ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION FOR A DRAINAGE TRENCH AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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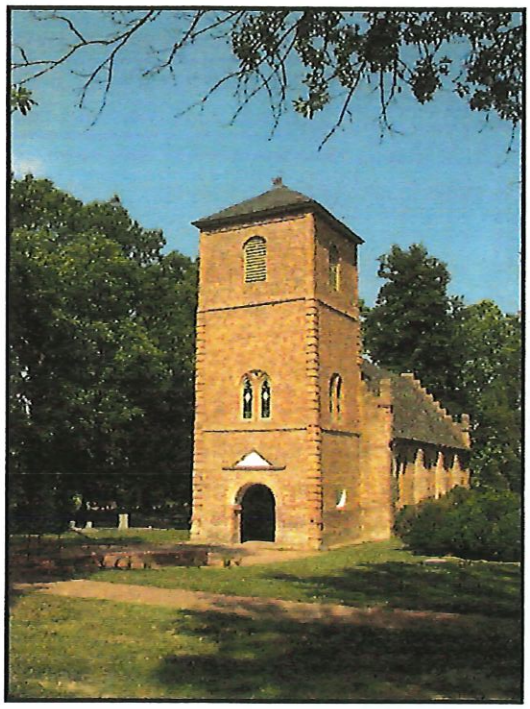

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ABSTRACT

In July 2007, archaeologists from Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc. (ACS) monitored the excavation of a 60' long x 5' wide, trench for a new stormwater drainage system which extends from the northwest corner of St. Luke's Church to a nearby pond. The 2' deep trench revealed eleven features. Features 1,2,3,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were unmarked graves and Feature 4 was a planting hole.

The goal of this project was to mitigate the adverse effects of impending direct physical impacts to the St. Luke's Church cemetery by archaeological investigation of the trench in advance of construction. The work was conducted under a burial excavation permit issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) on July 3, 2007 to undertake the archaeological recovery of human remains. In the sense of carefully recording and removing the graves in the project area, the objective of the investigations was successfully fulfilled. The human remains were studied by Dr. Douglas Owsley, Karin Bruwelheide, and Amanda Camp of the Smithsonian Institution, and then were returned to St. Luke's Church for reburial. The bones, coffin remains, and personal effects were re-interred in mapped locations, in archaeologically excavated burial shafts and as near as possible to their original graves, but outside of the trench corridor. Nevertheless, selected artifacts from the trench were retained for a study collection to be archivally stored and/or exhibited at St. Luke's Church.

In sum, out of the necessity to address severe drainage problems around St. Luke's Church, the opportunity arose to examine a small section of the churchyard northwest of the church tower, in a corridor where no grave markers existed. The outcome of the project was the gathering of significant information on the cemetery in this location, showing its use from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. As expected, data on burial practices and human osteology were recorded. Unexpectedly, however, these archaeological contexts also revealed important architectural information on the building, repair and restoration episodes of the church, as well as a glimpse at the prehistory of these environs. Beyond the research value of this project, which can lead to enhanced site interpretation and exhibits, is the planning information. The project has recorded in detail the location, density, size and depth of the graves, albeit in a small area and in a chronologically later period than the early use of St. Luke's. As is the case at the end of most research projects questions remain, primarily, where are the seventeenth and earlier eighteenth century graves representing the long history of St. Luke's Church?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

CHAPTER 1:
Project Background

Introduction

In July 2007, archaeologists from *Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc.* (*ACS*) monitored the excavation of a 60' long x 5' wide, trench for a new stormwater drainage system which extends from the northwest corner of St. Luke's Church to a nearby pond (see Figure 1). The 2' deep trench revealed eleven features were revealed. Features 1,2,3,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were unmarked graves and Feature 4 was a planting hole.

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St. Luke's Church is located on the east side of Route 10, above Benn's Church (see Figure 2). The investigated portion of this site encompassed a 60' long x 5' wide trench off the northwest corner of the historic church. This area was to be impacted by the construction of a stormwater drainage system. The purpose of the Phase III mitigation was to monitor the mechanical removal of disturbed topsoil in the trench down to a level 2' below its present grade and to recover significant archaeological information by hand from the undisturbed portions of trench floor.

The current Phase III mitigation was conducted by *Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc. (ACS).* This project was carried out under the direction of Alain C. Outlaw, Principal Archaeologist, and the fieldwork was supervised by Donald Sadler, Crew Chief. He was assisted by Field Archaeologists Johnie Sanders and Melissa Money. The laboratory processing of the artifacts by Mary Clemons, Laboratory Supervisor, was overseen by Merry A. Outlaw, President and Curator. Analysis of the human remains was conducted by Dr. Douglas Owsley, Karin Bruewelheide, and Amanda Camp, from the Smithsonian Institution. The report was prepared by Alain C. Outlaw, Dr. Timothy E. Morgan, and Mary Clemons. Mark Clemons, Draftsperson, created the graphics for the report. Project records and artifacts were temporarily stored at the *ACS* laboratory in Williamsburg, Virginia during analysis. They were subsequently delivered to St. Luke's Church for permanent curation. The human bone, coffin remains, and personal effects were reburied in the St. Luke's Cemetery.

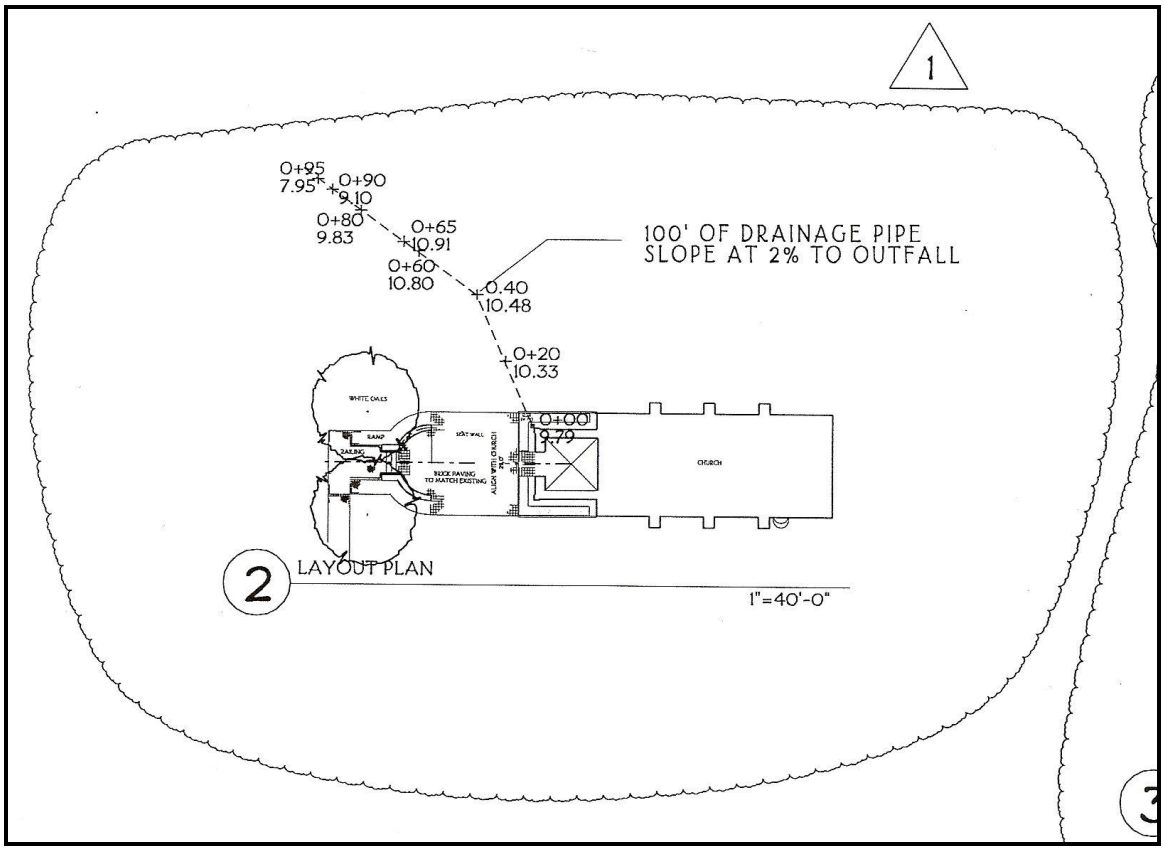

Figure 1. Architectural plan showing the location of the new stormwater drainage system (*Source: The Garden Club of Virginia. Rieley & Associates, Landscape Architects, Charlottesville, Virginia, Sheet 3, 06/18/07*).

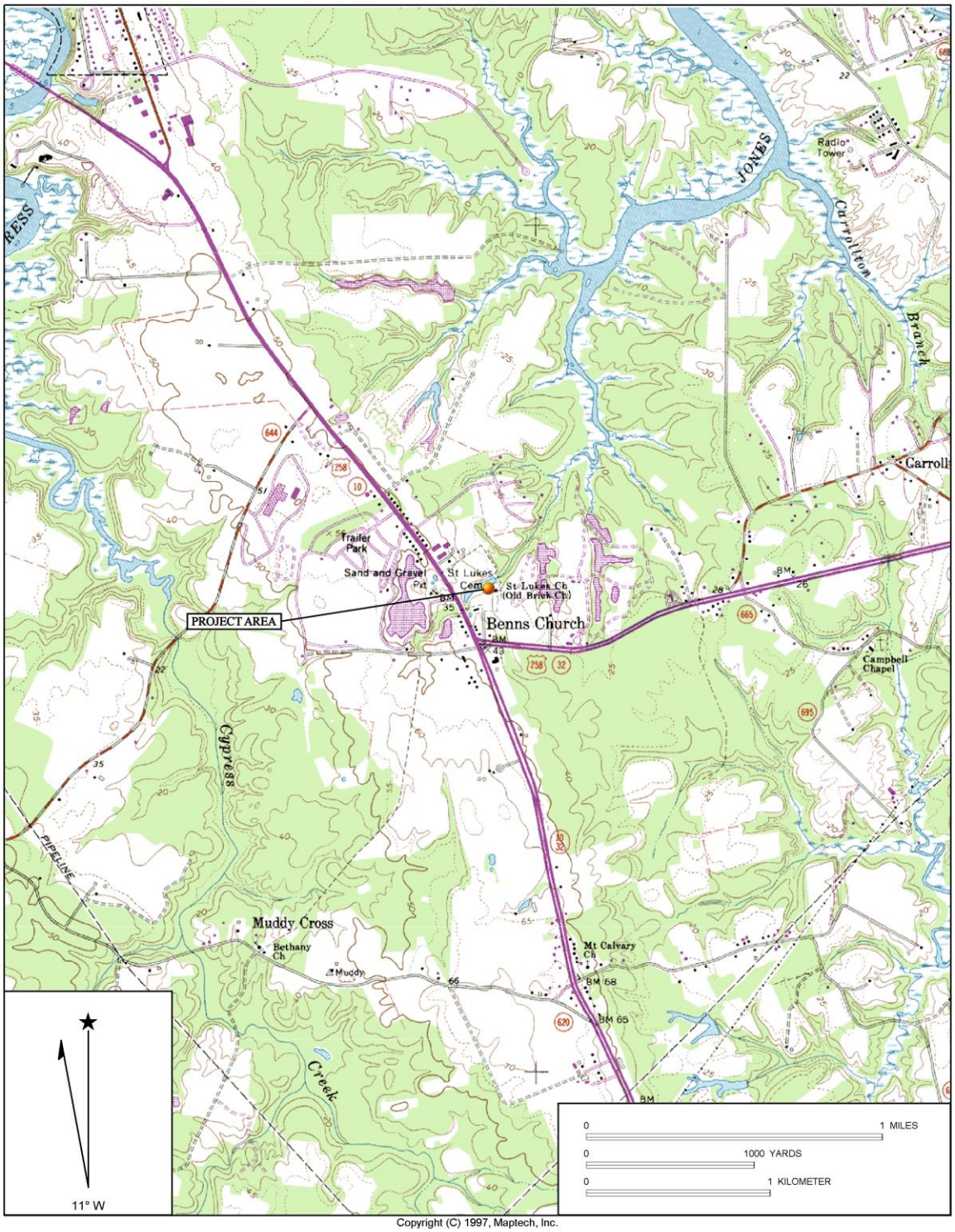

Figure 2. Project area location.

Previous Research

The St. Luke's Church (046-0024) cemetery had not been archaeologically investigated until the present mitigation. Previous excavations inside the church include the 1894 reburial, in the chancel, of the remains of Joseph Bridger (d. 1686) from his outlying plantation at Whitemarsh and the mid-1950's search for the remains of a minister in the floor on the west end of the church. No detailed records are known to exist of either endeavor (St. Luke's Church Archives). The first professional investigation inside the church took place in January 2007, when the remains of Joseph Bridger were exhumed for study by the Smithsonian Institution (Outlaw 2007). Two Historic American Buildings Surveys were conducted: one by Robert Wiggins in 1958, and another by A.D. Logan in 1967. It was stated in these surveys that the church was erected in a range of dates between 1632 and 1682. According to E.D. Neill, in the *Virginia Carolorum*, "St. Luke's Church was built some years after 1638" and the first brick church in Virginia was built at Jamestown in 1639 (Neill 1895: 263). The church was used until the early nineteenth century, when it fell into ruin. It was restored between 1890 and 1897 (HABS 1967), and again in the 1950s (St. Luke's Church Archives).

The Church was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 by James Dillon. Even though the date of construction is uncertain, St. Luke's Church is the best example of a "small church of the English late-medieval period, with considerable gothic detailing" (VDHR 2007: 2). St. Luke's Church has a contributing element which is the cemetery, established in 1680 (VDHR 2007: 2).

CHAPTER 2:
General Research Design

Introduction

The following is a discussion of the research potential and goals for recovering and interpreting significant archaeological resources within the areas impacted by construction in the St. Luke's churchyard. Since the project area was already recorded as a historic structure, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, the purpose of the mitigation was to address adverse effects on the site caused by a drainage project.

Based upon previous studies, the site is significant and has high research potential. This churchyard belongs to the oldest extant church in Virginia which was established during the seventeenth century and continued to be used until the late twentieth century. Information on burial practices and human remains is expected to be recovered in the immediate vicinity of the structure.

General Regional Research

The following discussion provides a general history of the Isle of Wight area. A general background is provided to place the archaeological project area in historical context.

Prehistoric Sites Context

The distribution of resources was a primary goal in site selection among aboriginal groups in contrast to modern societies, which possess technology to shape or alter the environment to fit their needs. Included in the resources associated with site selection for prehistoric sites are items that supplied the nutritive needs of the population. Others include raw materials available for toolmaking, shelter, soil conditions, and opportunity to watch the movements of game animals and for defense (Jochim 1976: 49-52). Environmental factors such as soil fertility and drainage were important in site selection during late prehistoric times.

Settlement patterns, defined as "the way in which man disposed himself over the landscape in which he lived" (Willey 1953), refer to the arrangement of individual dwellings and to the placement of other buildings associated with settlement. A "central-based wandering" model was described by Beardsley, *et al.* (1956) to explore the relationship of base camps to extractive sites among hunter-gatherers. The abundant harvest of varied food resources, however, provided the aboriginal groups of the Coastal Plain a routine and reliable subsistence base. According to Lee and DeVore (1968), this "routine and reliable food base appears to be a common feature among modern hunter-gatherers." Substantially more data than can be provided by survey projects is required for definitive settlement analysis, however, initial pattern recognition begins with the survey level of identification in a region. Every site, even the smallest, becomes

significant when observed from the perspective of an overall settlement system. Three broad periods define prehistoric contexts: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland.

Beginning some time before 10,000 B.C., the Paleo-Indian occupation in Virginia is alternately referred to as the time of the "Big Game Hunting" tradition, because of a presumed heavy reliance upon now extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna as a food source (Willey 1966:37). No site in eastern North America, however, has been found to contain extinct megafauna remains in association with Paleo-Indian artifacts, thus the heavy emphasis on this association is questionable. It is apparent from excavations of Paleo-Indian sites that smaller mammals, as well as fish and a variety of plant foods, were consumed. Social organization most likely consisted of loosely structured, highly mobile bands that hunted a wide but defined territory. Small temporary campsites located along and between river drainages represent the majority of known Paleo-Indian sites in Virginia. Base campsites are relatively rare in the state and are usually associated with lithic procurement activities. The oldest site discovered in Virginia is the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County. This site pre-dates the sites that yielded Clovis-type points by approximately 5,000 years. The site has been radion carbon dated to between 10,920 and 15,070 years ago (Bower 2000; McAvoy 2002). Three of the most important Paleo-Indian sites in which Clovis-type points were recovered are the Thunderbird Site in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner and Verry 1979), Flint Run Site in Warren County, and the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia. Excavations at these sites revealed specialized areas for the reduction of cobbles and the production of projectile points and other tools. Diagnostic artifacts indicative of the Paleo-Indian Period include finely crafted, fluted projectile points. Knapped from jasper or chert, these projectile points exhibit a remarkable uniformity of style and have been found throughout most of North America.

The beginning of the archaic Period generally coincides with the end of the Pleistocene epoch, marked in the region by a climatic shift from a moist, cool period to a warm, dryer climate. Vegetation also changed at this time from a largely boreal forest setting to a mixed conifer deciduous forest.

Like their Paleo-Indian predecessors, Archaic populations are believed to have organized into bands. A simplified model of hunter-gatherer settlement assumes that societies were characterized primarily by a band-level social organization (Jochim 1976, Yellen 1977). At this level of society, the process of acquiring food throughout the year required a settlement system involving at least seasonal movements, which corresponded to the availability of plants and animals. Archaic Period settlement most likely involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single band-sized groups who lived in base camps. A group may have dispersed and merged as necessary during the course of a year in the process of resource procurement, creating smaller microband units, possibly consisting of a unit as small as a single family.

Archaic populations in the region relied primarily on hunting and gathering. Unlike their forbearers, however, they most likely relied more heavily on hunting smaller animals, gathering plant foods, and harvesting aquatic resources. This subsistence shift may be overemphasized since the extinction of larger animal species generally occurred

before this time. Scholars suggest that floral and faunal resources use reached optimal diversity during the Early Archaic Period.

The development of more specialized resource procurement activities and the technology to accomplish these activities characterizes the Archaic Period. It is believed that differences in the material culture reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in changes in food procurement and processing methods. Suggesting changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the atlatl, corner notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the commencement of the Archaic Period. Ground stone technology and the occurrence of ground atlatl weights also began in this period. During the Late Archaic Period, new tool categories developed, including chipped and ground stone celts, ground stone net sinkers, pestles, pecked stones, mullers, and carved steatite bowls. Toward the end of the Late Archaic Period, wooden containers and basketry may have been common.

Characterizing the Late Archaic Period in eastern North America (4000-1000 B.C.) were marked increases in population density and decreased mobility. Agriculture probably began in the Middle Atlantic region during this period because population growth necessitated a larger, more predictable food supply. For example, Yarnell (1976:268) states that sunflower, sumpweed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C.

During the Woodland Period, the growing dependence on horticulture and sedentary villages replaced the band-level social organization. Early, Middle, and Late Woodland are three subperiods that have been defined primarily by stylistic and technological changes in ceramic and projectile point types.

The appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record characterizes the Early Woodland Period (1000-500 B.C.). Early Woodland ceramics generally were crudely fashioned, rectangular-or-oval-shaped vessels resembling earlier, carved steatite vessels. The settlement patterns change during this period to large base camps within tribal territories (Blanton et al. 1997). The invention of the bow and arrow during the Early Woodland Period led to smaller and more varied projectile point types. Also likely to have been first use during this period is the fish weir. As well, the increased complexity of and emphasis on the ceremonial aspects of life, especially the burial of the dead, characterize the Early Woodland Period (Gluckman 1973).

Social organization shifted from the band to the tribe which had its own specific territory (Blanton 1992) during the Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C.- A.D. 900). The settlement patterns remained similar to the Early Woodland Period with family group base camps located near large water sources and numerous procurement camps located along smaller interior tributaries that were intensively used (Blanton, 1992; Hunter et al. 1993). According to Gallivan, the analysis of hearth features within the two types of camps reflect a wide variation of activities associated with both base camps and procurement camps including roasting platforms which were found at large multi-family base camps as well as single family procurement camps (2001:142). The subsistence

pattern during the Middle Woodland Period was the gathering of native plant foods and hunting but during this time period the emphasis shifted to husbandry of native starchy plants (Blanton et al. 1997). By the end of this period, larger more permanent camps such a s the Maycocks site (44PG40) were being occupied near large marshes and a specific type of ceramic, shell tempered Mockley ware, dominated the Coastal Plain area (Blanton, 1992; Blanton et al. 1997).

Agriculture had assumed a role of major importance by the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1600). Several triangular-shaped projectile point styles are among the diagnostic artifacts of this period. Apparently during this period, aboriginal groups in Virginia developed greater intercultural contact with inhabitants of other regions, including the Mississippian cultures to the south and west. To the north, the Iroquois Confederacy became a more important political force, spreading their influence throughout much of the Middle Atlantic region (Griffin 1974). By the end of the Late Woodland Period, European trade goods such as pipes and beads began to appear in the archaeological record.

From its origin in the Archaic Period to its dominance as a means of food procurement in the Late Woodland Period, the development of agriculture represents a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy, criteria for site location, placement of structures and settlement patterns. A riverine environment with fertile floodplain soils was preferred. As dependence on agriculture increased, the Late Woodland Indians are likely to have stayed near their cultivated fields to safeguard their crops. As a result, they would have lived a more sedentary existence than their predecessors.

Late Woodland Period villages generally contained from 10 to over 50 structures. Suggesting a rise in intergroup conflict, outer villages were placed within a circular palisade near their crops. Drawings and journals by early European explorers indicate that, in Native American villages, the houses were constructed of a circular framework of flexible wood poles set in the ground, lashed together, and covered with thatch or bark mats. Burial sites of the period were often located in village trash pits or ossuaries. Historical accounts are consistent with data obtained from archaeological excavations of Late Woodland village sites (Hodges 1981). Other structures revealed during excavations include drying and storage racks, storage pits, community buildings for group functions, and centrally located hearths for cooking and heating.

Permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camp habitation sites with the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Woodland Period. Associated with the band and the microband base camps as well as later permanent settlements, it can be inferred that a series of specialized activity sites were established in the day-to-day procurement of food and other resources. Such sites include short-term camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling sites. Generally in association with habitation sites, locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present in the Woodland Period.

Historic Sites Context

Historic settlement patterns in colonial America show one or more of several variations: clustering or grouping in rural communities, stretching individually and linearly along rivers or roads, clumping in grid plans such as colonial towns or cities, or dispersing in scattered patterns across the countryside (Spencer and Thomas 1973: 96). However a settlement pattern develops, it may be viewed as a behavior pattern resulting from solutions to economic problems (Jochim 1976: 11). The following discussion of definition of each period is followed by a brief discussion of what is known historically about the site and its immediate surroundings, anticipated findings on the site, and criteria of significance for sites of that period which might be identified through this survey.

In 1607 some 104 English men and boys began a small fort/factory at James Cittie (Jamestown) on the James River under the authority and direction of the Virginia Company of London. The settlement, a business enterprise, began as a fort and trading post to be used for exploring the land and contacting local native populations. The original purpose of the fort was to protect from Spanish attack. In 1608, a small companion fort, known as "Smith's Fort," was constructed in Surry County on a promontory overlooking Gray's Creek, which flows into the James River just south of Jamestown. The trading post (factory) nature of Jamestown was to encourage trade with the native population, the Powhatan chiefdom. The settlement's early years were beset with problems: poor leadership in the colony itself, food shortages, settlers inappropriate to the purposes and needs of the colony, confrontation and conflict with local natives, and, above all, persistent drought.

During confrontations with natives, settlers experimented with many possible moneymaking enterprises, but tobacco production assured Virginia's profitability, the colony founded on smoke. Virginia was a death trap, however; thousands of Indians and Europeans died from a variety of diseases during the colony's early history. Even so, by the early 1620s the production of tobacco created the first "boomtown" in American history. Those individuals who secured land and labor could make substantial profits from growing and marketing tobacco in Europe. In this process, aided by the Virginia Company's conferral of "statuses" on people for what they did in their work, the factory became a settlement. Consequently, settlers moved quickly up and down the James River valley and crossed the Peninsula to the York River valley. Evidence of early European occupations of the project site would reflect tobacco production or tobacco export. By the 1630s a palisade to prevent Indian intrusion into the young colony crossed the Peninsula from Jamestown to modern-day Yorktown, running through Middle Plantation (Williamsburg). The palisade reflected the colonists' new understanding of their situation; the Spanish were less a threat than local Indians. Indians were to remain to the west of the palisade and settlers to the east, but all settlers were expected to be armed and prepared to repel Indian assaults (McCartney 1997: 29-40; Stahle, et al. 1998: 564-567).

The establishment of Anglo-Virginian presence in the 1630s reflected the rapid expansion of the tobacco industry. The creation of Virginia's original eight counties in

1632 indicates the speed with which the white population fanned out along rivers and streams searching for tobacco lands. Tobacco requires substantial amounts of land and labor; by 1630, it became Virginia's primary commercial cash crop, quickly exhausting soils and souls where planted. But belief that supplies of land were inexhaustble spread among Anglo-Virginians. Between 1630 and 1700 the production of tobacco mushroomed and laboring systems changed from white indentured servitude to African slavery. Indian populations were pushed off the their lands as whites and Indians decided that they would not or could not acculturate with each other. Socially, a mix of small, medium, and large farms joined by roads and waterways dotted the eastern Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay supplied the highway into international commerce. Tobacco production grew into millions of pounds by 1700. Virginia was a well-established colony by that date, composed of a population of about 65,000 whites and blacks. In 1700 only a few hundred Indians remained of a 1607 population that may well have topped 35,000. Most had died, but many had left for western regions (the Piedmont), the mountains or beyond (McCartney 1997: 78-89, 106-123, 132-140).

Although the colony grew and retained its agricultural nature during the late seventeenth century, a number of social and labor problems created tension, confrontation, and, eventually, rebellion in Virginia. Those who in the 1630s and 1640s could acquire the land and labor to produce tobacco founded large estates; these became foundations for substantial families by the early eighteenth century. Those excluded from this process, usually young men fresh out of indentured servitude, were angry and frustrated by the lack of opportunity they faced in the colony. After several small uprisings, a major explosion took place in 1675 and 1676. Named for the man who led the rebels, Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., Bacon's Rebellion encompassed the whole colony (Washburn 1972: passim). In Surry County, Arthur Allen's brick house was seized by a party of rebels and fortified. Recaptured by sailors engaged in putting down the rebellion, it was subsequently referred to as "Bacon's Castle." Aftershocks continued for several decades, but farmers and planters having the capital and wealth began to shift to African slave labor as a substitute for indentured servants of earlier decades (Morgan 1975: passim).

In the eighteenth century the Virginia colony became the wealthiest, most populous, and largest in landmass of any of England's North American provinces. Virginia continued economic developments of the seventeenth century, adding more roads and other signs of population growth and economic expansion. Parish churches dotted the landscape and tobacco warehouses and wharves multiplied along the Virginia coast lines. Tobacco culture dominated the colony until mid-century when it began a long decline into the nineteenth century. Roads and bridges over the creeks of the area linked together a growing population, producing tobacco for the colony's capital, which moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg in 1699. The movement of the capital to Williamsburg coincided with the construction of the College of William and Mary, begun in 1693. The two institutions necessitated increased food production in the local area to be used for "Publick Times" (meetings of the colonial legislature, sittings of the General Court, and presence of the colonial governor) during the eighteenth century. Tobacco and food production occupied much laboring time of Peninsula residents: free,

indentured, or slave. Agriculture remained the primary occupation, but fishing and other water industries such as shipbuilding, assumed increased importance as the Virginia economy and society grew and matured by 1760. Private docks along the James River became important collection points for tobacco and other agricultural staples in the early eighteenth century. Providing food to the port and new colonial capital/college plus the production and export of tobacco meant prosperity for the area (McCartney 1997: 135-138, 154-158, 159-166).

Provincial Virginia reached its maturity in the 1750s. Its colonial government and economy were strong and healthy. Tobacco, however, began a slow decline shortly after mid-century as the "Stinking Weed" (King James I's unflattering reference to the noxious weed as he called it) passed its peak of consumption in Europe. Virginia farmers turned to crops like wheat, maize (corn), and other grains. Abandoning tobacco did not, however, mean that Virginians abandoned agriculture. Farming remained the primary mode of living for the majority of Virginians well into the twentieth century. In many regions of the colony, however, men turned to the water, preferring to harvest its bounty to the bounty of tobacco. There seems to be little documentary evidence of domestic manufacturing, but archaeological evidence of local manufactures such as brickmaking may suggest differently. Brick kilns dot the landscape of Virginia, dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (McCartney 1997: 182-190).

The outbreak of revolutionary, then independence, agitation signaled the start of the long confrontation between Anglo-Americans and the mother country. Anglo-Virginians were in the midst of an intellectual and constitutional struggle which eventually brought on fighting and independence. Anglo-Virginians could be found in all camps: Patriots, Loyalists, and Neutrals. Those engaged in the fighting, however, had to make choices where and when to engage the enemy. The Revolutionary War hurt Virginia's economy drastically. First, the legislature ordered the capital relocated to Richmond, depriving the Peninsula of one of its central sources of livelihood, servicing Williamsburg during meetings of the Assembly. Second, the destruction of many farms and estates by the British and Allied (Franco-American) armies plus the investment by so many prominent citizens of much of their family fortunes in the war bled the area. Finally, loss of men to battle and camp diseases depleted the region's male population (Evans 1975: passim; McCartney 1997: 214-230). By 1790, however, economic recovery was underway, although the area would not recover its eighteenth century power and strength during the nineteenth century. Population decline remained a problem through the early nineteenth century.

During the early national era, Virginia was economically depressed, a quiet, agricultural area participating little in the economic and social changes going on in the rest of the state. Many planter families left the area to seek better lands and new sources of wealth to the west, either out of the state or beyond the mountains. Fishing and other water-based entrepreneurial undertakings continued in Virginia's waters, including shipbuilding and shell fishing. By the early nineteenth century, the area had turned from tobacco production to other agricultural pursuits, especially small grains such as wheat. Experiments with cotton were made, but seem not to have proven worthwhile. Slaves

were also sold from Virginia to newly-opened lands such as Alabama and Mississippi and Chesapeake Bay harbors were used for water transportation of the slaves to be sold (McCartney 1997: 246-249, 251-252, 271-277).

Domestic manufacturing continued in eastern Virginia, including brick making. Such enterprises were usually small and dedicated to supplying local markets. Using local clays for the basic resource to make bricks, servant or slave labor, supervised by master craftsmen, spent months preparing and firing the bricks. The process required skill and stamina to make the number of bricks necessary to build even a modest house in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries (Weldon 1990: 2, 6-30). The expenses could also be considerable (Pool 1990:66, 69).

In the antebellum era Virginia began an economic recovery reflected in increased passenger and freight traffic coming up the James River. Although hurt by the Depression which began in 1837, the county had already begun to change its agricultural practices, with farmers adopting new tools, fertilizers, and farming practices which by the 1840s resulted in price increases for land.

During the Civil War, Virginia was a major battleground between Union and Confederate troops. In 1862 Union armies commanded by General Geore McClellan landed at Fort Monroe and moved up the Peninsula, attempting to take Richmond. The campaign failed, prolonging the war. Maps prepared by engineering units of both sides show extensive fortifications Confederates prepared to thwart the Union advance. These same maps show terrain details including the location of individual houses with the names of their owners.

In 1862 and 1864-1865, the Virginia Peninsula was the scene of heavy military activity, resulting, eventually, in the Confederate evacuation of Richmond in early April 1865. At that time the city was burned and many records of early Virginia lost. Fortunately, some pre-war county records survive.

From the Civil War's end until the United States entered World War I, Virginia continued its quiet agricultural ways. Watermen still harvested oysters, crabs, other shellfish and finfish in large numbers from the Bay and its estuaries. Small boats, including workboats, continued to be constructed in the boatyards and harbors of the Bay. But economic change was beginning. Nevertheless, Virginia required almost a generation to recover from the destruction of the Civil War. Agriculture, still the principal occupation of most people in the area, was changing. More and more farmers were looking to new types of crops after 1880 in order to stay in business and to service the rapidly integrating national economy beginning to grow after war's end. New businesses began to appear as economic opportunities presented themselves.

For example, lumbering joined other extractive industries in the area around 1900. In the 1880s and 1890s Collis Huntington built the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to connect the Peninsula not only with Ohio, but the great coalfields of western Virginia, West Virginia, and eastern Kentucky. Huntington built coal piers in Newport News and a

major shipyard to construct ocean-going colliers and other vessels by the early 1900s. By the time World War I began, Huntington's and other shipping enterprises were tapping Hampton Roads' potential as one of the major world harbors.

Virginia also began to change her educational system as a consequence of the war and Reconstruction, democratizing it by opening it to more and more children. Even though segregation laws by 1900 separated white and black children into distinct school systems, education was more widespread in Virginia than before 1861. Virginia's higher education system also underwent change as the College of William and Mary transformed from a private college into a state-supported institution between 1885 and 1910. In 1918 the State made William and Mary coeducational, further expanding its mission (McCartney 1997: Chps. 13-14). Such a transition necessitated new campus construction of dormitories and classrooms and an expansion of the College's faculty. The combination of economic and educational change laid the foundation for future growth and development all over Virginia, including the James River and its tributaries. By the time the United States entered World War I in 1917, rapid economic, cultural, and social change were coming to the Virginia.

When the United States entered World War I, Huntington's shipyard, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company (the shipyard), became a major Navy contractor for building the fleet necessary to ferry American troops across the Atlantic to staging bases in France. But the war ended too soon for the full effects of the military and naval changes to manifest themselves. New Army bases complemented the long-established Fort Monroe. It was during World War I that Virginia began its 20th century association with the military, a partnership interrupted only partially by the end of the Cold War in 1991. The end of World War I, however, resulted in rapid withdrawal of federal military contracts from the shipyard and bases in eastern Virginia, leaving the region still dependent on its old standby, agriculture (McCartney 1997: 385-387).

Even though farm prices were high during and immediately after the war, a sudden drop in prices attendant upon decline in demand, associated with the return of peacetime agriculture in Europe, heralded what would eventually become a full depression of farm prices by 1927. Virginia farmers felt the decline just as did farmers across Virginia and the nation. By 1929, Virginia farmers were already familiar with severe economic depression, a phenomenon the rest of the nation was about to experience. In the meantime, however, the spread of rail service and the beginnings of telephone communications brought Virginia residents closer together. Electricity and sanitation improvements were also made. New water services were replacing home wells, either salting up from influx from the Atlantic Ocean or going dry as local aquifers were emptying under the impact of a growing population (McCartney 1997: 394-404).

The Depression (1929-1941) affected the Virginia much as it did the rest of the nation; many lost all they had. College of William and Mary officials and local political officials sought whatever means they could find to alleviate the economic hard times. The College invited the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) to establish a camp on campus, while local political officials used National Park Service plans to promote tourism

through Jamestown and Yorktown (McCartney 1997: 408-415). One buffering enterprise was the continuation of the Colonial Williamsburg restoration, begun in the 1920s. These enterprises, emphasizing the tourist potential of the Virginia Peninsula, helped ameliorate the worst effects of the Depression while U. S. entry into World War II ended it.

When the U.S. entered that war in 1941, Virginia again became a seat of major military buildup. During the war, the Army and Navy made extensive use of their military facilities. The shipyard was a central construction facility for naval shipping, primarily for transport and attack craft. The end of the war, in 1945, did little to diminish the importance of the military presence, for by 1948 the confrontation between the United States and her former wartime ally the Soviet Union had mushroomed into the Cold War, which lasted until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 (McCartney 1997: 415-421).

Since World War II, Virginia has grown dramatically in population. At the same time, the number of farmers in Virginia dropped by 15 to 20% per decade (McCartney 1997: pp. 434-435). The area was becoming in many respects suburbanized, but without the major metropolis associated with the usual forms of suburbanization in the United States. Eastern Virginia was fast becoming the southeastern end of the long, vast "urban corridor" stretching from Boston to Norfolk. Urban problems of growth, extension of services, and provision of fire/police protection had to be attended in the various counties and towns of in eastern Virginia in the decades after 1950. New roads linking developments with main highways, construction of new highways, and bridges spanning local bodies of water (such as the Coleman, Monitor-Merrimac, and James River Bridges) required substantial outlays of public capital and many years to accomplish. Growth meant expansion of schools and eventually, the end of legal segregation in schools and other public facilities between 1960 and 1975. During the area's nineteenth-century agricultural past, land prices were low, for lands were generally worn out from constant production during the colonial and early national eras, a period when land was in great demand. Land prices dropped in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but with the wave of growth which began after World War II, land prices rose as developers sought to build wherever they could acquire land. This growth was spurred by the "baby boom" population explosion and substantial immigration into eastern Virginia by military families, retirees, and those seeking employment in the shipyards, schools, and other new enterprises growing up in the region.

In the meantime, tourism became a basic industry in Virginia with the development and marketing of Jamestown, Colonial Williamsburg, and Yorktown. Entertainment industry growth brought Busch Gardens/The Old Country, Water Country-U.S.A., and other amusement/entertainment enterprises to the area. Land demand grew in the 1970s and thereafter, with land prices increasing dramatically, especially along waterways (McCartney 1997: 452-459).

CHAPTER 3:
Project Methodology

Introduction

The purpose of this investigation was to mitigate the impact of construction on any unmarked human burials in the area of the St. Luke's cemetery in which a stormwater drainage system was to be installed. The project area was located off the northwest corner of the church, east of Route 10. Significant cultural resources were discovered during the investigations. They are contributing elements to St. Luke's Church, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The recovery of archaeological information was accomplished through the screening of soils removed by machine and by hand excavation of intact cultural features.

Archival Research Methods

Historical research for the Phase III mitigation project was conducted at: the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, all in Richmond; the Isle of Wight County Courthouse; the St. Luke's Church archives; and at The College of William and Mary's Swem Library, in Williamsburg. Combined with the archaeological evidence, the historical research was meant to enhance our knowledge of St. Luke's Church.

Field Methods

The archaeological methods employed during the Phase III mitigation of the proposed impact area were consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook*. The methodology also included specific requirements approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The use of construction personnel to mechanically excavate both the modern overburden and the disturbed soil layers reduced the total cost of the project, while allowing for the efficient recovery of surviving material culture through screening of the soils. When intact cultural features were discovered in the trench, they were excavated by hand after they were recorded in plan and profile and referenced to a datum point at the top of the lowest water brickwork on the church. Excavated soils were screened using ¼" wire mesh.

In July 2007, archaeologists from *Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc.* (*ACS*) monitored the excavation of a 60' long x 5' wide, trench a new stormwater drainage system which was planned to extend from the northwest corner of St. Luke's Church to a nearby pond. The 2' deep trench, excavated to subsoil, revealed eleven features. Features 1,2,3,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were unmarked graves and Feature 4 was a planting hole. Because the grave shafts in some cases extended beyond the trench, to the east and/or the

west, hand excavation was employed to reveal and excavated their full extent. The grave shafts were excavated to the tops of coffin and human remains, which were removed as a separate layer, before the remainder of the shafts were recovered. Since the stratigraphy of the trench was disturbed by the previous excavation of eight grave shafts, and eight pipe trenches, a single unit (Unit 1) was excavated to recover an example of undisturbed stratigraphy.

The goal of this project was to mitigate the adverse effects of impending direct physical impacts to the church cemetery by archaeological investigation of the trench in advance of construction. The work was conducted under a burial excavation permit, issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) on July 3, 2007 to undertake the archaeological recovery of human remains.

Laboratory Methods

Using the curation standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, artifacts and archaeological specimens recovered from the field were washed, identified, labeled, analyzed, and packed for temporary storage at the *ACS* offices in Williamsburg, Virginia.

In order to determine the function and age of features on the site, and to enable specific studies for site interpretation, the use of proper curation procedures were essential elements of the archaeological process. Artifacts first were processed, one provenience at a time by washing. When they were removed from their original field bags, they were placed in a screened washing tray, and their provenience number was recorded immediately in indelible ink on an acid free tag and placed in a correlating screened drying tray. The unwashed artifacts were sorted for unstable items, such as overglaze porcelain, flaking delftware, and organic or metal items requiring conservation. Such fragile items were gently cleaned or left unwashed and placed within a small screen in the tagged drying tray. The stable artifacts were then gently and thoroughly cleaned one at a time, and placed in the tagged tray into one of four basic categories: ceramics, glass, metals, and organics/inorganics.

When the artifacts were dry, a permanent record of the finds, or finds listing, by provenience was made. The inventory included specific information about all of the artifacts within each provenience (see Appendix A). Objects were most often represented by fragments, and the total of the fragments representing them were recorded. Ceramic items include the specific ware types (Mockley ware, creamware, pearlware, etc.); describable attributes (cord-impressed, net-impressed, incised, Royal-edge, etc.); vessel shapes (bowl, plate, etc.); body parts (rim/marly, bouge/base, neck, shoulder); and date range of manufacture, if known. Stone objects were listed by total count, type of artifact (flake, core, etc.), material type (quartzite, etc.), and attributes (primary thinning, etc.). The organics included quantities and identifications.

After cataloging, the artifacts were numbered and placed by type into .2 mil. clear polyethylene bags that carry the provenience on an acid-free tag on the inside. The bags

also were marked on the outside in black permanent ink with the provenience. For final storage, the bags were then placed by numerical order in acid-free records storage boxes that were labeled on the outside with the contents. This method of storage follows the state recommendations for storage of artifacts in perpetuity, allowing for the easy retrieval of specific artifacts for more detailed analysis, such as cross mending to establish relationships between features across a site, or for further study, photography, or display.

The analysis of human remains was conducted at the *ACS* laboratory by Dr. Douglas Owsley, Karin Bruwelheide, and Amanda Camp of the Smithsonian Institution. They prepared a separate technical report which can be found in Appendix B. Individual field drawings of each grave, showing the position in which buttons, coffin nails, etc. were found, appear in Appendix C.

The final synthesis of the material culture and excavation information was completed in the *ACS* laboratory. All artifacts and field documentation were temporarily stored at the *ACS* laboratory in Williamsburg, Virginia during this process. Later, the human bones, coffin remains, and personal effects were re-interred in the St. Luke's Churchyard. Selected artifacts from the remainder of the collection were transferred to St. Luke's Church for permanent curation.

CHAPTER 4:
Phase III Mitigation Results for the St. Luke's Churchyard Drainage Project

Introduction

St. Luke's churchyard is a previously recorded site located east of State Route 10, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The historical context and results of prior archaeological investigations in the environs of this historic site are detailed in previous chapters of this report. This chapter includes the results of historical research, a discussion of the excavated trench and features, the results of artifact studies, and a discussion of the graves.

Results of Historical Research

St. Luke's Church was originally called the "Old Brick Church" by local inhabitants. It was renamed in 1828 by Reverend W. G. H. Jones who held missionary services there. Traditionally, the date of construction for the church is 1632, although there is no documentary evidence since the church records were burned during the Revolutionary War. Two deeds indicate that a church was in this general location in the seventeenth century, but there is no clear link to the extant church. The first document records the transfer of a 100 acre tract from John Vallentine, Sr. to John Marshall and it indicates that a church existed near Jones Creek in 1667. The second document is a deed in which Michael Fulgham gave one acre of land, on which the church stands, to the Lower Parish of Isle of Wight County, in 1683 (King 1993: 303).

According to George Carrington Mason, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, the extant church was built in 1682, at the location of an earlier church. Also, Colonel Joseph Bridger, along with Charles and Thomas Driver, are credited with the construction of the third floor of the church tower, the bricks in which bear the initials "CD" and "TD", in 1682 (King 1993: 303). In his architectural study of Anglican Parishes in Colonial Virginia, Dell Upton places Virginia's oldest surviving church in the period of 1675-1710, based on elements linking it to churches of known date (Upton 1997:59, 61). He believes that the churches at Jamestown (the tower), Bruton (constructed 1681-83), and St. Luke's, all with buttresses in common, were contemporaneous and he places the St. Luke's construction date as c. 1685 (Upton 1997: 58, 61).

As no above-ground grave markers existed at the site of the archaeological excavations and, according to the churchyard graves map, there were no interments in the project location, graphic depictions were examined in a search for the former location of markers. As early as 1845 an engraving (Howe 1845:316) shows the north side of the church, but no graves are depicted (see Figure 3). An 1857 view of the south façade of the church also lacks detail in the project area, but shows fenced-in graves off the southeast corner of the church (Meade 1857) (see Figure 4). Nevertheless, an undated nineteenth century engraving (St. Luke's Church Archives) and an 1885 view of the church in Harper's Weekly (1885:261) show gravestones in the vicinity of the

archaeological investigations (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). Finally, copies of two late nineteenth century photographs, in the St. Luke's Church archives, provide indications of churchyard use (grave markers and fences) in the project environs, but none of these features can be said to be clearly in the path of the investigations (see Figure 7 and Figure 8).

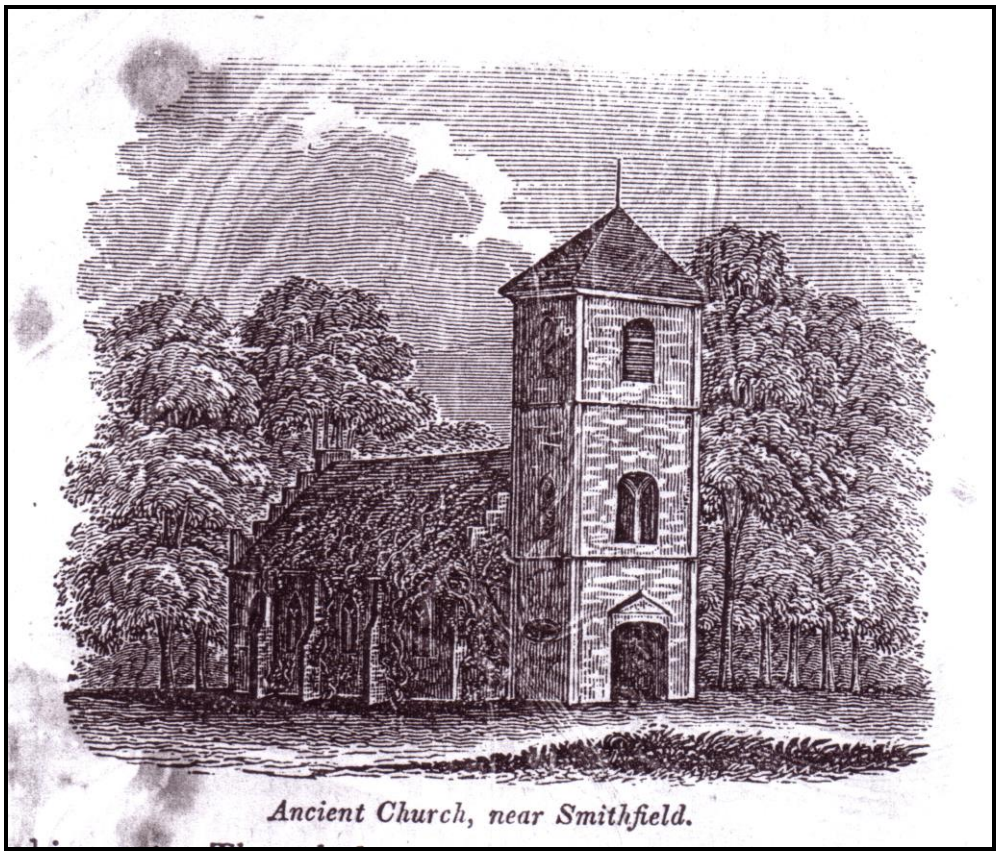

Figure 3. Engraving of St. Luke's Church from Howe (1845).

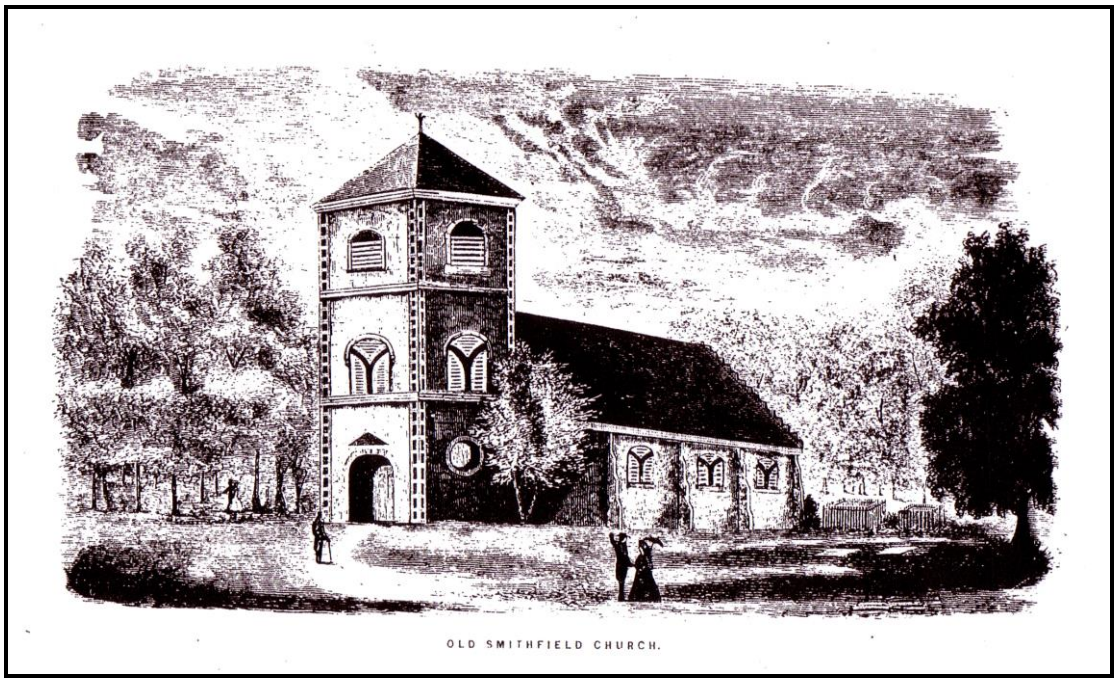

Figure 4. View of St. Luke's Church from Meade (1857).

Figure 5. Engraving of St. Luke's Church (undated).

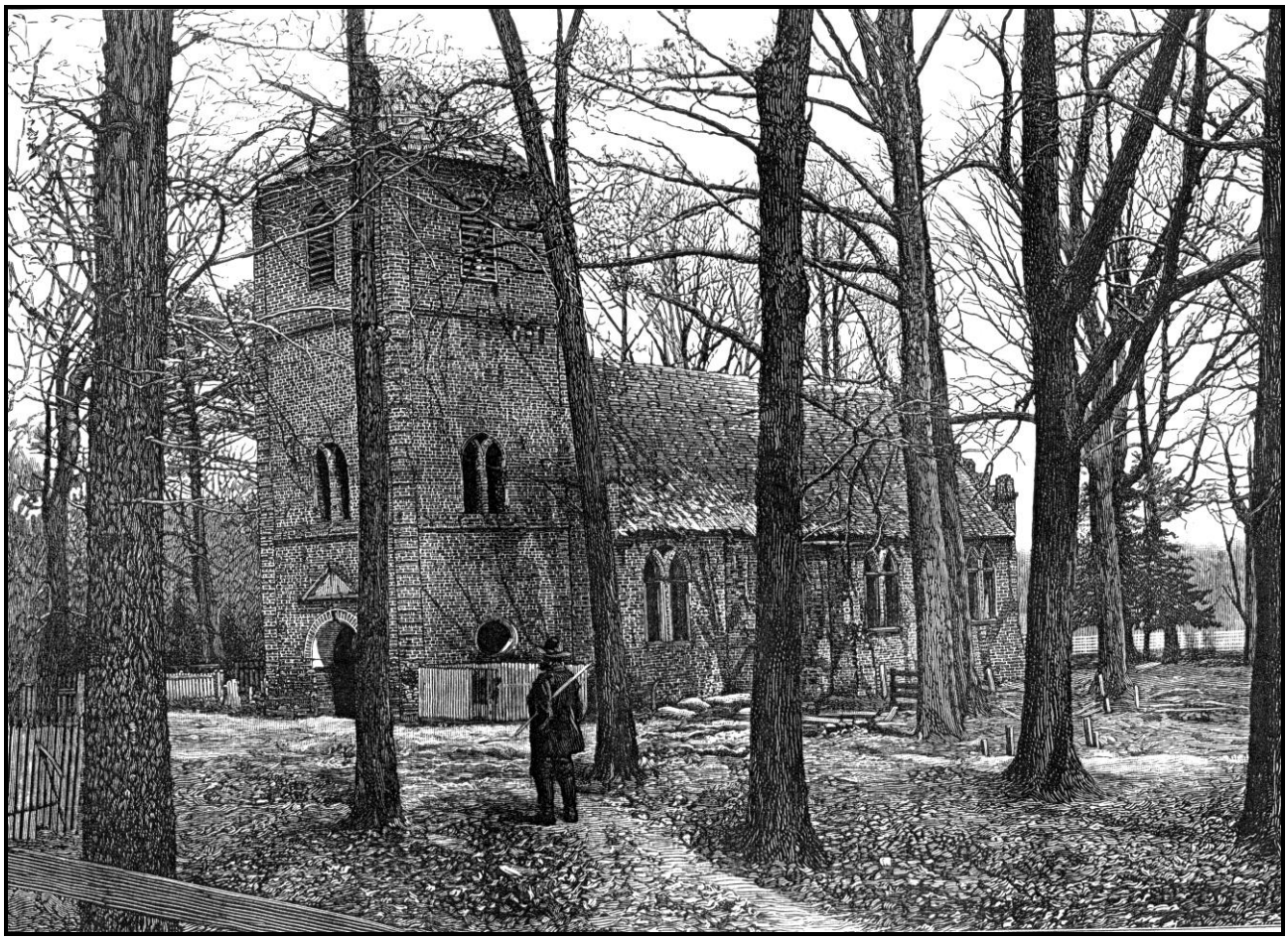

Figure 6. View of St. Luke's Church in Harper's Weekly (1885).

Figure 7. Nineteenth century photograph of St. Luke's Church (undated).

Figure 8. Nineteenth century photograph of St. Luke's Church (undated).

Archaeological Mitigation Results

Trench

In July 2007, archaeologists from Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc. (*ACS*) monitored the excavation of a 60' long x 5' wide trench for the installation of a new stormwater drainage system from the northwest corner of St. Luke's Church to a nearby pond. The depth of the trench was 2' (see Figure 9 and Figure 10). *ACS* archaeologists worked behind the machine, screening the accumulated soil through ¼'' wire mesh. Stratigraphy was recorded in profile during the excavation of the trench and the features. When cultural features were discovered, they were mapped and then hand excavated so that their horizontal and vertical extent was recorded.

The goal of this project was to mitigate the adverse effects of impending direct physical impacts of construction by archaeological investigation in the exact area of churchyard that was to be affected. The work was conducted under a permit, issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) on July 3, 2007, to conduct archaeological recovery of human remains in the path of the St. Luke's drainage project.

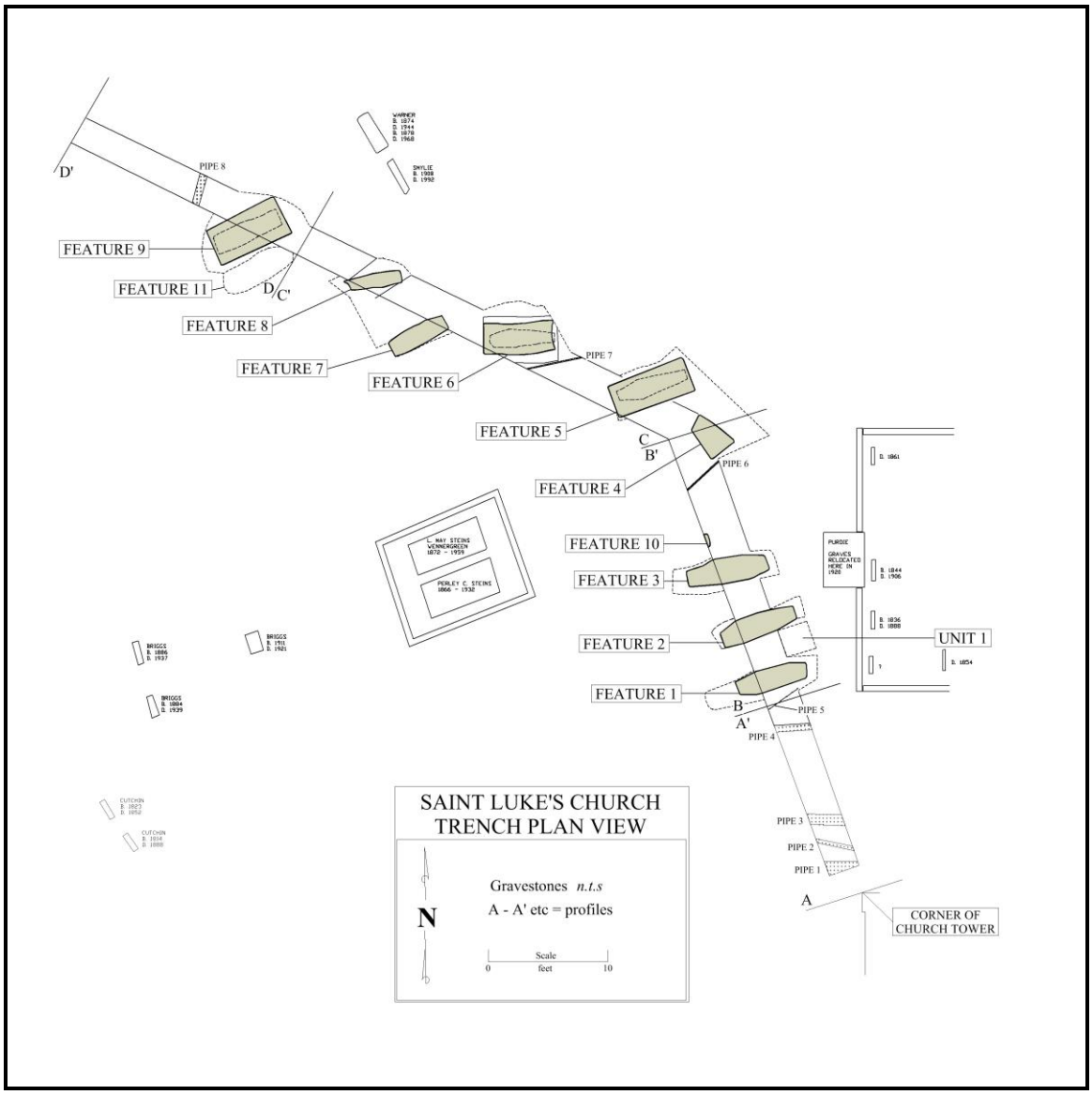

Figure 9. Plan view of trench excavations.

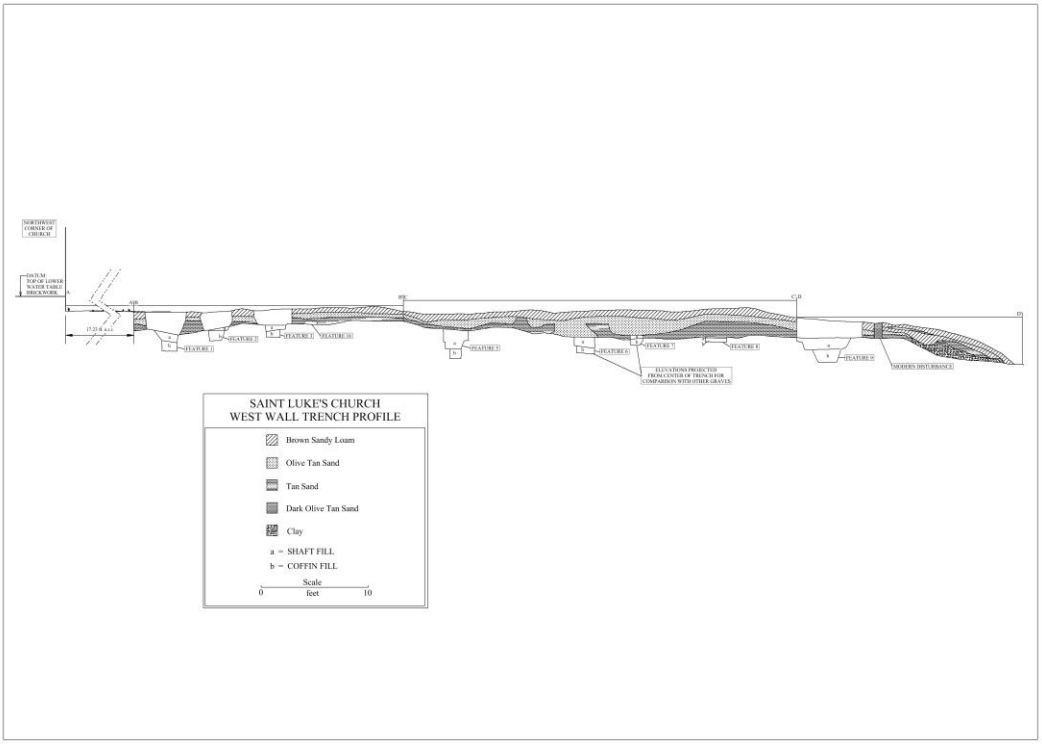

Figure 10. Profile of trench.

Unit 1

A 2.5' square unit was excavated contiguous to, but outside of the drainage trench in order to obtain a controlled sample in the churchyard. This area, between Features 1 and 2, contained construction debris from different periods, resulting from the construction, repair, and restoration of the church. There were two fill layers above the tan sand subsoil of unknown thickness. Layer A was brown sandy loam, 0.5' to 0.7' thick. Layer B was comprised of grayish brown sand, 0.25' to 0.3' thick (see Figure 11).

Features

Eleven features were revealed in Trench 1. Features 1,2,3,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were unmarked graves. Feature 4 was a planting hole. The features spanning the trench were mapped, numbered, and excavated. They were drawn in plan and profile and all soils were screened for the recovery of artifacts. Two unmarked graves (Features 10 and 11) were not excavated, as they were outside the impact area.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was located approximately 35' northwestt of the corner of the church. There were two layers of fill which consisted of a 0.2' to 0.3' thick layer of brown sand (Layer A) covering a 0.1' to 0.3' thick layer of light brown sand (Layer B). A 0.3' thick layer of mortar covered the 6.2' long x 2.0' wide grave shaft fill (Feature 1a) which was comprised of a mixture of brown sand and white sand subsoil, 2.2' in depth. At the bottom of the shaft, a 90% complete skeleton was recorded (see Plate 1). Analysis revealed that this was a 60-65 year old white male, originally buried in a hexagonal wooden coffin. Three bricks were found supporting the coffin. The total depth of the burial, after the removal of the human remains, was 4.2'.

Feature 2

Feature 2 was situated 3' north of Feature 1. There were three fill layers above the grave shaft fill. Layer A consisted of brown sand, 0.2' to 0.5' thick, while Layer B was comprised of light brown sand with fragmentary brick inclusions, 0.3' thick. Layer C was white sand, 1.9' thick. The 6.9' long x 2.6' wide grave shaft/coffin fill (Feature 2a and 2b) was composed of a mix of brown sand, white sand, and brown clay, 0.6' thick. Excavations revealed the 85% complete skeleton of a 45-54 year old white male who was originally buried in a hexagonal wooden coffin (see Plate 2). The coffin had deteriorated but its outline was mapped and coffin nails were recovered. The total depth of the burial was 3.23'.

Feature 3

Feature 3 was discovered 4' north of Feature 2. Three fill layers were above the grave shaft fill. Layer A was brown sand, 0.3' thick. Below Layer A was Layer B, which

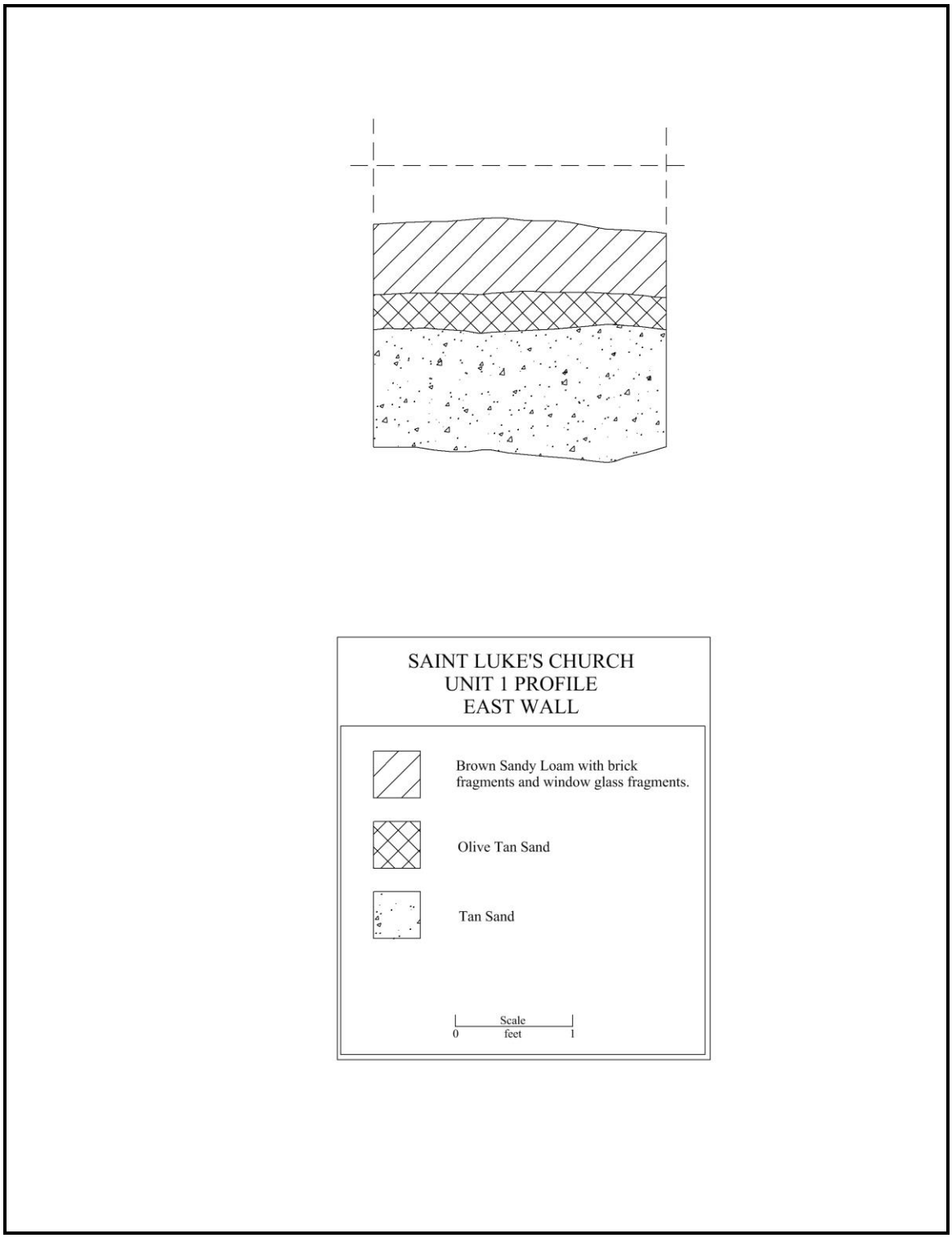

Figure 11. East Wall Profile of Unit 1.

Plate 1. Grave 1 (Feature 1) showing grave and coffin outlines as well as skeletal remains. Note bricks beneath human remains, at head, pelvic area, and feet. Scale in tenths of feet.

Plate 2. Grave 2 (Feature 2) showing grave and coffin outlines in addition to skeletal remains. Note arms crossed on chest. Scale in tenths of feet.

was light brown sand, 0.3' thick. Layer C was comprised of a 0.7' to 0.9' thick layer of white sand. The 6.9' long x 2.2' wide grave shaft fill (Feature 3a) was brown sand mixed with brown clay and it was 1.4' thick. Approximately 75%-80% of the skeleton of a 40 to 45 year old white female buried in a hexagonal coffin was recovered (see Plate 3). The total depth of the grave was 2.9'.

Feature 4

Feature 4, a 3.25' long x 2.25' wide planting hole, was located north of Feature 3. The soil profile contained two fill layers above the light tan/white sand subsoil. Layer A was comprised of dark brown sand, 0.1' to 0.5' thick. Layer B consisted of light brown sand, 0.05' to 0.5' thick (see Figure 12).

Feature 5

Feature 5 was located north of Feature 4, beyond the slight turn in the trench. The soil profile of this grave contained a single fill layer above the grave shaft fill. Layer A consisted of brown sand, 0.2' to 0.3' thick. The 7' long x 3.1' wide grave shaft fill (Feature 5a) was comprised of a mixture of brown sand, white sand, and gray clay, 4.45' thick. The subsoil was white sand of undetermined thickness. The skeletal remains of a possible female 25 to 39 years of age, whose ethnicity was not determined, consisted of a cranial vault and several teeth (see Plate 4). The hexagonal coffin was deteriorated but its faint outline was mapped. The total depth of the grave was 4.18'.

Feature 6

Feature 6 was situated 5.6' northwest of Feature 5. Two fill layers were found above the 5.76' long x 3.7' wide grave shaft fill (Feature 6a) in the soil profile. Layer A was brown sand, 0.7' to 1.2' thick. Layer B was a 0.3' to 0.6' thick layer of white sand. The grave shaft fill (Feature 6a) was a mixture of brown sand, white sand, and yellow clay, 1.9' thick. The badly deteriorated, fragmentary skeleton of a 15.5 to 16.5 year old white female, who was buried in a hexagonal coffin, was documented and recovered from this 4.95' deep grave (see Plate 5).

Feature 7

Feature 7 was located 5' west of Feature 6. This grave contained two layers of fill above the grave shaft (Feature 7a). Layer A was a 1.0' thick layer of brown sand above a 1.0' thick layer of white sand. The 5.4' long x 1.75' wide grave shaft fill (Feature 7a) was comprised of a mixture of white sand and yellow sand. The deteriorated skeletal remains of a 7.5 to 9.5 year old white child of undetermined gender was mapped and recovered. These remains consisted of a human skull (see Plate 6). There were three bricks placed beneath the hexagonal coffin, two at the head and one at the feet. The grave was 4.7' deep.

Plate 3. Grave 3 (Feature 3) showing grave and coffin outlines as well as skeletal remains. Note arms crossed on torso. Scales in tenths of feet.

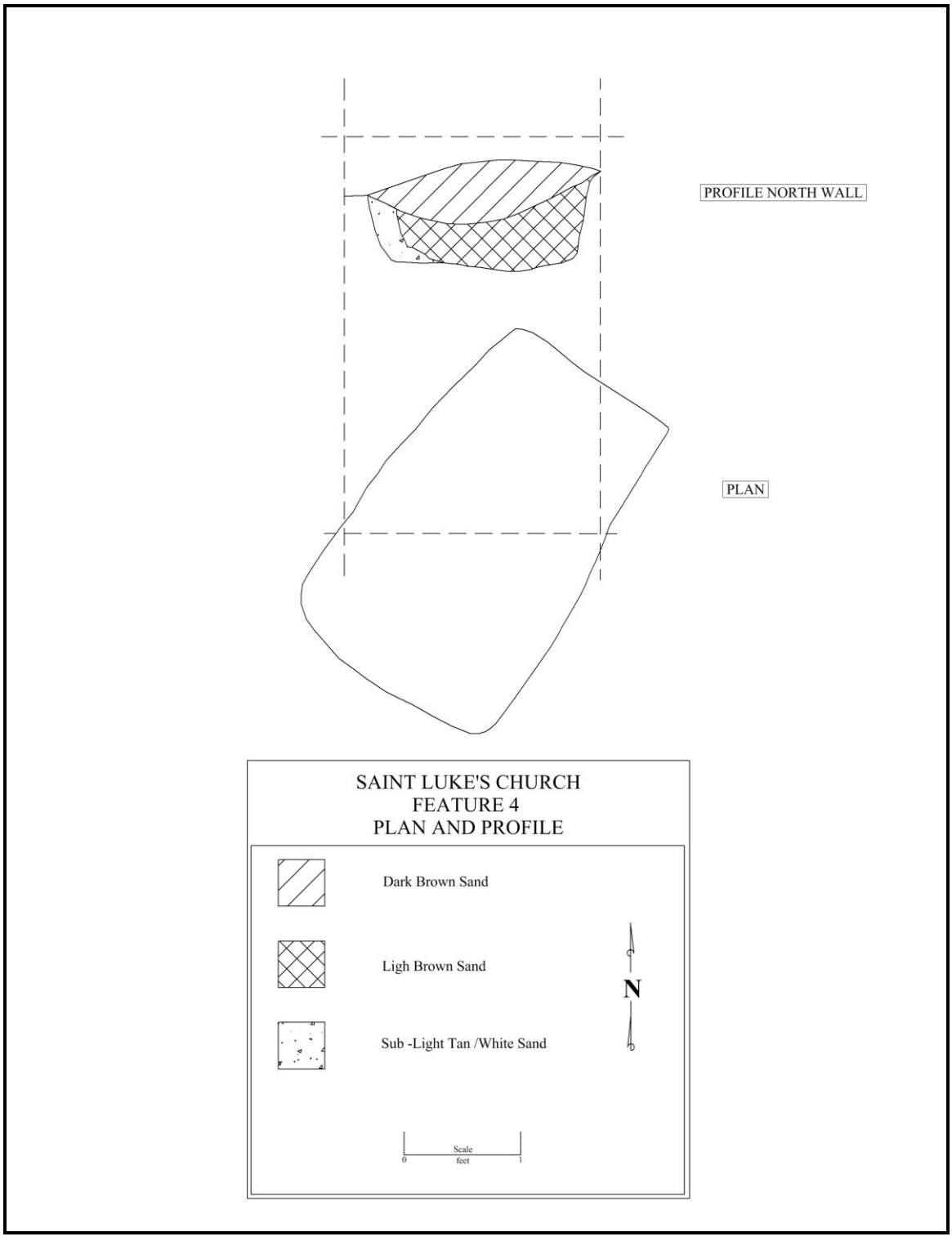

Figure 12. Plan and Profile of Feature 4.

Plate 4. Grave 5 (Feature 5) showing grave and coffin outlines in addition to skeletal remains. Scales in tenths of feet and feet.

Plate 5. Grave 6 (Feature 6) showing grave and coffin outlines in addition to skeletal remains. Scales in tenths of feet and feet.

Plate 6. Grave 7 (Feature 7) showing grave and coffin outlines as well as skeletal remains. Note bricks at head and feet. Scales in tenths of feet and feet.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was another human burial located 5' west of Feature 7. This 3.9' deep burial contained three fill layers above the grave shaft fill (Feature 8a). Layer A consisted of brown sand, 0.3' thick. Layer B was light brown sand, 0.3' thick. Layer C was compacted white sand, 0.6' to 0.8' thick. The grave shaft (Feature 8a) was 5.2' long x 1.1' wide, and it contained reddish brown sand with fragmentary brick inclusions. In this grave, the deteriorated human skeleton of a 5 to 6 year old white, possible male was discovered, consisting of the skull and long bones (see Plate 7). Two bricks that were found beneath each end of the rectangular coffin.

Feature 9

Feature 9 was a human burial located 10' northwest of Feature 8. The top of the grave shaft was 2.0' below the ground surface. There were three fill layers above the grave shaft fill (Feature 9a). Layer A was comprised of brown sand, 0.3' thick. Layer B consisted of light brown sand, 0.3' thick, and Layer C was a 1.4' thick layer of compact, white sand. The 7.6' long x 3.45' wide grave shaft fill was yellowish brown compact sand, 2.3' thick. The human skeletal remains of a 25 to 34 year old white female were so deteriorated that only the skull, a rib, and parts of long bones were recoverable (see Plate 8). Three bricks were found beneath the rectangular coffin. The total depth of the grave was 3.90'.

Feature 10

The east edge of a grave was discovered north of Feature 3. It was determined that this burial would not be impacted by the drainage pipe, so it was mapped but not excavated (see Figure 9).

Feature 11

The excavation of the south side of Feature 9 revealed the presence of an adjacent grave shaft (Feature 11) (see Figure 9). Since it would not be impacted by construction, it too was recorded but not excavated.

Plate 7. Grave 8 (Feature 8) showing grave and coffin outlines as well as skeletal remains. Note bricks under head and feet. Scale in tenths of feet and feet.

Plate 8. Grave 9 (Feature 9) showing grave and coffin outlines in addition to partial skeletal remains. Note bricks under head and feet, as well as fragments of coffin wood at feet. Scales in tenths of feet and feet.

Artifact Analysis

Trench 1

Artifacts recovered from the mechanically excavated trench dated from the Early Woodland Period through the early twentieth century. The predominant prehistoric artifacts recovered were quartzite flakes resulting from tool making and one quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point (4,500 B.C.). Also found were: Marcey Creek ware (1000 B.C.-750 B.C.); Accokeek ware (900 B.C.-300 B.C.); and Townsend ware (A.D. 950-Contact) pottery fragments (see Plate 9 and Plate 10). Numerous fragments of seventeenth century brick and window glass as well as fragments of eighteenth century window glass (see Plate 11) also were recovered. In addition, an eighteenth century English tobacco pipe stem fragment was found (see Plate 13). Also recovered were a single fragment of nineteenth century milk glass and one fragment of late twentieth century American porcelain.

Unit 1

A mixture of artifacts was found in all three of the layers in Unit 1. Two prehistoric quartzite flakes were recovered in Layer A, as well as two bottle glass fragments dating to the late nineteenth/twentieth century and a twentieth century beer bottle fragment. A crown bottle cap (post 1892) and a nineteenth century coal fragment also were found. Architectural materials included: 338 eighteenth/nineteenth century window glass fragments; one handmade brick bat; 1,867 small, handmade brick fragments; five sand tempered mortar fragments; two wrought nails; four hand-headed cut nails; and two wrought nail fragments (see Plate 11 and Plate 12). Layer B contained five Popes Creek pottery fragments (500 B.C.-A.D. 300); four prehistoric flakes; six window glass fragments; and 112 small, handmade brick fragments. Seventeen brick fragments recovered from the top of subsoil.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was the grave of an older white male, 60 to 65 years of age. The architectural material recovered from the fill of the grave included: 41 seventeenth/eighteenth century window glass fragments; 81 eighteenth century window glass fragments; 91 small handmade brick fragments; eight brown coat plaster fragments and three white coat plaster fragments (see Plate 12); and five wrought nails. The grave shaft fill (Feature 1a) also contained a fragment of Rhenish stoneware (see Plate 13), a chunk of fire-cracked sandstone, and three nineteenth century bottle fragments. The body was originally buried in a hexagonal wooden coffin, which dated to late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, that was placed on handmade bricks (see Plate 15). A single breeches button (see Plate 14) was recovered in the pelvic region. Based upon the tinned copper alloy, spun back button, which has a date range of 1726-1776, and the mixture of wrought nails and early hand-headed cut nails (1790-1815) used in the coffin construction, this burial was dated to 1770-1815. Wrought nails were replaced by cut nails by 1815.

Feature 2

The grave shaft fill (Feature 2a) contained: four prehistoric lithic flakes; one quartzite scraper; three fragments of Popes Creek pottery (500 B.C.-A.D. 300); and one fragment of Townsend pottery (A.D. 950-Contact). The architectural materials recovered from the grave shaft included: 677 fragments of seventeenth/eighteenth century window glass; 859 fragments of eighteenth century window glass; two handmade brick fragments; two wrought nails; and one wrought nail fragment. Feature 2b was the grave of a 45 to 54 year old white male who was originally buried in a hexagonal wooden coffin. Seven breeches buttons were recovered from the pelvic area of the skeleton. These buttons included single, center hole bone buttons and copper alloy buttons with a manufacture range of 1770-1810 (see Plate 14). Wrought nails used in the construction of the coffin also were recovered. Based upon the presence of copper alloy buttons and bone buttons which were common during the early Federal period, the burial is dated to 1780-1810.

Feature 3

Feature 3a was grave shaft fill which contained: 16 pieces of lithic debitage; one quartzite perform; one fragment of Popes Creek pottery (500 B.C.-A.D. 300) (see Plate 10); and one fragment of Accokeek pottery (900 B.C.- 300 B.C.). The architectural material included: 29 fragments of seventeenth/eighteenth century window glass; 16 fragments of eighteenth century window glass; six wrought nails; and four wrought nail fragments. Feature 3b was the burial of a 40 to 45 year old white female. The presence of wrought nails and ten eighteenth century copper alloy shroud pins/fragments with French knot heads (slowly phased out after the American Revolution) in the hexagonal coffin gives this burial a date range of 1770-1790.

Feature 4

Feature 4, was a 3.25' long x 2.25' wide planting hole. The artifacts recovered from this feature included: 10 pieces of prehistoric lithic debitage; and one fragment of Accokeek pottery (900 B.C.-300 B.C.); 54 fragments of seventeenth/eighteenth century window glass; 67 fragments of eighteenth/nineteenth century window glass; three handmade brick fragments; 12 wrought nails; and three wrought nail fragments.

Feature 5

Feature 5a was a grave shaft which contained: 12 fragments of prehistoric lithic debitage; two quartzite scrapers; and one fragment of Accokeek pottery (900 B.C.-300 B.C.). The historic period artifacts recovered included: a fragment of English smoking pipe; a modern terra cotta flower pot fragment; 46 window glass fragments (17^{th}-19^{th} c.); five small handmade brick fragments; 60 wrought nails; 65 wrought nail fragments; and five fragments of coffin wood from the hexagonal coffin. Feature 5b was the grave which contained the remains of a possible female, 25 to 37 years of age. Based upon the presence of wrought nails, this burial dates to between 1770 and 1790, due to the absence of cut nails in the coffin construction. No personal items were found with this individual.

Feature 6

No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft soils of Feature 6a. Feature 6b contained the fragmentary skeleton of a 15.5 to 16.5 year old white female. Two buttons manufactured using the Proesser Process, patented in Britain by Richard Proesser in 1840 but not marketed in America until 1841, were recovered from under the skull and in the pelvic area, respectively. The Proesser Process of manufacture involved the high compression of clay and glass by an automated machine for mass production. A mixture of heavily corroded cut nails and early wire nails (1850+) comprised the hexagonal-shaped coffin's construction. The burial was dated between 1841 and 1860, when cut nails were completely replaced by wire nails. A copper alloy poesy ring (see Plate 14) also was found adhered to the skull. This object was commonly placed in the coffin, by the head, around the time of the wake or funeral. Poesy rings originated in Medieval Europe as symbols of friendship, betrothal, or specific personal promise or sentiment (PRH 2008).

Feature 7

Feature 7a was a grave shaft which contained two seventeenth/eighteenth century window glass fragments and one concretion. Feature 7b was a grave containing the remains of a 7.5 to 9.5 year old white child of undetermined gender. Originally, the hexagonal coffin was placed on three handmade bricks and mixture of wrought and cut nails were used in the coffin construction (1790-1815). A single copper alloy shroud pin was found on the skull. The pin head style was a transitional type between the colonial period French knot and the modern flat head. The pin dated to c. 1800, providing the burial date of c. 1790-1800.

Feature 8

No artifacts were found in Feature 8a. Feature 8b was the burial of a 5 to 6 year old white possible male found with two Proesser Process buttons (see Plate 14), in the chest area, as well as machine headed cut nails. Two handmade brick bats were recovered from beneath the rectangular coffin. Since there were no wire nails in the coffin construction, the burial is dated between 1841 and 1850.

Feature 9

Feature 9a, a grave shaft, contained three cut nails that were heavily corroded. Feature 9b was a grave that contained the skeletal remains of a 25 to 34 year old white female. Four bricks supported the rectangular coffin which was assembled with machine headed cut nails (1830-1850). Cut nails are found with coffins until 1860, though by 1850, they were being phased out in favor of wire nails and coffin screws. Thus, based upon surviving artifacts, this interment dates between 1830 and 1860 (Owsley 2007).

Plate 9. Prehistoric lithics, including (top row, left to right): quartzite flakes, small quartzite and quartz flakes; a quartzite preform; a Morrow Mountain projectile point, 4,500 B.C.; and (bottom row, left) a fire-cracked rock.

Plate 10. Prehistoric pottery (top row, left to right): Marcey Creek, 1000 B.C. to 750 B.C.; Accokeek-type, 900 B.C. to 300 B.C.; (bottom row, left to right) Popes Creek, 500 B.C. to A.D. 300; and Townsend-type, A.D. 950 to contact period.

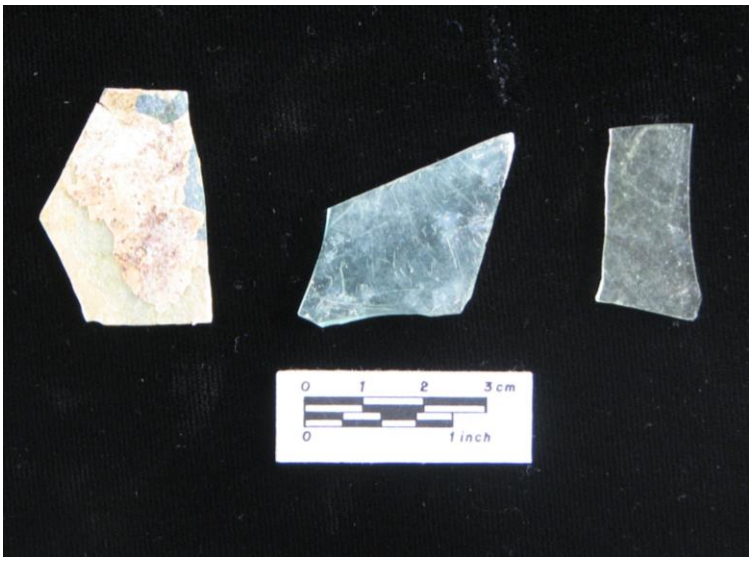

Plate 11. Fragments of three different types of window glass, in chronological order (left to right), from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

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Plate 12. Architectural materials: (top row, left to right): plaster (brown coat) and plaster (white coat); (bottom row, left to right) mortar and cut nail (1815-1830).

Plate 13. Fragment of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (left) and an English smoking pipe stem (above scale).

Plate 14. Assorted personal items found in burials: (top row) copper alloy button; (second row, left to right) a fragmentary pewter button, a bone button, two copper alloy buttons; (third row, left to right) two Proesser buttons and a posey ring; and (fourth row) a Proesser button fragment.

Plate 15. Handmade bricks recovered from excavations, including (top row, from left to right) a water table brick fragment; a brick fragment with a handprint on surface; and a complete glazed brick.

Graves Overview

Although no graves in the path of the drainage system were listed on the St. Luke's cemetery map and an examination of historical graphic depictions of the churchyard revealed no markers, it is not surprising that the area northwest of the church tower was used for interments in the past. In this area, the investigations have revealed graves clustering in the c. 1770-1815 (Features 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7) and the c. 1830-1860 (Features 6, 8, and 9) time frames. Five of the eight excavated graves dated to the earlier period, and were 18.5' to 58.9' from the northwest corner of the church. In comparison, the earliest stone marker in the churchyard, marking the grave of James Easson who died in 1767, is located 27' (center of stone) east of the southeast corner of the church (see Plate 16 and Plate 17). The later period unmarked graves in the trench were 53.9' to 74.9' from the northwest corner. Currently, the trench is flanked by twentieth century grave stones.

As expected, the grave shafts are generally oriented in the east/west Christian manner, although they are not always parallel to each other. This inconsistency suggests that guide markers for the earlier period had disappeared as the axis of two of the three later graves were more truly east-west than the earlier group. Interestingly, the shape of the grave shafts tend to be irregular ovals (except Feature 6) for the earlier group, in contrast to the rectangular shapes of the later period. Their total depths from the surface are as shallow as 2.9' (Feature 3) in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century to as deep as 4.95' (Feature 6) in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Six of the eight coffins recorded were hexagonal in shape. The two rectangular ones date to the c. 1830 to 1860 period (Feature 8 and Feature 9). The coffins were very fragmentary, leaving evidence in the way of wood and nails in varying quantities to mark their form. In four instances bricks were placed below the coffins (Features 1, 7, 8, and 9). There is no consistency in the time period or location for this practice, as only two of the early graves and two of the later graves employed this method of interment. It was used in both the closest and farthest graves. While the practice could have been used to level the coffins or to keep them off the floor of the shaft, for drainage purposes, a site visitor also suggested that this idea my have been used to facilitate the removal of ropes used to lower the coffins.

All the bodies were extended east-west on their backs, with heads on the west, facing east. In the three instances where sufficient arm bone survived, the arms were not extended at the sides of the body. In the Feature 1 male, the arms indicated that the hands came together in the lower torso area, while in the Feature 2 male, the arms were tightly flexed toward the head. The Feature 3 female's left arm was flexed the same way as the male in Feature 2, however the right arm seemed displaced. All these burials dated to the 1770 to 1815 period. Unfortunately, very poor post-cranial skeleton survival in the rest of the excavated remains left no details on their arm positions.

In five of the six interments in the early group (c. 1770 to 1815), shrouds were employed to bury the dead, as evidenced by brass pins and pin stains on the bone. The

Plate 16. East churchyard with the grave of James Easson in foreground.

Plate 17. Detail of James Easson stone.

remaining early grave (Feature 5) was so badly decayed that virtually no bone and no evidence of attire survived. Two of the early graves (Features 1 and 2) yielded buttons, both in the pelvic area, thus suggesting the former presence of men's breeches. Buttons also were found in two of the later (c. 1830 to 1860) burials (Features 6 and 8). A single button was found under the head and at the pelvic area of the possible female in Feature 6 and two buttons were recorded in the neck area of the possible male in Feature 8. Also, the only piece of jewelry discovered, a copper alloy poesy ring, was found near the head of the individual in Feature 6. This type of object was commonly placed by the head of the deceased at the time of the wake or funeral.

Aside from the aforementioned age at death, gender, and ancestry of some of the remains, the osteological analysis found in Appendix B provides an inventory of the human bone recovered. Where possible, dentition, pathology, functional morphology, and samples taken are reviewed, as well. While the population is very small (N=8) and the interment dates span a long time (late eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century) it provides interesting insights into the St. Luke's Church cemetery. For example, the excavated remains nearest the church (first half of the trench) all date to the early period (c. 1770 to 1815) and of these four, three (Features 1-3) died between the ages of 40 and 65. The latter also seem to represent a discrete family group with no graves in the immediate vicinity in the trench. The three graves are parallel, equidistant from each other, and their proximity to each other would allow ample room for the side-by-side placement of three stones the size (3'5" x 5'10.5" base) of James Easson's (d. 1767) monument at the east end of the church. It is interesting to note that the bones of all three individuals were gracile, indicating a lifestyle devoid of strenuous physical activity characteristic of higher social status. In contrast, the remainder of the trench revealed much younger individuals, in the 5 to 39 age group and three of the five dated c. 1830 to 1860. Also, one of these nineteenth century individuals showed some degree of African ancestry, suggesting that this part of the cemetery was not ethnically segregated in the nineteenth century.

Finally, despite the soil disturbances throughout the trench caused by the excavation of eight grave shafts and eight pipe trenches, there was the unexpected discovery of architectural information on St. Luke's Church as well as data on the use of the land by Native Americans. Specifically, the excavation of the burial shaft in Feature 1 resulted in the recovery of significant amounts of church window glass of both the seventeenth century (green) and the eighteenth century (blue), in addition to plaster fragments in a c. 1770 to c. 1815 archaeological context. As well, a single, short fragment of turned lead, used to hold window panes, was found in the collapsed coffin fill. The piece was too short to bear a maker's mark and/or date from the glazier's vice. Additional discoveries included three complete handmade bricks and a fragmentary water table brick, found in positions indicating that they were below the coffin. Collectively, all these architectural finds indicate work on the church was carried out in the late eighteenth and/or early nineteenth century. A control 2.5' x 2.5' unit excavated contiguous to Feature 1, where grave shafts and pipe trenches had not disturbed soil stratigraphy, resulted in the recovery of similar architectural materials from three discrete

layers. These layers probably represent initial construction, as well as subsequent repairs and restorations of the church from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries.

Although the Native American finds were in disturbed contexts (grave shafts and pipe trenches), they provide an important indicator of land use prior to the introduction of the St. Luke's landscape in the historic period. The lithic artifacts with one exception, are un-dateable but they show that stone tools were being manufactured on site and that camps existed on the property. The finds include: chunks; initial edging, primary and secondary thinning flakes; a preform; scrapers; fire-cracked rocks; and a Morrow Mountain projectile point dating to c. 4,500 B.C. The prehistoric pottery is represented by the following wares: Marcey Creek (c. 1,000 B.C.-c. 750 B.C.), Accokeek (c. 900 B.C.-c. 300 B.C.), and Popes Creek (c. 500 B.C.-A.D. 300), all from the Early Woodland Period; and Townsend (A.D. 950-Contact), of the Late Woodland Period.

Chapter 5:
Conclusions and Recommendations

In July 2007, archaeologists from *Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc.* (*ACS*) monitored the excavation of a 60' long x 5' wide, trench for a new stormwater drainage system which extends from the northwest corner of St. Luke's Church to a nearby pond. The 2' deep trench revealed eleven features. Features 1,2,3,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were unmarked graves and Feature 4 was a planting hole.

The goal of this project was to mitigate the adverse effects of impending direct physical impacts to the St. Luke's Church cemetery by archaeological investigation of the trench in advance of construction. The work was conducted under a burial excavation permit issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) on July 3, 2007 to undertake the archaeological recovery of human remains. In the sense of carefully recording and removing the graves in the project area, the objective of the investigations was successfully fulfilled. The human remains were studied by Dr. Douglas Owsley, Karin Bruwelheide, and Amanda Camp of the Smithsonian Institution, and then were returned to St. Luke's Church for reburial. The bones, coffin remains, and personal effects were re-interred in mapped locations, in archaeologically excavated burial shafts and as near as possible to their original graves, but outside of the trench corridor. Nevertheless, selected artifacts from the trench were retained for a study collection to be archivally stored and/or exhibited at St. Luke's Church.

In sum, out of the necessity to address severe drainage problems around St. Luke's Church, the opportunity arose to examine a small section of the churchyard northwest of the church tower, in a corridor where no grave markers existed. The outcome of the project was the gathering of significant information on the cemetery in this location, showing its use from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. As expected, data on burial practices and human osteology were recorded. Unexpectedly, however, these archaeological contexts also revealed important architectural information on the building, repair and restoration episodes of the church, as well as a glimpse at the prehistory of these environs. Beyond the research value of this project, which can lead to enhanced site interpretation and exhibits, is the planning information. The project has recorded in detail the location, density, size and depth of the graves, albeit in a small area and in a chronologically later period than the early use of St. Luke's. As is the case at the end of most research projects questions remain, primarily, where are the seventeenth and earlier eighteenth century graves representing the long history of St. Luke's Church?

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APPENDIX: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
007A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	4,535.90		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-EDGED	PLATE	MARLY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Blue shell-edged.
008A	CSTONEWARE	STONE ALBANY SLIP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	CSTONEWARE	STONE UNIDENTIFIED	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/FOOTRING/BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.00		Local stoneware. Underfired. Fragments mend.
008A	MALUMINUM		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	MIRON		SAW BLADE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
008A	MMETAL WHITE		CUFF LINK	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		Possibly goldplated.
008A	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	1.10		
008A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
008A	SASPHALT		ASPHALT/TAR	FRAGMENT	0	66.10		
008A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
008A	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
010A	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	28.30		
010A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	0.20		
010A	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	2	0.00	<2cm	
010A	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00	<3cm	
010A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	49	0.00		
010A	RUNIDENTIFIED		GRAVEL	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
010A	RUNIDENTIFIED		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00	<4cm	
010A	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
010B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Includes seven with rose head and one headless with spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	13	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	20	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	17	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	39	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		BARBED WIRE	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
010B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		SCREW	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MIRON		SPIKE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Cut. Heavy ferric concretions.
010B	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		
011A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	1,814.30		
011A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	409.60		
011A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	194.80		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	171	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	49	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	13	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	7	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	7	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	255	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
011C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
012A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
012A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
012A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	30	0.00		
012A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
012B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	2.60		
012B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
012B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
012B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
012C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
012C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
012D	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
012D	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012D	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012D	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012D	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012D	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
012D	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
012D	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	14	0.00		
013A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	33.70		
013A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Rose head and spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.
013A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
013A	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	22.50		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	26	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	118	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
013A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
013B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	3.80		
013B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	22.70		
013B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
013B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
013B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
013B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	7	0.00		
013B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
013B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
013B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	3.90		
014A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	1	17.90		
014A	CDAUB		DAUB	FRAGMENT	0	0.10		
014A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	14	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
014A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	9	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	25	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
014A	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	0.10		
014A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	24	0.00		
014A	RUNIDENTIFIED		GRAVEL	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
014A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	192	191.20		
014A	SGLASS	GLASS BLUE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
014A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	3.30		
014A	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
015A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	6.20		
015A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Includes one rose head and one T-head. Heavy ferric concretions.
015A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015A	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	13.70		
015A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
015A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
015A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	3.00		
015A	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
015B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	52.90		
015B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Includes four with rose head and spatula tip, one with T-head and three headless (one with brick fragment adhered to the surface). Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
015B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	5	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
015B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
015B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	23	0.00		
015B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
015D	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	10.60		
015D	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015D	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	9.00		
015E	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	6.40		
015E	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
015E	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00	<3cm	
015E	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
016C	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
016D	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	3.20		
016D	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
016D	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LIGHT BULB	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
016D	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
016E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
016E	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
016E	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	7.20		
016H	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	PLATE	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
016H	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	3.10		
016H	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
017A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	64.60		
017A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	4	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017A	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	26.10		
017A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
017A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	11	0.00		
017A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	8	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
017A	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
017A	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
017B	MCOPPER ALLOY		COIN	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Wheat penny. Unidentified date.
017B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Rose head and spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
017B	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	12.70		
017B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
017B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	20	0.00		
017B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	5	0.00		
018A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
018A	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
018A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY/BASE/KICK FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
018A	SPLASTER		PLASTER	FRAGMENT	0	3.30		Paint on exterior.
018C	CABORIGINAL POTTERY	ABORIGINAL GRAVEL TEMP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
018C	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	14.90		
018C	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
019A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	74.40		
019A	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
019A	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BROWN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
019A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019A	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Possible cooking pot fragment. Heavy ferric concretions.
019A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
019A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
019B	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	2.60		
019B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	44.90		
019B	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
019B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
019B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	7	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	6	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Headless. Heavy ferric concretions.
019B	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		
019B	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	0.70		
019B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
019B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	24	0.00		
019B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
019B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	20	0.00		
019B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	5	0.00		
019B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	1.60		
020A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	15.70		
020A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	1.50		
020A	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	9/64"	
020A	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	HOLLOWWARE	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	7	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020A	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		
020A	RQUARTZITE		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
020A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	14.50		
020A	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
020B	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	0.00		
020B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	0.00		
020B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	0.00		
020B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	5/64"	
020B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	6/64"	
020B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	3	0.00	7/64"	
020B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	22	0.00		Sixteen with rose head (three with spatula tip), one with T-head and spatula tip and five headless. Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	9	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	42	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	20	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	11	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	37	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		SPIKE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Wire. Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		BOTTLE TOP	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
020B	MMETAL WHITE		LIGHT BULB	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	MSTEEL		SCREW	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Includes nt screwed onto the end.
020B	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	1	1.50		
020B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	7	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	135	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINE GLASS	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINE GLASS	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LIGHT BULB	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	9	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
020B	SGLASS	GLASS PRESSED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Light lime-green.
020B	SGLASS	GLASS PRESSED	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
020B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	0.00		
021A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	8.00		
021A	CBRICK		TILE	FRAGMENT	0	2.00		
021A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
021A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
021A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
021B	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	1.60		
021B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPEBOWL/HEEL/STEM FRAGMENT	1	0.00	6/64"	Milling present below the rim.
021B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPEBOWL FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
021B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	5/64"	
021B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	6/64"	
021B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	7/64"	
021B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	25	0.00		Rose head (10 with spatula tip). Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	7	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	8	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	35	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	19	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
021B	MIRON		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	11	0.00		
021B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	71	0.00		
021B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
021B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
021B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.00		
021C	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021C	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
021C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
021D	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	5	0.00		
022A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	60.30		
022A	MALUMINUM		CAN	PULL TAB	1	0.00		
022A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
022A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
022A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
022A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
022A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	49.10		
022B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	13.80		
022B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	7/64"	
022B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM/HEEL FRAGMENT	1	0.00	6/64"	
022B	MCOPPER ALLOY		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
022B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	9	0.00		Includes seven with rose head (two with spatula tip) and two headless. Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	4	0.00		Two with spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	17	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	13	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	9	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
022B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		SCREW	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	MIRON		NUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
022B	RFLINT		DEBITAGE	CORTICAL	1	0.00		
022B	RQUARTZITE		DEBITAGE	CORTICAL	1	0.00		
022B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	10	0.00		
022B	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	2.10		
022B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	61	38.90		
022D	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	1,110.50		
022D	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	7/64"	
023A	CBRICK		TILE	FRAGMENT	0	4.20		
023A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	10.50		
023A	MCOPPER ALLOY		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
023A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		SCREW	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023A	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	10.60		
023A	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	0.80		
023A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	10	0.00		
023A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	16	0.00		
023A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
023A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
023A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
023A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
023A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	0.80		
023A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	9.60		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
023B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	8.20		
023B	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	6	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	7	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
023B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
023B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	35	0.00		
023B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	LIGHT BULB	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
023B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	29	0.00		
024A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	36.60		
024A	CBRICK		TILE	FRAGMENT	0	1.90		
024A	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
024A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT	5	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024A	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	5	0.00		
024A	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		
024A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
024A	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
024A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
024A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
024A	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
024A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
024A	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
024B	ABONE	ANIMAL UNID	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
024B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	9.60		
024B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	11	0.00		Includes 10 with rose head and one headless. Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	6	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	7	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024B	MSILVER		RING	COMPLETE	1	0.00		
024B	RQUARTZITE		FIRE CRACKED ROCK	1-74% CORTEX	1	0.00		
024B	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	MOLDED FRAGMENT	1	0.00	<2cm	
024B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
024B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	110	0.00		
024B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
024B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
024B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	35	0.00		
024B	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	9	0.00		
024B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	2.70		
024C	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	59.80		
024C	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	3.60		
024C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024C	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024C	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024C	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00	<2cm	
024C	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
024C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
024C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
024D	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	0.80		
024D	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	11.70		
024D	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024D	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
024D	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
025A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	39.40		
025A	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
025A	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025A	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.00		
025A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
025A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	5.30		
025B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	12.70		
025B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	5/64"	
025B	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
025B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	11	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	12	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	38	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
025B	PCHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
025B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	45	0.00		
025B	RUNIDENTIFIED		GRAVEL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
025B	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	16.90		
025B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	110	0.00		
025B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	12	0.00		
025B	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	4.90		
026A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026A	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026A	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	1.30		
026A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
026A	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
026B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	8.90		
026B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	7/64"	
026B	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.00	5/64"	
026B	MCOPPER ALLOY		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	8	0.00		Includes five with rose head (4 with spatula tip) and three with T-head (1 with spatula tip). Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	5	0.00		Rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	6	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	9	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	7	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	6	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	11	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	MIRON		STAPLE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026B	PCHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	FRAGMENT	0	0.40		
026B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	12	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	36	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	14	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
026B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	17	0.00		
026B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	18.50		
026B	SPLASTER		PLASTER	FRAGMENT	0	0.40		
026C	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026C	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
026C	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	5	0.00		
026C	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.00		
027A	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	117.10		
027A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
027A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
027A	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
027A	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	54.30		
028B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
028B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
028B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
028B	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
028B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
028B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
028B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.00		
029B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	18.40		
029B	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	PLATE	BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Unidentified blue motif on the interior.
029B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	6	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	2	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
029B	MSTEEL		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.00		
029B	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	1.00		
029B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
029B	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	18.00		
029B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	32	0.00		
029B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
029B	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
029B	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	14	0.00		
029B	SGLASS	GLASS YELLOW	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
029B	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	1.30		
030A	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
030A	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE UNDERGLAZE	PLATE	BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.00		Blue geometric motif on the interior.
030A	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
030B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	122.00		
030B	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
030B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Unidentified nail shank adhered to the surface. Heavy ferric concretions.
030B	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
031B	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	4.20		

ER #	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Element	Count	Weight (g)	Size	Notes
031B	RCHERT		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00	<2cm	
031B	RQUARTZITE		DEBITAGE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.00		
031B	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.00		
031B	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.00		
101	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
101	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.00		Heavy ferric concretions.
101	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.00		Flat, rectangular-shaped object with edges folded over to form lip on either side. Heavy ferric concretions.