

**2016 Investigations to Locate  
Camp Security,  
a Revolutionary War Prison Camp  
in  
Springettsbury Township, York County,  
Pennsylvania**



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## **Acknowledgments**

I sincerely thank the Friends of Camp Security for inviting me to continue the search for Camp Security. Their commitment to discovery and interpretation of this significant Revolutionary War era site is commendable. The project was funded in part by a matching grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Friends raised the match and paid for all expenses not covered by the grant.

I particularly recognize Carol and Jim Tanzola, Rob Campbell, and Chris and Jerry Curran for ferrying volunteers and staff to and from the excavation site each day. The Curran's graciously made their "little red truck" available to transport tools to various locations within the project area, saving time and energy.

Above all, I express gratitude to ninety-eight volunteers who registered to assist with an April metal detecting survey and May-June field activities. 1,410 hours were donated to the investigation. Regrettably, laboratory sessions were cancelled so that I could undergo knee replacement surgery. Consequently, no volunteer hours were accrued following fieldwork. During the first three weeks of the dig, the volunteer corps was supplemented by five enthusiastic Gettysburg College students under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Luley. Thanks to all participants for their motivation, extraordinary effort, good company, and a job well done.

John T. Crawmer served as my field assistant and very capably helped with every aspect of the investigation. He instructed volunteers, recorded soil disturbances and excavation trench profiles, and readily undertook a variety of professional tasks.

Kinsley Construction, Inc. kindly donated a tool storage trailer for the duration of the project.

The State Museum of Pennsylvania's Section of Archaeology lent select tools for the duration of the project and permitted staff members and a summer intern to participate in the investigation. The Section's continued support of the project is gratefully appreciated.

Finally, I thank Springettsbury Township for permitting this research to be conducted in the Camp Security Preservation Area and backfilling excavated trenches at the close of the project. I also acknowledge Township Supervisors for agreeing to submit the present artifact collection and associated field records to The State Museum of

Pennsylvania for long-term curation. All collections from previous investigations in the Preservation Area are housed at the museum, where they are available to qualified researchers upon approved written request.

Though so many have contributed to the project's success, I, alone, assume full responsibility for any errors which may appear in graphics, text, or interpretations offered herein.

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## **Introduction**

The 2016 season marked the third effort to find the site of Camp Security, a Revolutionary War era prison camp located in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. On April 10, a one-day metal detecting survey was conducted in a field just west of the 2015 dig site. And, between May 16 and June 27, volunteers labored in a field just east of the 2015 dig site to test another promising location in the Camp Security Preservation Area owned and managed by Springettsbury Township (see Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to review site history and previous archaeological research; examine the rationale for project area selection; enumerate project objectives; discuss investigation strategies, methods, and findings; and provide interpretations and conclusions based on collected information. With only minor changes, the review of site history and previous archaeological research provided below is adapted from the 2015 project report (see Warfel 2015). This information is included in every report so that each can be read and appreciated independently.

An inventory of artifacts recovered from the 2016 excavation site (36YO415) and submitted to The State Museum of Pennsylvania for curation is provided in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 presents a list of artifacts unearthed during the April metal detecting survey in the Wiest Farm lower field (36YO46). These objects were also submitted to The State Museum of Pennsylvania for curation.

## **Site History Summary**

To eliminate confusion, it is important to understand that the name "Camp Security" refers to a complex of two camps, known to those who were incarcerated there as Camps Security and Indulgence (see Houlding and Yates 1990:34-35). The initial camp, built and opened in July 1781, housed a portion of the nearly five thousand British and German troops, under command of General John Burgoyne, captured at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. This Convention Army, so-named for the surrender agreement called the Convention of Saratoga, was previously interned in Cambridge (MA), Rutland (MA), and Charlottesville (VA) (Hagist 2004:vii-ix, 55-57; Miller 2014:156-158). When the British Army made significant advances in Virginia in 1781, detainees were moved north

to Winchester (VA), Frederick (MD), and eventually Lancaster (PA) to prevent their release and reintegration into the main army should the Continental Army not prevail. Upon arrival in Pennsylvania, the Convention Army was divided. British commissioned officers were incarcerated in Lancaster; regular soldiers and noncommissioned officers were sent to York; and German soldiers were sent to Reading. It is estimated that the York contingent numbered approximately 800-1000 men, women, and children (Jonathan Stayer, personal communication 2014).

The camps were built approximately 4 ½ miles east of York on land owned by Lancaster County resident David Brubaker. A portion of Brubaker's 280 acre tract was farmed by a tenant and included 100 acres of cleared land and structures. Significant acreage, however, was in woodlot. While the camps were active and after closure in 1783, Brubaker made claims for losses he incurred. The claims demonstrate, beyond doubt, that the camps were located on the Brubaker tract and provide some clues as to initial camp construction. In his 1781 claim he states:

That above 100 Acres thereof being already cleared, the persons employed constructing the **Stockade & Huts** for the **Prisoners & Guards** have made use of large quantities of wood growing on the said Plantation, & have already cleared 30 Acres of wood land thereon, so that the Plantation aforesaid is considerably impaired in value.

That the Guards have used & destroyed almost all the Rails on the Plantation, utterly depriving the Tenant of the Indian Corn thereon, & the benefit of the Pasturage of his Meadow.

(Brubaker 1896; emphasis added)

Pension records of York County militia who guarded prisoners at Camp Security indicate not all of the Convention Army prisoners lived inside the stockade. John Stewart, a guard in 1781, notes: "They kept the single men in a stockade under guard and the married men, after they had been there awhile, were permitted to remain outside the stockade. A great sickness set among the prisoners and the married were then permitted to build huts on the hill outside of the stockade..." (Lloyd 2014).

Following the Battle of Yorktown and capture of more than six thousand British and German troops under command of General Charles Lord Cornwallis in October 1781, newly-taken prisoners were placed in established detention camps in Virginia and Maryland (Miller 2014:158). Like the Convention Army prisoners before them, the Yorktown captives were eventually moved to York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Miller 2014:159). Approximately 800 British soldiers, women, and children, swelled the population of the York camp in January 1782 (Jonathan Stayer, personal communication 2014).

More hostile and a greater escape risk, these Yorktown troops were apparently placed in the stockaded compound originally constructed for Convention Army prisoners. Captain Samuel Graham, a member of the Cornwallis army, noted that they were kept in huts "newly constructed ... surrounded by a high stockade and ... strictly guarded" (Graham 1862:73). Presumably, all of the Convention Army detainees were moved out of the stockade. Sergeant Roger Lamb, who was originally captured at the Battle of Saratoga, escaped on his way to Charlottesville, and returned to British military service only to be recaptured at the Battle of Yorktown, entered the York camp in January 1782 (Hagist 2004:100). He was permitted to stay with his former comrades and clearly notes the primary difference characterizing the two camps when he writes: "... a small village had been built by the remains of general Burgoyne's army, who were allowed very great privileges with respect to their liberty in the country ... while the soldiers of lord Cornwallis's army were closely confined in their pen" (Hagist 2004:100).

According to Lamb, the space enclosed by the stockade was, "a little more limited" than the two to three acre enclosure in which he and Convention Army prisoners were confined during their stay in Rutland, Massachusetts (Hagist 2004: 57, 100). "About two hundred yards" separated Camps Security and Indulgence (Hagist 2004:100). Graham further notes that Camp Indulgence was located "upon a rising ground" (1862:73).

It is likely that defined areas near one or both camps were set aside for kitchens and latrines. It is also possible that a distinct work area attended Camp Indulgence (see Baumgardt [2000]:6-7). The nature of camp industry was described by Lamb.

Men, women, and even the children were employed making lace, buckles, spoons and exercising other mechanical trades which they had learned during their captivity.

(Hagist 2004:100)

The detention complex was composed of more than just Camps Security and Indulgence. In 1781 construction of a hospital began. However, Benjamin Shield, a Surgeon's Mate in Burgoyne's Canada Army, reported it was not completed due to an outbreak of disease and death that affected camp inhabitants.

... they having in about five weeks Buried upwards of forty Men, women, and children ... **having no hospital** ... is an unusual trouble ... the Men had laid the foundation for an Hospital but falling Sick so fast there was not Men enough to attend the Sick ...

(Sellers 1895; emphasis added)

The hospital's location is not known nor is it known if construction was completed.

A cemetery was required for burial of the dead. In 1781 Corporal James Fox, a Convention Army prisoner, noted that "after the huts were builded we sunk wells and made a grave yard [a quarter-mile] from the camp..." (Houlding and Yates 1990:34-35). Anecdotal evidence places the camp cemetery in a residential neighborhood outside of the Camp Security Preservation Area (160 acres of the Brubaker tract preserved and administered by Springettsbury Township). It is uncertain if this unmarked hallowed ground survived land modification associated with subdivision development.

Although the Treaty of Paris, an agreement ending the Revolutionary War, was not signed until September 1783, the Continental Congress declared a formal cessation of hostilities on April 11, 1783 (Miller 2014:181). Historian Ken Miller notes that General George Washington, Commander of the Continental Army, instructed prisoners of war to be "conducted from their places of detention ... in incremental detachments of five hundred" (Miller 2014:181). Camps Security and Indulgence were vacated in early May 1783 (Jonathan Stayer, personal communication 2014).

In summary, the Camp Security complex consisted of two residential camps, huts for guards, activity areas, possibly a hospital, and a cemetery located about one-quarter mile from the camps. Camp Security was enclosed by a closely guarded stockade;

whereas, Camp Indulgence was a village of huts located on "rising ground" about two hundred yards from the stockade. It was neither guarded nor enclosed by a stockade. Built in July 1781, the detention facility was only inhabited for twenty-two months. Prisoners were released and returned to England in May 1783. No contemporary documents have been found which pinpoint camp locations on the Brubaker tract.

## **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Limited archaeological excavations were conducted on the Wiest Farm property in 1979 by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) in partnership with Springettsbury Township and Historic York, Inc. (see Figure 1). [The Wiest Farm property is located in the western third of the Camp Security Preservation Area.] The project successfully recovered artifacts and several refuse-filled pits dating to the camp period (see Hunter 1979). Although investigators pronounced the discovery to be the site of Camp Security, re-examination of collected artifacts and the lack of below-ground structural evidence, such as a stockade trench and postholes, suggest the site is more likely affiliated with Camp Indulgence. The large quantity of brass straight pins and bone button blanks found during the excavation may identify the location as a work area affiliated with the residential compound (cf. Baumgardt [2000]:6-7).

In May 2000, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the Wiest Farm property to evaluate the effects of a proposed housing subdivision on buried cultural resources associated with Camp Security/Indulgence (see Catts and Roberts 2000). Utilizing techniques of surface survey and shovel tests, investigators recovered additional camp period artifacts and found features possibly associated with camp activities. Based on evidence collected during the 1979 and 2000 studies and inferences drawn from documentary accounts, approximate boundaries of Camp Security/Indulgence were postulated. Although not explicitly stated, Catts and Roberts suggest Camp Indulgence lies in the so-called Upper Field where PHMC investigations were conducted in 1979; while, Camp Security was located in the so-called Lower Field north of the PHMC investigation site (2000:14-15).



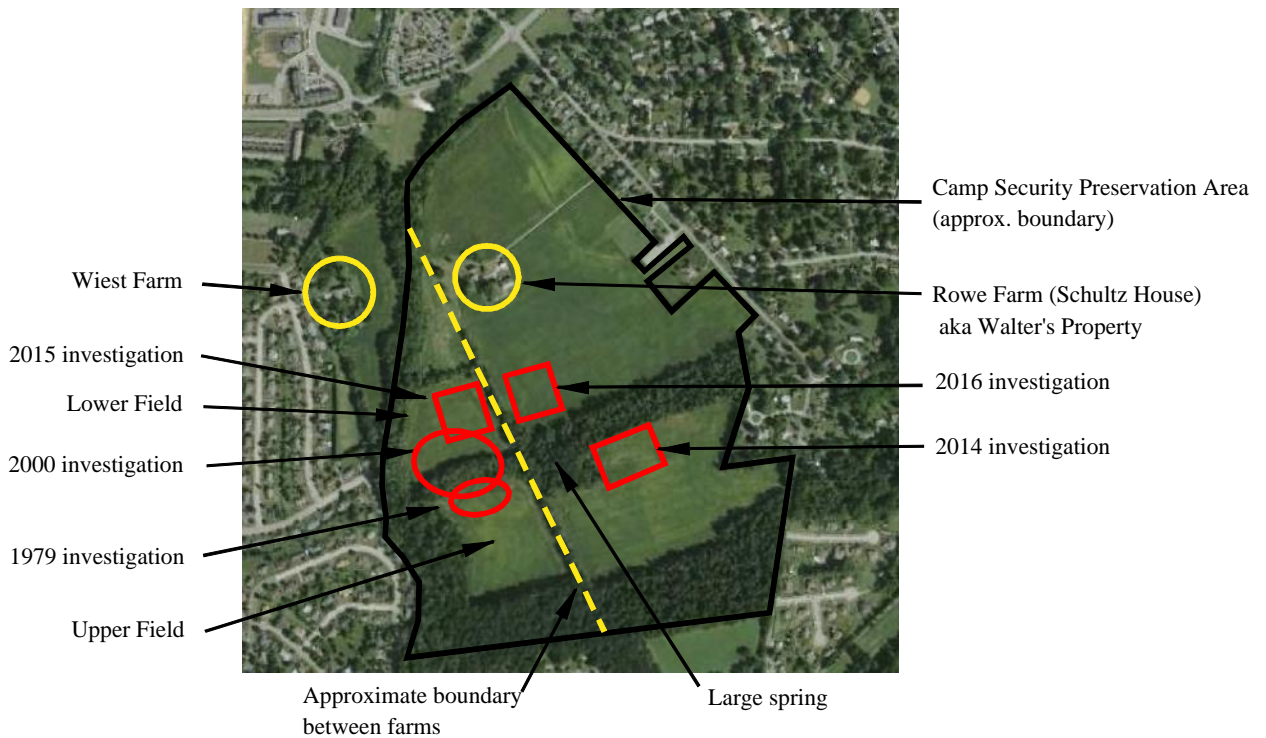


Figure 1. Camp Security Preservation Area and previous dig locations.

In August-September 2009 Historic York, Inc. sponsored archaeological investigations around the Schultz House, located on the former Rowe Farm (see Warfel 2010). The mid-18th century structure was the principal house on the David Brubaker tract when the camps were built and placed into service. Oral tradition and local histories have long-held that the building was used as a headquarters for camp guards (Stayer 1981:22), even though the 1781 Brubaker claim indicates huts were built for guards near the camp. The excavation of seventy-nine close interval test holes discovered only a handful of 18th century artifacts, none of which are directly associated with military activity. Hence, investigations were unable to verify that the house was used by camp guards.

In August-October 2014 the Friends of Camp Security sponsored an investigation in the upper field of the Rowe Farm where a gradiometer survey and previous historical studies suggested the camp would be found. One hundred and sixty-six test holes and a three-foot-square test unit were dug (see Warfel 2014). The only below-ground deposit

found in the 3.3 acre plot was an erosion gully which had been in-filled with alcohol and medicine bottles in the 1930s or early 1940s.

Between May and July 2015 the Friends of Camp Security again sponsored an investigation designed to find the stockaded camp. A 2.0 acre plot located in the eastern half of the Wiest Farm lower field was selected, because it satisfied documentary, geographic, and remote sensing criteria (see Warfel 2015:7). Systematic surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation produced only a handful of camp period objects and no subsurface features that could be assigned to the camp period.

To summarize, previous archaeological investigations did discover camp period artifacts and below-ground features in the upper field of the former Wiest Farm in 1979. Insufficient evidence, however, exists to clearly define camp locations or positively attribute artifacts and features to one or the other camp. Archaeological testing around the Schultz House, in the upper field of the Rowe Farm, and in the lower field of the Wiest Farm found few artifacts and no below-ground soil disturbances that can be directly attributed to camp activities.

## **2016 Metal Detecting Survey**

A one-day metal detecting survey was done in the western portion of the Wiest Farm lower field on April 10, 2016. The purpose of the survey was to determine if sufficient camp period artifacts were present to warrant conducting the 2016 excavation at this location immediately west of the 2015 excavation grid. Sixteen individuals, using their own equipment, crossed the field on east-west and north-south transects. Detectorists were instructed to search for all types of metal, including iron. Although this type of survey yields a lot of "junk" metal, it has the potential to discover wrought iron nails, if present. Hand-made or wrought nails were the only type of nails available when the camps were built. Hence, discovery of a cluster or pattern of this nail type could mark the location of a stockade wall or hut sites, assuming nails were used for construction. Discovery locations of noteworthy finds were recorded using a Garmin eTrex Vista C hand-held GPS receiver and plotted on a Google Earth map.

Numerous iron pieces related to past agricultural activity were found, but only three wrought nails were recovered. In total, seventeen camp period artifacts, listed in

Table 1, were detected and recorded (also see Figure 2 and Appendix 2). Many were randomly scattered across the field. A pattern, however, was identified along the southern border of the field at the toe of a steep hillside upon which man-made terraces exist (Figure 3). The terraces are thought to be related to Camp Indulgence. Features and artifacts were discovered in the Wiest Farm upper field directly above the hillside in 1979. Hence, the artifact cluster is interpreted to be affiliated with the Camp Indulgence site. The observed pattern likely resulted from the erosion and/or migration of objects down the hillside over time.

<b>GPS #</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Notes</b>
014	Coin	Copper, ½ penny, heavily worn
015	Token or pendant?	Copper, heavily worn
017	Brass buckle	18th c.
018	Tombac button	8-point star design; eye set in metal, ca. 1760-85
021	Lead ball	.692" dia.
022	Regal Irish coin	Copper, ½ penny size, likely George III; if so,... ca. 1774-76 and 1781-82
023	Clipped Spanish silver coin	"Cross" reale; Philip V, made in Seville, Spain, ca. 1700-46
024	Buckle	brass
025	Buckle	brass
026	Wrought nail	
027	Lead ball	Flattened by impact; .74" dia.
028	Buckle fragment	Brass shoe buckle
029	Wrought nail	

030	Geo. II half penny	Copper, "young head"; ca. 1729-39
031	Wrought nail	May be cut shank with hand-made head; if so, it postdates the camp period
032	Coin	Copper, heavily worn, likely ½ penny
034	Lead ball	.53" dia.; shape distorted

Table 1. Camp period artifacts found during April 10th metal detecting survey in the Wiest Farm, lower field (36YO46) .



Figure 2. Camp period artifacts found during April metal detecting survey. (Artifact numbers correlate with GPS numbers in Table 1.)



Figure 3. Distribution of camp period artifacts found during April metal detecting survey. Red polygon marks 2015 project area. (Pin color code: red = coin; yellow = button; blue = buckle; white = lead ball; purple = wrought nail.)

In summary, the April 2016 metal detecting survey did recover a number of camp period artifacts from the western portion of the Wiest Farm lower field. A distinct pattern was identified at the toe of a slope which bounds the southern end of the field and is believed to be affiliated with Camp Indulgence. No artifact clusters or patterns were observed in the field west of the 2015 project area, suggesting remnants of Camp Security are not likely present there. Though excavation along the southern boundary of the field will probably yield more camp period artifacts, their apparent association with Camp Indulgence will only produce redundant information comparable to that collected in 1979. Because the purpose of the present project is to locate the Camp Security site, a decision was made to conduct 2016 investigations elsewhere.

## Project Area Selection

The 2016 project area is a 2.0 acre plot of agricultural land situated in the western portion of the Rowe Farm lower field south of the Schultz house and barn (see Figure 1). The location lies on the 1780s Brubaker tract and was selected for several reasons.

- **Documentary Accounts** – An eyewitness places the site of Camp Security at a distance of about 200 yards from Camp Indulgence. However, we do not know where the eyewitness was standing when the observation was made, how adept he was at estimating distance, nor if the Camp Indulgence settlement was tightly structured/concentrated on the landscape or dispersed.

Accounts place Camp Security at a lower elevation than Camp Indulgence, which was described as built "upon a rising ground" and "on the hill outside of the stockade." When compared to the location of 1979 finds, the southwestern portion of the Rowe Farm lower field meets both criteria. It is just within a 200 yard radius of the 1979 dig (see Figure 4), and the field lies at a lower elevation than the 1979 dig site.

- **Geography** – The Rowe Farm lower field is situated near a large spring, located southwest of the selected project area. Water was one of the most important resources required by prisoners and guards alike. Thus, it is realistic to assume the camp was located within reasonable proximity of a natural water source. After wells were dug, presumably inside the stockade to eliminate the constant need to escort prisoners out of the compound, natural water sources probably experienced reduced use.

Finally, the 2016 project area is directly south of the Schultz house and farm which were extant at the time the camps were built. Because the Schultz farm marked an entrance to the property, the initial stockaded camp may have been constructed nearby.

For all of the above-stated reasons the southwestern portion of the Rowe Farm lower field, located just 70 yards east of the 2015 investigation site, was deemed a logical place to continue the search for Camp Security.

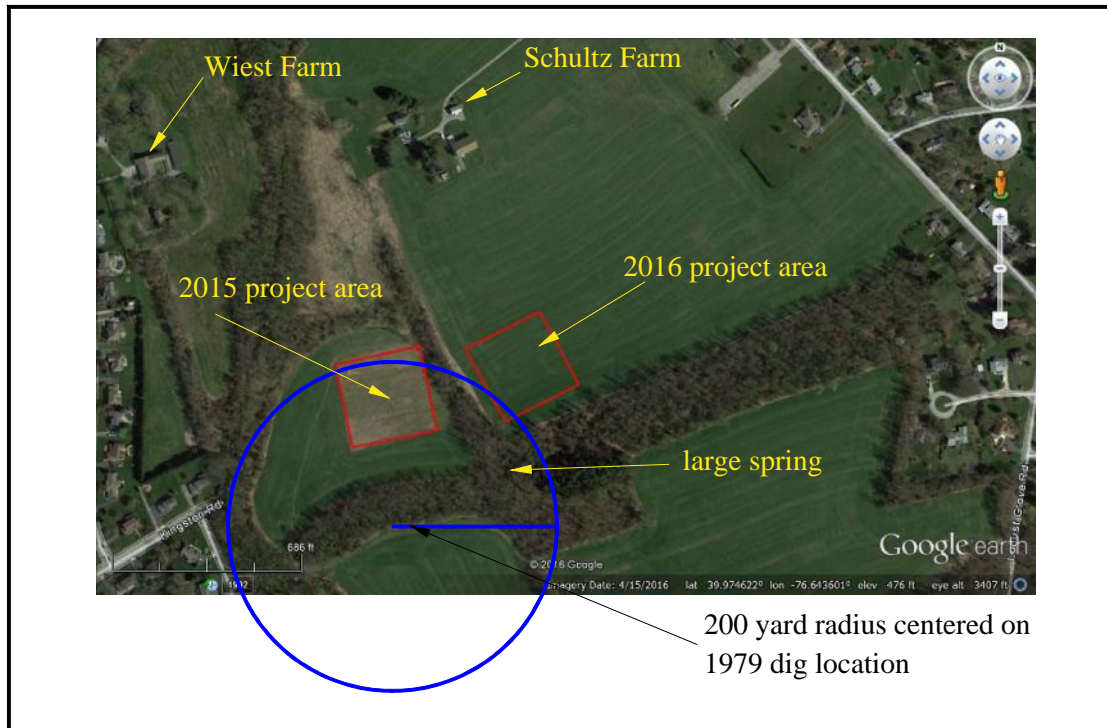


Figure 4. Location of the 2016 project area in the Rowe Farm (aka Schultz Farm) lower field.

## Objectives

The objectives of the 2016 project remained the same as the preceding year, that is, to reveal evidence of the Camp Security stockade trench and/or other deep soil disturbances associated with the camp's structure and use. These features will appear in the site's subsurface as dark stains in contrast to the yellowish brown subsoil. (Subsoil is a relatively inorganic soil layer that lies beneath the organic, dark brown surface layer also known as the plow zone.)

Customarily, an 18th century stockade or palisade wall, such as that built to secure a fort or prison camp, was constructed by digging a trench into which wooden posts were set vertically side-by-side. The trench had to be deep enough to anchor and support posts which extended at least eight to ten feet above the ground. Even though evidence of the posts will no longer exist because they were removed after only twenty-two months (the period of camp habitation), soil disturbance created by stockade trench

excavation undoubtedly survives. When discovered, the stockade trench will define Camp Security's footprint on the modern landscape.

Proof of camp period habitation also requires the recovery of dateable artifacts associated with construction and domestic life. These objects may represent a variety of materials and forms, e.g., wrought iron nails, buttons, buckles, pottery pieces, glasswares, clay smoking pipes, etc., and will reflect on the daily activities of prisoners and guards.

## **Strategies, Methods, and Findings**

To achieve project objectives, three distinct but related strategies were utilized. They include systematic surface survey, systematic metal detector survey, and excavation. All are commonly employed in the process of archaeological site discovery and investigation.

Because each requires horizontal spatial control of found artifacts and/or features, a grid of 50'-squares was imposed over the plowed field (Figure 5). The southwest corner of the grid was designated as the datum and labeled N300 E300. This placed all project area grid coordinates in a northeast quadrant respective of the datum point. The southwest corner of each grid block was used as the referent for the square.

Vertical control of the investigation site was accomplished by recording ground surface elevation at trench section locations with respect to a single point of known elevation or benchmark. Ground surface (grade) at grid coordinate N300 E600 was selected for the benchmark. GPS was used to define the benchmark's elevation as 474' above mean sea level.



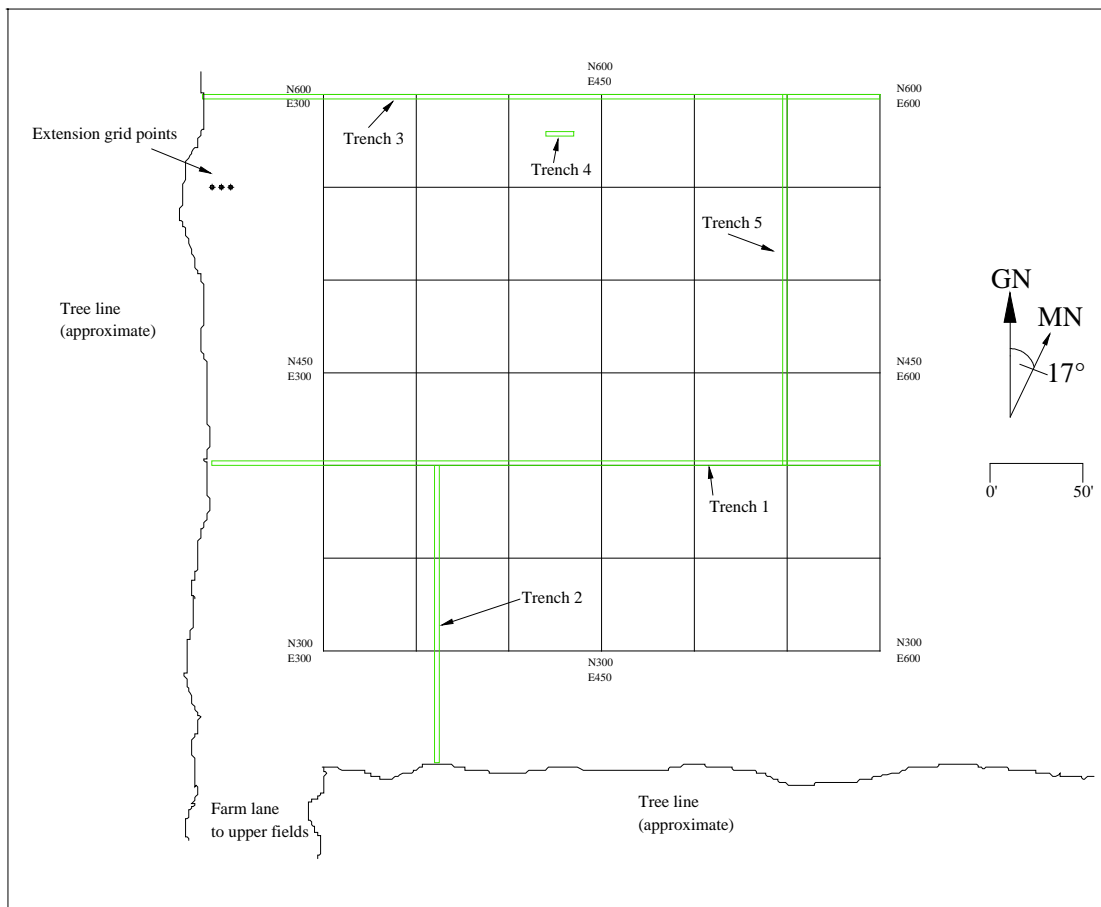


Figure 5. Site grid, depicting excavation trench locations.

### Systematic Surface Survey

Before the project began, the study area was cultivated. A moldboard plow was used, because it effectively turns soil from the bottom of the plow zone to the top. Artifacts contained within the soil are also turned. Plowed soil was then disc-harrowed to reduce clods and improve visibility.

In the initial sweep crew members were spaced at arm's length from one another and walked the entire field on an east-west axis. Discovered artifacts were marked with pin flags and left in place. A second sweep of the entire field was then conducted on a north-south axis. Again artifact locations were marked with pin flags. Only suspected camp period artifacts and red earthenware pottery sherds were mapped at precise discovery locations (point-provenience). All other artifacts, e.g., 19th century pottery,

oyster shells, prehistoric stone chipping debris, etc., were simply assigned to the 50' square in which they were found.

Surface collection determined that artifact density was greater in the eastern half of the project area than the western half. Plain red earthenware pottery sherds and oyster shells were particularly numerous. Although red earthenware pottery is not diagnostic or dateable because characteristics of the ware, such as vessel form, body, and glaze, do not change rapidly through time, all pieces were carefully mapped. Red earthenware is the most frequent pottery type found on colonial period sites. It was also the dominant pottery type found during the 1979 excavation on the Camp Indulgence site.

Several diagnostic camp period artifacts were found during the surface survey. They include: brown Rhenish stoneware, English stoneware, plain creamware, Westerwald stoneware, the base of an olive green squat bottle, and other olive green bottle glass pieces. The large majority of historic period objects, however, date from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century and are interpreted to represent field trash, dispersed by farmers who routinely disposed of household trash in the fields. The assemblage includes: brick fragments; window glass pieces; cut nails, ceramic sherds (red earthenware, plain and decorated pearlware, plain and decorated transitional 19th century earthenwares, plain hard white earthenware, American stoneware); glasswares (bottle and vessel); and numerous oyster shells representing dietary refuse. Coal, a household heating fuel used during the 19th and 20th centuries, was noted in almost every grid unit but was not collected or counted.

Prehistoric artifacts, principally including quartz chipping debris, utilized flakes, and bifaces, were found during the surface survey. Although no diagnostic projectile points were recovered, the assemblage is similar to that found in the nearby Wiest Farm lower field in 2015. There the majority of dateable stone tools were attributed to the Late Archaic Period of prehistory, ca. 4300-6000 years ago (see Warfel 2015:24-26). These finds demonstrate that the lower fields, located near the large spring, were used sporadically by Native American hunters over a long period of prehistory. Prehistoric artifacts found as a result of excavation are discussed in detail later in this report.

### Systematic Metal Detector Survey

A systematic metal detector survey was conducted in a manner similar to the surface survey. Volunteers – using their own equipment calibrated to find all metal types, including iron – spaced themselves at an appropriate distance from one another so that erroneous readings would not be produced by being too close to a fellow surveyor's apparatus. The first field sweep was conducted on a north-south axis. This was followed by a field sweep on an east-west axis. Target objects were unearthed, pin-flagged, and returned to discovery locations. Project team members, working with the field assistant and senior archaeologist, visited each discovery location to evaluate and map finds. Only camp period or other noteworthy objects were mapped and collected.

Most items found during the metal detecting survey were noted but not saved. They date from the early 19th century through the mid 20th century. The assemblage included: machine cut nails; three 19th century metal buttons, iron scraps; bolts, nuts, and washers; a pocket knife; farm equipment (plow tips, harrow teeth, chain links); fence wire; and horse tack (animal shoes, harness rings, large brass/copper rivets); and modern ammunition (lead bullets, shell casings, shotgun shells).

Camp period metal artifacts included: wrought iron nails, buttons (tombac and brass); a brass buckle, and lead musket balls and shot. As previously stated, wrought or hand-made nails were the only nail type available when Camp Security was built in 1781. However, they continued to be made and used into at least the second decade of the 19th century when machines were invented to make both the nail shank and head in one operation (Noel Hume 1976:253).

In summary, the majority of artifacts found as a result of surface collection and metal detection surveys represents the disposal of household refuse, seasonal hunting, and agricultural use of the Rowe Farm lower field during the 19th and 20th centuries. Yet, the presence of distinctive camp period artifacts – something not found during similar surveys in the 2015 project area – suggested the target site may be in the project area or nearby.

## Excavation

The majority of site investigation was devoted to excavating trenches in search of the stockade trench. Thirty-inch-wide trenches were strategically placed within the 2.0 acre plot to either find the elusive trench or eliminate the possibility that it was present (see Figure 5). Trenches 1, 2, and 3 were all extended past the grid to the tree line. West of the grid the tree line lies within a few feet of a stream that carries exhaust water from the large spring. South of the grid the tree line lies at the toe of a steep slope, which would not have been suitable for the stockaded camp. Hence, these trench extensions insured that the stockade trench could not exist undetected on the west and south sides of the project area. In total, 1,100 linear trench feet were dug to the depth of undisturbed subsoil.

All field measurements were recorded in feet and inches except for stadia (vertical) measurements, which were recorded in feet and tenths of feet.

To maximize spatial control of recovered artifacts, each trench was divided into five-foot sections. Excavation involved cutting trench edges with sod shovels and removing plow zone soil (Level 1) with spade shovels. Some, but not all, of the excavated soil was dry-screened through ¼" hardware cloth ( Figure 6). All soil removed



Figure 6. Volunteers and students working in Trench 1.

from Trench 1 was screened. In Trenches 2, 3, and 5 a sampling strategy was employed. Soil removed from even-numbered sections was screened; soil removed from odd-

numbered sections was discarded. Though the soil removed from odd-numbered sections was not screened, artifacts observed during excavation were collected and bagged. This strategy captured a 50% artifact sample and more quickly exposed 100% of trench subsoil. Because discovery of the stockade trench, a feature that will only be seen at the subsoil level, is the primary project objective, adjustment to excavation procedure was warranted and worked extremely well.

No soil removed from Trench 4 was screened, because the exclusive purpose of the trench was to determine if a subsurface feature found in Trench 3 persisted south of the excavation unit.

Trench sections were determined to be complete when the subsoil surface was scraped clean with sharpened mason's trowels. If a feature, demarcated by a dark soil stain, was present, additional excavation followed. Significant features were photographed and drawn in plan view before and/or after investigation. Artifacts were placed in appropriately-labeled bags bearing the designation of the site number, trench section, soil layer, and feature number (if applicable) from which they were recovered. Each trench section and test unit was photographed. Some profiles of trench walls were drawn to scale in the field. However, due to time constraints, only soil layer elevations were recorded in other trenches, enabling profile reconstruction at a later date if desired. An engineer's transit and stadia rod were employed to record ground surface and subsoil elevations for trench sections. All elevations are linked to a common elevation point, the benchmark previously referenced.

Plow zone, subsoil, and feature soil colors were determined by comparison of samples with Munsell Soil Color Charts (2009 revision). Soil texture determinations were made by the field assistant or the senior archaeologist, relying on prior training and experience.

#### Trenches 1-5

In each trench Level 1 plow zone consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam and varied in depth. In some places it was as thin as 3" (the southern end of Trench 2) and in others it was as deep as 21"-24" (Trench 1, Sections 21-24). On average, the soil layer was 8"-10" thick. Variability is largely due to geography and

erosion. The southern end of project area is on a slope, where soils are naturally thinner. And, over time, soil erosion has been exacerbated by poor plowing practices, particularly in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

At the western end of Trench 1 (Sections 62-72) the plow zone was subdivided into Level 1, a 4"-8"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam and Level 1B, a 2"-9"-thick brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam with gravel inclusions. Level 1B produced eight artifacts, including two red earthenware pottery sherds, one transitional 19th century plain white earthenware pottery sherd, one piece of olive green bottle glass, a cut nail, and two pieces of quartz chipping debris. Because this artifact assemblage contains the same types of objects otherwise found in Level 1, it appears that Level 1B simply represents a deeper section of the plow zone that was infrequently turned in the 20th century. The greater plow zone depth is the product of an in-filled erosion gully. Historic aerial photographs of the project area also depict a farm lane running along the western perimeter of the Rowe Farm lower field. The plow was surely raised in this area to avoid damage to the lane during cultivation, thereby leaving Level 1B undisturbed.

All excavation trenches exposed plow scars (both old and recent) and rodent disturbances in the Level 2 subsoil, which consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam. Several features of interest were found in Level 2 subsoil.



Feature 18 is an ovoid-shaped burnt earth disturbance found in Trench 1, Section 46 (Figure 7). Investigation proved that it was quite shallow (2" deep), contained burnt clay, wood charcoal, and fire-cracked rock, but produced no cultural artifacts. Rodent activity was observed throughout the deposit. Burnt earth does not occur naturally and invites speculation that this may

Figure 7. Burnt earth feature found in Trench 1, Section 46 (facing north)

be the remnant of a camp fire built and used by guards outside of the prison compound. Alternatively, it could mark the location of a tree stump and roots burnt to clear the field for cultivation in the past. Regrettably, no evidence was found to prove either hypothesis.

Feature 21 appeared as a 20"-wide soil discoloration oriented on a north-south axis in Trench 1, Section 56 (Figure 8). Removal of feature fill revealed a badly rusted



Figure 8. Feature 21 before excavation (facing north)

2"-3" diameter iron pipe at a depth of 7" below the top of Level 2 subsoil and 17" below land surface (Figure 9). No artifacts were found in the feature's fill. Because the trench and iron pipe are



Figure 9. Iron pipe exposed in Feature 21 (facing north)

oriented directly toward the Schultz/Rowe Farm barn, the feature is interpreted to be a water line that conveys water from the large spring located southwest

of the project area to a hand pump at the barn.

The same iron pipe was intercepted in Trench 3, Section 42, where it was designated Feature 31. At that location the pipe lies 8" below the top of Level 2 subsoil and 18" below land surface (Figure 10). Three artifacts were recovered from feature fill, including a piece of coal, a red earthenware pottery sherd, and a plain pearlware pottery



sherd. Pearlware is an English pottery type that was first made in the 1790s and was in common use during the first third of the 19th century. Coal, on the other hand, is the most recent artifact and indicates the pipe was installed sometime after 1830, when large quantities of Pennsylvania

Figure 10. Iron water pipe exposed in Feature 31 (facing north)

anthracite fuel were first delivered to and distributed from Columbia, PA in the Lower Susquehanna Valley (June Evans, personal communication 2011). The pipe was most likely installed in the 20th century, when iron pipe was commonly used for water lines in rural settings.

Of all features found during the investigation, Feature 30 in Trench 3, Section 35, offered the greatest promise for discovery of the elusive Camp Security stockade trench. It appeared as a 2 ½ '-3'-wide dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) soil discoloration running on a north-south axis across the subsoil floor of the trench. Excavation revealed that the feature reached a depth of 23" below land surface and has a profile comparable to a hand-dug trench (Figure 11). A stockade trench will have similar characteristics. No artifacts were recovered from the feature's fill.

To prove if the feature really was the stockade trench, another investigation unit was laid out 20' to the south of and parallel to Trench 3, Section 35. Designated Trench 4, it measured 20' long x 2 ½' wide (see Figure 5).





Figure 11. North profile of Feature 30, depicting the trench-like contour of the soil disturbance following excavation.



Because the camp stockade trench consisted of long continuous wall sections, Trench 4 would intersect with the feature again if Feature 30 was the real deal. Regrettably, Trench 4 excavation only revealed plow scars and numerous erosion gullies in the Level 2 subsoil (Figure 12). Hence, Feature 30 is interpreted to be an in-filled erosion feature and not the Camp Security stockade trench.

Figure 12. Trench 4, Level 2 subsoil (facing east). Note plow scars and filled erosion gullies crossing the excavation unit.

In summary, excavation of Trenches 1-5 discovered numerous soil disturbances in the Level 2 subsoil. Most are attributed to plowing and rodent activity. One promising feature, discovered in Trench 3, had the depth and shape of a stockade trench. However, the nearby excavation of Trench 4 determined it was nothing more than an in-filled erosion gully. A similar erosion feature that mimicked a hand-dug trench was found in the 2015 investigation (see Warfel 2015:13-15). Because upper and lower fields on the Wiest and Rowe Farms have been so heavily affected by erosion, more of these types of features are likely to be found in the future. Unfortunately, each requires careful, time-consuming investigation. Surface appearance and excavation profiles alone are insufficient to disqualify them from consideration as man-made features.

Although discovery of a buried iron water pipe in Trenches 1 and 3 does not contribute to the project's goal, namely, discovery of the Camp Security stockade trench, identification of the trench in which the pipe was laid does verify the effectiveness of the investigation method. If the stockade trench is present in the project area, it can be detected by digging thoughtfully-placed trenches excavated to the depth of Level 2 subsoil.

## **Artifacts**

A total of 917 artifacts were recovered as a result of surface collection, metal detection, and excavation in the Rowe Farm lower field. Eight hundred and thirty-six (836) or 91.2% are the product of historic period activity; whereas, eighty-one (81) or 8.8% are attributed to prehistoric habitation.

### Historic Period Objects

More than a dozen historic objects date to the period of camp activity (1781-1783). These include: plain and decorated creamware sherds; English white saltglazed stoneware; Westerwald stoneware; Rhenish stoneware; English gray/brown stoneware; a squat bottle base; olive green bottle fragments; a brass buckle; brass and tombac buttons; lead musket balls; a piece of lead shot; a French gun flint fragment; wrought iron nails; and a wrought iron spike (see Figure 13). The creamware sherds (n=16), however, are problematic. Creamware pottery is present during the camp period, but it continues to be

used into the early 19th century (see Martin 1994). Because it is intermixed with 19th century pottery types, it is entirely possible that the sherds represent household refuse dispersed in the field during the 19th century rather than pottery broken during the camp period.

When the camp period artifacts depicted in Figure 13 are plotted on the site grid, it is evident they are dispersed and do not form a pattern as would be expected from activity directly associated with camp life (see Figure 14). They may, however, reflect random activity outside of the camp.



Figure 13. Select camp period artifacts. [Top row, from left: painted creamware, plain creamware, English white saltglazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, two pieces of gray/brown English stoneware; Middle row, from left: olive green bottle glass, squat bottle (base), olive green bottle glass; Bottom row, from left: lead musket ball (deformed), lead musket ball, lead shot, French gun flint fragment, brass buckle, brass button (reverse side), wrought iron nail, wrought iron spike]

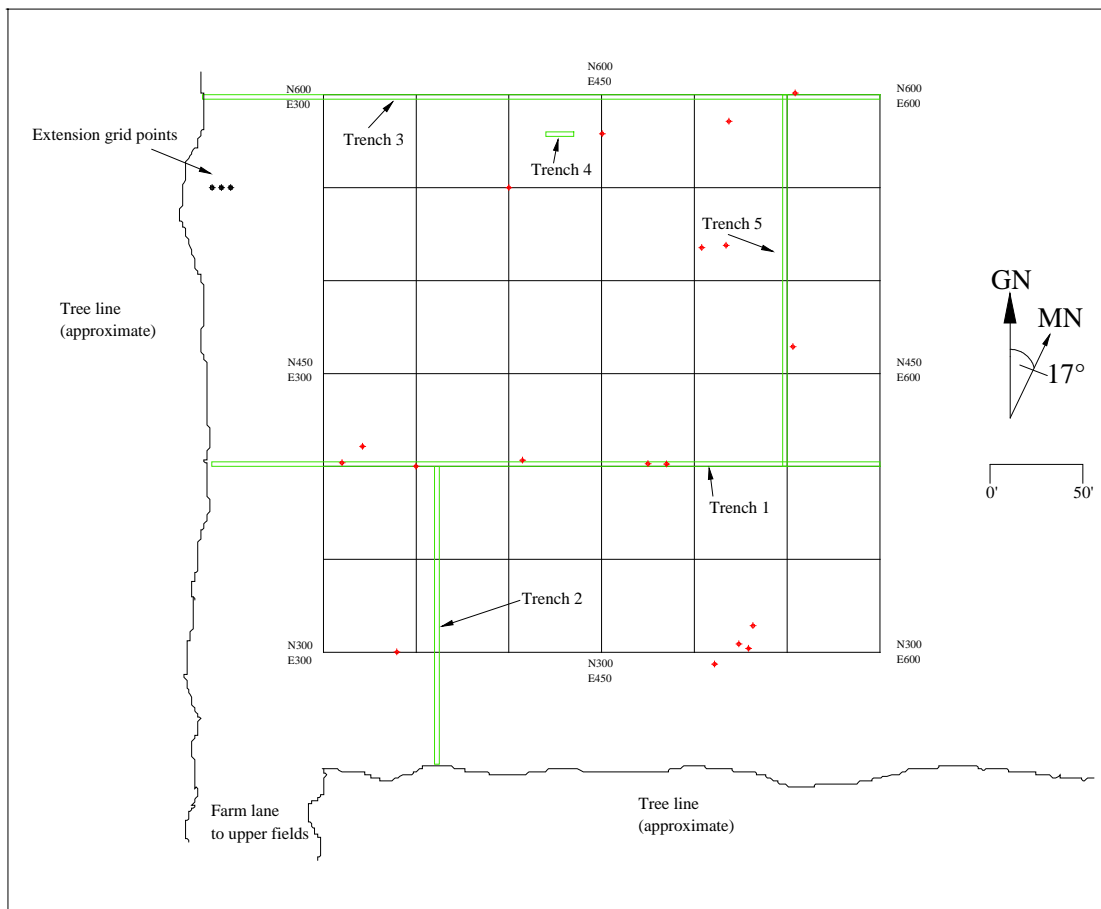


Figure 14. Plot of select camp period artifacts illustrated in Figure 13 on site grid. (Red dots depict artifacts.)

Three hundred and forty-five (345) pieces of red earthenware (41% of all historic artifacts) were found during the investigation. The distribution of red earthenware pottery fragments mimics the distribution of 19th century wares in the project area. Although red earthenware was available during the camp period, the discovery of so many pieces intermixed with dateable 19th century pottery sherds suggests they are also the product of 19th century farm life. Pieces of coal and coal ash/cinder were found in nearly every excavated trench section and on the surface. Neither saved nor counted, coal is a signature of 19th and 20th century life. Clearly the majority of the 2016 artifact assemblage reflects use of the field for farming, hunting, and the disposal of domestic refuse during the 19th and 20th centuries.

## Prehistoric Artifacts

Although prehistoric artifacts found during the investigation do not represent the variety of mineral and tool types recovered in the nearby Wiest Farm lower field during the 2015 dig (see Warfel 2015:23-26), white quartz remained the primary mineral type used for the manufacture of stone tools. Seventy-five (75) pieces or 92.6% of all prehistoric artifacts were made from quartz. Quartz is a native mineral in the project area and was readily available.

Tool types made from quartz include: a projectile (spear) point fragment, bifaces, hafted bifaces, knives, and utilized flakes. [Bifaces are pieces of stone that have had flakes removed from both sides for the purpose of shaping, thinning, and sharpening.] Quartz chipping debris (n=60), the byproduct of stone tool manufacture and/or maintenance, accounts for 74% of the entire prehistoric artifact assemblage.

Other mineral and tool types present in the collection include: one piece of exotic chert chipping debris; two pieces of jasper chipping debris; one jasper hafted biface; one piece of rhyolite chipping debris; and a partial sandstone pestle (see Figure 15).



Figure 15. Select prehistoric artifacts. [Top row, from left: chert chipping debris, jasper chipping debris (heat-treated), quartz chipping debris, rhyolite chipping debris; Middle

row, from left: end of pestle, hafted quartz biface, hafted jasper biface; Bottom row, from left: quartz knife, utilized quartz flake].

Though none of the found prehistoric artifacts are dateable per se, they are thought to belong to the Archaic Period of prehistory. More specifically, because the collection is comparable to the assemblage found in the nearby Wiest Farm lower field, most of the objects likely date to the Late Archaic Period of prehistory (ca. 4300-6000 years ago). During this time, native peoples lived in small groups or bands of fifteen to twenty individuals (Carr and Moeller 2015:87). These groups moved from season to season to take advantage of locales which supplied food resources. They did not live in permanent settlements but were well-adapted to a wooded environment. Natural water sources, like the large spring southwest of the project area, would have been attractive to game. In turn, game attracted prehistoric hunters.

## **Conclusions**

Unfortunately, no evidence of the Camp Security stockade trench or associated structural features was found in the project area. Nearly a dozen and a half camp period artifacts were recovered and may indicate the site is located nearby.

Because the Schultz House and farm were standing and provided an entrance to the property when the camp was built, future investigations should target that portion of the lower farm field which lies between the 2016 project area and the Schultz property. Investigation of the approximate 4.0 acre plot will include systematic surface and metal detecting surveys as well as hand-dug trenches. The sampling design used for screening top soil in Trenches 2, 3, and 5 proved to be efficient and effective; therefore, it will be employed in future investigations where the discovery of subsurface features is the primary goal. Should concentrations of 18th century camp period artifacts be encountered during excavation, sampling will be abandoned in favor of 100% screening of the plow zone.

After a third unsuccessful attempt to discover Camp Security, many have asked why is it so difficult to locate this site? A number of factors are at play. First, the camps were only inhabited for twenty-two months. Such a brief occupation limits the amount of time during which objects can be haphazardly lost and/or intentionally thrown away.

Even though it is estimated that as many as 800 people inhabited the stockaded camp, most were relatively impoverished. They simply did not have much to lose.

A second factor contributing to the difficulty of site discovery is the lack of truly distinctive artifacts, that is, objects that can only be associated with camp inhabitants, such as regimental buttons. Most objects in use during the camp period, like refined and redware pottery types, glasswares, musket balls and shot, and even wrought iron nails, continue to be used after the camp period. Therefore the discovery of these artifact types in surface collection and metal detection surveys doesn't necessarily mark the elusive site's location. Furthermore, the practice of disposing and scattering household refuse in farm fields during the 19th century potentially masks or obscures refuse discarded by camp inhabitants. Are camp period artifacts the product of camp habitation or, alternatively, are they heirloom objects broken in the farm house during the early 19th century and disposed of in the farm field?

Excavation and exposure of the stockade trench is the only method that can verify site location. Because the stockade is reported by an eyewitness to have been at least two acres in size, test trenches would have revealed some portion of it if it stood anywhere in the project area. Discovery of the Schultz farm water pipe and trench in Trenches 1 and 3 proves that the method of digging thoughtfully-placed trenches is appropriate and will reveal the stockade trench, if present.

Finally, existing documentary evidence is too vague to pinpoint the camp's location. Because several eye witnesses note Camp Indulgence was located at a higher elevation than Camp Security and the 1979 dig found artifacts associated with Camp Indulgence in an upper field, future investigation must continue to explore Rowe Farm and/or Wiest Farm lower fields. Yet, these fields consist of many acres and only so much area can be investigated in a given field season.

Though it is easy to become discouraged by the lack of success, archaeological discovery demands patience and the continued use of systematic strategies. Both will eliminate promising locations and eventually yield the prize we so eagerly seek – structural evidence of a 1781 Revolutionary War prison camp.

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## *Appendix 1: Inventory of Artifacts Submitted for Curation*

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	277				plow zone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	tombac, 6-point leaf design, eye set in metal, ca. 1760-1785	1		found during April metal detecting survey; GPS#039
Yo	415	278				plow zone		Coins	one cent piece, date: (1)8_3	1		found during April metal detecting survey; GPS#040
Yo	415	279				surface		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	279				surface		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	279				surface		Plain pearlware		7		
Yo	415	279				surface		Quartz chipping debris		4		
Yo	415	279				surface		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	279				surface		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	279				surface		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	279				surface		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	280	1			plow zone		Buckles	brass?, silver plated, modern	1		
Yo	415	281				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	282	3			plow zone		Wrought nails		1		
Yo	415	282				surface		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	282				surface		Brick		1	1	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	282	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	282	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1		
Yo	415	283				surface		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	283	11			surface		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	283	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283	8			surface		Brown/gray English stoneware	tan clay body with 1 black flecks of hematite	1		see Skerry and Hood, 2009:185
Yo	415	283	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware	`	1		
Yo	415	283	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	283	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283	4			surface		American (domestic) stoneware	cobalt blue decoration	1		
Yo	415	283	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	283	12			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	283	1			plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	iron washer	1	1	corroded
Yo	415	284	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	11			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	284	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	284				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	284	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	284	1			plow zone		Lead sprue and waste	totally deformed ball? Or, waste	1		
Yo	415	285	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	285	1			plow zone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	brass; eye set in metal, ca, 1760-1785	1		
Yo	415	285				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster shell	7	7	
Yo	415	285	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	16			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	15			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	14			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	2			plow zone		.58-.64 caliber musket ball	lead ball, .645" dia., distorted (possibly by plow)	1		

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	285	13			surface		Brown/gray English stoneware	English gray with tan body	1		same as Cat #283.8
Yo	415	285	12			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	11			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	285	5			surface		Rhenish stoneware (brown, e.g. bellarmine)		1		possibly made in England (hematite specks in clay)
Yo	415	285	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	286	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	286	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	286	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	286	1			plow zone		Hinges, pintles	iron pintle	1		possibly 18th c.?
Yo	415	286				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	286				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	287	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware	leg for tripod vessel	1		
Yo	415	288				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	288	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	288	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	288				surface		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	clear (modern)	1		

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	288	1			plow zone		Other utensil (handle, etc.)	tombac, utensil handle	1		
Yo	415	289	1			surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	289	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	289	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	289				surface		Brick		4	4	
Yo	415	289				surface		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	289	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	290				plow zone		Modern ammunition	lead bullet (fired)	1		
Yo	415	290	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	290	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	291	2			plow zone		Spikes	wrought iron	1		
Yo	415	291	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	292	7			plow zone		Non-ceramic cooking wares (pots, pans, etc.)	cast iron pot leg	1		

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	292	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	292	5			surface		American (domestic) stoneware		1		
Yo	415	292	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Plain hardwhite earthenware		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Window glass		2		
Yo	415	292	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	292	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	292				surface		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	292				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	11	10	
Yo	415	292	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293				surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	293	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	293				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	6	6	
Yo	415	293				surface		Other bottle (misc.)		3		
Yo	415	294				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	294				surface		Hafted biface	quartz; possible knife	1		



<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	294	1			surface		Squat bottle (wine)	base	1		
Yo	415	294	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	295				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	295				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	295				surface		Other bottle (misc.)	olive green	1		
Yo	415	295				surface		Rhyolite chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	295				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	296	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	296	1			plow zone		.25-.44 caliber buckshot	lead ball, .341" dia.	1		
Yo	415	296	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	297				surface		Plain hardwhite earthenware		1		
Yo	415	297				surface		Knives	quartz	1		
Yo	415	297				surface		Window glass		1		
Yo	415	297				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	297	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	297	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Specimen No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea. No.</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	415	297	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	297	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	298	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	298				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	298				surface		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	298	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	298				surface		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	298				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	8	7	
Yo	415	298	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	298	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	298	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	299	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	299	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	299	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	300				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	301				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	302				surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	303	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	304	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	304	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	304				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1		
Yo	415	304	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	304				surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	304				surface		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	304				surface		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	304				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	305				surface		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	305	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	305	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	305	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	305	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	305	1			surface		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	305				surface		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	305				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	
Yo	415	305	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	306	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	307	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	307				surface		Plain hardwhite earthenware		1		
Yo	415	307				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	307				surface		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	olive green	1		

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Yo	415	307				surface		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	308				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	309				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	310	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	9	9	
Yo	415	310				surface		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	310				surface		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)		1		
Yo	415	310				surface		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	310				surface		Utilized flake	quartz	1		
Yo	415	310	12			surface		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	tombac, fragment	1		
Yo	415	310	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	10			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310				surface		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	310	20			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	310	14			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	15			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	16			surface		Brown/gray English stoneware	gray body with specks of hematite	1		
Yo	415	310	17			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	11			surface		Wrought nails		1		
Yo	415	310	18			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	19			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310				surface		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	310	21			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	310	13			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	311				surface		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	311				surface		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	clear, modern	1		
Yo	415	311				surface		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	311	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	312	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	313				surface		Other bottle (misc.)	root beer color (19th c.), rim	1		
Yo	415	313	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	314				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	314				surface		Other bottle (misc.)	olive green	1		
Yo	415	314	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	315	2			surface		.58-.64 caliber musket ball	lead ball, .600" dia.	1		
Yo	415	315				surface		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	315	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	316				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	316				surface		Chert chipping debris	heat-treated	1		
Yo	415	316				surface		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	316	1			plow zone		Buckles	brass	1		
Yo	415	316	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	316				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	
Yo	415	317	6			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317				surface		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	317				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	
Yo	415	317	1			surface		Pestle		1		
Yo	415	317	2			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317	3			surface		Plain/glazed redware	handle attachment1			
Yo	415	317	5			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317	7			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317	8			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317	9			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	317	4			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	318	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	319	1			surface		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	320				surface		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	320				surface		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	320				surface		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	321	1			surface		Westerwald stoneware		1		
Yo	415	322		Trench 1	1	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	323		Trench 1	2	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	323		Trench 1	2	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	323		Trench 1	2	1		Enameled glass (hand-painted)		2		
Yo	415	323		Trench 1	2	1		Plain creamware		2		
Yo	415	324		Trench 1	3	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	324		Trench 1	3	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	324		Trench 1	3	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	324		Trench 1	3	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	325		Trench 1	4	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	326		Trench 1	5	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	326		Trench 1	5	1		Jasper chipping debris	heat-treated	1		
Yo	415	327		Trench 1	6	1		Plain/glazed redware		6		
Yo	415	327		Trench 1	6	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	328		Trench 1	7	1		Brick		2	2	

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Yo	415	329		Trench 1	8	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	330		Trench 1	9	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	331		Trench 1	10	1		Plain/glazed redware	one handle	2		
Yo	415	332		Trench 1	11	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	
Yo	415	333		Trench 1	12	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	334		Trench 1	13	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	334		Trench 1	13	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	3	3	
Yo	415	334		Trench 1	13	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	334		Trench 1	13	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	335		Trench 1	14	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	335		Trench 1	14	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	336		Trench 1	15	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	336		Trench 1	15	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	336		Trench 1	15	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	337		Trench 1	16	1		Window glass		1		
Yo	415	337		Trench 1	16	1		Plain/glazed redware		8		
Yo	415	337		Trench 1	16	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	337		Trench 1	16	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	
Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		American (domestic) stoneware		1		
Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		Decorated redware		1		
Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		Plain/glazed redware		5		



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Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		Plain pearlware		4		
Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	338		Trench 1	17	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Brick		3	3	
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	339		Trench 1	18	1		Plain creamware		3		
Yo	415	340		Trench 1	19	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	340		Trench 1	19	1		American (domestic) stoneware		1		
Yo	415	340		Trench 1	19	1		Brick		7	7	
Yo	415	341		Trench 1	20	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	341		Trench 1	20	1		Plain/glazed redware		18		
Yo	415	341		Trench 1	20	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	341		Trench 1	20	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	341		Trench 1	20	1		Plain pearlware		3		
Yo	415	342		Trench 1	21	1		Plain/glazed redware		11		
Yo	415	342		Trench 1	21	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	342		Trench 1	21	1		Plain pearlware		5		
Yo	415	342		Trench 1	21	1		Brick		18	18	

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Yo	415	343		Trench 1	22	1		Plain pearlware		3		
Yo	415	343		Trench 1	22	1		Transfer printed pearlware		2		
Yo	415	343		Trench 1	22	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	343		Trench 1	22	1		Plain/glazed redware		13		
Yo	415	343		Trench 1	22	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Gun flints	fragment of French flint, French blade style	1		ca. 1775-1825
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Plain/glazed redware		7		
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Brick		2		
Yo	415	344		Trench 1	23	1		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	345		Trench 1	24	1		Brick		6	6	
Yo	415	345		Trench 1	24	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	345		Trench 1	24	1		Plain/glazed redware		7		
Yo	415	345		Trench 1	24	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	346		Trench 1	25	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	346		Trench 1	25	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	346		Trench 1	25	1		Molded white salt-glazed stoneware		1		
Yo	415	346		Trench 1	25	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	347		Trench 1	26	1		Plain/glazed redware		6		

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Yo	415	348		Trench 1	27	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	348		Trench 1	27	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	349		Trench 1	28	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	350		Trench 1	29	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	351		Trench 1	30	1		Cut nails		1		
Yo	415	351		Trench 1	30	1		Knives	quartz	1		
Yo	415	351		Trench 1	30	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	352		Trench 1	31	1		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	352		Trench 1	31	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	353		Trench 1	32	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	354		Trench 1	33	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	354		Trench 1	33	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	415	355		Trench 1	34	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	356		Trench 1	35	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	357		Trench 1	36	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	358		Trench 1	37	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	358		Trench 1	37	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	359		Trench 1	38	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	360		Trench 1	39	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	361		Trench 1	40	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	362		Trench 1	41	1						no artifacts

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Yo	415	363		Trench 1	42	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	364		Trench 1	43	1		Brick		3		
Yo	415	364		Trench 1	43	1		Cut nails		1		
Yo	415	364		Trench 1	43	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	365		Trench 1	44	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1		
Yo	415	365		Trench 1	44	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1		
Yo	415	366		Trench 1	45	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	366		Trench 1	45	1		Window glass		1		
Yo	415	367		Trench 1	46	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		includes one particularly good example
Yo	415	367		Trench 1	46	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	368		Trench 1	47	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	368		Trench 1	47	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	368		Trench 1	47	1		Cut nails		1		
Yo	415	369		Trench 1	48	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	369		Trench 1	48	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	370		Trench 1	49	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	370		Trench 1	49	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	370		Trench 1	49	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	371		Trench 1	50	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	clear (modern)	2		
Yo	415	371		Trench 1	50	1		Window glass		1	1	

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Yo	415	371		Trench 1	50	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	372		Trench 1	51	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	372		Trench 1	51	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	clear (modern)	1		
Yo	415	373		Trench 1	52	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	373		Trench 1	52	1		Quartz chipping debris		3		
Yo	415	374		Trench 1	53	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	375		Trench 1	54	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	376		Trench 1	55	1		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	376		Trench 1	55	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	376		Trench 1	55	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	376		Trench 1	55	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	377		Trench 1	56	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	377		Trench 1	56	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1		
Yo	415	377		Trench 1	56	1		Hafted biface	jasper; heat-treated	1		
Yo	415	377		Trench 1	56	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	378		Trench 1	56	2	21					no artifacts
Yo	415	379		Trench 1	57	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1		
Yo	415	379		Trench 1	57	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	380		Trench 1	58	1		Quartz chipping debris		3		
Yo	415	380		Trench 1	58	1		Window glass		2	2	

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Yo	415	380		Trench 1	58	1		Decorated creamware (hand-painted)	overglaze painted	1		ca. 1770-1810 (George Miller 1999)
Yo	415	381		Trench 1	59	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	382		Trench 1	60	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	383		Trench 1	61	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	384		Trench 1	62	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	385		Trench 1	63	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	386		Trench 1	64	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	386		Trench 1	64	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	387		Trench 1	65	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	388		Trench 1	65	1B		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	389		Trench 1	66	1		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	389		Trench 1	66	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	390		Trench 1	66	1B		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	391		Trench 1	67	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	392		Trench 1	67	1B		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	392		Trench 1	67	1B		Other bottle (misc.)	olive green	1		
Yo	415	392		Trench 1	67	1B		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	392		Trench 1	67	1B		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	393		Trench 1	68	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	393		Trench 1	68	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		

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Yo	415	394		Trench 1	68	1B						no artifacts
Yo	415	395		Trench 1	69	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	395		Trench 1	69	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	396		Trench 1	69	1B						no artifacts
Yo	415	397		Trench 1	70	1		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	397		Trench 1	70	1		Beer/Soda cans, aluminum containers	National Bohemian Light beer can (aluminum)	1	1	
Yo	415	398		Trench 1	70	1B		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	399		Trench 1	71	1		Concrete or asphalt	asphalt	1	1	
Yo	415	400		Trench 1	71	1B						no artifacts
Yo	415	401		Trench 1	72	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	402		Trench 1	72	1B						no artifacts
Yo	415	403		Trench 2	2	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	404		Trench 2	4	1		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	415	405		Trench 2	5	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	406		Trench 2	6	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	406		Trench 2	6	1		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	406		Trench 2	6	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	407		Trench 2	6	2	22	Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	408		Trench 2	8	1		Other wire (springs, etc.)	iron spring	1	1	
Yo	415	409		Trench 2	10	1						no artifacts

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Yo	415	410		Trench 2	12	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	410		Trench 2	12	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	410		Trench 2	12	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	411		Trench 2	14	1		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	412		Trench 2	16	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	413		Trench 2	17	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	414		Trench 2	18	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	414		Trench 2	18	1		Other bottle (misc.)	embossed	1		
Yo	415	414		Trench 2	18	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	415		Trench 2	19	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	415	415		Trench 2	19	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	416		Trench 2	20	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	416		Trench 2	20	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	417		Trench 2	21	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	417		Trench 2	21	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	418		Trench 2	22	1		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	418		Trench 2	22	1		Other projectile point	fragment; quartz	1		
Yo	415	419		Trench 2	24	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	420		Trench 2	26	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	421		Trench 2	28	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	422		Trench 2	30	1						no artifacts



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Yo	415	423		Trench 2	32	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	424		Trench 3	1	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	424		Trench 3	1	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	424		Trench 3	1	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	425		Trench 3	2	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	426		Trench 3	3	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	426		Trench 3	3	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	426		Trench 3	3	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	415	427		Trench 3	4	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		2		
Yo	415	427		Trench 3	4	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	427		Trench 3	4	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	428		Trench 3	5	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	428		Trench 3	5	1		Tacks (iron or brass)	iron	1	1	corroded
Yo	415	428		Trench 3	5	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	429		Trench 3	6	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	430		Trench 3	7	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	431		Trench 3	8	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	431		Trench 3	8	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	431		Trench 3	8	1		Plain pearlware		3		
Yo	415	431		Trench 3	8	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	432		Trench 3	9	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	4	4	

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Yo	415	433		Trench 3	10	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	433		Trench 3	10	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	433		Trench 3	10	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	434		Trench 3	11	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	434		Trench 3	11	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	434		Trench 3	11	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	434		Trench 3	11	1		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	435		Trench 3	12	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	435		Trench 3	12	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	435		Trench 3	12	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	435		Trench 3	12	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	436		Trench 3	14	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	436		Trench 3	14	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	437		Trench 3	15	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	438		Trench 3	16	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1		
Yo	415	439		Trench 3	17	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	440		Trench 3	18	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	440		Trench 3	18	1		Wire nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	440		Trench 3	18	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	441		Trench 3	20	1		Biface	quartz, utilized	1		
Yo	415	441		Trench 3	20	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	442		Trench 3	22	1		Other bottle (misc.)	clear; modern	1		
Yo	415	442		Trench 3	22	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	443		Trench 3	24	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	443		Trench 3	24	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	444		Trench 3	26	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	444		Trench 3	26	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	445		Trench 3	28	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	446		Trench 3	31	1		Brown/gray English stoneware		1		
Yo	415	446		Trench 3	31	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	447		Trench 3	32	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	448		Trench 3	33	1		Staples		1	1	
Yo	415	449		Trench 3	34	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	449		Trench 3	34	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	450		Trench 3	36	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	450		Trench 3	36	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	451		Trench 3	38	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	451		Trench 3	38	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	452		Trench 3	40	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	453		Trench 3	41	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1		
Yo	415	453		Trench 3	41	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	453		Trench 3	41	1		Wire nails		1	1	

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Yo	415	454		Trench 3	42	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	454		Trench 3	42	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		3		
Yo	415	455		Trench 3	42	2	31	Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	455		Trench 3	42	2	31	Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	456		Trench 3	43	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	456		Trench 3	43	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	457		Trench 3	44	1		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	457		Trench 3	44	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	457		Trench 3	44	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	458		Trench 3	45	1		Transfer printed pearlware		1		
Yo	415	459		Trench 3	46	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	459		Trench 3	46	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	460		Trench 3	47	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	461		Trench 3	48	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	461		Trench 3	48	1		Brick		14	14	
Yo	415	462		Trench 3	49	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	463		Trench 3	50	1		Window glass		2	2	
Yo	415	463		Trench 3	50	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	463		Trench 3	50	1		Jasper chipping debris	heat-treated	1		
Yo	415	463		Trench 3	50	1		Brick		5	5	
Yo	415	463		Trench 3	50	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		

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Yo	415	464		Trench 3	51	1		Wrought nails		1		
Yo	415	465		Trench 3	52	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	465		Trench 3	52	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	466		Trench 3	53	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	467		Trench 3	54	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	468		Trench 3	54	2	34					no artifacts
Yo	415	469		Trench 3	55	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	470		Trench 3	56	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	470		Trench 3	56	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	471		Trench 3	57	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	471		Trench 3	57	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	471		Trench 3	57	1		Window glass		2		
Yo	415	471		Trench 3	57	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	472		Trench 3	58	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	472		Trench 3	58	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	473		Trench 3	60	1		Mason jar lid (metal lid or glass insert)	milk glass insert fragment	1		
Yo	415	474		Trench 3	62	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	475		Trench 3	64	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	476		Trench 3	66	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	477		Trench 3	67	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	478		Trench 3	68	1						no artifacts

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Yo	415	479		Trench 3	71	1		Other bottle (misc.)	modern	1		
Yo	415	480		Trench 5	1	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	481		Trench 5	2	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	482		Trench 5	4	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	482		Trench 5	4	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	483		Trench 5	5	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	483		Trench 5	5	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	484		Trench 5	6	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	484		Trench 5	6	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	484		Trench 5	6	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	485		Trench 5	8	1		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	485		Trench 5	8	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	486		Trench 5	9	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	486		Trench 5	9	1		Biface	quartz	1		excellent example
Yo	415	486		Trench 5	9	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	486		Trench 5	9	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	487		Trench 5	10	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	487		Trench 5	10	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	488		Trench 5	11	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		

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Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	489		Trench 5	12	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	490		Trench 5	13	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	491		Trench 5	14	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	491		Trench 5	14	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	491		Trench 5	14	1		Quartz chipping debris		1		
Yo	415	492		Trench 5	15	1		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)	clear glass; modern	1		
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)	clear glass; modern	3		
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Decorated redware		1		
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	
Yo	415	493		Trench 5	16	1		Other bottle (misc.)	1=olive green; 1=light green	2		
Yo	415	494		Trench 5	17	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded
Yo	415	495		Trench 5	18	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	495		Trench 5	18	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		

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Yo	415	495		Trench 5	18	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1		
Yo	415	496		Trench 5	20	1		Plain/glazed redware	1=rim	2		
Yo	415	497		Trench 5	22	1		Quartz chipping debris		2		
Yo	415	497		Trench 5	22	1		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	497		Trench 5	22	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	415	498		Trench 5	23	1						no artifacts
Yo	415	499		Trench 5	24	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	499		Trench 5	24	1		Plain creamware		1		
Yo	415	499		Trench 5	24	1		Brick		7	7	
Yo	415	500		Trench 5	25	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	415	500		Trench 5	25	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	501		Trench 5	26	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	501		Trench 5	26	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	501		Trench 5	26	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	501		Trench 5	26	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	2	2	
Yo	415	502		Trench 5	27	1		Plain/glazed redware		5		
Yo	415	503		Trench 5	28	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	503		Trench 5	28	1		Plain/glazed redware		3		
Yo	415	503		Trench 5	28	1		Enameled glass (hand-painted)		1		
Yo	415	503		Trench 5	28	1		Plain pearlware		2		
Yo	415	503		Trench 5	28	1		Historic shellfish debris	oyster	1	1	



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Yo	415	504		Trench 5	29	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	415	504		Trench 5	29	1		Biface	quartz	1		
Yo	415	505		Trench 5	30	1		Plain pearlware		1		
Yo	415	506		Trench 5	32	1		Plain/glazed redware		1		
Yo	415	507		Trench 5	34	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	507		Trench 5	34	1		Bolts, nuts, washers	iron nut	1	1	
Yo	415	508		Trench 5	36	1		Plain/glazed redware		4		
Yo	415	509		Trench 5	37	1		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1		
Yo	415	510		Trench 5	38	1		Plain/glazed redware		2		
Yo	415	511		Trench 5	40	1		Cut nails		1	1	corroded

## *Appendix 2: Camp Period Artifacts Found in April Metal Detecting Survey*

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>GPS Latitude</i>	<i>GPS Longitude</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	362	39.972870	-76.646500	plow zone	Coins	copper, half-penny, heavily worn	1	GPS#014
Yo	46	363	39.972890	-76.646280	plow zone	Other personal materials	copper, token or pendant?, heavily worn	1	GPS#015
Yo	46	364	39.972640	-76.646860	plow zone	Buckles	brass	1	GPS#017
Yo	46	365	39.972640	-76.646880	plow zone	Buttons (glass, bone, metal,	tombac, 8-point star design, eye set in metal; ca. 1760-85	1	GPS#018
Yo	46	366	39.973979	-76.646976	plow zone	.66-.72 caliber musket ball	lead; .692" dia.	1	GPS#021
Yo	46	367	39.972775	-76.646577	plow zone	Coins	Regal Irish copper; half-penny size; likely George III (if so, c. 1774-76 and 1781-82)	1	GPS#022
Yo	46	368	39.972450	-76.647220	plow zone	Coins	clipped Spanish silver; "Cross" reale; Philip V, made in Seville, Spain, ca. 1700-46	1	GPS#023
Yo	46	369	39.972610	-76.647350	plow zone	Buckles	brass	1	GPS#024
Yo	46	370	39.972790	-76.647250	plow zone	Buckles	brass	1	GPS#025
Yo	46	371	39.973220	-76.647040	plow zone	Wrought nails		1	GPS#026
Yo	46	372	39.973220	-76.646610	plow zone	.66-.72 caliber musket ball	lead, .74" dia.; flattened by impact	1	GPS#027

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>GPS Latitude</i>	<i>GPS Longitude</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	373	39.973700	-76.647193	plow zone	Buckles	brass; shoe buckle fragment	1	GPS#028
Yo	46	374	39.972520	-76.646980	plow zone	Wrought nails		1	GPS#029
Yo	46	375	39.972731	-76.646754	plow zone	Coins	copper, George II half-penny; "young head," ca. 1729-1739	1	GPS# 030
Yo	46	376	39.973278	-76.647030	plow zone	Wrought nails	may be cut nail with hand-made head (too much of shank is gone to make determination)	1	GPS#031
Yo	46	377	39.972560	-76.646840	plow zone	Coins	copper, half-penny; heavily worn	1	GPS#032
Yo	46	378	39.972727	-76.646670	plow zone	.47-.56 caliber musket ball	lead, .53" dia., shape distorted	1	GPS#034
Yo	46	379	39.973252	-76645802	plow zone	Coins	V nickel, 1911	1	GPS#035