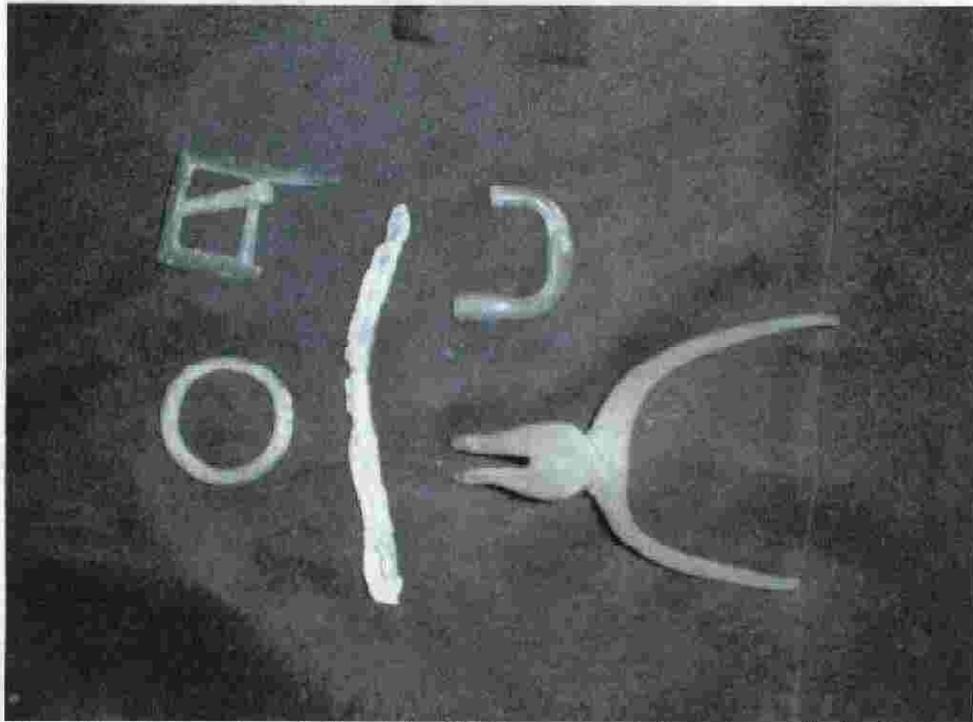


Plate 12. An assortment of metal artifacts recovered from the trash pit. Brass buckle with intact tang; brass buckle; brass curtain ring; lead window came; and brass spur.



Plate 13. Brass harness attachment.



Plate 14. Iron gun barrel.



Plate 15. Iron sword guard, c. 1660-1679.



Plate 16. Iron hoe.

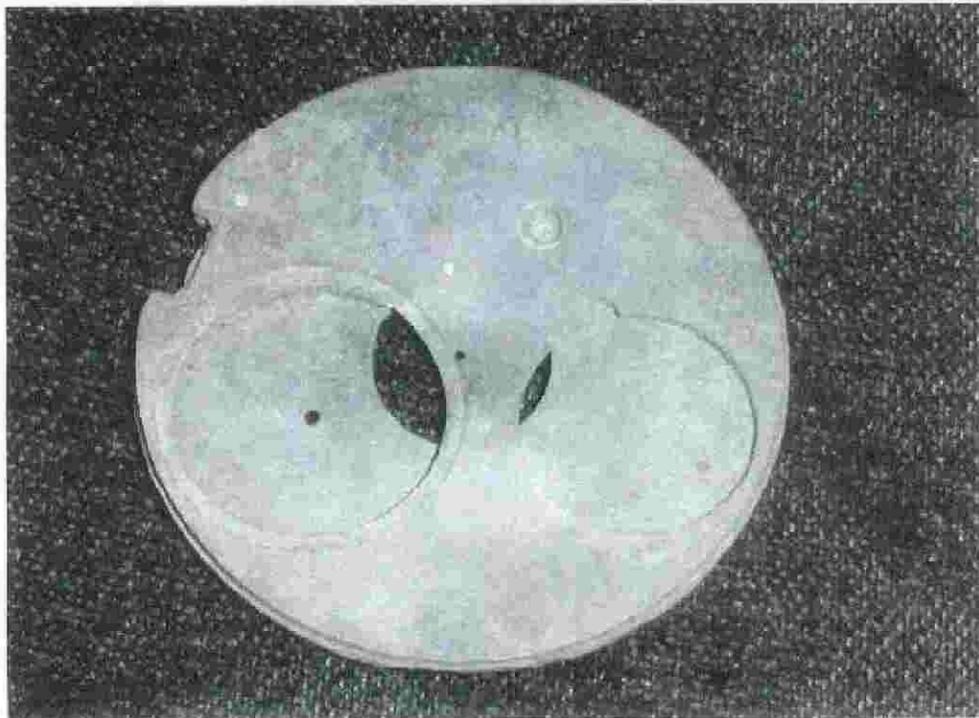


Plate 17. Brass pocket watch mechanism.

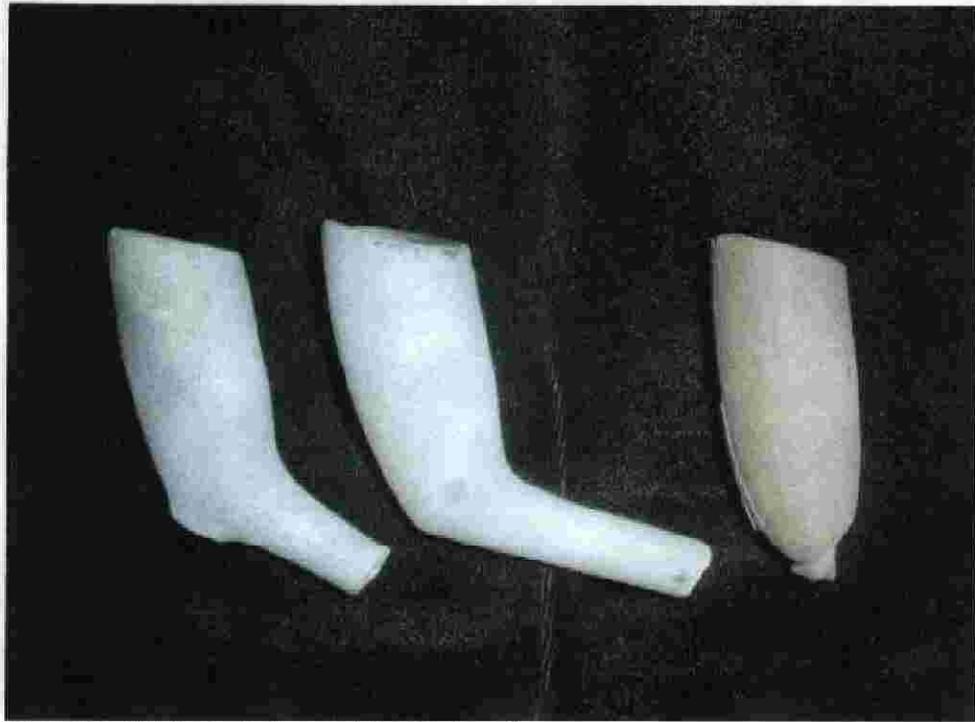


Plate 18. White ball clay and local clay pipes.



Plate 19. Bone domino fragment and clay marbles.



Plate 20. German stoneware jug, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware hollowware, and delftware blue designed flatware sherd.

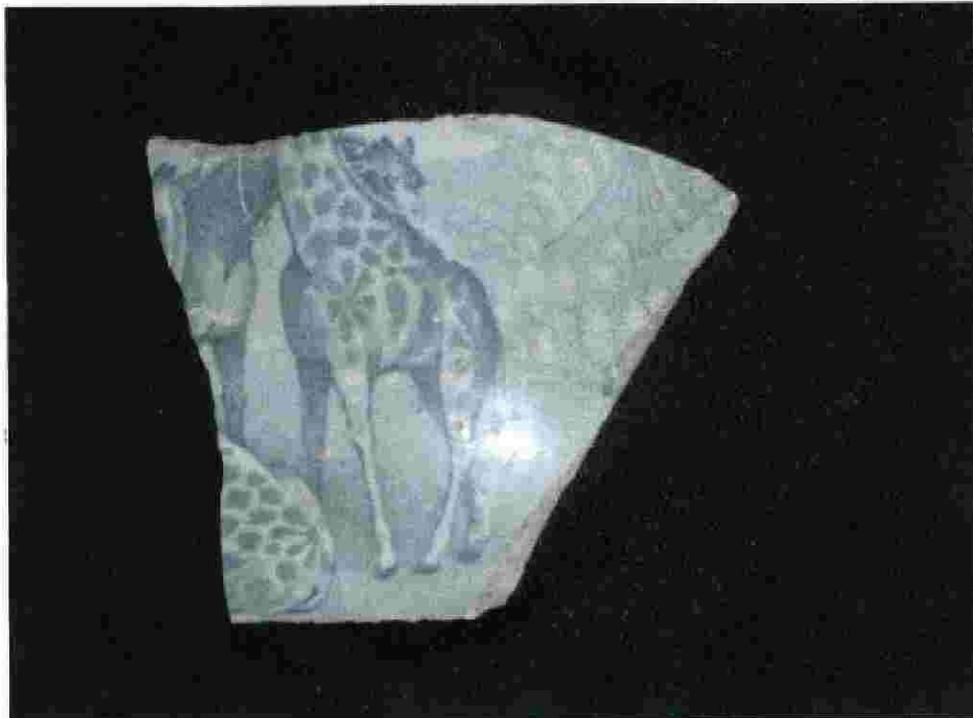


Plate 21. Refined earthenware bowl with a green transfer print design of giraffes.

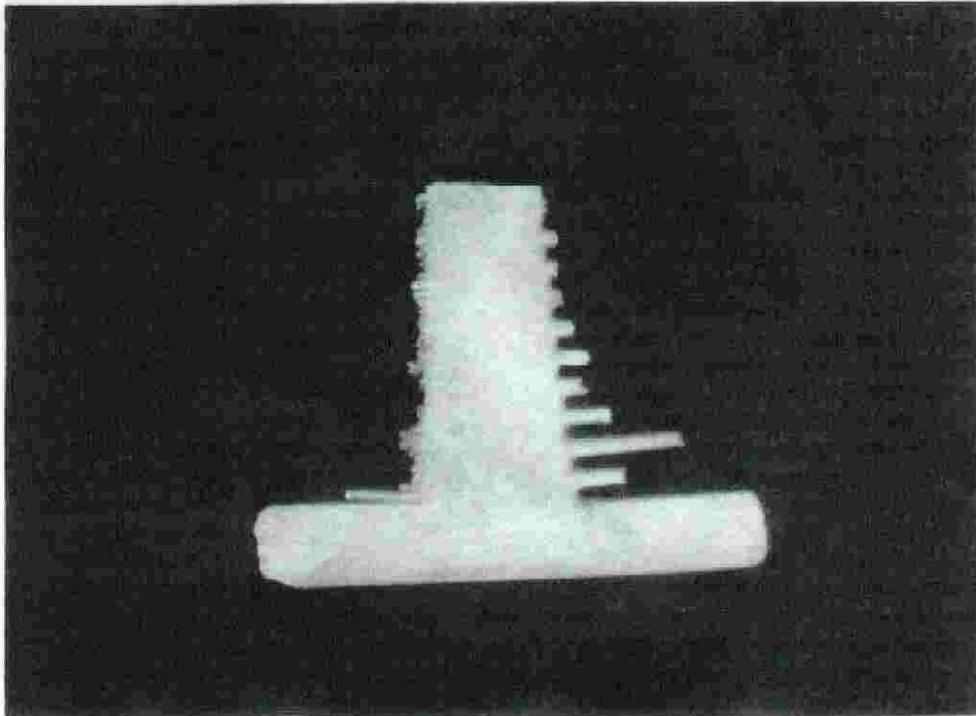


Plate 22. Bone comb.

### ***Background-GPI 1995 Excavations***

In February 20-24, 1995, GPI was contracted to complete archaeological field investigations at Site 44HT45 prior to planned construction activities. These excavations included a Phase I survey along a water line corridor and Phase II investigations in the impact area of the proposed addition to Building 1222. The site was located through subsurface testing of a fallow agricultural field flanked by office buildings and associated utilities. A thin scatter of eighteenth century and nineteenth century artifacts was found through subsurface inspection of an area measuring 700 feet by 550 feet. The prehistoric artifact assemblage included seven pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage that were recovered from three shovel tests during the Phase I and II excavations. The following is a summary of the prior excavations.

### ***Proposed Water Utility-GPI Phase I Survey***

The area surveyed by GPI within the environs of 44HT45 consisted of the corridor for a 6-inch water line. This level area is covered by a planted lawn with scattered trees. Save for landscaping, no clear evidence of disturbance was noted along the corridor. GPI excavated 11 shovel tests along this corridor. Shovel test excavation terminated upon reaching culturally sterile subsoil, which typically lay at an average depth of 1.65 feet below grade. The soil profiles along the survey corridor displayed evidence of disturbance as a result of plowing. Plowzone soils consisted of dark brown or dark grayish brown sandy loam. These deposits lay atop truncated B-horizon soils of olive brown sand, silty sand, or sandy clay. Occasionally, shovel tests exhibited fill soils atop the plowzone deposit.

The shovel testing produced 107 historic artifacts entirely from plowzone deposits. The recovered materials included primarily architecture-related items (brick, mortar, nails, and window glass), along with domestic objects (ceramics), activities-related items (metal springs), objects related to utilities (lamp chimney fragment), and clothing (jewelry part). A moderate number of miscellaneous objects (plastic, unidentified bottle glass, and shell) were also recovered. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts included ceramics and nails. The ceramics included whiteware (1815 to present) and redware (1750 to 1900). Both machine cut nails (1815 to 1870's) and wire nails (1870 to present) were found. These artifacts suggested nineteenth century to modern dates of deposition for the materials found along this survey corridor. Because they come from disturbed deposits, the origin of these materials cannot be ascertained. Based on their proximity to Site 44HT45 these materials could represent deposits related to this site. The relatively high proportion of architectural-related items in the assemblage suggests construction, repair, or demolition of structures associated with this site. The artifacts were not present in high numbers and did not concentrate in particular locations. Therefore, they do not suggest a structure location. If these artifacts are associated with Site 44HT45, they probably represent sheet refuse deposits. The balance of the assemblage includes moderate to low quantities of artifacts, and suggests casual discard/sheet refuse.

The artifacts recovered from this survey area appear to reflect sheet refuse and/or casual discard. GPI proposed that these materials could be associated with Site 44HT45, which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, these materials occurred in moderate to low densities, which do not suggest structures or activity loci.

Further, they came from disturbed contexts. For these reasons, GPI recommended that the cultural deposits in the water line corridor do not contribute to the potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility of Site 44HT45. These materials, therefore, do not comprise significant cultural resources and no further work was recommended by GPI within the waterline corridor.

#### **Proposed Building 1222 Expansion-GPI Survey**

The proposed expansion of Building 1222 required a Phase II evaluation within the area of impact to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources associated with Site 44HT45. Two shovel tests and three units were excavated in the 85 by 30-foot construction zone. The survey area was level and vegetation consisted of a planted grass lawn. Disturbance caused by the original construction of Building 1222 and the installation of buried utilities was noted here. In addition, the site area had been landscaped for lawn and playground uses. These previous disturbances resulted in a reduced area available for survey and testing. In consultation with LaRC planning department and Sverdrup staff (LaRC's survey contractor), shovel tests and units were placed in areas that were not likely to have been disturbed by utility and building construction.

Units 3, 4, and 5 extended to depths between 1.65 and 2.0 feet. The excavation encountered fill deposits above truncated subsoils. Fill deposits consisted of mottled soils that extended to a maximum depth of 2.0 feet. Subsoil consisted of olive brown sand. These soil profiles indicated that both units had been disturbed by earlier construction and utility installation; Unit 5 encountered a presently unused telephone cable. Two shovel tests were placed between the units to further assess the extent and depth of the subsurface disturbance. The profiles of these two shovel tests encountered disturbed soils overlying deposits of concrete. This material was encountered at a maximum depth of 1.0 feet below grade. It may reflect previous construction related to Building 1222.

This location produced both prehistoric and historic artifacts, all from fill deposits. The prehistoric artifact consisted of one quartzite secondary flake. The historic assemblage contains 256 artifacts, and includes high numbers of architectural-related materials such as nails, brick, mortar, and window glass. In addition, low numbers of items occurred that represented the domestic use (ceramics, glass), utilities (wire, drain pipe, lamp chimney fragments), activity (screws, wire), personal (coin), furniture (flower pot fragments), and miscellaneous (shells) artifact groups. With regard to chronology, dateable artifacts included ceramics and nails. Ceramics in the assemblage include pearlware (manufactured between 1780 and 1830), whiteware (1815 to present), ironstone (1840 to present), and redware (1750 to 1900). Nails include both machine cut (1815 to 1870s) and wire (1870s to present). These dates suggest a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of the late nineteenth century for the fill strata. Due to the mixed nature of the deposits, however, their deposition dates and origin cannot be identified.

The testing in this proposed construction area indicated that it has been disturbed, probably as a result of earlier construction related to Building 1222. Soil profiles here are truncated and capped with fill deposited of undetermined origin. All artifacts came from fill deposits, and therefore they do not clearly relate to Site 44HT45. Because of their

disturbed context and lack of association to Site 44HT45, these materials do not constitute significant cultural resources. GPI recommended no further work within the area proposed for expansion of Building 1222.

Overall, GPI believed that the density and temporal range of artifacts suggested that Site 44HT45 represented a domestic occupation during the eighteenth- and nineteenth-centuries, and was thus likely to yield information important in history. GPI recommended that the site was potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and that the site should be avoided or evaluated at the Phase II level before any potential construction disturbance occurred within the overall site boundaries.

#### **JRIA Phase II Evaluation, 2004-2005**

Site 44HT45 is located in an open area adjacent to a conference center and gym with associated tennis and racquetball courts. The site is mostly confined to an open area underneath large oak trees that shade a picnic and cookout pavilion, swings, and other playground equipment (Plates 23 through 25).



Plate 23. View of 44HT45, looking northwest.



Plate 24. View of 44HT45, looking northeast.



Plate 25. View of Site 44HT45, view looking west toward the conference center and gym.

The Phase II evaluation included the excavation of shovel tests and 3 by 3 foot test units (Figure 11). Two hundred and thirty shovel tests were excavated initially at 50-foot intervals throughout the 62.5 feet north to south by 62.5 feet east to west overall project area to redefine the boundaries of the site, then at 25-foot intervals to better define the concentration of positive initial shovel tests to refine the boundary of the site and more concisely demarcate the perimeter of Site 44HT45. After the close interval shovel testing, the perimeter of Site 44HT45 was refined to the dimensions of 375 feet north to south and 400 feet east to west. The backfill from each shovel test and unit was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and all cultural materials were retained.

Shovel testing revealed that site stratigraphy, where features were not present, was relatively uniform across the site, consisting of a medium brown silt loam plowzone that varied in depth between 0.5 foot and approximately 1.1 feet and a yellowish brown soil that varied in depth between 0.7 foot and 1.5 feet. The central area of the site was currently being used as a playground with picnic pavilions and a playground. Subsoil consisted of a yellow-tan compact soil.

Five hundred and seventy-one artifacts were recovered from 120 positive shovel tests. This material included 156 ceramic sherds, one white ball clay pipe stem, 174 glass fragments, 99 iron fragments, 35 reddish brown handmade brick fragments, 82 oyster shell fragments, nine bone fragments, two coal fragments, and three quartz flakes, and two aluminum pull tabs, and one penny. Ceramic sherds recovered included three coarse earthenware, 39 creamware, three delftware, 58 pearlware, 23 whiteware, two yellow

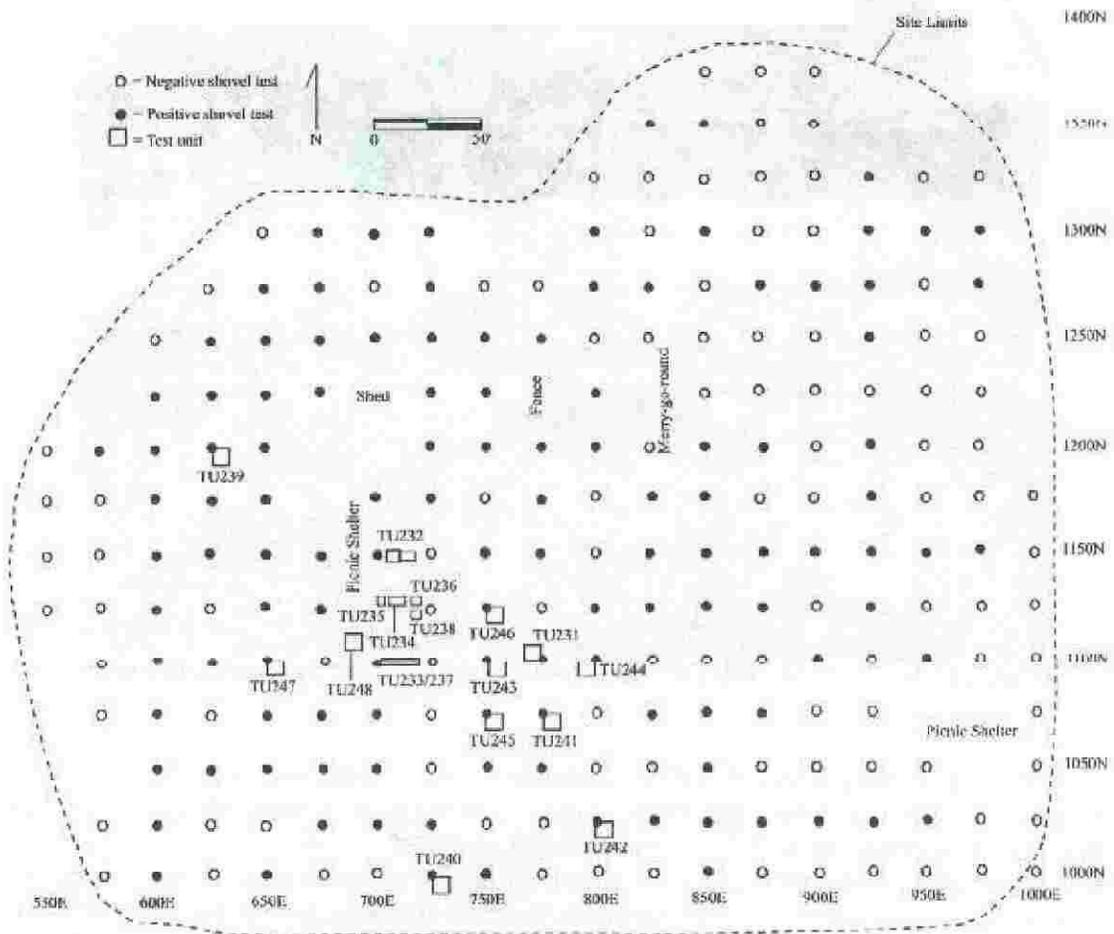


Figure 11. Site 44HT45 shovel test and unit locations.

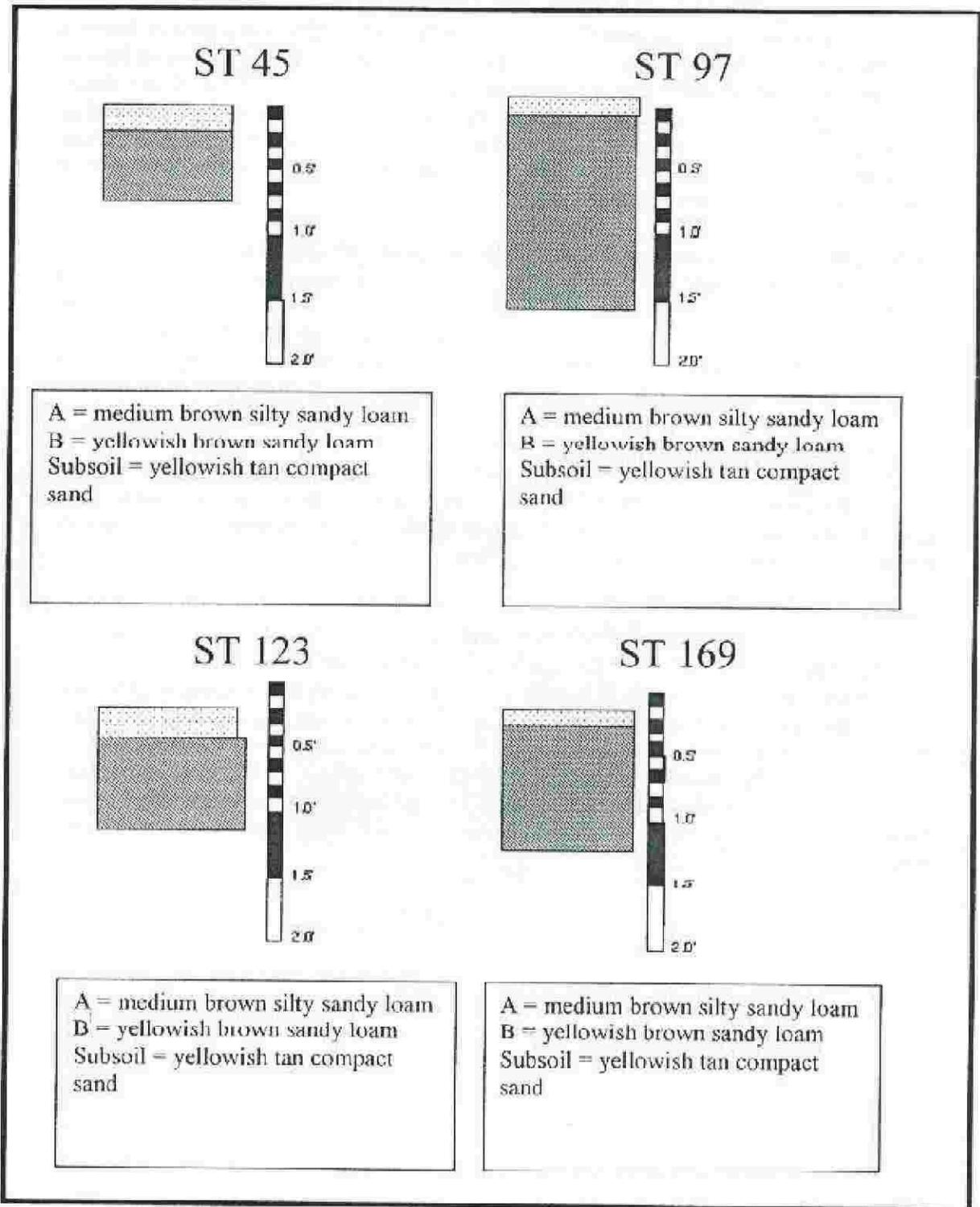


Figure 8. Representative shovel test profiles for Site 44HT45.

ware, 22 porcelain, and 11 stoneware. Of this number, 50 or 32% was potted in America and 104 or 66% in England, 2 or 2% in China. One hundred and twenty-three or 79% of the wares are earthenware, 11 or 7% are stoneware, and 22 or 14% are porcelain. Vessel forms included bowls, cups, saucers, plates, flowerpot, and hollowwares. One hundred and eleven fragments of container glass were recovered. Thirty-two fragments or 29% of the glass assemblage dates from the early to mid nineteenth century while the remainder dates from circa post 1900 to present day.

Of the 226 shovel tests excavated, 120 or 53% contained artifacts. The site borders were reduced to an area roughly 375 feet by 400. Artifacts were recovered from Strata A and B, the plowzone. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the shovel tests indicate that the plowzone may be mixed with no culturally defined strata. The majority of the artifacts were less than ½" in diameter, indicating that the area had been impacted by agricultural practices or by utility trenching.

Once shovel testing was completed, 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated by hand in and around significant artifact concentrations and in areas where the utility placement had shown some foundations. Some of the units were expanded to reveal foundations. The goal of test unit excavation was to better evaluate site stratigraphy and to identify potential subsurface cultural features or deposits.

#### **Test Unit 231**

Test Unit 231, 3 by 3 feet, is located in a cluster of positive shovel tests in the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of four layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.25 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.25 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.45 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown with a higher concentration of oyster shells. Stratum D, 0.37 feet thick, consists of a dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 26).



Plate 26. Plan view of Test Unit 232.

#### **Test Unit 232**

Test Unit 232, 5 by 1 feet, is located in an area where a brick foundation was mapped during excavations for a utility trench. A utility trench was noted running north to south across the center of the unit. The stratigraphy of this test trench consists of four layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.22 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.24 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.32 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown with a higher concentration of oyster shells. Stratum D, 0.37 thick thick, consists of a dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. This unit was expanded to the east, 10 by 2 feet, to verify the presence or absence of the brickwork that was shown on the utility map in this area. No features or subsurface deposits were noted within the unit (Plates 27 and 28).



Plate 27. Plan view of Unit 232.

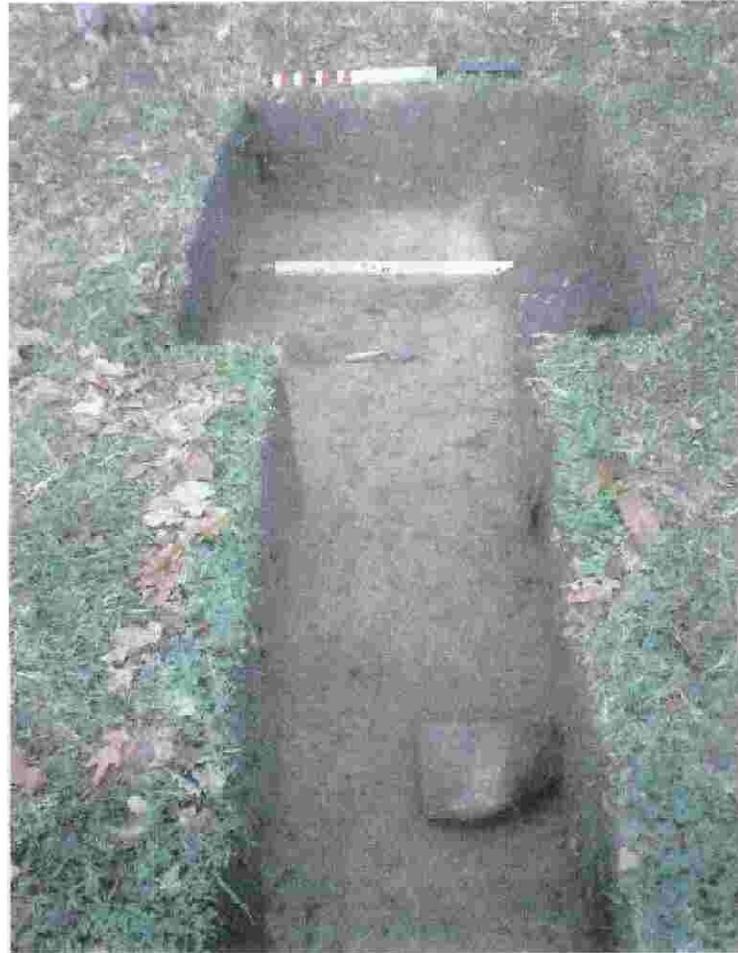


Plate 28. View of Unit 232, view looking west.

#### **Test Units 233 and 237**

Test Units 233, 3 by 8 feet, were excavated adjacent to a ditch-witch trench that was excavated to install outdoor lighting. On November 19, 2004, contractors began trenching for the installation of underground utility lines for outdoor lighting for the picnic area. A series of three narrow trenches had been excavated by a ditch-witch machine. These trenches were approximately 7" wide and in most areas to a depth of approximately 25 inches below the ground surface. The trenches formed a rough triangle shape that extended from a utility pole to a covered barbeque area to near a second utility box near a picnic shelter. In total, roughly 400 to 450 feet of trench was excavated across the high ground within the site boundaries (Plates 29 through 33).



Plate 29. Overall view of trenches.

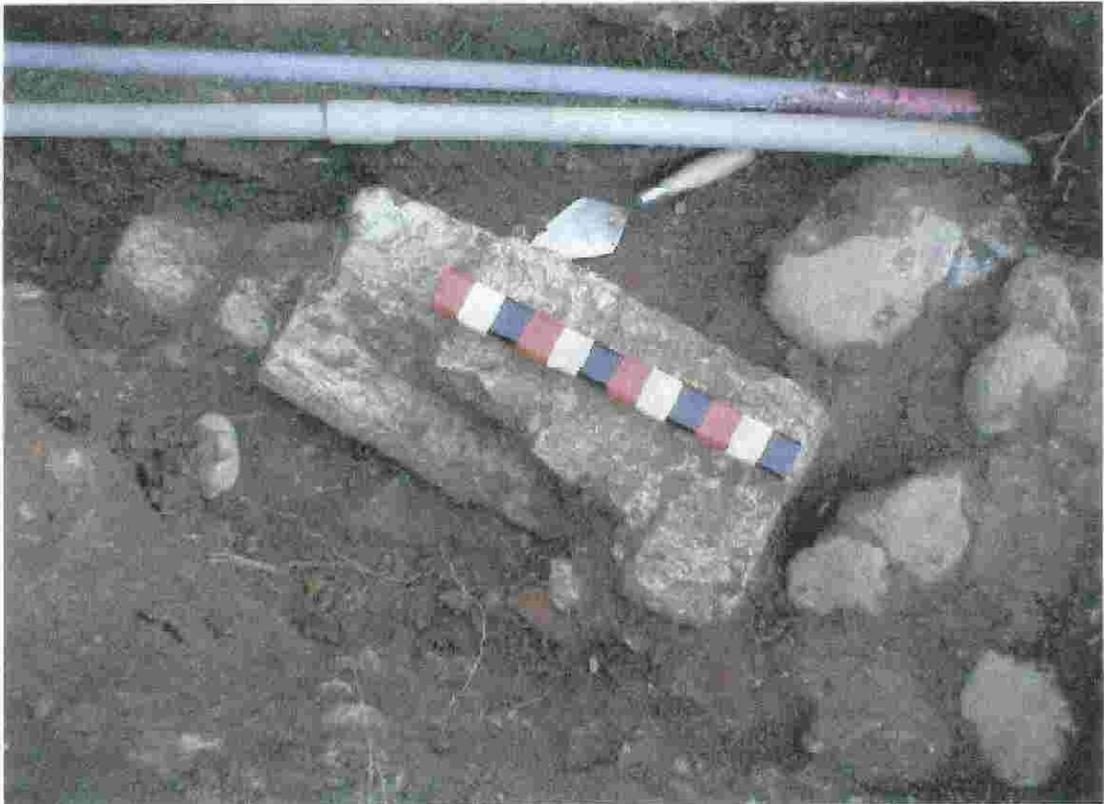


Plate 30. Plan view of intact brick foundation, Units 233 and 237.



Plate 31. View of brick foundation at base of trench.



Plate 32. View of trenches, trash pit in foreground.

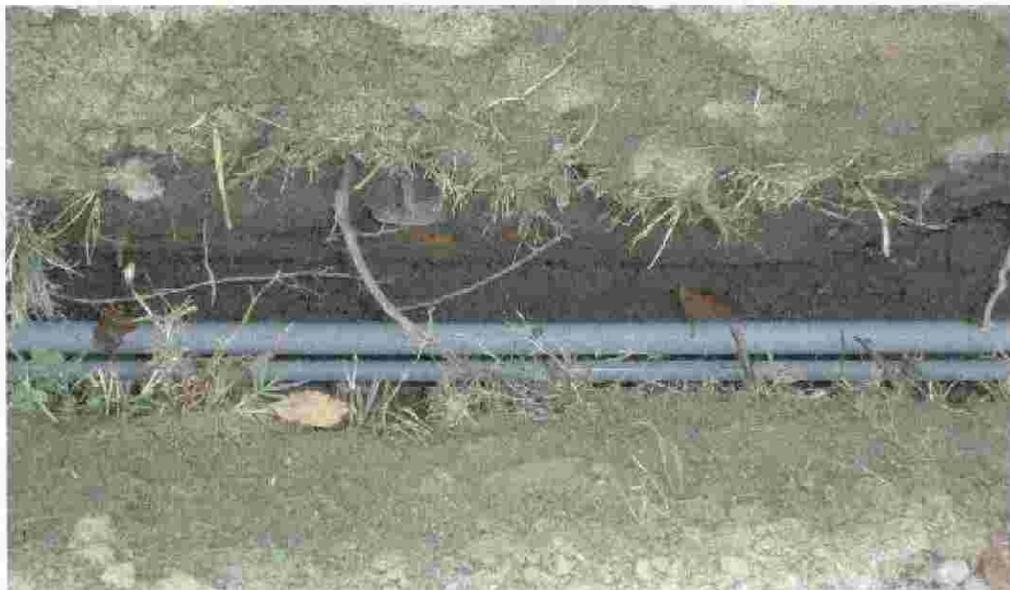


Plate 33. View of possible trash pit.

An examination of the sidewalls of the trench indicates that the site has a 1 foot to 1.5 foot thick layer of topsoil and plowzone. In some cases it appears as if the trench may have cut through a brick foundation. Unfortunately, the brick foundation ran the length of the trench and when the ditch-witch blade impacted the brick, the utility contractor took a pick ax and pulled up the foundation. The foundation wall was approximately 8 to 10 feet long and ended at a T at a possible eighteenth century foundation. The foundation is made of handmade brick with sand mortar and probably dates to the nineteenth century. This foundation may be an interior wall for the nineteenth century addition to Cloverdale. JRIA excavated the ditch by hand to see if the subsoil revealed any traces of a builder's trench. The trench was backfilled with brick rubble and this was removed to see the subsoil. No builder's trench was evident as it appeared that the contractor had excavated underneath the foundation into the subsoil when they were pulling it up. At the southern end of the trench a portion of the foundation was partially intact.

**Test Unit 234**

Test Unit 234, 2 by 5 feet, is located in an area where a brick foundation was mapped during excavations for a utility trench. This unit was placed approximately 3 feet east of the concrete pad of the picnic pavilion. The stratigraphy of this test trench consists of six layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.05 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.12 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.20 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of brick, shell, and mortar fragments. Stratum D consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with yellowish brown clay. This stratum pertains to fill in the utility trench. A one course wide, handmade brick foundation was mapped running at an angle roughly east to west across the trench. Stratum E, consists of a dark brown silty loam with a heavy concentration of shell and brick. This stratum may represent cellar fill as it is evident only on the southern side of the brick wall. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 34).

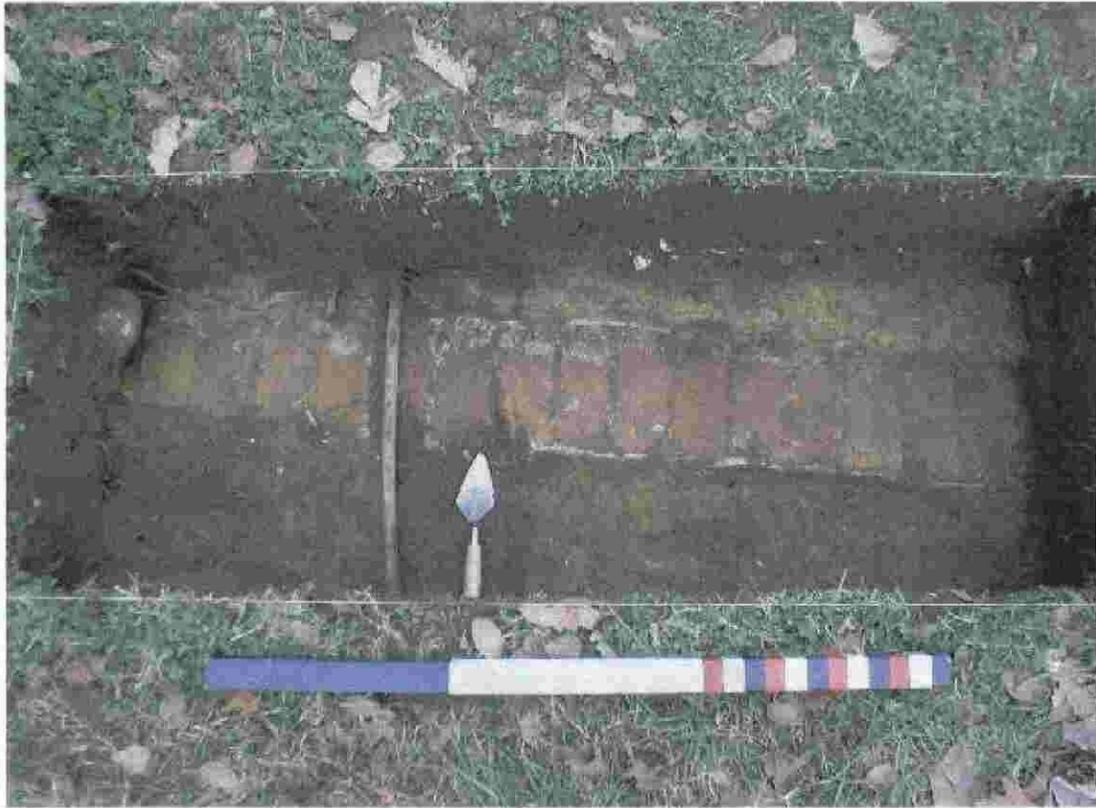


Plate 34. Plan view of Unit 234, with utility pipe in center.

#### **Test Unit 235**

Test Unit 235, 2 by 2 feet, is located in an area where a brick foundation was mapped during excavations for a utility trench. This small unit was placed adjacent to the concrete pad of the picnic pavilion to verify if the construction of this structure had impacted the brick foundation that was evident in Unit 234. The brick foundation was noted in the western side wall of the unit with the concrete pad lying on top of it. The stratigraphy of this test trench consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.04 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.11 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.21 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of brick, shell, and mortar fragments. A one course wide, handmade brick foundation was mapped running at an angle roughly east to west across the trench. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 35).



Plate 35. Unit 235, view looking north. Photograph of brick Wall underneath concrete picnic pavilion pad.

**Test Unit 236**

Test Unit 236, 2 by 2 feet, is located in an area where a brick foundation was mapped during excavations for a utility trench. This small unit was placed where the steel probe had indicated that the foundation had taken a 90 degree turn to the south. The brick foundation was noted in the southwestern side of the unit. The stratigraphy of this test trench consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.06 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.13 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.19 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of brick, shell, and mortar fragments. A one course wide, three-courses deep, handmade brick foundation was mapped running at an angle roughly east to west across the trench. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 36).



Plate 36. Plan view of Unit 236.

**Test Unit 238**

Test Unit 238, 2 by 2 feet, is located along the line where the brick foundation ran to the south during the steel probe test. The stratigraphy of this test trench consists of four layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.21 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.26 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.29 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of brick, shell, and mortar fragments. A one course wide, handmade brick foundation was mapped running at an angle roughly north to south across the trench. The brick wall appears to end here with no terminating wall. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plates 37 through 38).

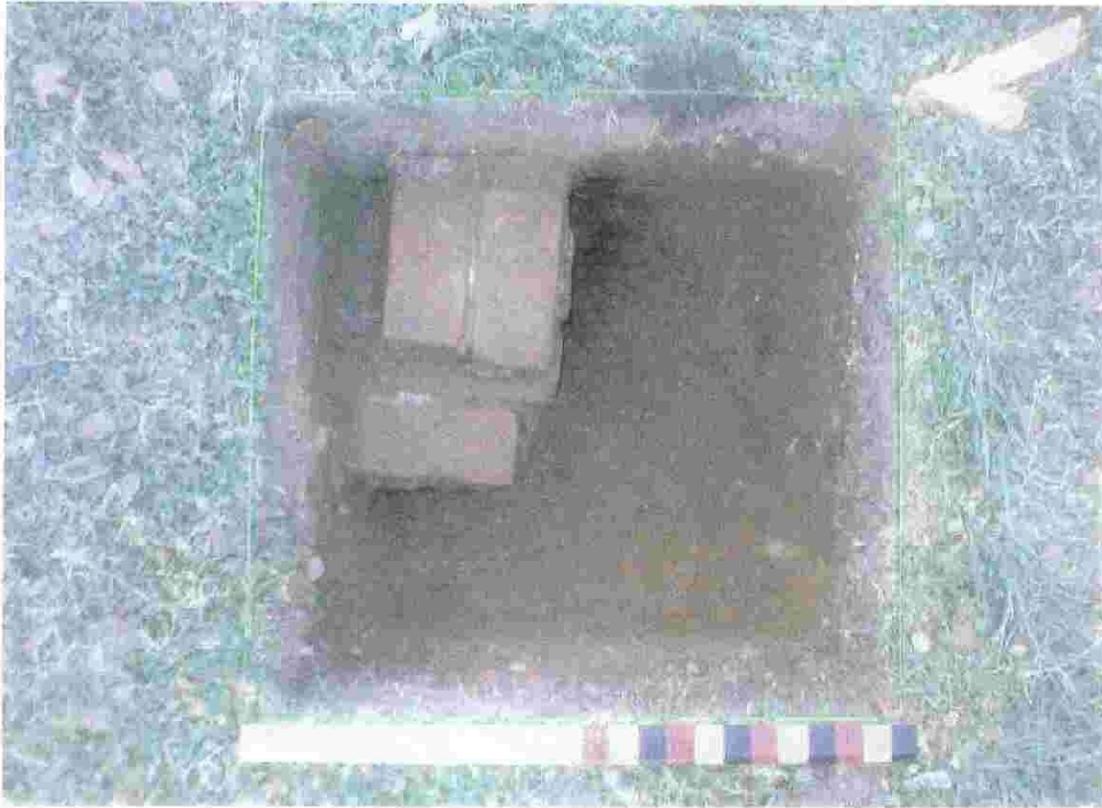


Plate 37. Plan View of Unit 238, showing the 90 degree turn in the brick wall.



Plate 38. View of brick wall in Unit 238.

**Test Unit 239**

Test Unit 239, 3 by 3 feet, is located in a cluster of positive shovel tests at the eastern side of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of four layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.19 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.17 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.16 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells. Stratum D, 0.21 feet thick, consists of a dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. A roughly 1.5 foot square feature was noted in the base of this unit; adjacent to this feature was another smaller, 1 foot in diameter circular feature. These features may represent a tree hole or a post. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 39).



Plate 39. View of possible features in the base of Unit 239.

**Test Unit 240**

Test Unit 240, 3 by 3 feet, is located between two positive shovel tests at the southern edge of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of two layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. No features or artifact deposits were noted in this test unit (Plate 40).



Plate 40. Plan view of Unit 240.

**Test Unit 241**

Test Unit 241, 3 by 3 feet, is located in a cluster of positive shovel tests in the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.27 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and some oyster shell inclusions 0.30 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.21 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells and quartzite cobbles. A roughly 1.5 foot square feature was noted in the base of this unit; adjacent to this feature was another smaller, 1 foot in diameter circular feature. These features are very similar to the ones mapped in Unit 239 and may represent a tree hole or a post. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 41).

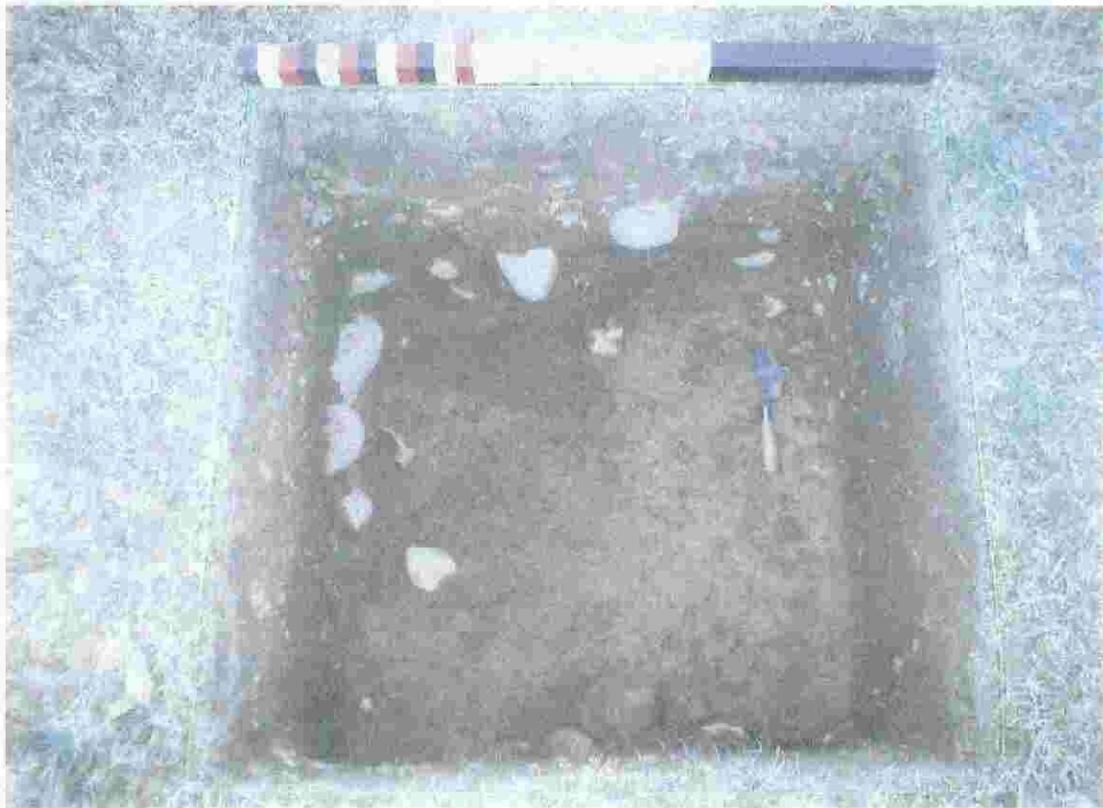


Plate 41. Plan view of Unit 241 showing possible features in base of unit.

#### **Test Unit 242**

Test Unit 242, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests at the southern edge of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.21 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells and quartzite cobbles. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. No features or artifact deposits were noted in this feature (Plate 42).

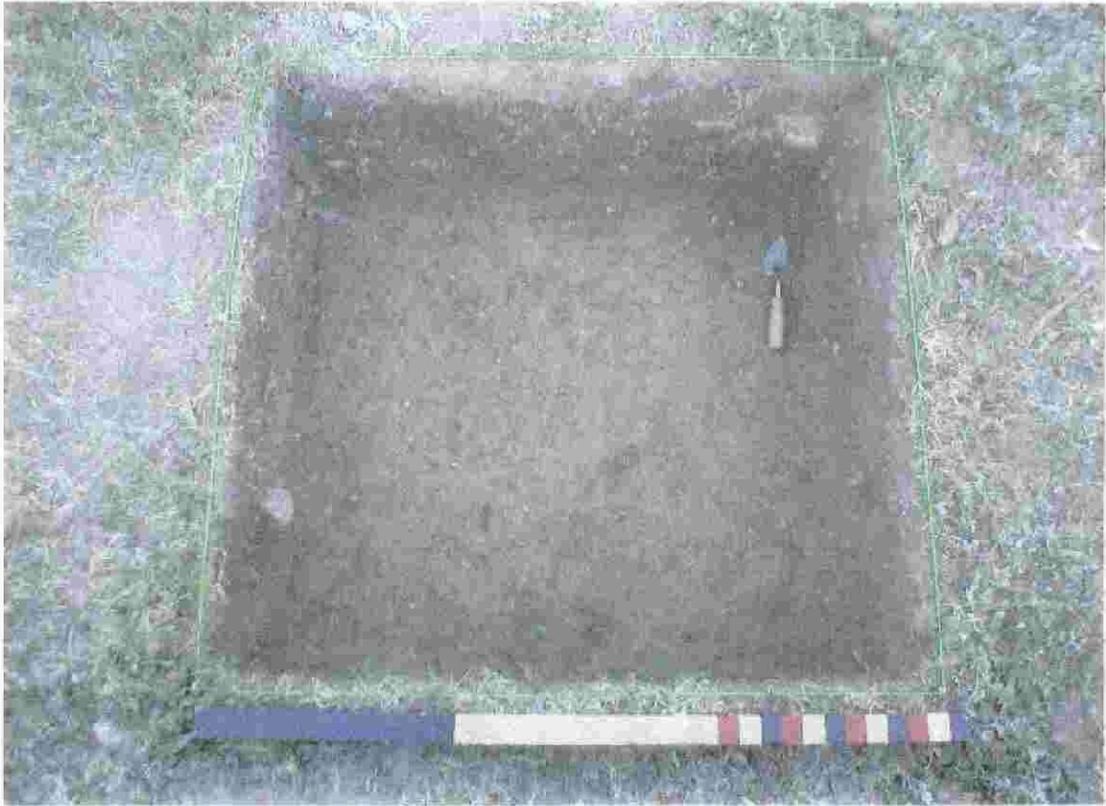


Plate 42. Plan view of Unit 242.

#### **Test Unit 243**

Test Unit 243, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests in the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.22 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells and quartzite cobbles. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. No features or artifact deposits were noted in this feature (Plate 43).

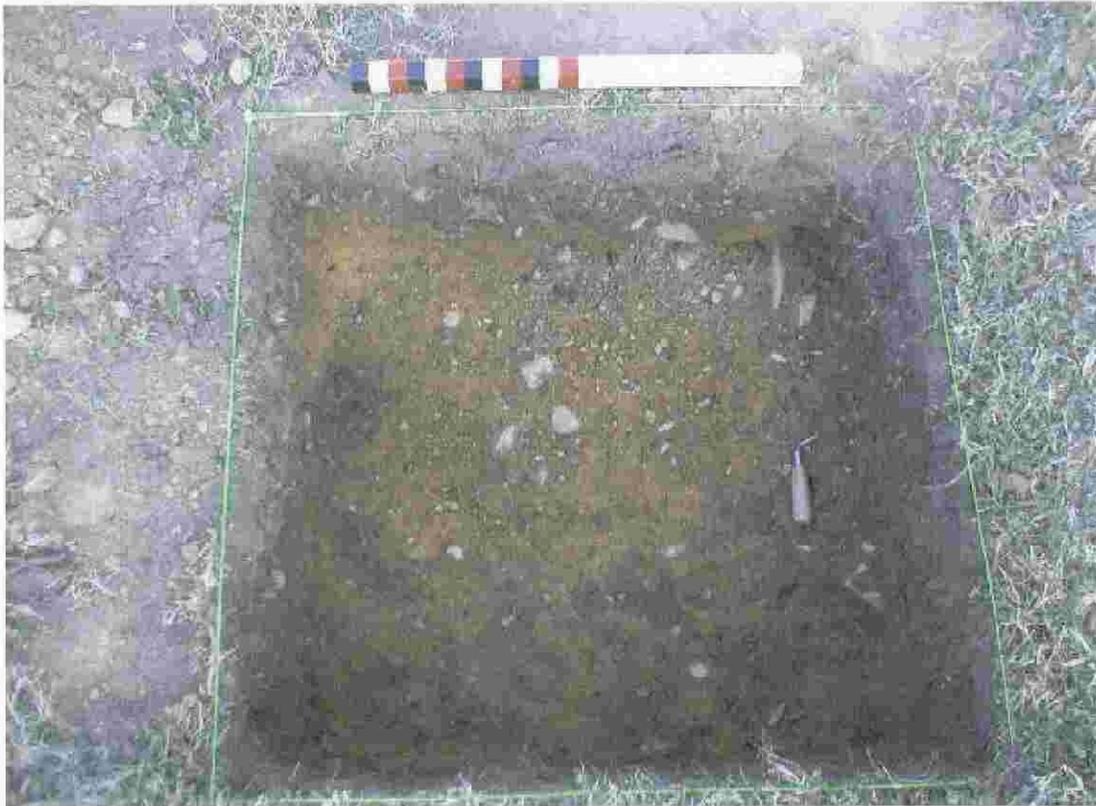


Plate 43. Plan view of Unit 243.

**Test Unit 244**

Test Unit 244, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests in the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of two layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. No features or artifact deposits were noted in this feature (Plate 44).

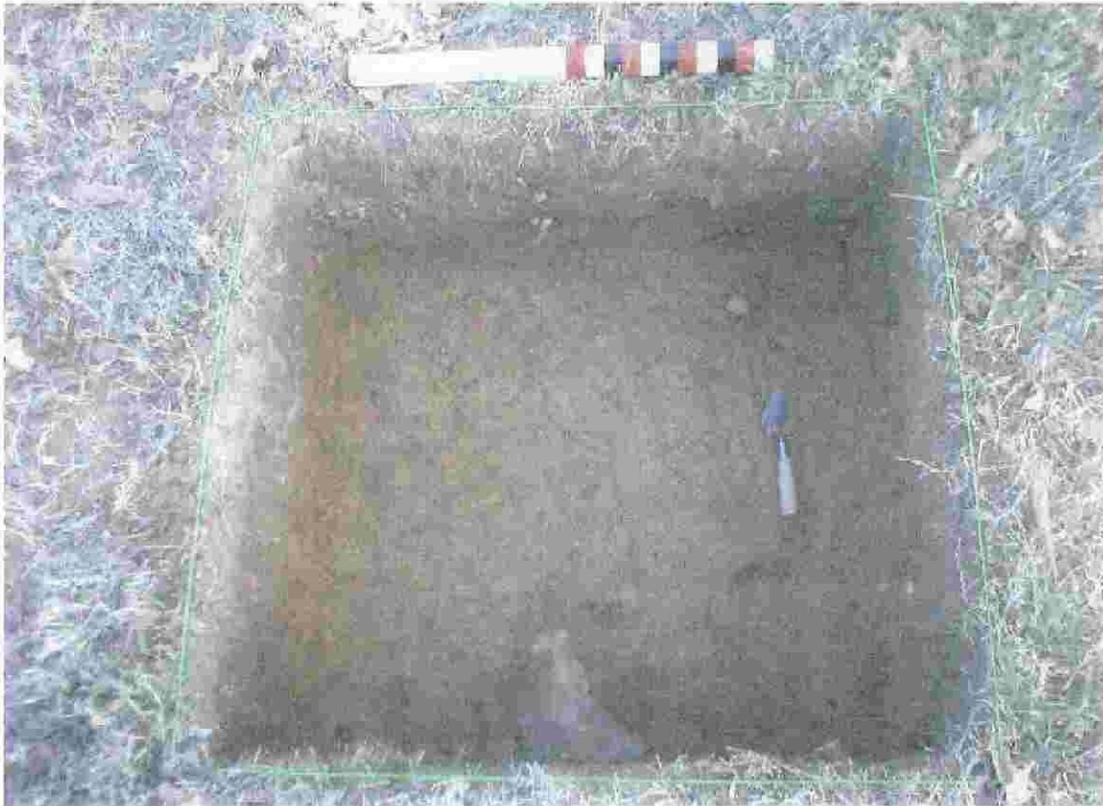


Plate 44. Plan view of Unit 244.

#### **Test Unit 245**

Test Unit 245, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests at the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.22 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells and quartzite cobbles. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles. No features or artifact deposits were noted in this feature (Plate 45).



Plate 45. Plan view of Unit 245.

**Test Unit 246**

Test Unit 246, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests near the center of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.22 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of oyster shells and quartzite cobbles. A possible post or tree feature was noted in the southwestern base of the unit. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 46).



Plate 46. Plan view of Feature 246.

**Test Unit 247**

Test Unit 247, 3 by 3 feet, is located near positive shovel tests on the western side of the site. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of two layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Two possible post or tree features were noted in the southern base of the unit. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 47).



Plate 47. Plan view of Unit 247.

**Test Unit 248**

Test Unit 248, 3 by 3 feet, is located approximately 12 feet south of the concrete picnic pavilion near positive shovel tests. The stratigraphy of this test unit consists of three layers. Stratum A consists of a very dark brown sandy loam with a depth of 0.26 feet. Stratum B, a secondary plowzone layer, consists of very dark brown sandy loam with some orange clay mottling and oyster shell inclusions 0.29 feet thick. Stratum C, 0.22 feet thick, consists of a very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of brick, oyster shells, and mortar fragments. A handmade, brick foundation with an adjacent builder's trench was noted running east to west across the unit. Subsoil consists of a friable yellowish brown clay and sand combination containing numerous pebbles (Plate 48).



Plate 48. Plan view of Unit 248.

*Summary of Test Unit Artifact Data*

In total, 1,920 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation. Of these, five artifacts (.26%) are associated with the Native American occupation of the site, while the remaining 1,917 artifacts (99.74%) date from the historic period. Of the five artifacts that relate to the Native American occupation, five (100%) are flakes. Of the five flakes recovered, all are secondary flakes, with three (60%) are of quartz and two (40%) are quartzite.

The 1,917 historic artifacts included 301 ceramic sherds, 13 white ball clay pipe stems and bowls, 532 glass fragments, 453 iron fragments, two lead fragments, six brass fragments, four aluminum fragments, 61 tin fragments, two stainless steel fragments, eight leather fragments, 80 reddish brown handmade brick fragments, 243 oyster shell fragments, 161 bone fragments, two coal fragments, 10 mortar fragments, 30 plaster fragments, one flint debitage, and eight plastic fragments.

Ceramic sherds recovered included 10 coarse earthenware, nine refined earthenware, 67 creamware, two delftware, 76 pearlware, 56 whiteware, four yellow ware, 65 porcelain, and nine stoneware. Of this number, 148 or 49% were potted in America, five or 2% in China, two or 1% in Germany, and 146 or 48% in England. Two hundred and twenty-four or 74% of the wares are earthenware, nine or 3% are stoneware, and 65 or 22% are porcelain. Vessel forms included bowls, cups, saucers, plates, flowerpots, flatwares, and

hollowwares. Of the sherds recovered, 163 or 54% date from circa 1775-1835, 122 or 40% date circa post 1840 to 1880; and 16 or 6% date from circa post 1900. It is interesting to note that the earlier sherds mostly came from out of the country from England, China, and Germany while the sherds that date circa post 1840 mostly were potted in America. This is probably more to do with the ready availability of ceramics in this country than from any purchasing pattern. White ball clay pipe stems indicated date ranges from circa 1680 to 1750.

Five hundred and thirty-two fragments of glass were recovered. Vessel forms included containers, window glass, table glass, jars, lamp chimney, and buttons. Three hundred and twelve fragments or 58% of the glass assemblage dates from the early to mid nineteenth century while the remainder dates from circa post 1900 to present day.

In sum, archival, artifactual, and archaeological evidence (presence of intact features and foundation remains) indicates that Site 44HT45, including the former location of the Cloverdale plantation house, was occupied more or less continuously from the latter years of the seventeenth century through 1942, when the NACA purchased the property from the Collier family. It appears that the dwelling of John Tomer was standing at this location by the 1690s. A second dwelling likely was built here by William Moore prior to 1782, and was later expanded by James M. Vaughan, a wealthy plantation- and slaveowner, around 1830. As such, the site encapsulates the evolution of rural Elizabeth City County from the tobacco economy of the colonial period, through the mixed agriculture of the post-Revolutionary and antebellum era, and the rapid changes ushered in by establishment and expansion of both the LaRC research facilities, and the growing City of Hampton, in the first half of the twentieth century.

#### **Site 44HT76 Phase II Evaluation**

##### **Background**

Archaeological Site 44HT76 was confined to the northeast corner of the project area in a grassy lawn. The dimensions of the site are 100 feet east to west by 50 feet north to south. The nearest water source is Tabb Creek, located approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast.

GPI placed four shovel tests in the area that generated six prehistoric and three historic artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts included four fragments of lithic debitage, one cobble core, and one biface. Historic artifacts included one dark green bottle glass fragment, one sherd of undecorated earthenware, and one unidentifiable metal fragment. The placement of the four additional radial shovel tests at 25-foot intervals served to define the limits of the site. Site soils were characterized by Stratum A, a dark olive brown sandy loam that ranges from 0 to 0.5 feet below present grade. The underlying Stratum B, an olive brown sandy loam mottled with a light olive brown loam ranging from 0.6 to 0.9 feet below existing grade. Stratum C, a light olive brown loam ranges from 0.9 to 1.6 feet below modern grade. Stratum D, an olive yellow sandy silt ranges from 1.3 to 1.8 feet below grade.

The recovered artifacts suggest that this multicomponent site is the remains of a temporary, Native American camp and an indeterminate historic occupation or refuse scatter. This small assemblage of both Native American and historic artifacts may indicate the remnants of an outbuilding associated with the adjacent Site 44HT45. Therefore, GPI recommended that a Phase II evaluation be completed prior to any ground disturbing activities.

#### **JRIA Phase II Evaluation**

Site 44HT76 is located on a slight knoll adjacent to a woodline approximately 600 feet west of Tabb Creek. The area is at the edge of an open grassy field at the edge of a pine forest (Plate 49).



Plate 49. Site 44HT76, view looking north.

The Phase II evaluation included the excavation of shovel tests and 3 by 3 foot test units. Seventy-seven shovel tests were excavated at 20 foot intervals throughout the site area and across the landform to redefine the boundaries of the site, to better define the concentration of positive initial shovel tests to refine the boundary of the site, and more concisely demarcate the perimeter of Site 44HT76. After the close interval shovel testing, the perimeter of Site 44HT76 was refined to the dimensions of 75 feet in diameter. The backfill from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and all cultural materials were retained.

Shovel testing revealed that site stratigraphy was relatively uniform across the site, consisting of a medium brown silt loam plowzone that varied in depth between 0.35 feet and approximately 1.5 feet and a yellowish brown soil that varied in depth between 0.75 foot and 1.4 feet. Subsoil consisted of a brownish-yellow sandy clay soil.

Twelve artifacts were recovered from six positive shovel tests. This material included three flakes, two debitage, four ceramic sherds, one bottle glass fragment, one wire nail fragment, and one brick fragment. The flakes were identified as one quartz flake and two quartzite flakes. Ceramics sherds recovered included two pearlware, one Bennington, and one coarse earthenware. Of this number, 100% of the wares are earthenware, with 50% potted in America and 50% in England. No vessel forms could be identified due to the small size of the sherds. The clear bottle glass fragment is from a container that dates circa post 1930 to present day.

#### **Test Unit 78**

Test Unit 78 was located near a positive shovel test at the northeastern edge of the site. Two natural layers were evident above sterile subsoil. Strata A and B consisted of a plowzone layer roughly divided by soil textural differences and color. Stratum A consisted of a medium brown sandy loam that varied in depth between 0.5 feet and 0.7 feet. Three artifacts were recovered from Stratum A fill. This material included one quartzite secondary flake, one quartz core, and one oyster shell fragment. Stratum B consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clay loam that varied in depth between 0.45 feet and 1.1 feet. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum B fill. Subsoil consisted of a yellow-brownish compact soil. No artifacts or features were noted in the brownish-yellow sandy clay subsoil.



Plate 50. Plan view of Unit 76, typical of Units 79 and 102.

#### **Test Unit 79**

Test Unit 79 was located near a positive shovel test at the southwestern edge of the site. Two natural layers were evident above sterile subsoil. Strata A and B consisted of a plowzone layer roughly divided by soil textural differences and color. Stratum A consisted of a medium brown sandy loam that varied in depth between 0.35 feet and 0.67 feet. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum A fill. Stratum B consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clay loam that varied in depth between 0.65 feet and 1.2 feet. Five artifacts were recovered from Stratum B fill. This material included three quartz secondary flakes, one quartz tertiary flake, and one honey-colored secondary flint flake. Subsoil consisted of a yellow-brownish compact soil. No artifacts or features were noted in the brownish-yellow sandy clay subsoil.

#### **Test Unit 102**

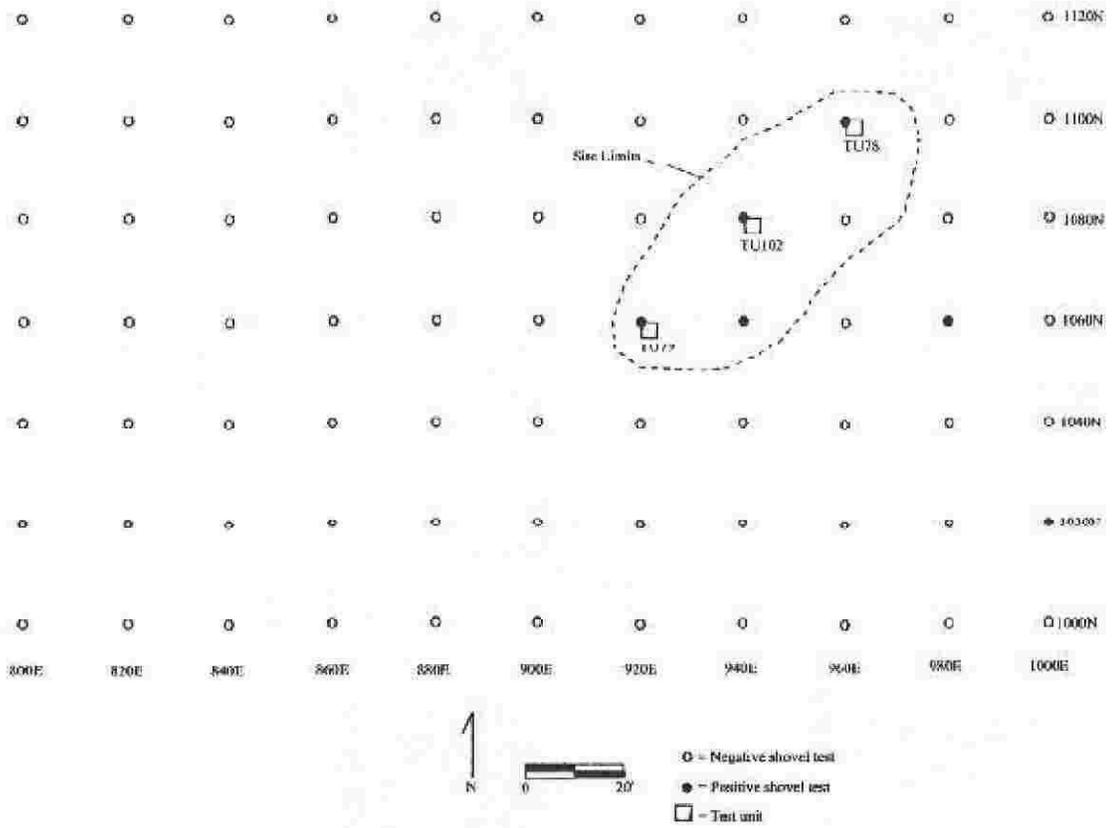
Test Unit 102 was located near a positive shovel test between Units 78 and 79 in the center of the three positive shovel tests. Two natural layers were evident above sterile subsoil. Strata A and B consisted of a plowzone layer roughly divided by soil textural differences and color. Stratum A consisted of a medium brown sandy loam that varied in depth between 0.15 feet and 0.26 feet. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum A fill. Stratum B consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clay loam that varied in depth between 0.10 feet and .013 feet. Six artifacts were recovered from Stratum B fill. This material included three quartz secondary flakes, two clear bottle glass fragments, and one cut nail.

The clear bottle glass was from containers manufactured in America circa post 1930 to the present. Subsoil consisted of a yellow-brownish compact soil. No artifacts or features were noted in the brownish-yellow sandy clay subsoil.

#### *Summary of Test Unit Artifact Data*

In total, 14 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation. Of these, 11 artifacts (78.6 percent) are associated with the Native American occupation of the site, while the remaining three artifacts (21.4 percent) date from the historic period. The historic period artifacts include two twentieth century container fragments and one cut nail: all of the historic finds were recovered from Unit 102 Stratum B. Of the 11 artifacts that relate to the Native American occupation, nine (82 percent) are flakes, one (9 percent) is a core, and one (9 percent) is an oyster shell. Of the nine flakes recovered, 8 (89 percent) are secondary, and one (11 percent) is tertiary. A substantial majority of the flakes collected (7 or 78 percent) are quartz, while one (11 percent) are quartzite, and one (11 percent) is a honey-colored flint. The complete absence of cobbles and primary flakes indicates that the primary reduction of cobbles likely occurred at a different location. The presence of a significant proportion of secondary flakes may represent the reduction of blanks into tools and/or possibly the refining of cores and/or bifaces. Likewise, the presence of tertiary flakes may be indicative of the maintenance of existing tools.

In sum, this site correlates with known Native American floodplain/river margin settlement and land use patterns in this region. Based on the type and quantity of artifacts recovered, the site appears to be primarily seasonal, probably tied to a variety of subsistence pursuits such as: the exploitation of wild plants, seeds, and berries; fishing; hunting and/or nut gathering.



**Figure 12. Site 44HT76 plan map.**

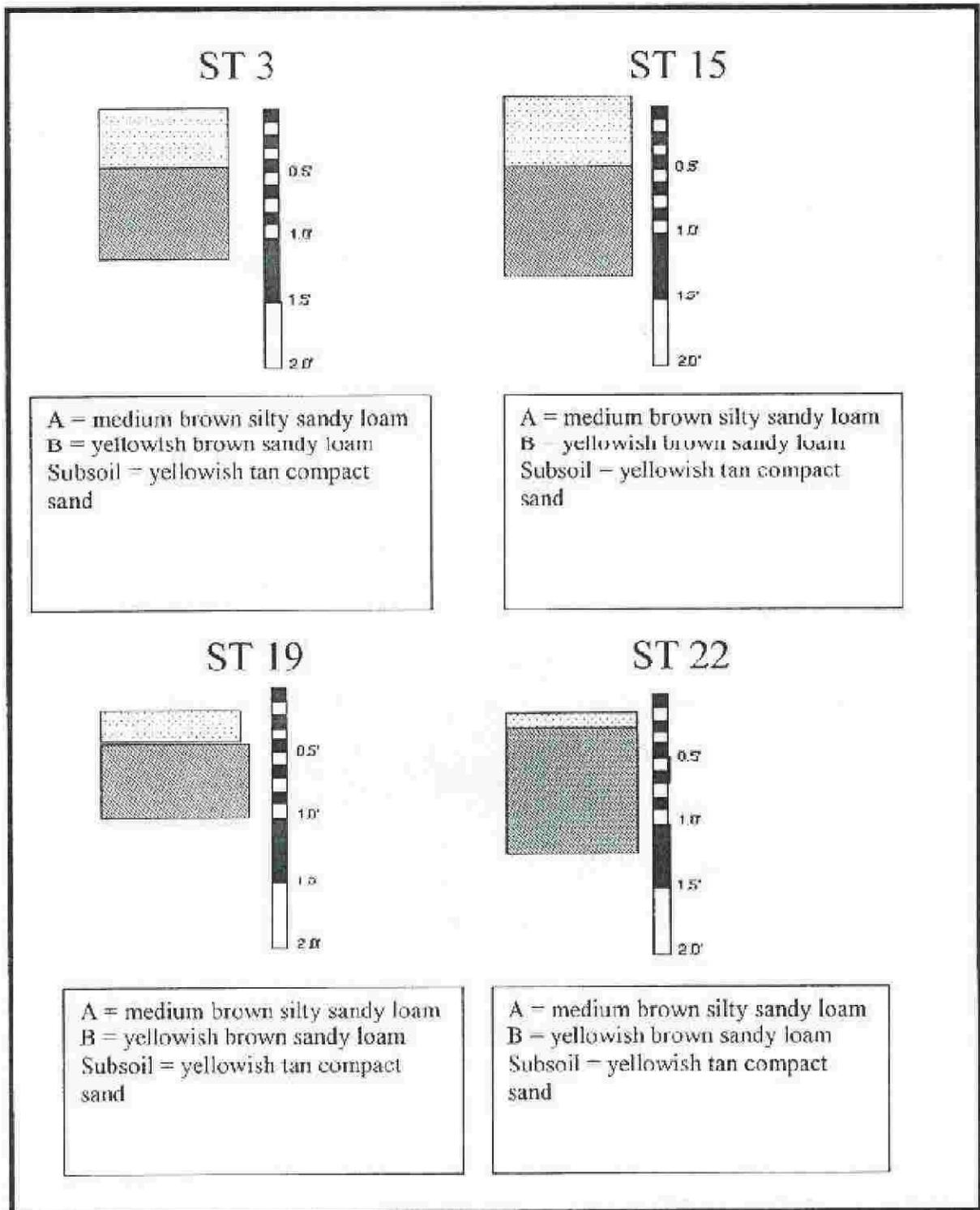


Figure 14. Representative shovel test profiles for Site 44HT76.

## CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Phase I shovel testing within the Water tower tract and the Pump Station tract yielded no evidence of previous occupation or use, with no artifacts retrieved and no cultural features noted. JRIA recommends that no potentially eligible archaeological resources would be impacted by development within any of these two areas. In addition, Phase I shovel testing around the borders of Sites 44HT45 and 44HT76 also yielded no evidence of cultural material or archaeological features. No further work is recommended for the areas within the Phase I survey project areas.

### **Site 44HT45**

Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that Site 44HT45, including the former location of the Cloverdale plantation house, was occupied more or less continuously from the latter years of the seventeenth century through 1942, when the NACA purchased the property from the Collier family. It appears that the dwelling of John Tomer was standing at this location by the 1690s. A second dwelling likely was built here by William Moore prior to 1782, and was later expanded by James M. Vaughan, a wealthy plantation- and slaveowner, around 1830. As such, the site encapsulates the evolution of rural Elizabeth City County from the tobacco economy of the colonial period, through the mixed agriculture of the post-Revolutionary and antebellum era, and the rapid changes ushered in by establishment and expansion of both the LaRC research facilities, and the growing City of Hampton, in the first half of the twentieth century.

Compared with other Peninsula jurisdictions, Hampton has witnessed relatively little archaeological research on similar domestic farmstead sites. Though some of this discrepancy may be explained by the relatively urbanized and developed character of the City of Hampton, it is clear from a review of previous research that those Phase II and Phase III archaeological studies that have been undertaken in Hampton have focused inordinately on urban domestic, commercial, and industrial sites within the confines of the original town (Benthall 1973; Traver et al. 1989; Virginia Archaeological Services 1989; Higgins et al. 1993). Only one known Phase III data recovery project has focused on a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century domestic farmstead in Hampton (Stuck et al. 1993), while two Phase II studies on file in the archives of the VDHR investigated this site type (Wittkofski 1980; Traver 1993).

Though colonial and nineteenth-century domestic farmsteads are clearly underrepresented archaeologically in the Lower Peninsula, their potential research value is considerable. According to the archaeological resource protection plan developed in the mid-1980s by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation for James City, York, Poquoson, and Williamsburg, the study unit "Plantation Slavery and the Development of Slave Communities, A.D. 1705-1820" in particular was highlighted as offering critical insight into the changes witnessed at the plantation level during this period of transition from a tobacco to a grain-based economy, and the concomitant outmigration of both white and black populations. In conclusion, "given the limited quantity of identified property types from this study unit, the identification and documentation through architectural survey and/or archaeological investigation of any structure, building or

archaeological site which can be associated with blacks is recommended” (Brown et al. 1986).

Archaeological excavations revealed brick and cobble foundations dating from the eighteenth through the nineteenth century. These foundations reveal different construction techniques throughout the expansion of the Cloverdale. In addition, a cellar was noted within the foundation walls as well as a possible trash pit located within the ditch-witch trenching. Although the area has been impacted by utility lines and the picnic shelter, the excavations revealed that there are still intact features located within and underneath these impacts. An artifact rich trash pit was excavated by Dr. Frank Farmer that reveals important information on the early occupants at the site. JKIA believes that other features should be evident after the top soil is removed.

Site 44HT45 is a relatively rare surviving example of a rural domestic farmstead spanning a lengthy period of considerable social and economic change in Elizabeth City County, and the Tidewater Virginia. Considering the relative scarcity of similar sites in Hampton and vicinity, and the recognized research significance of the various site components, Site 44HT45 warrants inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

#### **Site 44HT76**

Previous research on Native American archaeological sites in the region has yielded sufficient data to establish a baseline for artifact analysis and to develop a research framework for analyzing sites of this type. These studies have outlined important potential research questions, including how the stratigraphic distribution of material remains can inform an understanding of archaeological site formation processes, prehistoric technologies, and intra-site activity areas, and provide a temporal context for non-diagnostic point styles. These research questions, however, are predicated on the assumption that the site retains sufficient stratigraphic integrity, and suitable diagnostic artifacts or other materials to sustain such analysis.

Research questions of particular significance for understanding the role of small upland campsites in the cultural life of Late Archaic and Woodland peoples include the social composition of mobile groups, how technology was organized and activities structured, and what subsistence strategies were employed. Theoretically, the more focused study of these issues in the context of small sites will then contribute to a fuller understanding of intra-group and regional sociopolitical structure, and the evolution of socioeconomic forms (Klein et al. 1998: 2.1).

As noted by Klein et al.,

studies of small sites are critical for the evaluation of settlement patterns; settlement pattern studies provide insight into Native American social life. Thus, understanding of prehistoric sociopolitical life requires inference concerning the range of activities conducted by prehistoric peoples, the spatial and temporal variation in these activities, and the organization of production which underlay these activities. Ignoring the evidence

from small sites severely biases any reconstruction of prehistoric life and obscures the picture of subsistence patterns, sociopolitical relations, and demographic trends painted by researchers (1998: 1.3).

In specific terms, Klein et al. sought to address four main research questions: what was the range of activities conducted at the site; what was the within-site spatial organization of these activities; when and how long was the site occupied; and what was the link between these small upland sites and regional settlement systems. To address these issues archaeologically, however, presupposed that the sites offered relevant data suitable for analysis. This data included representative samples of various classes of artifacts; temporally diagnostic artifacts that could aid in establishing a reliable site chronology; and intact cultural features with the potential for yielding botanical and faunal samples that might be studied to address issues of subsistence patterns and dates of occupation (Klein et al. 1998: 2.2).

Considering the research methodology and results of previous studies in the prehistory of this region, it is evident that Site 44HT76 lacks the basic stratigraphic integrity and material culture evidence necessary to contribute measurably to the study of the Native American culture in this region. Given the plowed and disturbed condition of the soils in this area, the absence of significant subsurface features or deposits, JRIA recommends that the Phase II investigation has exhausted the archaeological research potential of Site 44HT76. JRIA further recommends that Site 44HT76 does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and that no further archaeological investigations are warranted.

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**Appendix A**  
**VDHR Site Forms**



City/County: Hampton  
VDHR Site Number: 44HT0045  
Site Name: Cloverdale Plantation  
Temporary Designation: 94-2901-01

Other VDHR Number:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation  
Euro-American  
Euro-American  
Euro-American  
Native American

Temporal Designation  
19th Century  
20th Century  
18th Century  
Prehistoric/Unknown

Site Class: Terrace/flat, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1

Category for thematic context:  
Domestic

Example: Dwelling, single

Comments/Remarks:

This site represents the location of the Cloverdale Plantation house, dating from the late eighteenth- through mid-twentieth centuries, and possibly an early late seventeenth/early eighteenth-century plantation site, as well.

Sequence Number: 2

Category for thematic context:  
Subsistence/Agriculture

Example: Barn

Comments/Remarks:

Sequence Number: 3

Category for thematic context:  
Domestic

Example: Camp

Comments/Remarks:

A small prehistoric Native American component of this historic plantation site was comprised of undiagnostic lithic material.

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s): NEWPORT NEWS NOR/111

Loran:

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres): 184105949/377160

Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain  
Drainage: Chesapeake Bay  
Landform: terrace  
Aspect: Flat  
Elevation: 10.00 Slope: 0.2%  
Site Soils:  
Adjacent Soils:  
Nearest Water Source: Tabbs Creek  
Distance: 700

**INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION**

**Individual Category Codes:**

Property Manager

Honorif: Mr.

First: Rodney

Last: Harris

Suffix:

Title: Master Planner

Company/Agency: Capital Investment and Planning Office  
NASA Langley Research Center

Address: Mail Stop 446  
NASA Langley Research Center

City: Hampton State: Virginia

Zip: 23681

Phone/Ext: 757-854-8038  
000-000-0000

Notes:

Ownership type: Public - Federal

Gov't Agency: U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Administration

**SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

Site Dimensions: 375 feet by 400 feet

Acres: 3.44

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Description:**

Site located during survey of selected areas of NASA Langley Research Center. The majority of shovel tests were excavated at 50 ft (15m) intervals. Additional shovel tests were offset 4-30 ft (1.2-9m) to accommodate existing ground conditions, structures and equipment. Five shovel tests were excavated along proposed waterline. Two 1 meter square units were excavated. All shovel tests and units were excavated to subsoil and soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. Cultural materials recovered were assigned FS numbers for provenience control. Plan view of site was drawn and site was photographed. Cultural material was recovered from 46 shovel tests, and 2 units. Historic material was recovered from 45 shovel tests and both units. Prehistoric material was recovered from 11 shovel tests and 1 unit. Site dimensions were measured from positive shovel tests.

The Phase II investigation conducted by IRIA included the excavation of screened shovel tests at 25-foot intervals across the site area, followed by the excavation of a number of variously-sized test units in areas of significant artifact concentrations and known subsurface features.

**CURRENT LAND USE****CURRENT LAND USE # 1**

Land Use: Recreation/Arts  
Example: Other

Dates of Use: 1994/99/99

Comments/Remarks:  
playground and picnic area

**CURRENT LAND USE # 2**

Land Use: Government/Law/Political  
Example: Other

Dates of Use: 2005/02/14

Comments/Remarks:  
The site is located within the bounds of the NASA Langley Research Center.

**SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES**

Specimens Obtained? Yes

Specimens Depository: VDHR  
Gray & Page

**Assemblage Description:**

historic ceramics, glass, metal, prehistoric lithics - see original site form for highly detailed and comprehensive artifact list

Specimens Reported? Yes

**Assemblage description—reported:**

Field Notes Reported? Yes

Depository: Gray & P  
IRIA

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS**

Date: 2005/02/14

Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase II Survey

**Organization or Person:****First****Last**

JRIA

**Id # Associated with Event:****CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

JRIA conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation of the site in the spring of 2005.

**Date:** 1994/07/27**Cultural Resource Management Event:**

Survey: Indeterminate

**Organization or Person:****First****Last**

Robert Clarke

Gray &amp; Pope

**Id # Associated with Event:** 94-2901-01**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

survey began on 7/19 and ended 11/27

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY****Sequence Number:** 1**Photographic Documentation?** Yes**Depository:** Gray & Pope**Type of Photos:****Sequence Number:** 2**Photographic Documentation?****Depository:** JRIA**Type of Photos:** digital**REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES****Sequence #:** 1**Report (s)?** Yes**Depository:** VDHR, JRIA**Reference for reports and publications:**

Carol D. Tyner and Matthew R. Laird, "Phase I and Phase II Investigations at the New Town Tract, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

**Organization or Person**

First

Last

IRIA

**Id # Associated with Event:****CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

IRIA conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation of the site in the spring of 2005.

**Date:** 1994/07/27**Cultural Resource Management Event:**

Survey: Indeterminate

**Organization or Person**

First

Last

Robert Clarke

Gray &amp; Pape

**Id # Associated with Event:** 94-2901-01**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

survey began on 8/19 and ended 8/27

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY****Sequence Number:** 1**Photographic Documentation?** Yes**Depository:** Gray & Pape**Type of Photos:****Sequence Number:** 2**Photographic Documentation?****Depository:** IRIA**Type of Photos:** digital**REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES****Sequence #:** 1**Report (s) ?** Yes**Depository:** VDHR, IRIA**Reference for reports and publications:**

Carol D. Tyrer and Matthew R. Laird, "Phase I and Phase II Investigations at the New Town Tract, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

City/County: Hampton  
 VDHR Site Number: 44HT0076 Other VDHR Number:  
 Site Name:  
 Temporary Designation: 95-2902-01

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Indeterminate	19th Century
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown
Indeterminate	18th Century

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1

Category for thematic context:  
 Subsistence/Agriculture

Example: Camp

Comments/Remarks:

The limited number of undiagnostic prehistoric Native American artifacts suggested that this site represented temporary resource procurement camp.

Sequence Number: 2

Category for thematic context:  
 Domestic

Example: Farmstead

Comments/Remarks:

The small historic component of this site was manifested by a limited number of artifacts, including a handful of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramic sherds, brick fragments, and a bottle glass fragment. Presumably these materials were related to the historic occupation of the Crossdale Plantation, but the absence of features precluded a more definitive identification.

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s): NEWPORT NEWS NORTH

Urban:

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres): 184106140/377193

Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain  
 Drainage: Chesapeake Bay  
 Landform: terrace  
 Aspect: Flat  
 Elevation: 10.00 Slope: 0-2%  
 Site Soils:  
 Adjacent Soils:  
 Nearest Water Source: Tabbs Creek  
 Distance: 500

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**

Property Manager

Honorif: Mr.

First: Rodney

Last: Harris

Suffix:

Title: Master Planner

Company/Agency: Capital Investment and Planning Office  
NASA Langley Research CenterAddress: Mail Stop 446  
NASA Langley Research Center

City: Hampton

State: Virginia

Zip: 23681

Phone/Fax: 757-864-8038

000-000-0000

Notes:

Ownership type: Public - Federal

Gov't Agency: U.S. National Aeronautics &amp; Space Administration

**SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

Site Dimensions: 75 feet by 75 feet

Acreage: 0.13

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Description:**

Site located during Phase I survey of selected areas of NASA Langley Research Center.  
Unknown portion of site destroyed by construction and landscaping of building 1222.

JRIA conducted a Phase II investigation of the site, excavating screened shovel tests at  
20-foot intervals and a number of three-foot-square test units.

**CURRENT LAND USE****CURRENT LAND USE # 1**

Land Use: Government/Law/Political

Dates of Use: 2005/02/14

Example: Other

**Comments/Remarks:**

The site is located within the bounds of NASA Langley Research Center.

**SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES**

Specimens Obtained? Yes

Specimens Depository: VDHR

Gray &amp; Page

**Assemblage Description:**

Prehistoric: 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 quartz unid. bifacial implement; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartzite bipolar flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartzite cobble core; 1 quartz secondary flake.

Historic: 1 soft brick; 1 out iron/steel thing, 1 unspecified manufacture iron/steel thing, 1 whiteware sherd; 1 blown glass shard; 1 misc. iron/steel thing; 1 ironstone sherd; 1 glass finishing tool

Specimens Reported? Yes

Assemblage description—reported:

Stuff owned by NASA

Field Notes Reported? Yes

Depository: Gray & P  
JRIA

#### CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Date: 2005/02/14

Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase II Survey

Organization or Person

First

Last

JRIA

Id # Associated with Event:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

JRIA conducted Phase II archaeological testing at the site in February 2005.

Date: 1995/09/09

Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase I Survey

Organization or Person

First

Last

Robert Clarke

Gray & Pape

Id # Associated with Event:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Sequence Number: 1

Photographic Documentation? Yes

Depository: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Type of Photos:

Sequence Number: 2

Photographic Documentation?

Depository: JRIA

Type of Photos: digital

#### REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Sequence #: 1

Report (s)? Yes

Depository: VDHR, JRIA

Reference for reports and publications:

Carol D. Tyrer and Matthew R. Laird, "Phase I and Phase II Investigations at the New Town Tract, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

Sequence #: 2

Report (s)? Yes

Depository: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Reference for reports and publications:

**Appendix B**  
**Artifact Inventory**

**Artifact Inventory**  
**44HT45**

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

AT Prov	Material	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
ST 163	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 1	oyster
ST 163	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 1	
ST 163	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	c. post 1779
ST 140	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 1	oyster
ST 140	ABONE			FRAGMENT 2	
ST 140	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	reddish orange core
ST 140	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT 1	
ST 114	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	c. 1775-1820
ST 114	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 2	reddish brown, handmade
ST 114	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2	oyster
Unit 236 E	ABONE			FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 236 E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 236 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 4	
Unit 236 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 236 E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 8	oyster
Unit 237 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 237 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	BODY 1	part of Homer Laughlin plate, c. post 1920
Unit 237 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	BASE 1	Homer Laughlin trademark on base, c. post 1920
Unit 237 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM 2	mends with Homer Laughlin base, c. post 1920
Unit 237 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 237 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 237 B	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 237 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 237 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	TUMBLER	BASE 1	molded fluted design on exterior, c. post 1840
Unit 237 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	TUMBLER	BODY 8	molded fluted design on exterior, c. post 1840
Unit 237 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	RIM 1	
Unit 237 B	ABONE			FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 242 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1	hard paste, underglaze blue design on interior, c. 1660-1840
Unit 242 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 8	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 242 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 7	oyster
Unit 232 E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 6	
Unit 232 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 232 E	ABONE			FRAGMENT 1	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
Unit 232 E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	5	
Unit 232 E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 241 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	BASE	4	c. 1775-1820
Unit 241 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	BODY	2	c. 1775-1820
Unit 241 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	RIM	1	Royal edge, c. 1775-1820
Unit 241 C	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	reddish buff body with a medium gingerbrown lead glaze on
Unit 241 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2	canning jar
Unit 241 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
Unit 241 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	4	
Unit 241 C	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1680-1710
Unit 241 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 241 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	5	oyster
Unit 233 E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	9	rodent
Unit 233 E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
Unit 233 E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
Unit 233 E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	
Unit 233 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 233 E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 233 E	MTIN			FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 233 E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM	1	decal on interior, c. post 1920
Unit 233 E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 242 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	oyster
Unit 242 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 242 B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	1	soda
Unit 242 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	2	jar
Unit 242 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	RIM	1	jar
Unit 242 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	
Unit 242 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 242 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. pos 1779
Unit 242 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	molded beaded design on exterior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 235 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	15	fossilized
Unit 235 B	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT	2	
Unit 235 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 235 B	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	NECK 1	
Unit 235 B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 235 B	SPLASTIC		SCREW	COMPLETE 1 dice	
Unit 241 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 1 wood screw	
Unit 241 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 241 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 241 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 241 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 5	
Unit 241 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN BISQUE	FIGURINE		1 arm fragment
Unit 241 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 c. post 1860
Unit 241 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE 1	1 c. post 1860
Unit 241 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 5	reddist brown, handmade
Unit 241 D	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 241 D	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 3	
Unit 245 B	MIRON			FRAGMENT 1	1 tent stake
Unit 245 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 4	1 oyster
Unit 245 B	RQUARTZITE		PROJECTILE PT	BLADE 1	
Unit 245 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 245 B	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 245 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
Unit 245 B	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 2	1775-1820
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 incisec line design on exterior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HANDLE	FRAGMENT 1	1 twisted design on handle, c. 1755-1820
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 c. post 1779
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL MOCHA	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	1 solid blue glaze on exterior, c. post 1800
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 dark blue transfe print design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 245 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	1 brick red body with a white slip on interior and a blue and or
Unit 245 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE RHENISH WES	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	1 hand painted blue and ncised lines around exterior, c. 1700-
Unit 245 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH WHIT	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	1 incisec and filled in blue design on exterior, c. 1720-1765
ST 133	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
ST 133	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 6	reddish brown, handmade
ST 133	ABONE			FRAGMENT 1	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
ST 133	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1 c. post 1779
ST 133	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 molded lines on exterior with some traces of a green design.
ST 180	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST 180	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 188	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	5
ST 188	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 188	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 oyster
ST 134	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2 oyster
ST 134	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST N1003/E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1
ST N1003/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 fire damaged, c. 1775-1820
ST N1003/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	4 oyster
ST 182	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 oyster
ST 182	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST 182	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 medium blue transfer print design on interior, c. post 1795
ST 102	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 hand painted blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
ST 102	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 hand painted blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
ST 102	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. post 1779
ST 102	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. 1775-1820
ST 102	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLU	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	2 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior. c. p
ST 102	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	RIM	1 pharm. bottle
ST 102	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 oyster
ST N1103/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	6 Oyster
ST 22	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST 46	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST 46	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 39	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1
ST 39	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST 54	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 141	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST 26	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TUMBLER	BODY	1
ST 26	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST 26	MCOPPER		COIN	COMPLETE	1 penny. 1910

Art Proj	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST 176	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
ST 176	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
ST 176	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
ST 176	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 188	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	6	
ST 188	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 188	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	4	
ST 188	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	underglaze blue design on interior, c. post 1900
ST 99	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	molded feather edge on interior, c. 1775-1820
ST 99	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT	1	
ST 138	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	BODY	3	c. 1775-1820
ST 138	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	RIM	1	feather edge, c. 1775-820
ST 41	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	2	
ST 41	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 148	PCOAL			FRAGMENT	1	
ST 148	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1779
ST 148	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	HOLLOWWARE	RIM	1	hand painted blue design on exterior and interior, c. post 179
ST 148	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
ST 148	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY	1	reddish orange body
ST 204	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 204	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
ST 204	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	medium and light blue transfer print design on interior, c. pos
ST 204	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	oyster
ST 128	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
ST 128	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	RIM	1	cogged design around rim exterior, everted rim, reddish ora
ST 128	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLU	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	gray core sherd
ST 97	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	hard paste, undecorated
ST 97	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST 111	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	hard paste, holes in end, c. post 1750
ST 111	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. pos. 1779
ST 215	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. pos. 1779
ST 24	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	medium blue transfer print design on interior, c. post 1800
ST 59	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	brown transfer print landscape design on interior, c. post 182

## Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
ST 72	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 brown transfer print landscape design on interior and exterior
ST 81	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 underglaze blue design on interior, c. post 1795
ST 81	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 81	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1
ST 75	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	RIM	1 hand painted blue band around rim exterior, c. post 1820
ST 75	RQARTZ		F_AKE		1
ST 94	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 hand painted green, blue, and pink design on interior, c. post 1779
ST 149	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	PLATE	BASE	1 c. post 1779
ST 83	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. post 1779
ST 83	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST 170	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 170	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	3
ST 170	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. post 1850
ST 106	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	FLATE	RIM	1 c. post 1779
ST 106	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. post 1779
ST 106	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 106	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	NECK	1
ST 69	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 69	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. 1775-1820
ST 69	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
ST 69	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BEAD	FRAGMENT	1
ST 213	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 213	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 213	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1
ST 32	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 hard paste, molded design on rim exterior, c. post 1850
ST 164	CEARTHENWAR	DELFT	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 buff body with traces of a hand painted blue and green design
ST 164	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2
ST 164	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2
ST 164	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT	1 reddish brown, handmade
ST 164	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1
ST 165	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST 165	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6
ST 165	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT	1

Art Prov	Material	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 162 E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 162 E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
ST 101	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	
ST 101	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 2	
ST 209	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
ST 209	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
ST 209	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 2	
ST 209	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1 c. post 1900	
ST 47	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 2	
ST 47	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
ST 49	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 1	
ST 160	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 2 reddish brown, handmade	
ST 157	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 4	
ST 157	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
ST 157	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 1 oyster	
ST 157	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY 1 reddish orange body	
ST 157	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE 1 c. post 1830	
ST 157	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1 c. post 1830	
ST 131	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1 medium blue design on exterior, c. post 1810	
ST 131	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 14 c. 1775-1820	
ST 131	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT 2	
ST 131	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 1	
ST 131	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2 oyster	
ST 131	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 1 reddish brown, handmade	
ST 158	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	BASE 1 hand painted green and brown floral design on interior, c. po	
ST 158	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
ST 158	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
ST 184	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 1	
ST 184	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1 c. pos. 1779	
ST 184	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1 brown transfer print design on interior, c. post 1820	
ST 184	SPLASTIC		HANDLE	FRAGMENT 1 plastic handle for fork or spoon	
ST 145	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2 oyster	
ST 145	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 1 reddish brown, handmade	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST 145	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1800
ST 145	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 145	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK	1	
ST 145	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	
ST 145	CSTONEWARE	STONE RED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	core sherd
ST 145	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	FOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	tan body with a dark brown glossy salt glaze on exterior, line
ST N1103/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2	oyster
ST N1103/E	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	BASE	1	tan body with a brown salt glaze on exterior. c. post 1750
ST N1103/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1800
ST N1103/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	RIM	1	dark and light blue flori transfer print design on interior, c. p.
ST 132	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	7	oyster
ST 132	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 132	ABONE			FRAGMENT	2	
ST 132	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	c. 1775-1820
ST 132	RFLINT		GUNFLINT	COMPLETE	1	gray colored flint
ST 132	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST 210	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 210	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 210	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	brick red body with a thick black lead glaze on interior and e
ST 210	CSTONEWARE	STONE ALBANY SLIP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	tan body with a white bristol glaze on interior and exterior, ha
ST 192	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
ST 192	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT	2	
ST 192	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	
ST 192	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	4	c. pos. 1900
ST 192	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
ST 192	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	
ST 192	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	BODY	4	hand painted green design on interior, 3. post 1880
ST 192	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	RIM	1	hand painted green design on interior, 3. post 1880
ST 179	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 179	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 179	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	3	
ST 179	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY	1	
ST 179	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art. Prov	Material	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST 179	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	
ST 179	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	3	
Unit 237 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	5	
Unit 237 C	SMORTAR			FRAGMENT	2	sand temper
Unit 237 C	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 237 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	3	
Unit 237 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 237 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY	3	
Unit 237 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	11	
Unit 237 C	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1680-1710
Unit 237 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1890
Unit 237 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	CUP W/ HANDLE	RIM	1	blue phoenix bird design on exterior, c. post 1920
Unit 237 C	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BASE	1	reddish orange body
Unit 243 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2	oyster
Unit 243 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 243 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 243 B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	fencing
Unit 243 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	3	
Unit 243 B	MIRON		NUT	COMPLETE	1	square
Unit 243 B	MIRON		BRACKET	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 243 B	MBRASS		SHELL	COMPLETE	1	22-caliber
Unit 243 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 243 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	5	c. post 1890
Unit 243 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	traces of a hand painted design on exterior, c. post 1890
Unit 243 B	CEARTHENWAR	DELFT	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	buff body with a pink tinted glaze on interior and exterior, c.
Unit 243 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY	1	
Unit 243 B	CEARTHENWAR	ROCKINGHAM/BENNIN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	buff body with a dark brown lead glaze on exterior, interior u
Unit 231 Sr	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	20	oyster 3 clam
Unit 231 Sr	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1680-1710
Unit 231 Sr	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 231 Sr	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 231 Sr	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 231 Sr	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov.	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 231 Str	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 231 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 231 Str	ALUMINUM			COMPLETE 1	pull tab
Unit 231 Str	ABONE			FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 233 Str	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 11	oyster
Unit 232 Str	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 15	oyster
Unit 232 Str	ABONE			FRAGMENT 3	
Unit 232 Str	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 2	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 232 Str	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 2	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 232 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 9	
Unit 232 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 2	
Unit 232 Str	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 2	c. 1775-1820
Unit 232 Str	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 232 Str	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HOLLOWWARE	BASE 1	molded beaded edge around rim, c. 1775-1820
Unit 233 E	CBRICK			COMPLETE 1	with sand temper attached, reddish brown, handmade
St N1000/E7	CBRICK			BAT 1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1300/E	CBRICK			BAT 2	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 244A	CBRICK			BAT 1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1125/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1125/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 6	oyster
ST N1125/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 5	oyster
ST N1125/E	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 205	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE 2	
Unit 205	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
ST N1300/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 1	
ST N1300/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2	oyster
ST N1000/E	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT 1	fencing
Unit 216	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN BISQUE	FIGURINE	FRAGMENT 1	head of doll
ST N1250/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 1	
ST N1250/E	CEARTHENWAR	YELLOW	BOWL	BODY 2	c. post 1830
ST N1250/E	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BR	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. p
ST N1250/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 1	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 608C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 1	reddish brown, handmade

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
Unit 608C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	3
ST N1250/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	3 oyster
ST N1250/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	3 reddist brown, handmade
ST N1075/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	3 reddist brown, handmade
ST N1075/E	MIRON		BOLT	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST N1200/E	ASHELL			COMPLETE	1 oyster
ST N1100/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	6 oyster
ST N1100/E	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	FRAGMENT	2
ST N1100/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
ST N1100/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2
ST N1100/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 blue tinted glaze, c. post 1840
ST N1100/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	0 c. post 1779
ST N1300/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	3
ST N1300/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1150/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK	1
ST N1150/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1 soft paste, traces of a fower transfer prnt design on interior,
ST N1100/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY	2
ST N1150/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2 oyster
ST N1150/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM TRANSFER-PR	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 brown transfer print design on interior, c. 1775-1820
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BASE	1
ST N1075/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 Oyster
ST N1075/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1 reddist brown, handmade
ST N1075/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	2 bright green
ST N1075/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST N1075/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1075/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. 1775-1820
ST N1075/E	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 reddish buff body with a thick black lead glaze on interior an
ST N1200/E	CBSTONEWARE		FOLLOWWARE	BASE	1 tan body with a white Bristol glaze on interior and exterior, c.
					0
ST N1025/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. post 1779
Unit 244 A	ABONE			FRAGMENT	2

## Artifact Inventory Query

Art. Prov.	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	PLATE	BASE	1	c. pos. 1779
ST N1200/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	RIM	1	child's tea saucer with a chinese landscape design on interior
ST 1075/E6	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 1075/E6	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
ST 1075/E6	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	
ST 1075/E6	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 1075/E6	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	NECK	1	
ST 1075/E6	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	medium blue foliage design on exterior; c. post 1800
ST N1150/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1075/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	c. post 1850
ST N1075/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	hard paste, chinese export, c. 1660-1840
ST N1050/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	c. 1720-1750
ST N1050/E	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT	1	white heart shaped plastic medallion
Unit 246 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 246 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1715-1820
Unit 246 C	CEARTHENWAR	DELFT	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	buff body with traces of a pink tinted glaze on interior, exteri
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	RIM	1	c. post 1890
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1200/E	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
ST N1200/E	SPLASTIC			FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1175/E	PCOAL			FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. 1775-1820
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	hand painted blue design on interior, c. post 1795
ST N1175/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	clam
ST N1175/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1779
ST N1175/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1175/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1175/E	MALUMINUM			FRAGMENT	1	pendant, c. 20th century
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR		1	glaze chip, c. post 1900
ST N1175/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	traces of a bluish grey makers mark on base, c. post 1900

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST N1175/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1250/E	SGLASS	GLASS AMETHYST	TUMBLER	BODY	1	c. 1850
ST N1250/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL MOCHA	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	grayish blue solid color on exterior, c. post 1800
ST N1100/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1779
ST N1100/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1100/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1100/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK		FRAGMENT	1	molded dark green glass stopper, c. 20th century
ST 1050/E6	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY	1	reddish orange body
ST 1200/E6	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	FLATWARE	RIM	1	c. post 1920
ST 1200/E6	SGLASS	GLASS COBALT	JAR	BODY	1	
ST 1200/E6	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST 1200/E6	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	burned
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	
ST 1200/E6	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
ST 1200/E6	MALUMINUM		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	pull tab
Unit 231 C	ABONE				0	
Unit 231 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	18	
Unit 231 C	RQUARTZITE			FRAGMENT	107	oyster
Unit 231 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	fire cracked
Unit 231 C	MIRON		SCREW	FRAGMENT	4	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 231 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 231 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	6	
Unit 231 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 231 C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 231 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	4	
Unit 231 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 231 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 231 C	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	brick red core, redware
Unit 231 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	FLATE	BODY	1	hand painted blue design on interior, c. post 1795

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
Unit 231 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	BOWL	BASE	1	blue transfer print design on interior and exterior, c. post 179
Unit 231 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	molded design on exterior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 231 C	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	tan body with a brown salt glaze on exterior, c. 18th century
ST N1075/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	c. post 1800
ST N1275/E	SGLASS	GLASS AMETHYST	TABLE GLASS	BODY	3	
ST N1175/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1175/E	MIRON			FRAGMENT	2	bottle cap
ST N1175/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1175/E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
ST N1150/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2	oyster
ST N1150/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1150/E	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1	molded design on exterior
ST N1150/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1150/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	blue transfer print on interior, c. post 1795
ST N1150/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	soft paste, c. post 1900
ST 1175/E7	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	BASE	1	medium and dark blue transfer print design on interior, c. po
ST 1175/E7	MIRON		BOLT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 1175/E7	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	5	oyster
ST N1275/E	RQJARTZ			FRAGMENT	1	debtage
ST N1050/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	oyster
ST N1050/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	
ST N1150/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	
ST 1275/E8	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 1275/E8	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1000/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1000/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	4	oyster
ST N1000/E	SGLASS	GLASS SOLARIZED PR	BOTTLE	BODY	1	c. post late 1880s to 1918
Unit 243 Str	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1710-1750
Unit 243 Str	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	soft paste, undecorated
Unit 243 Str	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 243 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 243 Str	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	1	
ST 1250/E7	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade

Artifact Inventory Query

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
ST 1250/E7	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 medium blue transfer design on interior, c. post 1795
ST 1150/E7	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	5
ST 1150/E7	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1
ST 1150/E7	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLU	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, han
ST 1150/E7	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	BASE	1 c. post 1900
ST 1150/E7	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST 1150/E7	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST 1150/E7	ABONE			FRAGMENT	2
Unit 244 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	2
Unit 244 B	ABONE			FRAGMENT	4
Unit 244 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BASE	1
Unit 244 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2
Unit 244 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. 1775-1820
Unit 244 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 reddish orange body with a caramel brown lead glaze on inte
Unit 235 C	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1 c. 1710-1750
ST N1050/E	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE		1 1710-1750
ST N1050/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1050/E	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1025/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. 1775-1820
ST N1025/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
ST N1025/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
ST N1150/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
ST N1150/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1 reddish brown, handmade
ST N1225/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 oyster
ST N1225/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2
ST N1225/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST N1225/E	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	RIM	1 reddish orange, unglazed
ST N1200/E	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1 reddish brown, handmade
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 c. pos. 1890
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. 1775-1820
ST N1200/E	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior c. p
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1
ST N1125/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1 oyster

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	PLATE	2	molded design
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORED	BOTTLE	1	
ST N1125/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	1	c. post 1900
ST N1125/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	HOLLOWWARE	2	hard paste, hand painted geometric design on exterior, c. po
Unit 236 B	ABONE			2	
Unit 236 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	7	
Unit 236 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	3	
Unit 236 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	6	
Unit 236 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	1	
Unit 236 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	2	cobalt and medium blue transfer print landscape design on i
Unit 236 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 236 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	hard paste, traces of an overlaze design on interior, c. 1660
ST N1200/E	ASHELL			2	loyste
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	1	
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	1	roofing
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	1	
ST N1200/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	1	
ST N1200/E	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	BOWL	1	shallow bowl, c. post 1900
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	hand painted red nad green design on interior, c. post 1830
ST N1200/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	traces of a hand painted blue shell edge on interior, c. post 1
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	5	
ST N1200/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	1	
ST N1125/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	1	
ST N1125/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	2	c. post 1900
ST N1125/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	soft paste, c. post 1900
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	11	
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	5	
ST N1125/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	7	
ST N1075/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	1	
ST N1075/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	6	6 crown top
ST N1075/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	1	

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
ST N1075/E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1
ST N1075/E	SPLASTIC		TOY	COMPLETE	1 one brown plastic dog pointer
Unit 247 B	ABONE			FRAGMENT	2
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. post 779
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	2 molded feather edge on interior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 royal rim, c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 c. post 1900
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 hand painted red design on interior, c. post 1900
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1 fire damaged
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 fire damaged
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1 soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 overglaze red design on exterior, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY	2 reddish orange body
Unit 247 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1 sewer tile
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN BISQUE	DOLL PART	BODY	3 stamped 1894 AM...DE...
Unit 247 B	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1 c. 1710-1750
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	1
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	5
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	NECK	1
Unit 247 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
Unit 248 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	FLATE	RIM	1 green greek key border with gold trim on either side, c. post
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	EOTTLE	BODY	5
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1 etched bands on exterior, c. post 1850
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1 paneled design on exterior, c. post 1860
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	7
Unit 248 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1
Unit 248B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	2

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Embe Count	Notes
Unit 248E	MALUMINUM			COMPLETE	1 tab pull from can
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	7
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BASE	1 embossed "S" on base
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM	1
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM	1 etched bands on the interior, c. post 1860
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	12
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY	2
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
Unit 248E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted green design on interior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 medium hand painted design on interior and exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM	2 c. post 1900
Unit 248E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. post 1890
Unit 248E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 c. post 1890
Unit 240 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	2 reddish brown, handmade
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	YELLOW	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 buff body with a yellow glaze on interior and exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. 1775-1820
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 c. post 1779
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	4 blue transfer print design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on interior and exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	RIM	1 blue transfer printed design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	RIM	1 lightly incised and hand painted green shell edge on interior, c. post 1900
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 c. post 1900
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE TRANSFER-PR	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 green transfer printed floral design on interior and exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. p
Unit 240 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	RIM	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. p
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	10
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1

## Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
ST N1075/E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1075/E	SPLASTIC		TOY	COMPLETE	1	one brown plastic dog pointer
Unit 247 B	ABONE			FRAGMENT	2	
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	c. post 779
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3	c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	2	molded feather edge on interior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	royal rim, c. 1775-1820
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	c. post 1900
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	hand painted red design on interior, c. post 1900
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	fire damaged
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	fire damaged
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1	soft paste, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN CHINESE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	overglaze red design on exterior, c. post 1860
Unit 247 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	FLOWERPOT	BODY	2	reddish orange body
Unit 247 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	sewer tile
Unit 247 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN BISQUE	DOLL PART	BODY	3	stamped 1894 AM...DE...
Unit 247 B	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1710-1750
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	6	
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	5	
Unit 247 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	NECK	1	
Unit 247 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	
Unit 248 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	RIM	1	green greek key border with gold trim on either side, c. post
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	5	
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1	etched bands on exterior, c. post 1850
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1	paneled design on exterior, c. post 186C
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	
Unit 248 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	7	
Unit 248 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 248B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	2	

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 248B	MALUMINUM			COMPLETE	1 tab pull from can
Unit 248B	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	7
Unit 248B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 248B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BASE	1 embossed "S" on base
Unit 248B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM	1
Unit 248B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM	1 etched bands on the interior, c. post 1860
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	12
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY	2
Unit 248E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1
Unit 248E	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted dgreen design on interior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 medium hand painted design on interior and exterior, c. post
Unit 248E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM	2 c. post 1900
Unit 248E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 c. post 1890
Unit 248E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 c. post 1890
Unit 240 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	2 reddish brown, handmade
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	YELLOW	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 buff body with a yellow glaze on interior and exterior, c. post
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c. 1775-1820
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	3 c. post 1779
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	4 blue transfer print design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 hand painted blue design on interior and exterior, c. post 179
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	RIM	1 blue transfer printed design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	RIM	1 lightly incised and hand painted green shell edge on interior,
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 c. post 1900
Unit 240 B	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE TRANSFER-PRI	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 green transfer printed floral design on interior and exterior, c
Unit 240 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. p
Unit 240 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	HOLLOWWARE	RIM	1 tan body with a brown salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. p
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	10
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 240 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 4	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	NECK 1	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 6	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 12	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 7	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 240 B	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 233 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 13	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 233 B	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 2	oyster
Unit 233 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	FLATE	RIM	5 pink rose and green leaf transfer print design on interior, c. p
Unit 233 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 Medium and light blue transfer printed design on interior, c.
Unit 233 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	HANDLE	FRAGMENT 1	1 molded design on handle, c. post 1779
Unit 233 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 6	
Unit 233 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY 5	
Unit 233 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	
Unit 233 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 233 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
Unit 233 B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 1	concrete
Unit 233 B	MALUMINUM			FRAGMENT 2	pull tab from drink can
Unit 232 B	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 13	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 232 B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 3	
Unit 232 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2 c/ post 1779
Unit 232 B	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 traces of a medium blue transfer print design on interior, c. p
Unit 232 B	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 brick red body with a dark brown lead glaze on interior, exter
Unit 232 B	CSTONEWARE	STONE ENGLISH BRO	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 tan body with a dark brown salt glaze on interior and exterior
Unit 232 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	BODY	2 traces of a pink rose and green leaf design on interior, c. pos
Unit 232 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	RIM	2 traces of a pink rose and green leaf design on interior, c. pos
Unit 232 B	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1 undecorated, c. post 1300
Unit 232 B	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	
Unit 232 B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	
Unit 232 B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 233 C	SMORTAR			FRAGMENT 1	1 sand temper
Unit 233 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 6	reddish gray, handmade

Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Eme/Count	Notes
Unit 233 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2 loyste
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY	1
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	11
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BASE	1
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM	1
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	2
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	3
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	18
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	2 cut glass design on exterior
Unit 233 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BASE	1 cut glass design on exterior
Unit 233 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	4
Unit 233 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
Unit 233 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
Unit 233 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
Unit 233 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1
Unit 233 C	MBRASS		SCREW	COMPLETE	1
Unit 233 C	ABONE			FRAGMENT	1
Unit 233 C	PCOAL			FRAGMENT	1
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	BODY	2 c. post 1900
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM	2 c. post 1900
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM	1 traces of a pink and green floral design on interior, c. post 19
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1 green glaze on interior and exterior. c post 1900
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE IRONSTONE/G	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	2 blue tinted glaze c. post 1850
Unit 233 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM	1 hand painted blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 239 Str	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	8 reddsh brown, handmade
Unit 239 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	27
Unit 239 Str	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT	3
Unit 239 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1
Unit 239 Str	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	2
Unit 239 Str	MBRASS		BUTTON	COMPLETE	1 indeterminate stamp on back
Unit 239 Str	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	6
Unit 239 Str	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY	2
Unit 239 Str	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
Unit 239 Str	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BR	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	reddish tan body with a brown salt glaze on exterior, interior
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	COARSE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	reddish orange body with a caramel brown lead glaze on inte
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	traces of a blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	brown folage design on interior, c. post 1820
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	PLATE	RIM	1	plain rim, c. post 1800
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1900
Unit 239 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	cobalt blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
ST N1225/E	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	2	oyster
ST N1225/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
ST N1225/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	
ST N1225/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	
ST N1225/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1900
Unit 246 Str	ASHELL			COMPLETE	5	oyster
Unit 246 Str	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	6	c. 1775-1820
Unit 246 Str	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM ANNULAR DEC	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	3	one sherd has a dark brown checkerboard design on exterior
Unit 246 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	8	c. post 1779
Unit 246 Str	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	RIM	1	incised and hand painted blue shell edge on interior, semi-sc
Unit 246 Str	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	hard paste, c. post 1830
Unit 246 Str	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	green transfer print design on interior, c post 1900
Unit 246 Str	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	2	c. 1680-1710
Unit 246 Str	CCERAMIC			FRAGMENT	1	porcelain electrical fixture fragment
Unit 246 Str	ABONE		TOOTH	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 246 Str	ABONE		BUTTON	COMPLETE	1	flat disc with four holes in center
Unit 246 Str	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 246 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 246 Str	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	
Unit 244 A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	
Unit 244 A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	8	
Unit 244 A	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 244 A	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT	1	
Unit 244 A	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	2	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 244 A	ABONE			FRAGMENT	19	
Unit 244 A	SGLASS	GLASS AGUA	BOTTLE	BODY	3	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Notes
Unit 244 A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	
Unit 244 A	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
Unit 244 A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 244 A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BASE	1	tumbler base?, frosted
Unit 244 A	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
Unit 244 A	RSLATE		PENCIL	FRAGMENT	2	mends
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	PLATE	BODY	8	c. 1775-1820
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	FLATE	RIM	1	Royal shape, c. 1775-1820
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	2	c. post 1779
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	traces of a blue design on interior, fire damaged, c. post 179
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BASE	1	c. post 1779
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL MOCHA	HOLLOWWARE	BASE	2	solid brown design or exterior, c. post 1810
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	RIM	1	molded and hand painted blue shell edge on interior, c. post
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	BODY	1	traces of a green shell edge on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	BODY	2	light and medium blue floral design on interior, c. post 1825
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	PLATE	RIM	2	light and medium blue floral design on interior, molded riase
Unit 244 A	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	c. post 1900
Unit 244 A	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE	1	hard paste, undecorated, c. post 1800
Unit 244 A	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	BOWL	1	
Unit 238 C	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	STEM	1	c. 1680-1710
Unit 238 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	PLATE	RIM	1	traces of a green shell edge on interior, c. post 1800
Unit 238 C	CSTONEWARE	STONE RHENISH WES	HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	gray body with a gray salt glaze on interior and exterior, c. 1
Unit 238 C	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
Unit 238 C	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 238 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BODY	1	tumbler?, frosted
Unit 238 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	
Unit 238 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	1	
Unit 238 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT	1	clart
Unit 238 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 238 C	MIRON		POT	BODY	1	
Unit 238 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT	4	
Unit 238 C	MBRASS			FRAGMENT	1	latch
Unit 238 C	MLEAD		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art Prov	Material	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element/Count	Notes
Unit 238 C	ABONE			FRAGMENT 6	
Unit 238 C	RFLINT		DEBITAGE	FRAGMENT 1	gray colored
Unit 238 C	SMORTAR			FRAGMENT 7	sand temper
Unit 238 C	SPLASTER			FRAGMENT 13	sand temper
Unit 239 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 3	loyster
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 33	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 4	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 2	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 3	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 2	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 4	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 3	
Unit 239 C	MIRON		TACK	COMPLETE 1	cut, fire damaged
Unit 239 C	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT 3	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY 5	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY 2	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 15	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	NECK 1	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 8	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 3	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS COBALT	JAR	BODY 1	
Unit 239 C	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	COMPLETE 1	four holes
Unit 239 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN		FRAGMENT 1	electrical fixture
Unit 239 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 3	hard paste, undecorated, c. post 1820
Unit 239 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 3	one has a molded design on exterior, c. 1775-1820
Unit 239 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	HANDLE	FRAGMENT 1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 239 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1	c. pos. 1795
Unit 239 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	hand painted blue design on exterior, c. post 1795
Unit 239 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 9	c. pos. 1840
Unit 239 C	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLU	HOLLOWWARE	BODY 1	gray body with a dark brown Albany glaze on interior and a d
Unit 239 C	ABONE			FRAGMENT 1	tooth brush
ST N1275/E	MIRON		SPIKE	FRAGMENT 1	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov.	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
ST N1275/E	MIRON		POT	1	
ST N1275/E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	5	
ST N1275/E	CBRICK			1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1275/E	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	core sherd
ST N1275/E	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	blue design on interior. c. post 1795
ST N1275/E	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	4	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	25	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	1	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	2	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	1	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	4	
Unit 211	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	1	1 straight rim
Unit 211	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	4	c. 1775-1820
Unit 211	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 211	CBRICK		FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade
ST N1225/E	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	1	blown, frosted, tumbler
ST N1225/E	MIRON		POT	1	
ST N1225/E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	3	
ST N1225/E	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	2	c. post 1900
ST N1225/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	traces of a hand painted band design around the interior rim.
ST N1225/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	phonix bird design, woolworth's, c. post 1920
ST N1225/E	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	phonix bird design, woolworth's, c. post 1920
Unit 233 F	ABONE		FRAGMENT	16	
Unit 233 F	CBRICK		FRAGMENT	1	reddish brown, handmade, glazed
Unit 233 F	SPLASTER		FRAGMENT	14	
Unit 233 F	MTIN		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	60	
Unit 233 F	MIRON		NAIL CUT	6	
Unit 233 F	MIRON		FRAGMENT	1	latch
Unit 233 F	MIRON		COMPLETE	1	
Unit 233 F	MBRASS		STRAIGHT PIN	1	
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	1	
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	3	
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	7	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	LAMP CHIMNEY	BODY 2	
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 5	
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 233 F	PCOAL			FRAGMENT 1	1 clinker
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 5	5 c. post 1900
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE 1	1 c. post 1900
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	P.LATE	RIM 3	3 hand painted green ivy and berry design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 hand painted cobalt blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1	1 hand painted cobalt blue design on interior, c. post 1795
Unit 233 F	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL MOCHA	HOLLOWWARE	BASE 1	1 blue, light brown, and dark brown swirled design on exterior.
Unit 233 F	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	1 hand painted design on interior, c. post 1850
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	COMPLETE 14	14-holes
Unit 233 F	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	COMPLETE 1	1 Pasteurized Pal Reg U.S. Pat. Off. Ade not carbonat... " on s
Unit 233 D	ABONE			FRAGMENT 51	
Unit 233 D	ALEATHER		SHOE	FRAGMENT 8	
Unit 233 D	MIRON		POT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 233 D	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 233 D	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 10	
Unit 233 D	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT 4	
Unit 233 D	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 1	1 roofing
Unit 233 D	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 3	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY 3	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BASE 1	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 14	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LAMP CHIMNEY	RIM 1	1 ruffled blown rim
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BASE 1	1 cut glass design on exterior
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 30	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 5	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 233 D	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 233 D	SPLASTER			FRAGMENT 3	3 sand tamper
Unit 233 D	MIBRASS		STRAIGHT PIN	COMPLETE 1	
Unit 233 D	MISTEEL STAINL		STRAIGHT PIN	COMPLETE 1	

Artifact Inventory Query

Art Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 233 D	MSTEEL S'AINL		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 233 D	MLEAD		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 233 D	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 1	c. 1775-1820
Unit 233 D	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY 3	c. post 1779
Unit 233 D	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BASE 1	c. post 1779
Unit 233 D	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	BASE 2	c. post 1890
Unit 233 D	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	PLATE	RIM 1	1 trace of a green, rec and black design around rim, c. post 1
Unit 233 D	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	CUP W/ HANDLE	HANDLE 2	c. post 1880
Unit 233 D	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	RIM 1	1 underglaze blue design on interior, c. post 1800
Unit 232 C	CBRICK			FRAGMENT 8	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 232 C	ASHELL			FRAGMENT 24	oyster
Unit 232 C	ABONE			FRAGMENT 19	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY 36	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	RIM 1	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	BASE 1	1 cut glass base and edge
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	TABLE GLASS	RIM 2	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY 1	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BODY 7	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE	BASE 8	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY 30	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT 10	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS MILK		FRAGMENT 1	canning jar lid liner
Unit 232 C	RQJARTZ		FLAKE	1	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		POT	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGMENT 152	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 4	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 25	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE 6	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 3	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE 6	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGMENT 1	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		SPIKE	FRAGMENT 2	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	FRAGMENT 1	

## Artifact Inventory Query

Art. Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element Count	Notes
Unit 232 C	MIRON		KNIFE	2	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		STAPLE	3	fencing
Unit 232 C	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	
Unit 232 C	MIRON		FRAGMENT	1	ring
Unit 232 C	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	fire damaged
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	REFINED	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	4	c. 1775-1820
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	2	Royal shape, c. 1775-1820
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	5	c. post 1779
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	3	incised and had painted blue shell edge on interior, c. post 1
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-E	P-ATE	1	c. post 1795
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	CUP W/ HANDLE	4	brown floral design on interior, c. post 1330
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE TRANSFER-PRI	PLATE	1	red transfer print design on exterior, c. post 1820
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER TRANS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	hand painted green and red design on exterior, c. post 1820
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL UNDER HANDP	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	5	c. post 1830
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	ROCKINGHAM/BENNIN	FOLLOWWARE	1	c. post 1830
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	YELLOW	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	7	c. post 1850
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	5	c. post 1850
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	c. post 1779
Unit 232 C	CEARTHENWAR	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	painted flesh tone
Unit 232 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	FIGURINE	12	traces of a hand painted design on interior, c. post 1830
Unit 232 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	2	traces of a hand painted design on interior, c. post 1830
Unit 232 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	5	traces of a hand painted design on interior, c. post 1830
Unit 232 C	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	fire damaged
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	UNIDENTIFIED FOR	1	14-holes
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	1	14-holes
Unit 232 C	SGLASS	GLASS MILK	BUTTON	1	1 c/ 1630-1710
Unit 232 C	CCERAMIC	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	PIPE	1	brown clay
Unit 232 C	CCERAMIC	LOCAL CLAY	TOY MARBLE	1	

**Artifact Inventory**  
**44HT76**

## Artifact Inventory Query

3/18/2005

Art.Prov	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion	Count	Notes
ST 20	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
ST 20	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE		2	
ST 20	CEARTHENWARE PEARL UNDER TRANSFER P		PLATE	RIM	1	blue transfer print design on interior, c. post 1830
ST 2	CEARTHENWARE ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON		HOLLOWWARE	BODY	1	tan body with a glossy brown lead glaze on interior and exterior
ST 25	RQUARTZ		DEBITAGE		1	shatter
ST 24	RQUARTZ		DEBITAGE		1	shatter
ST 32	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
ST 11	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	FRAGM	1	
ST 11	CEARTHENWARE COARSE		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	coarse buff body with a yellow glaze on interior, exterior and exterior
ER 78 A	ASHELL			FRAGM	1	oyster
ER 78 A	RQUARTZ				1	core
ER 78 A	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE		1	
79 B	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		3	
79 B	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		1	
79 B	RFLINT		FLAKE		1	honey coored flint
ST 86	CEARTHENWARE PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTE		UNIDENTIFIED FOR	BODY	1	traces of a light blue transfer print design on interior, c. post
ST 86	CBRICK			FRAGM	1	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 100	CBRICK			FRAGM	2	reddish brown, handmade
Unit 102	RQUARTZ		FLAKE		3	
Unit 102	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY	2	
Unit 102	MIRON		NAIL CUT	FRAGM	1	

