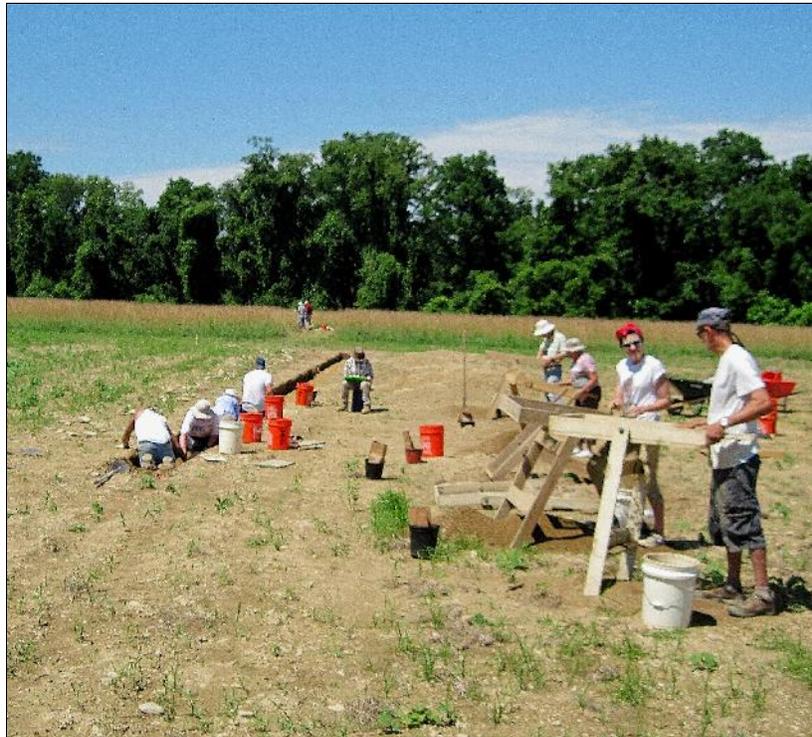


**2015 Investigations to Locate  
Camp Security,  
a Revolutionary War Prison Camp  
in  
Springettsbury Township, York County,  
Pennsylvania**



**Stephen G. Warfel  
Senior Archaeologist**

**October 27, 2015**

## **Acknowledgments**

I sincerely thank the Friends of Camp Security for inviting me to help them search for Camp Security. They are commended for their commitment to discovery and interpretation of this significant Revolutionary War era site.

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 provided a constant supply of cold drinking water, snacks, assistance with tool collection at the end of the work day, and generously opened their garage for use as a temporary laboratory after fieldwork was completed.

Above all, I express gratitude to eighty-six registered volunteers who donated 1,689 hours to assist with excavation and artifact processing. During the first three weeks of the dig, this hard-working corps was supplemented by five college students under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Luley, York College of Pennsylvania. Thanks to all for their motivation, extraordinary effort, good company, and a job well done.

Amanda C. Snyder, field assistant, skillfully helped with every aspect of the investigation. She cheerfully instructed volunteers, recorded excavation trenches and units, and undertook a variety of professional tasks as assigned.

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

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

Dr. Tim Bechtel, Visiting Professor of Geosciences, Franklin and Marshall College, assisted by senior student, Drew Goff, conducted a remote sensing survey of the project area prior to investigation. I sincerely thank Tim for his enthusiasm, time, and generous donation. Though experimental, the application of geophysics to the discipline of archaeology is better understood and refined each time detected below-ground anomalies are ground truthed.

Finally, I thank Springettsbury Township for permitting this research to be conducted in the Camp Security Preservation Area and backfilling excavated soils 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 made 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.

Stephen G. Warfel

October 27, 2015

## **Introduction**

The 2015 excavation season marked the second effort to locate the site of Camp Security, a Revolutionary War era prison camp located in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Between May 14 and July 8, 2015, eighty-six volunteers labored in the field and/or lab to test a promising location in the Camp Security Preservation Area owned and managed by Springettsbury Township.

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 2014 project report (see Warfel 2014). This is done so that each report can be read and appreciated independently. An inventory of 2015 artifacts submitted for curation at The State Museum of Pennsylvania is provided in Appendix 1.

## **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, British commissioned officers were incarcerated in Lancaster, while regular soldiers and noncommissioned officers were sent to York; 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 2014a).

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 that 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, suggests 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).

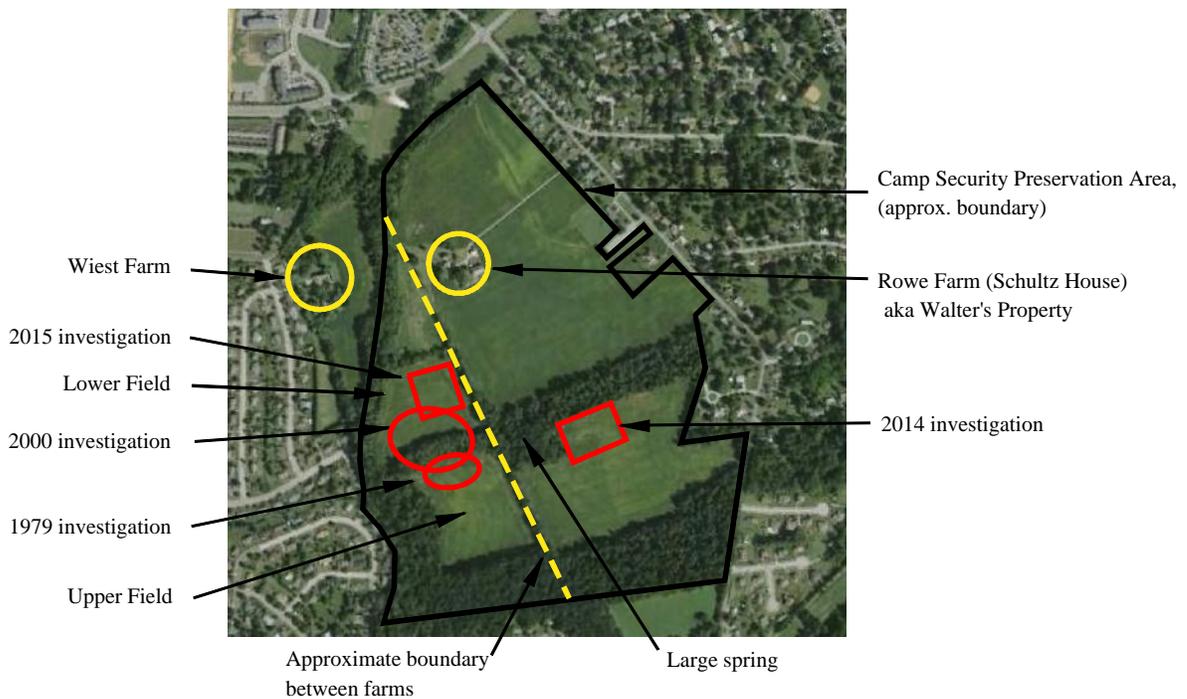


Figure 1. Camp Security Preservation Area and previous dig locations.

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 (2000:15-15).

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.

To summarize, previous archaeological investigations did discover camp period artifacts and below-ground features on the former Wiest Farm. 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 and in the upper field of the Rowe Farm found no artifacts or below-ground soil disturbances that can be directly attributed to the camps, even though the Rowe Farm adjoins the Wiest Farm and was an integral piece of the Brubaker tract in the 1780s.

## Project Area Selection

The 2015 project area is a 2.0 acre plot of agricultural land situated in the eastern half of the Wiest Farm lower field (see Figures 1 and 2). 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. Furthermore, Camp Security lies 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 Wiest Farm lower field meets both criteria. Many parts of the field are within a 200 yard radius of the 1979 dig, and the field lies at a lower elevation.
- **Geography** – The lower field is situated between a large spring on the east side and a tributary of Kreutz Creek on the west side. Water was one of the most important resources required by prisoners and guards alike. Hence, it is reasonable to assume the camp was located within close proximity of natural water sources, such as a spring and creek. After wells were dug, presumably inside the stockade to eliminate the constant need to escort prisoners out of the compound, natural water sources likely experienced reduced use.
- **Remote Sensing Survey** – In the Spring of 2015, Dr. Tim Bechtel, Visiting Professor of Geosciences, Franklin and Marshall College, and a senior student, Drew Goff, conducted an electromagnetic (EM) study in the Wiest Farm lower field. This procedure tests the earth's ability to conduct an electrical charge. Unusual readings may indicate areas where the subsurface has been disturbed by past human activity. Survey results showed a number of curious anomalies (unusual readings) in the eastern half of the field which exhibited straight lines and right angles – "the type of thing nature does not regularly make but humans do" (Timothy Bechtel, personal communication 2015).

For all of these reasons the Wiest Farm lower field was deemed the most logical place to search for Camp Security. Remote sensing results further defined the eastern half of the field as the study area.

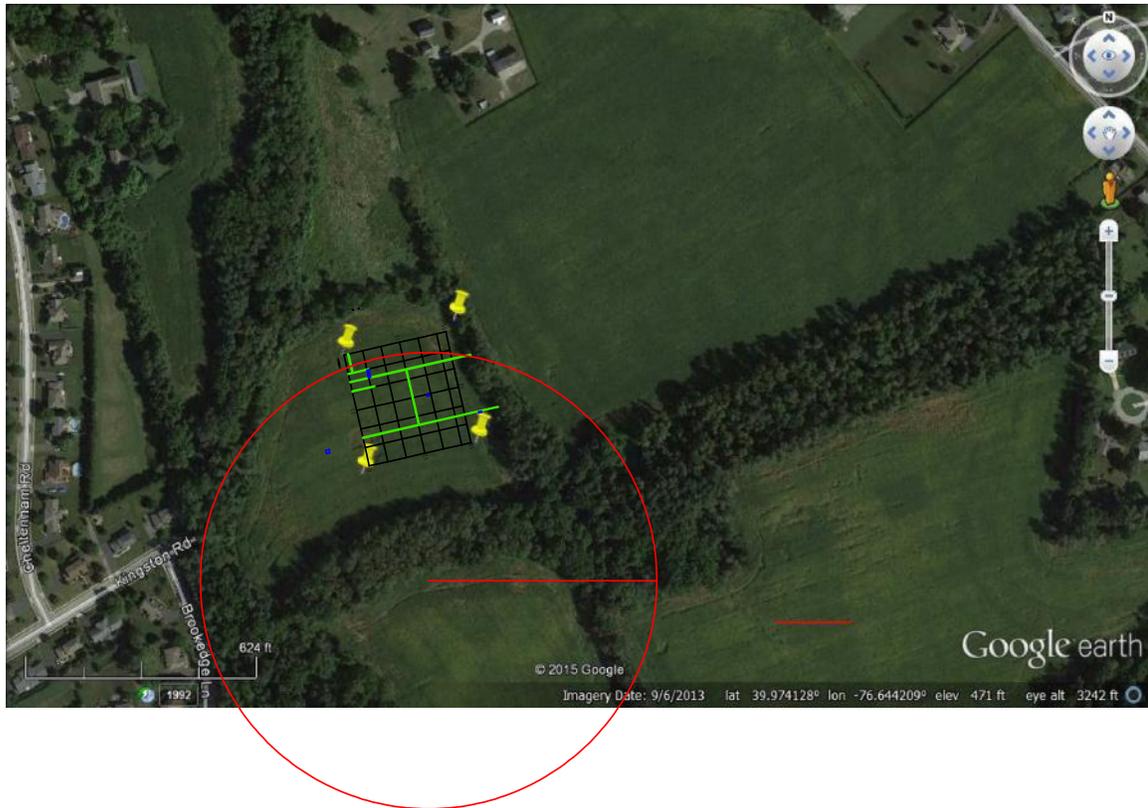


Figure 2. Location of the 2015 project area in the Wiest Farm lower field. Red circle represents a 200 yard radius around the 1979 dig location.

## Objectives

The primary objective of the 2015 project was 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.)

Proof of camp period habitation requires the recovery of datable 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 prisoners' daily activities.

## Strategies, Methods, and Findings

To achieve the above-stated objectives, three distinct but related strategies were utilized. They include systematic surface survey, systematic metal detector survey, and excavation (trenches and units). 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 3). The southwest corner of the grid was designated as the datum and labeled N500 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.

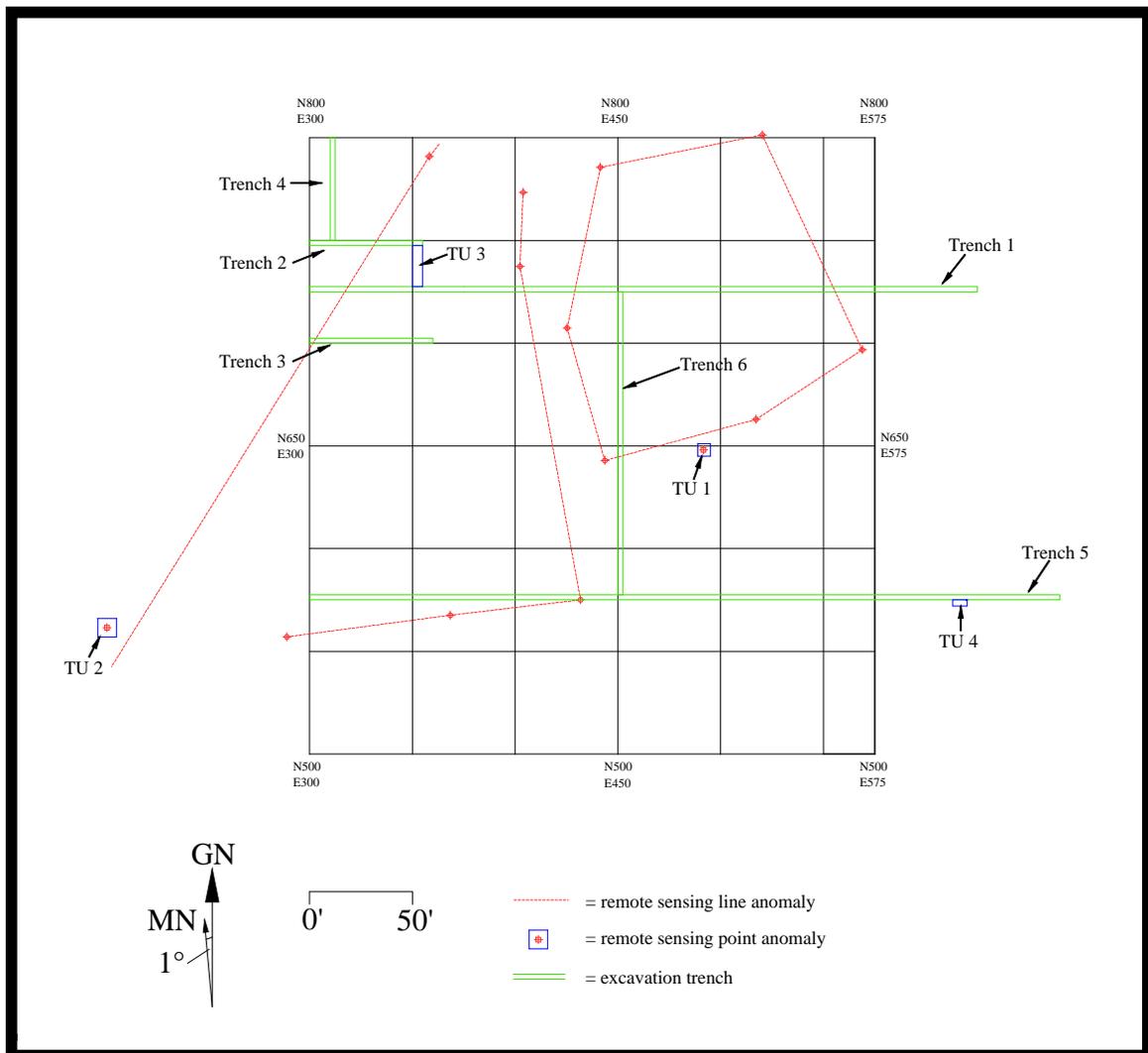


Figure 3. Site grid, remote sensing anomalies, test trenches, and test units (TU).

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 N500 E575 was selected for the benchmark. GPS was used to define the benchmark's elevation as 465' above mean sea level.

### 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. Thereafter, locations were precisely mapped within the grid and objects collected.

No diagnostic 18th century artifacts were found as a result of the survey. Historic period objects dated from the early 19th century to the present day and are interpreted to represent field trash, dispersed by farmers who customarily took household trash to the fields. The assemblage includes: brick fragments; window glass pieces; ceramic sherds (red earthenware, plain and decorated pearlware, plain and decorated transitional 19th century earthenwares, plain hard white earthenware, Albany slip stoneware); glasswares (bottle, vessel, milk glass, drinking glass, a mason jar insert/seal); and an electrical capacitor.

Numerous prehistoric artifacts, some dating as early as 6000-9000 years ago, were found during the surface survey. They demonstrate the project area was inhabited by Native Americans sporadically over a long period of prehistory. Discussed in greater detail later in this report, objects include: quartz, rhyolite, and jasper chipping debris; quartz cores; quartz bifaces; a jasper biface; quartz preforms; a quartz spear tip; an argillite knife; quartz end scrapers; quartz utilized flakes, and two celts made of basalt and schist, respectively.

## 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 an east-west axis. This was followed by a field sweep on a north-south 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.

The only diagnostic 18th century artifact found was a single wrought iron nail. Wrought or hand-made nails were the only nail type available when Camp Security was built in 1781. However, they continued to be 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).

Other metal detector finds include: a gutter hanger; machine cut nails; an 1866-67 Shield nickel; a brass button (ca. late 18th century-1850); iron scraps; bolts, nuts, and washers; tools (claw hammer, open end wrenches); farm equipment (plow tips, harrow teeth, chain links); a pocket knife; fence wire; and horse tack [animal shoes, a bit, a harness buckle, large brass rivets, a # 7 brass horse petal bell (ca. 1845-1920; see Classic Bells 2015)]; and modern ammunition (lead bullets, shotgun shells).

. Pieces of animal tack, associated with horse-drawn farm equipment, were particularly prominent (Figure 4). In summary, the collection represents the dispersal of household refuse, seasonal hunting, and agricultural use of the Wiest Farm lower field

during the 19th and 20th centuries.



Figure 4. Sample animal tack. (Top row: shoe pieces; Bottom row, from left: harness buckle, complete shoe, brass petal bell, ½ bit)

## Excavation

The majority of site investigation was devoted to excavating trenches and test units in search of the stockade trench. Thirty-inch-wide trenches were strategically placed to cross linear remote sensing anomalies and search for the stockade trench or affiliated features in the project area (Figure 3). In total, 1,003 linear trench feet were dug to the depth of undisturbed subsoil. Test units of varying sizes were positioned to specifically investigate point remote sensing anomalies or examine select features found during trench excavation.

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. Excavated soils were dry-screened through ¼" hardware cloth. Trench 6, however, is a notable exception. Because it was excavated on the last day of the project when time was limited, Level 1 soil was removed from the trench but not screened. In all cases when subsoil (Level 2)



was encountered, its surface was scraped clean with sharpened mason's trowels (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Volunteers at work in Trench 4.

Trench section or test unit excavation was judged complete when the subsoil surface was cleaned unless a feature, demarcated by a dark soil stain, was present. 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. The profiles of trench walls and test units were frequently drawn to scale in the field. However, due to time constraints, only soil layer elevations were recorded in some trenches and test units, enabling profile reconstruction at a later date. An engineer's transit and stadia rod were employed to record ground surface elevations and subsoil elevations for all trench sections and test units. 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 and Test Units 3 & 4

Level 1 plow zone in trenches and test units, a brown (10YR4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loam, varied in depth across the project area. In some places it only measured 4 ½ "-5" and in others it was 16"-18" deep. On average, the soil layer was 8"-10" thick. Variability is the result of erosion, which was exacerbated by detrimental plowing practices in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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

When first exposed, Feature 21, discovered in Trench 1, Section 45, showed great



promise. It appeared as a 2'-wide dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) stain running on a north-south axis across the subsoil floor of the trench (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Feature 21, facing south.

The width of the disturbance is similar to a stockade trench previously excavated by the author at Fort Loudoun, a French and Indian War period fort (1756-1765) located in Franklin County, PA. However, upon investigation, Feature 21 was found to be only 2 ½" deep (Figure 7). This depth was not sufficient to anchor stockade posts in the ground.



Figure 7. Feature 21, completely excavated, facing north.

Feature 21 fill consisted of loam mixed with fine pebbles. The only artifact recovered from the fill was a piece of unidentifiable corroded iron scrap.

Though disappointing, Trenches 2 and 3 were positioned to determine if the feature was present at a distance of 25' on either side of Trench 1. No evidence was found in Trench 2 to the north; whereas, a 12"-wide soil stain was revealed in Trench 3,



Section 1 on the same north-south alignment as Feature 21 (Figure 8). It was designated Feature 30.

Figure 8. Feature 30 in Trench 3, Section 1.

Excavation determined that Feature 30 was 3 ½"-4" deep. Its dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loam fill contained no artifacts. The feature's shallow depth and narrow width indicate it is not the Camp Security stockade trench, but more likely a rodent disturbance (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Feature 30, completely excavated, facing south.

To be absolutely certain that Feature 21 was not a stockade trench remnant, a 5'-wide test unit, labeled TU 1, was positioned on the north side of Trench 1, Section 45 (see Figure 3). Partial excavation of the unit revealed an irregular gully filled with loam and gravel (Figure 10). This finding demonstrated beyond doubt that Feature 21 is an



erosion feature and not related to camp construction.

Figure 10. Feature 21 in Test Unit 3, facing north.

Post molds, the organic remains of wood posts inserted directly into the ground, were observed in several sections of Trenches 2 and 4. Measuring 2"-4" in diameter, they were mapped but not excavated. To determine if they formed a discernible pattern, additional test units would need to be excavated. Time constraints did not permit this luxury. It is not known if they represent prehistoric or historic period site habitation.

A single posthole containing a postmold was identified and excavated in Trench 2. Feature 27 was located in Section 4 of the trench. The only artifact recovered was a piece of rhyolite chipping debris found in the posthole fill. Prehistoric objects, such as the rhyolite chip, were present on the ground surface when the hole was dug. Although the purpose of the post cannot be determined without additional excavation, it clearly dates to the historic habitation period, though not necessarily the camp period. Only Euro-Americans dug holes to install and set posts.

Another intriguing feature was discovered in Trench 5, Sections 50-53, crossing the trench on a north-south axis (Figure 11-13). Labeled Feature 32, it was nearly 16' wide.



Figure 11. Feature 32A, facing south.



Figure 12. Feature 32B, facing south.  
(Dark soil at the right is Feature 32A)



Figure 13. Feature 32C, facing south.  
(North arrow lies on undisturbed subsoil).

Although too wide to be a stockade trench, it was thought to possibly be a trench dug outside of the stockade. Such a trench is referenced in a pension application affidavit filed by Jacob Beam, who served as a guard at the site in the fall of 1781. He states: "I was in no other county then York during said service...the prisoners were in what was called a Stockade **trenched around it**. We were on guard all round said place for the purpose of keeping within said prisoners" (Lloyd 2014 b; emphasis added).

Because of soil color differences at the surface, feature fill was subdivided into three contiguous sections, designated Feature 32A-C. Upon investigation it was determined that Feature 32A was darker than the other subdivisions due to the inclusion of small wood charcoal pieces. Feature 32B and C soils were determined to be one in the same. Saucer-shaped in profile, the deposit was 11"-thick at its deepest point (Figure 14).

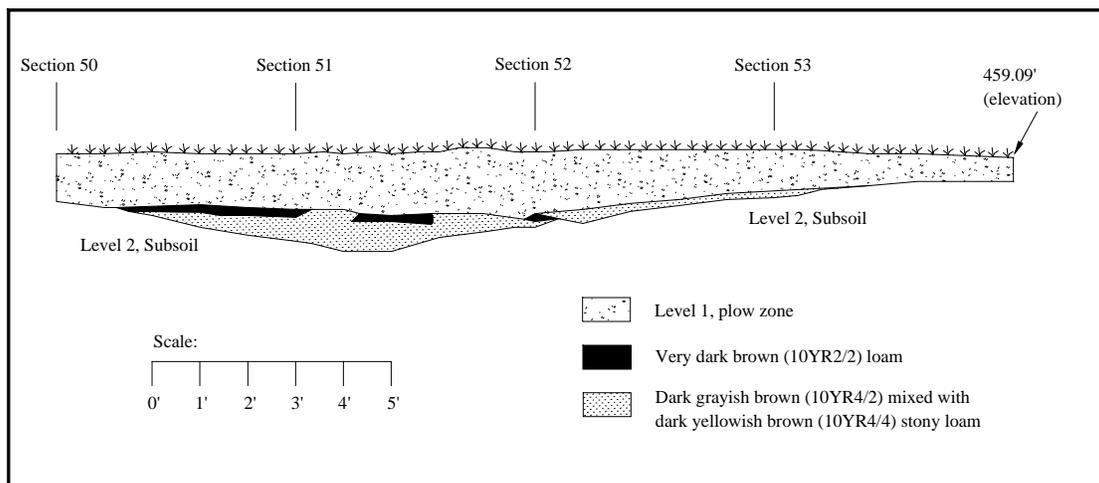


Figure 14. North profile of Feature 32.

Feature fill yielded no datable artifacts that associate it with camp activities. The feature does not parallel a stockade trench nor does it appear in Trench 1 to the north or Trench 6, which connects Trenches 1 and 5 (see Figure 3). If it was a trench dug around the outside of the stockade, it would have to be present in one or the other excavation trench. The feature is interpreted to be an in-filled erosion scar.

Oftentimes an interesting discovery is made at the end of an archaeological project. Feature 33 is such an example, for it was discovered during the final days of the dig. The soil disturbance was detected in Section 64 while completing an extension of



Trench 5. It appeared as a dark oval stain in the trench subsoil (Figure 15). Excavation determined it was basin-shaped and filled with a mixture of topsoil (plow zone) and subsoil. Because no artifacts were retrieved from the fill, a decision was made to layout TU 4, adjoining the deposit on the south side of the trench. The hope was to completely expose the feature and capture artifacts that would associate it with a defined period in the site's history.

Figure 15. Feature 33, facing east.

TU 4 measured 3' x 7'. After removing plow zone soil, which was not screened due to time constraints, much but not all of Feature 33 was revealed (Figure 16). As illustrated in Figure 16, an unknown portion of the feature extends beyond the south and west walls of the test unit. Again, visually distinct soil layers were encountered in the feature's fill. They included very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam intermixed with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay. These layers are thought to represent a combination of topsoil and subsoil randomly returned to what appears to be a hand-dug hole after it was no longer used/needed. Because time did not permit complete investigation of the deposit, the feature's depth is unknown. Excavation terminated at

2' 3" below the top of Level 2 subsoil (Figure 17).



Figure 16. Feature 33, facing south.



Figure 17. Partially excavated Feature 33 in TU 4, facing southwest.

The only artifacts recovered from feature fill are two pieces of quartz chipping debris and one rhyolite biface. All are prehistoric objects that were on the ground when the hole was dug and later filled. Interpretation of the feature is problematic because its complete size, shape, and depth are unknown. Though it is inviting to speculate that it may be a camp period hand-dug well, the evidence required for this interpretation is simply not present.

### Test Units 1 & 2

Test units 1 and 2 were excavated to specifically test remote sensing point anomalies (see Figure 3). During the 2000 archaeological investigation conducted by John Milner Associates, several depressions were found in the Wiest Farm lower field and speculatively interpreted to be camp period wells (Catts and Roberts 2000). It was

thought that point anomalies detected by the EM study might signify the location of similar features. The locations of both point anomalies were marked with wood stakes by Tim Bechtel, using GPS, before the project began.

TU 1 was a 6' x 6' square centered over the point anomaly stake. Level 1 plow zone soil was removed by shovel and screened. A single piece of 19th century hand-painted transitional earthenware was recovered from the soil layer. The troweled surface of Level 2 subsoil in the test unit revealed plow scars but no significant cultural features (Figure 18). Therefore, it is probable that the point anomaly at this location marks a



natural phenomenon located deeper in the subsurface, that is, below the subsoil.

Figure 18. TU 1, completely excavated, facing south.

TU 2, located in the unplowed field west of the grid, was a 9' x 9' square centered over a point anomaly stake. Removal and screening of Level 1 plow zone soil yielded eighteen artifacts. The assemblage includes: one window glass fragment; two cut nails; two red earthenware pottery sherds; two vessel glass pieces; ten pieces of quartz chipping debris; and a Late Archaic rhyolite spear tip. None of the historic period artifacts can be definitively associated with the camp period.



No significant cultural features were observed in Level 2 subsoil (Figure 19). Like TU 1, the point anomaly detected by the EM study must be a natural phenomenon extant deeper in the subsurface.

Figure 19. TU 2, completely excavated, facing south.

In summary, the excavation of six long trenches and four test units in the project area revealed no evidence of the Camp Security stockade trench or associated camp features, such as, latrine pits or water wells. Although crossed or intentionally sampled by trenches and test units, anomaly locations detected during the EM study proved to be void of cultural features.

## **Artifacts**

Volunteers carefully sifted nearly all of the Level 1 plow zone soil removed from trenches and test units. As a result, 833 artifacts were recovered. Five hundred (500) or 60% of the total are the product of historic period activity; whereas, 333 or 40% of the total are attributed to prehistoric site habitation.

### Historic Period Objects

Several of the historic period objects may be the product of camp period activity. They include: a white salt-glazed stoneware tea cup fragment, four plain creamware sherds, one wrought nail, a pewter utensil handle, and a piece of English flint (Figure 20).



Figure 20. Sample historic period artifacts (Top row, from left: two red earthenware sherds, white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, creamware sherd; Bottom row, from left: English flint fragment, pewter utensil handle, wrought iron nail)

One hundred and twenty (120) pieces of red earthenware pottery were found, but cannot necessarily be assigned to the 1780s. Though commonly found on historic period sites, vessel forms, glazes, and decorative motifs changed slowly, making it difficult to

distinguish between redware pieces made in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries unless found in an undisturbed context with datable artifacts.

White salt-glazed stoneware, on the other hand, is a perfect fit for the camp period. Made between 1720 and 1805, this popular English pottery type frequently occurs on mid- to late-18th sites (see Noel Hume 1976:115-117, South 1977:210). One piece, however, does not define the camp's location. Likewise, four pieces of creamware, another British pottery type made between 1762 and 1820 (Martin 1994:175), are not sufficient to define the camp. Indeed, a larger quantity of both types are expected to be found on a site dating to 1781-1783.

The English flint fragment may be part of a gun or pistol flint. Alternatively, it may be a spall from a strike-a-light flint, used to make fire when struck against steel. Because English flint was in common use during the 18th and early 19th centuries, it is not diagnostic of a specific time period.

A pewter utensil handle, found during the metal detector survey, again, cannot be dated with accuracy. It is an interesting find only because Sergeant Lamb noted that residents of Camp Indulgence "were employed making lace, buckles, **spoons** and exercising other mechanical trades" (Hagist 2004:100; emphasis added). Could this be a piece of a spoon referenced by Lamb?

Finally, it is notable that the large majority of recovered historic period artifacts date to the 19th century or later. 21.84% (n=109) of these objects are machine cut iron nails, made after the second quarter of the 19th century. Furthermore, 90% (n=45) of datable ceramics (n=50) are 19th century in origin. Pieces of coal and coal ash/cinder were found in nearly every excavated trench section and test unit. Neither saved nor counted, coal is a signature of 19th and 20th century life. It does not occur naturally in the project area and was not commonly used as a heating fuel in the Lower Susquehanna Valley until the last section of the canal from Chickies Rock to Columbia was opened in 1830, permitting large quantities of Pennsylvania anthracite fuel to be delivered to and distributed from Columbia, PA (June Evans, personal communication 2011).

In summary, the historic period artifact assemblage recovered from the project area is not consistent with a Revolutionary War era camp dating to 1781-1783. Instead, the assemblage reflects use of the field for farming, hunting, and the disposal of domestic refuse during the 19th and 20th centuries.

## Prehistoric Artifacts

A considerable variety of prehistoric artifacts made from ten different mineral types were found during the investigation (Table 1).

<b>Mineral type</b> →	<b>Quartz</b>	<b>Local chert</b>	<b>Exotic chert</b>	<b>Jasper</b>	<b>Rhyolite</b>	<b>Argillite</b>	<b>Sandstone</b>	<b>Basalt</b>	<b>Schist</b>	<b>Granite</b>
<b>Tool type</b> ↓										
Core	5									
Chipping debris	221	2		7	4					
Preform	4									
Spear point	3		1	1 (tip)	2					
Biface	42			1	1					
Knife	2					1				
Drill	1									
Graver	1									
End scraper	16			1						
Side scraper	1									
Utilized flake	11			1						1
Net weight							1			
Celt								1	1	
<b>Total</b>	307	2	1	11	7	1	1	1	1	1

Table 1. Mineral types used to make prehistoric tools in the project area.

Quartz is a native mineral in the project area and readily available. This is reflected in the overwhelming quantity represented in the prehistoric artifact assemblage. Jasper and rhyolite, the next two most frequently used minerals, are not found in the

project area. Prehistoric jasper quarries are located near Vera Cruz in Lehigh County and near State College in Centre County. Prehistoric rhyolite quarries, on the other hand, are located in Franklin Township, Adams County near Caledonia State Park. Native peoples who brought these minerals to the site either visited the quarries or traded with other folks for the materials.

Spear point types suggest when Native Americans inhabited the site (Figure 21). Dates provided in Figure 21 are based on similar style points having been found at other sites in southcentral Pennsylvania and the Mid-Atlantic Region. Because similar points were discovered in association with plant or animal remains (usually carbonized), radiocarbon dates derived from the remains are used to estimate when the points were in use (see Carr and Moeller 2015:9-13).

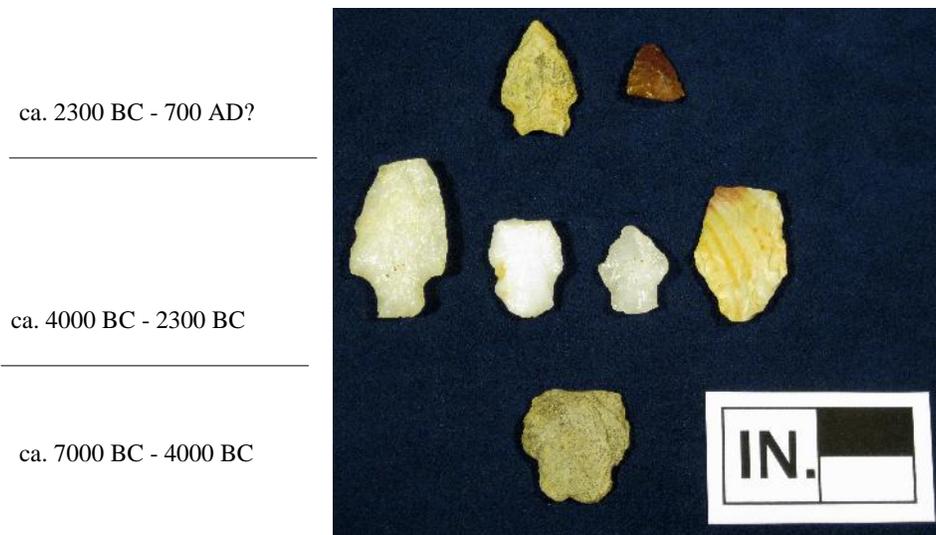


Figure 21. Spear points and estimated dates. (Note: the jasper spear point tip in the first row, second from left, cannot be dated)

All of the found points are characteristic of the Archaic Period of prehistory. During this period, which lasts for several thousand years, 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.

The types of artifacts found suggest they made and sharpened tools, hunted, processed hides, crafted wood and/or bone, and fished (Figures 22-26 ). Natural water sources, such as the large spring and stream which bound the project area, would have been attractive to game. In turn, game attracted prehistoric hunters.



Figure 22. Evidence of tool manufacture, a quartz core and chipping debris.

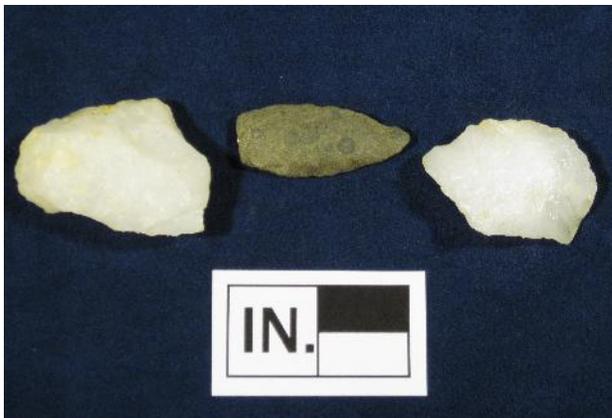


Figure 23. Stone knives, possibly used to butcher and process hides. (quartz and argillite)



Figure 24. Stone end scrapers, possibly used to process hides. (quartz and jasper)



Figure 25. Wood- and/or bone-working implements. (From left: schist celt, basalt celt, quartz graver, quartz drill tip)

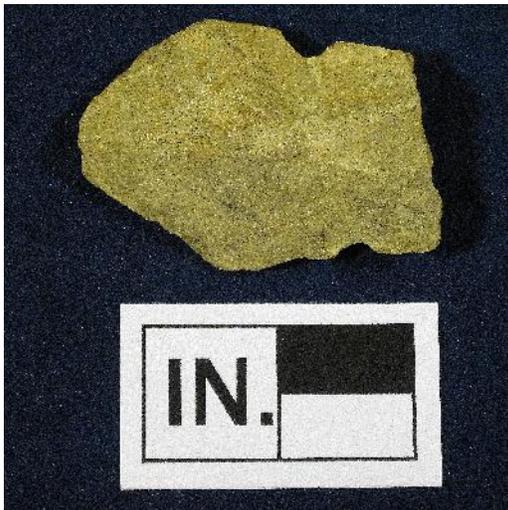


Figure 26. Sandstone net weight (right side broken).

In summary, prehistoric artifacts found during the investigation indicate Native Americans sporadically visited the Wiest Farm lower field over a period of several thousand years, presumably to hunt and process game. Because spear points dating to the Late Archaic Period of prehistory (ca. 4300-6000 years ago) are more numerous than other types, it is thought the site was more intensively used during that time. Without question, local quartz was favored for the manufacture of stone tools. This finding is consistent with evidence from other Late Archaic Period sites in the Lower Susquehanna Valley where local mineral sources were commonly used at this time (see Carr and Moeller 2015:73).

## Conclusions

The selected excavation site does not contain residential evidence of the Camp Security complex as hoped. No evidence of the stockade trench was found within the

project area. Furthermore, neither Trenches 1 nor 5, both of which extended east of the excavation grid to a tree line that marks the runoff from a large spring, did not detect the stockade trench. 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 east half of the Wiest Farm lower field.

Recovered artifacts support this conclusion, since camp period objects are conspicuously absent from the assemblage. Historic artifacts principally date to the 19th and 20th centuries; whereas, the prehistoric era is best represented by stone tools dating to the Late Archaic Period of prehistory. The discovery that Native Americans used this landscape for several thousand years during prehistory is significant. It contributes to our understanding of how land within the Camp Security Preservation Area was used throughout time.

Regrettably, remote sensing survey results did not identify cultural features. Instead, it appears that the EM study detected unusual natural phenomena located deep in the site's subsurface – that is, below the subsoil layer.

Clearly methods employed in the present study were sufficient to discover the elusive stockade trench if it did exist in the project area. Could it be located in the unexcavated western portion of the lower field? This possibility exists but is tempered by the fact that no camp period artifacts or features were found in TU 2, located 100' west of the grid. Unless long and narrow, there just isn't enough space to fit a 2+ acre stockade between the tested project area and the stream on the west boundary of the field (see Figure 2).

Although disappointing, negative evidence is positive information. Each time we eliminate a prospective camp location in the Camp Security Preservation Area, we get closer to the prize. 2016 investigations are expected to focus on the Rowe Farm lower field, adjoining the 2015 project area to the east (see Figure 1). This location meets the criterion of being at a lower elevation than Camp Indulgence (the 1979 dig site). It is on the Brubaker tract, near a large spring, and is closer to a farm house inhabited at the time the camps were built – the Schultz House. Though there is no guarantee the elusive stockade trench will be found at this location, continued systematic investigation will eliminate prospects and eventually locate the Camp Security site.

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

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	74			general surface		Jasper chipping debris	2 pieces heat-treated	3	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Slag		1	1	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Celts	schist	1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Chert chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		4	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Milk glass		1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Sponge or spatter decorated transitional 19th c. earthenware		1	0	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	74			general surface		Biface	quartz	4	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Core	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Preforms	quartz; triangle	1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		End Scraper	quartz	2	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Other bottle (misc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Plain/glazed redware		13	0	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Electrical and lighting equipment	capacitor	1	1	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Chain	link	1	0	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Milk glass		1	0	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Other bottle (misc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		4	3	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Spikes		2	0	
Yo	46	75			surface/ plow zone		Coins	1866-1867 Shield Nickel	1	0	
Yo	46	76			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	iron nut	1	1	
Yo	46	76			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	76			surface/ plow zone		Farm equipment/machinery	iron harrow tooth	1	1	corroded
Yo	46	77			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	77			surface/ plow zone		Straight stem point	quartz; Bare Island?	1	0	
Yo	46	78			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	78			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	lead bullet	1	0	
Yo	46	78			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron	3	3	
Yo	46	79			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	79			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		3	0	
Yo	46	79			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	nut	1	1	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Window glass		1	0	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		4	4	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Farm equipment/machinery	iron harrow tooth	1	1	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron	3	3	
Yo	46	80			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		3	3	
Yo	46	81			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		4	4	
Yo	46	81			surface/ plow zone		Other utensil (handle, etc.)	pewter	1	0	
Yo	46	81			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	lead bullets	2	0	
Yo	46	81			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	82			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	82			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	2 nuts; 1 bolt	3	3	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	82			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	83			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	83			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		3	3	
Yo	46	83			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	83			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	83			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	1 bolt; 1 washer	2	2	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Drinking glass (tumbler, goblet)	tumbler?	1	0	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Staples		1	1	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Other hand tools	triangular file	1	0	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	84			surface/ plow zone		Chain	iron link	1	1	
Yo	46	85			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	86			surface/ plow zone		Mocha-style pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	86			surface/ plow zone		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	86			surface/ plow zone		Knives	argillite	1	0	
Yo	46	86			surface/ plow zone		Spikes	iron	1	1	
Yo	46	86			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		3	3	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	brass nut	1	1	
Yo	46	87			surface/ plow zone		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		4	4	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Staples		1	1	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	bolt	1	1	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Pocket knives	partial mark: "...York Knife Co." (may be New York Knife Co.)	1	0	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Other bottle (misc.)		2	0	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		3	3	
Yo	46	88			surface/ plow zone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	89			surface/ plow zone		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)	milk bottle	2	0	
Yo	46	89			surface/ plow zone		Medicine bottle		1	0	
Yo	46	89			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	89			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	nut	1	1	
Yo	46	89			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Farm equipment/machinery	unidentified machinery part	1	0	
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Chain	link	1	0	
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	90			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	91			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scraps	5	5	
Yo	46	91			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		4	4	
Yo	46	91			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	91			surface/ plow zone		Biface	jasper; heat-treated	1	0	
Yo	46	91			surface/ plow zone		Other bottle (misc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	92									no artifacts
Yo	46	93			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	94			surface/ plow zone		Hurricane or Oil Lamp Parts (lamp glass, etc.)		2	0	
Yo	46	94			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	94			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		9	9	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	94			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	95			surface/ plow zone		Construction tools	claw hammer head	1	0	
Yo	46	95			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	96			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	nut	1	1	
Yo	46	96			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	97			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	97			surface/ plow zone		Fencing	wire fragments	2	2	
Yo	46	97			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Transitional 19th century whiteware (hand-painted)	ca. 1829- 1860 (cf. George Miller)	1	0	
Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	

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Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)	painted label	1	0	
Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	aluminum tubing	1	1	
Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	bolt	1	1	
Yo	46	98			surface/ plow zone		Other clothing items (belt keeper, etc.)	rivet	1	1	
Yo	46	99			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	99			surface/ plow zone		Window glass		1	0	
Yo	46	99			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	99			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	100									no artifacts
Yo	46	101			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		6	5	
Yo	46	101			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	iron harness buckle	1	0	

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Yo	46	101			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	102			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	103			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	2	2	
Yo	46	103			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	103			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	103			surface/ plow zone		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	103			surface/ plow zone		Electrical and lighting equipment	electrical wire	1	1	
Yo	46	104			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	104			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers		1	1	
Yo	46	104			surface/ plow zone		Other hand tools	open end wrench	1	0	
Yo	46	104			surface/ plow zone		Wire nails		1	1	

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Yo	46	105									no artifacts
Yo	46	106			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		3	3	
Yo	46	106			surface/ plow zone		Mason jar lid (metal lid or glass insert)	glass insert marked: ... YD'S	1	0	
Yo	46	107			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	107			surface/ plow zone		Farm equipment/machinery	harrow tooth	1	1	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails	one -well- preserved	4	3	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Plain pearlware		1	0	

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Yo	46	108			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	1-washer; 1-bolt	2	2	
Yo	46	109			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 bit	1	0	
Yo	46	109			surface/ plow zone		Electrical and lighting equipment	electrical wire	1	1	
Yo	46	109			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	109			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	109			surface/ plow zone		Celts	basalt	1	0	
Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Bolts, nuts, washers	3-bolts; 1- nut	4	4	
Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Modern ammunition	lead bullet	1	0	
Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	

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Yo	46	110			surface/ plow zone		Roofing materials	gutter hanger	1	1	
Yo	46	111			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	1-iron scrap (discarded) 3- unidentified copper	4	1	
Yo	46	111			surface/ plow zone		Other hand tools	open end wrench	1	0	
Yo	46	112			surface/ plow zone		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	112			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		4	4	
Yo	46	113			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	113			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	1-aluminum tube; 1-iron scrap	2	2	
Yo	46	113			surface/ plow zone		Spikes		1	1	
Yo	46	113			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	1/2 shoe	1	0	
Yo	46	114			surface/ plow zone		Plain hardwhite earthenware		1	0	

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Yo	46	115			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	aluminum	1	1	
Yo	46	116			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	117			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	118			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	119			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	120			surface/ plow zone		Other bottle (misc.)	olive green; burnt	1	0	
Yo	46	121			surface/ plow zone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	122			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	123			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	124			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	125			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1	0	

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Yo	46	126			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	127			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1	0	
Yo	46	128			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	129			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	130			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	131			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	132									no artifacts
Yo	46	133			surface/ plow zone		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	134			surface/ plow zone		Rhyolite chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	135									no artifacts
Yo	46	136			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	

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Yo	46	137			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	138			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	139			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	140			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	141			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz; large	1	0	
Yo	46	142			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	143			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	144			surface/ plow zone		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	145									no artifacts
Yo	46	146			surface/ plow zone		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	147			surface/ plow zone		Bifurcated point	rhyolite; missing tip	1	0	

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Yo	46	148			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	149			surface/ plow zone		Albany slip (dark brown) on American stoneware		1	0	
Yo	46	150			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	151			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	152			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	153			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	154			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	155			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	156			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	jasper	1	0	
Yo	46	157			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	158			surface/ plow zone		Core	quartz	1	0	

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Yo	46	159			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	160			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	161			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	162			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	brass petal (horse) bell; marked "7"; ca. 1845-1920	1	0	
Yo	46	163			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	164			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	0	
Yo	46	165			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	copper rivet (large)	1	0	
Yo	46	166			surface/ plow zone		Other personal materials	unidentified; gold-plated	1	0	
Yo	46	167			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	168			surface/ plow zone		Wrought nails		1	0	

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Yo	46	169			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	170			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware	handle fragment	1	0	
Yo	46	171			surface/ plow zone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	brass; brazed omega shank; late 18th century-1850	1	0	
Yo	46	172			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	copper rivet (large)	1	0	
Yo	46	173			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	174			surface/ plow zone		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	175			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	176									no artifacts
Yo	46	177			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	178			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	

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Yo	46	179			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	180			surface/ plow zone		Miscellaneous metal	unidentified brass fragment	1	0	
Yo	46	181			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	182			surface/ plow zone		Animal tack	copper rivet (large)	1	0	
Yo	46	183			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	184			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	185			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	186			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	187			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	188			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	189			surface/ plow zone		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	

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Yo	46	190			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	191			surface/ plow zone		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	192			surface/ plow zone		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	193									no artifacts
Yo	46	194			surface/ plow zone		Side Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	195			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	196			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	197			surface/ plow zone		Utilized flake	jasper; heat-treated	1	0	
Yo	46	198			surface/ plow zone		Preforms	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	199			surface/ plow zone		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	200			surface/ plow zone		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	

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Yo	46	201					surface/ plow zone	Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	202					surface/ plow zone	Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	203	Trench 1	1	1			Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	203	Trench 1	1	1			Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	204	Trench 1	2	1			Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	
Yo	46	204	Trench 1	2	1			Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	tea cup rim	1	0	
Yo	46	204	Trench 1	2	1			Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	205										no artifacts
Yo	46	206	Trench 1	3	1			Quartz chipping debris		5	0	
Yo	46	207	Trench 1	4	1			Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	207	Trench 1	4	1			End Scraper	quartz; large	1	0	
Yo	46	208	Trench 1	5	1			Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	209	Trench 1	6	1			Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	210	Trench 1	7	1			Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	211	Trench 1	8	1			Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	211	Trench 1	8	1			Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	211	Trench 1	8	1			Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	

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Yo	46	212	Trench 1	9	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	212	Trench 1	9	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	213	Trench 1	10	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	213	Trench 1	10	1		Other	golf ball core	1	1	
Yo	46	214									no artifacts
Yo	46	215									no artifacts
Yo	46	216	Trench 1	13	1		Drill	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	216	Trench 1	13	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	216	Trench 1	13	1		Other projectile point	jasper point tip; heat-treated	1	0	
Yo	46	217	Trench 1	14	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	217	Trench 1	14	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	218									no artifacts
Yo	46	219	Trench 1	16	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	220	Trench 1	17	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	221	Trench 1	18	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	222	Trench 1	19	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	222	Trench 1	19	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	222	Trench 1	19	1		Core	quartz	1	0	

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Yo	46	223	Trench 1	20	1		Core	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	223	Trench 1	20	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	223	Trench 1	20	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	224	Trench 1	21	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	224	Trench 1	21	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	225	Trench 1	22	1		Straight stem point	quartz; untyped Late Archaic form; used as a knife?	1	0	
Yo	46	225	Trench 1	22	1		Quartz chipping debris		11	0	
Yo	46	225	Trench 1	22	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	225	Trench 1	22	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	225	Trench 1	22	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	226	Trench 1	23	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	226	Trench 1	23	1		Biface	quartz	3	0	
Yo	46	226	Trench 1	23	1		Core	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	227	Trench 1	24	1		Quartz chipping debris		6	0	
Yo	46	227	Trench 1	24	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	227	Trench 1	24	1		Graver	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	227	Trench 1	24	1		Net weights	sandstone	1	0	

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Yo	46	227	Trench 1	24	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	228	Trench 1	25	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	229	Trench 1	26	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	230	Trench 1	27	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	231	Trench 1	28	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	231	Trench 1	28	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	232	Trench 1	29	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		Preforms	quartz; triangle	1	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	233	Trench 1	30	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	234	Trench 1	31	1		Quartz chipping debris		7	0	
Yo	46	235	Trench 1	32	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	236	Trench 1	33	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	237	Trench 1	34	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	237	Trench 1	34	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	238	Trench 1	35	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	

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Yo	46	239	Trench 1	36	1		Quartz chipping debris		7	0	
Yo	46	239	Trench 1	36	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	46	239	Trench 1	36	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	239	Trench 1	36	1		Staples		1	1	
Yo	46	240									no artifacts
Yo	46	241	Trench 1	38	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	241	Trench 1	38	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	242	Trench 1	39	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	242	Trench 1	39	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	242	Trench 1	39	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	242	Trench 1	39	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	242	Trench 1	39	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	243	Trench 1	40	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	243	Trench 1	40	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	244	Trench 1	41	1		Straight stem point	quartz; untyped Late Archaic?	1	0	
Yo	46	244	Trench 1	41	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	244	Trench 1	41	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	244	Trench 1	41	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	

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Yo	46	245	Trench 1	42	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	245	Trench 1	42	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	246	Trench 1	43	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	246	Trench 1	43	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	247	Trench 1	44	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	247	Trench 1	44	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	248	Trench 1	45	1		Other bottle (misc.)		2	0	
Yo	46	248	Trench 1	45	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	248	Trench 1	45	1		Rhyolite chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	248	Trench 1	45	1		Plain/glazed redware	handle	1	0	
Yo	46	249	Trench 1	45	2	21	Miscellaneous metal	iron scrap	1	1	
Yo	46	250	Trench 1	46	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	250	Trench 1	46	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	251	Trench 1	47	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	251	Trench 1	47	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	251	Trench 1	47	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	251	Trench 1	47	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	251	Trench 1	47	1		Medicine bottle		1	0	
Yo	46	252	Trench 1	48	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	252	Trench 1	48	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	

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Yo	46	252	Trench 1	48	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	252	Trench 1	48	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	252	Trench 1	48	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1	0	
Yo	46	253	Trench 1	49	1		Window glass		1	0	
Yo	46	253	Trench 1	49	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	253	Trench 1	49	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	254	Trench 1	50	1		Medicine bottle		1	0	
Yo	46	255	Trench 1	51	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	255	Trench 1	51	1		Other bottle (misc.)		2	0	
Yo	46	255	Trench 1	51	1		Brick		1	0	
Yo	46	255	Trench 1	51	1		Cut nails	well-preserved shank	1	0	
Yo	46	256	Trench 1	52	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	256	Trench 1	52	1		Jasper chipping debris	burnt	1	0	
Yo	46	257	Trench 1	53	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	257	Trench 1	53	1		Plain/glazed redware		3	0	
Yo	46	258	Trench 1	54	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	258	Trench 1	54	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	259	Trench 1	55	1		Historic animal bone		1	0	
Yo	46	260	Trench 1	60	1		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	

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Yo	46	260	Trench 1	60	1		Decorated redware		1	0	
Yo	46	260	Trench 1	60	1		Knives	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	261	Trench 1	61	1		Other stoneware (misc.)	modern	1	0	
Yo	46	262	Trench 2	1	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	262	Trench 2	1	1		Utilized flake	quartz	2	0	
Yo	46	262	Trench 2	1	1		Cut nails		3	3	
Yo	46	262	Trench 2	1	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	262	Trench 2	1	1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	263	Trench 2	2	1		Plain/glazed redware	rim	1	0	
Yo	46	264	Trench 2	3	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	264	Trench 2	3	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	264	Trench 2	3	1		Biface	quartz	2	0	
Yo	46	264	Trench 2	3	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	264	Trench 2	3	1		Cut nails		3	3	
Yo	46	265	Trench 2	4	1		Plain creamware		1	0	
Yo	46	265	Trench 2	4	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	265	Trench 2	4	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	265	Trench 2	4	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	266	Trench 2	5	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	266	Trench 2	5	1		Plain pearlware		2	0	

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Yo	46	266	Trench 2	5	1		Plain/glazed redware	base	1	0	
Yo	46	266	Trench 2	5	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	267	Trench 2	6	1		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)		1	0	
Yo	46	267	Trench 2	6	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	267	Trench 2	6	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	46	268	Trench 2	7	1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	268	Trench 2	7	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	268	Trench 2	7	1		Preforms	quartz; triangle ?	1	0	
Yo	46	269	Trench 2	7	2	27A	Rhyolite chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	270	Trench 2	8	1		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	270	Trench 2	8	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	271	Trench 2	9	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	271	Trench 2	9	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	271	Trench 2	9	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	272	Trench 2	10	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	272	Trench 2	10	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	273	Trench 2	11	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	274	Trench 3	1	1		Biface	quartz	2	0	
Yo	46	274	Trench 3	1	1		Modern ammunition	shotgun shell	1	1	

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Yo	46	275	Trench 3	2	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	276	Trench 3	4	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	276	Trench 3	4	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	276	Trench 3	4	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	277	Trench 3	3	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	277	Trench 3	3	1		Plain/glazed redware	base	1	0	
Yo	46	277	Trench 3	3	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	278	Trench 3	5	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	278	Trench 3	5	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	279	Trench 3	6	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	279	Trench 3	6	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	279	Trench 3	6	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	0	
Yo	46	280	Trench 3	7	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	280	Trench 3	7	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	280	Trench 3	7	1		Cut nails		3	3	
Yo	46	280	Trench 3	7	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	281	Trench 3	8	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	281	Trench 3	8	1		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	281	Trench 3	8	1		Yellow ware		1	0	
Yo	46	282	Trench 3	9	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	

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Yo	46	282	Trench 3	9	1		Beverage bottle (milk, soda, juice, alcohol, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	282	Trench 3	9	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	283	Trench 3	10	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	284	Trench 3	11	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	46	284	Trench 3	11	1		Quartz chipping debris		5	0	
Yo	46	285	Trench 3	12	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	285	Trench 3	12	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	285	Trench 3	12	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	286	Trench 4	1	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	286	Trench 4	1	1		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	287	Trench 4	2	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	287	Trench 4	2	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	288	Trench 4	3	1		Plain creamware	light color; possibly 19th c.	3	0	
Yo	46	289	Trench 4	4	1		Drinking glass (tumbler, goblet)	tumbler rim	1	0	
Yo	46	289	Trench 4	4	1		Chert chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	289	Trench 4	4	1		Strike-a-lite	English flint fragment	1	0	
Yo	46	290	Trench 4	5	1		Plain/glazed redware		3	0	
Yo	46	290	Trench 4	5	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	

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Yo	46	290	Trench 4	5	1		Window glass		2	2	
Yo	46	290	Trench 4	5	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	291	Trench 4	6	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	291	Trench 4	6	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	291	Trench 4	6	1		Plain pearlware		2	0	
Yo	46	291	Trench 4	6	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	291	Trench 4	6	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	292	Trench 4	7	1		Cut nails	1- well-preserved	4	3	
Yo	46	292	Trench 4	7	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	292	Trench 4	7	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	293	Trench 4	8	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	293	Trench 4	8	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	293	Trench 4	8	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	294	Trench 4	9	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	294	Trench 4	9	1		Transitional 19th century whiteware (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	294	Trench 4	9	1		Decorated redware		1	0	
Yo	46	295	Trench 4	10	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	295	Trench 4	10	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	295	Trench 4	10	1		Plain/glazed redware	1-rim	2	0	

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Yo	46	295	Trench 4	10	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	296	Trench 5	1	1		Medicine bottle		1	0	
Yo	46	296	Trench 5	1	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	296	Trench 5	1	1		Historic animal bone		1	0	
Yo	46	297	Trench 5	2	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	
Yo	46	297	Trench 5	2	1		Plain/glazed redware	1-rim	2	0	
Yo	46	297	Trench 5	2	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	297	Trench 5	2	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	298	Trench 5	3	1		Quartz chipping debris		3	0	
Yo	46	298	Trench 5	3	1		Biface	quartz; possible preform?	1	0	
Yo	46	298	Trench 5	3	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	299									no artifacts
Yo	46	300	Trench 5	5	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	300	Trench 5	5	1		Contracting stem point	Ohio Valley chert; Late Archaic?	1	0	
Yo	46	300	Trench 5	5	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	301	Trench 5	6	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	302	Trench 5	7	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		2	0	

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Yo	46	302	Trench 5	7	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	302	Trench 5	7	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	303	Trench 5	8	1		Plain/glazed redware		3	0	
Yo	46	303	Trench 5	8	1		Knives	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	303	Trench 5	8	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	303	Trench 5	8	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	304	Trench 5	9	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	304	Trench 5	9	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	305	Trench 5	10	1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	306	Trench 5	11	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	306	Trench 5	11	1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Jasper chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Yellow ware		1	0	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Bolts, nuts, washers		1	1	
Yo	46	307	Trench 5	12	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	308	Trench 5	13	1		Plain/glazed redware	1-rim	1	0	
Yo	46	309	Trench 5	14	1		Plain pearlware		2	0	
Yo	46	310									no artifacts

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Yo	46	311	Trench 5	16	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	311	Trench 5	16	1		Rhyolite chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	311	Trench 5	16	1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	46	312	Trench 5	17	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	312	Trench 5	17	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	313	Trench 5	18	1		End Scraper	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	313	Trench 5	18	1		Cut nails		1	1	
Yo	46	314	Trench 5	19	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	314	Trench 5	19	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	314	Trench 5	19	1		Utilized flake	granitic stone	1	0	
Yo	46	315	Trench 5	20	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	315	Trench 5	20	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	316									no artifacts
Yo	46	317	Trench 5	22	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	318	Trench 5	23	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	319	Trench 5	24	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	320	Trench 5	25	1		Jasper chipping debris	heat-treated	1	0	
Yo	46	320	Trench 5	25	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	320	Trench 5	25	1		Unidentifiable nails		1	1	

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Yo	46	320	Trench 5	25	1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	321									no artifacts
Yo	46	322	Trench 5	27	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	323	Trench 5	28	1		Plain pearlware		1	0	
Yo	46	324	Trench 5	29	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	325	Trench 5	30	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	325	Trench 5	30	1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	326									no artifacts
Yo	46	327	Trench 5	32	1		Other bottle (misc.)		1	0	
Yo	46	327	Trench 5	32	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	328									no artifacts
Yo	46	329	Trench 5	52	2	32C	Historic animal bone		2	0	
Yo	46	330									no artifacts
Yo	46	331	Trench 5	34	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	332	Trench 5	35	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	333									no artifacts
Yo	46	334	Trench 5	37	1		Plain hardwhite earthenware		1	0	
Yo	46	335									no artifacts
Yo	46	336	Trench 5	39	1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	336	Trench 5	39	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	

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Yo	46	336	Trench 5	39	1		Biface	quartz; possible preform?	1	0	
Yo	46	337	Trench 5	40	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	338	Trench 5	41	1		Brick		2	2	
Yo	46	338	Trench 5	41	1		Quartz chipping debris		4	0	
Yo	46	338	Trench 5	41	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	339	Trench 5	43	1		Plain pearlware		2	0	
Yo	46	339	Trench 5	43	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	339	Trench 5	43	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	340	Trench 5	44	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	340	Trench 5	44	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	341	Trench 5	45	1		Utilized flake	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	341	Trench 5	45	1		Jasper chipping debris	heat-treated	1	0	
Yo	46	341	Trench 5	45	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	342									no artifacts
Yo	46	343	Trench 5	47	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	344									no artifacts
Yo	46	345	Trench 5	49	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	346	Trench 5	50	1		Slag		1	1	
Yo	46	346	Trench 5	50	1		Transitional 19th century plain white earthenware		1	0	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	347	Trench 5	51	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	347	Trench 5	51	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	347	Trench 5	51	1		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	348									no artifacts
Yo	46	349	Trench 5	53	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	350									no artifacts
Yo	46	351									no artifacts
Yo	46	352	Trench 5	56	1		Quartz chipping debris		1	0	
Yo	46	352	Trench 5	56	1		Medicine bottle		1	0	
Yo	46	352	Trench 5	56	1		Biface	quartz	1	0	
Yo	46	353	Trench 5	57	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	354									no artifacts
Yo	46	355	Trench 5	59	1		Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	356	Trench 5	65	1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	357	TU 1		1		Transitional 19th century whiteware (hand-painted)		1	0	
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Window glass		1	1	
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Plain/glazed redware		2	0	
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Corner-notched point	rhyolite; Vestal Notch-like?; Late Archaic	1	0	

<i>County</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Excavation Unit</i>	<i>Unit Section</i>	<i>Site Level</i>	<i>Fea #</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity Discard</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Quartz chipping debris		10	0	
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)		2	0	
Yo	46	358	TU 2		1		Cut nails		2	2	
Yo	46	359	TU 4		1		Plain/glazed redware		1	0	
Yo	46	360	TU 4		2	33	Quartz chipping debris		2	0	
Yo	46	361	TU 4		2	33	Biface	rhyolite; may be a knife?	1	0	