2021 Investigations to Locate Camp Security, a Revolutionary War Prison Camp in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania

Prepared for:
Friends of Camp Security
PO Box 20008
York, PA 17402

Prepared by:
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Goldfinch Archaeology
Cultural Resource Management Study No. 1

February 2022

36Yo46

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Acknowledgements

We sincerely thank the Friends of Camp Security for their partnership. Their commitment to the discovery and interpretation of York County history is commendable. We particularly recognize Carol and Jim Tanzola, and Chris and Jerry Curran for supplying much needed water, ice, equipment, and lab space.

Above all, we express gratitude to the forty-nine volunteers who registered to assist with this year's investigation. 1,206 hours were donated to survey, excavation, and lab work. The group was supplemented by several enthusiastic Harrisburg Area Community College students under the direction of Crystal Scheib. Volunteers conducted all tasks to the upmost of professional archaeological standards and we sincerely thank them for their extraordinary effort, good company, and a job well done.

Kinsley Construction, Inc. once again kindly donated a spacious tool storage trailer for the duration of the project. We recognize their continued support.

Finally, we 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. We 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 many have contributed to the project's success, we assume full responsibility for any errors which may appear in graphics, text, or interpretations offered herein.

John T. Crawmer
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February 15, 2022

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Introduction

The 2021 season marked the sixth effort to uncover the site of Camp Security, a Revolutionary War era prison camp in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. The Camp Security Preservation Area (530 Locust Grove Rd, York, PA) is located at the southwest corner of Camp Security Park and Locust Grove (Figure 1). The area is owned by Springettsbury Township and maintained by a tenant farmer. It consists of 160-acres of farmland divided into four fields. The Shultz House, constructed between 1752-1754 (York History Center 2010), is the only structure on the landscape and is privately owned.

Archaeological excavations were undertaken by Goldfinch Archaeology in partnership with the Friends of Camp Security from April 26th through May 7th and September 7th through October 8th, 2021. The investigations were prompted by Springettsbury Township's desire to define the boundaries of cultural resources to better facilitate public use of the property. Volunteers worked across a 10.9-acre area to gather artifact spatial data and test promising locations.

The purpose of this report is to review site history and previous archaeological research; define research questions; examine the rationale for project area selection; discuss investigation strategies, methods, and findings; and provide interpretations and recommendations based on collected information. With only minor changes, the review of site history is adapted from the 2016 project report (Warfel 2016). This information is included in every report so each can be read and appreciated independently. An inventory of artifacts recovered and submitted to The State Museum of Pennsylvania for curation is provided in Appendix 2.

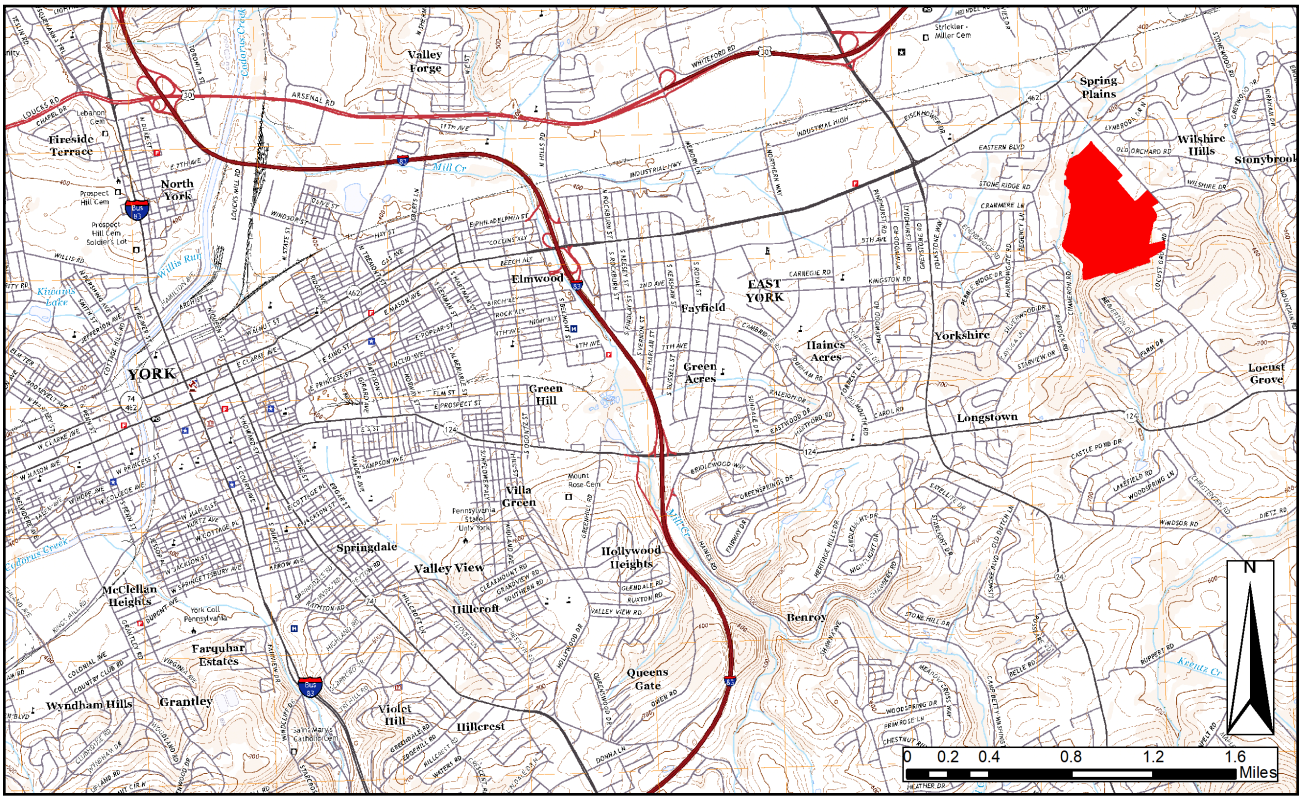

Figure 1: USGS map showing the location of the project area (marked in red)

Background

Environmental Context

The Camp Security Preservation Area consists of 160-acres of farmland on a sloping plain from Camp Security Park to the north and a small forest of oak, walnut, and pine trees to the south. Stony Brook, a small stream running south to north, bounds the western edge of the parcel with Locust Grove Road bounding its eastern limits. A dense tree line of oak, walnut, and pine trees segment the property into four fields. These are the Rowe lower field in the northeast, the Rowe upper field in the southeast, the Wiest lower field in the northwest, and Wiest upper field in the southwest. A large spring is situated at the intersection of these fields with spring run-off flowing north along the boundary between the Wiest and Rowe lower fields. This run-off flows into 2-acres of wetland situated in the northwest of the property, immediately north of the Wiest lower field (Figure 2).

The region is characterized by a mosaic of rolling hills and valleys that are bisected to the east by the Susquehanna River. Hills between 500 ft. and 800 ft. in elevation are the primary landform to the south and Mount Zion, with an elevation of 800 ft., is located to the north. York City is tucked in the valley between these two features. The vegetation in the valley is dominated by temperate oak and pine forest.

The Preservation Area sits within the Conestoga Geologic Formation. This is divided into an upper and lower limestone member. The upper member consists of medium bluish gray, fine to coarse-grained,

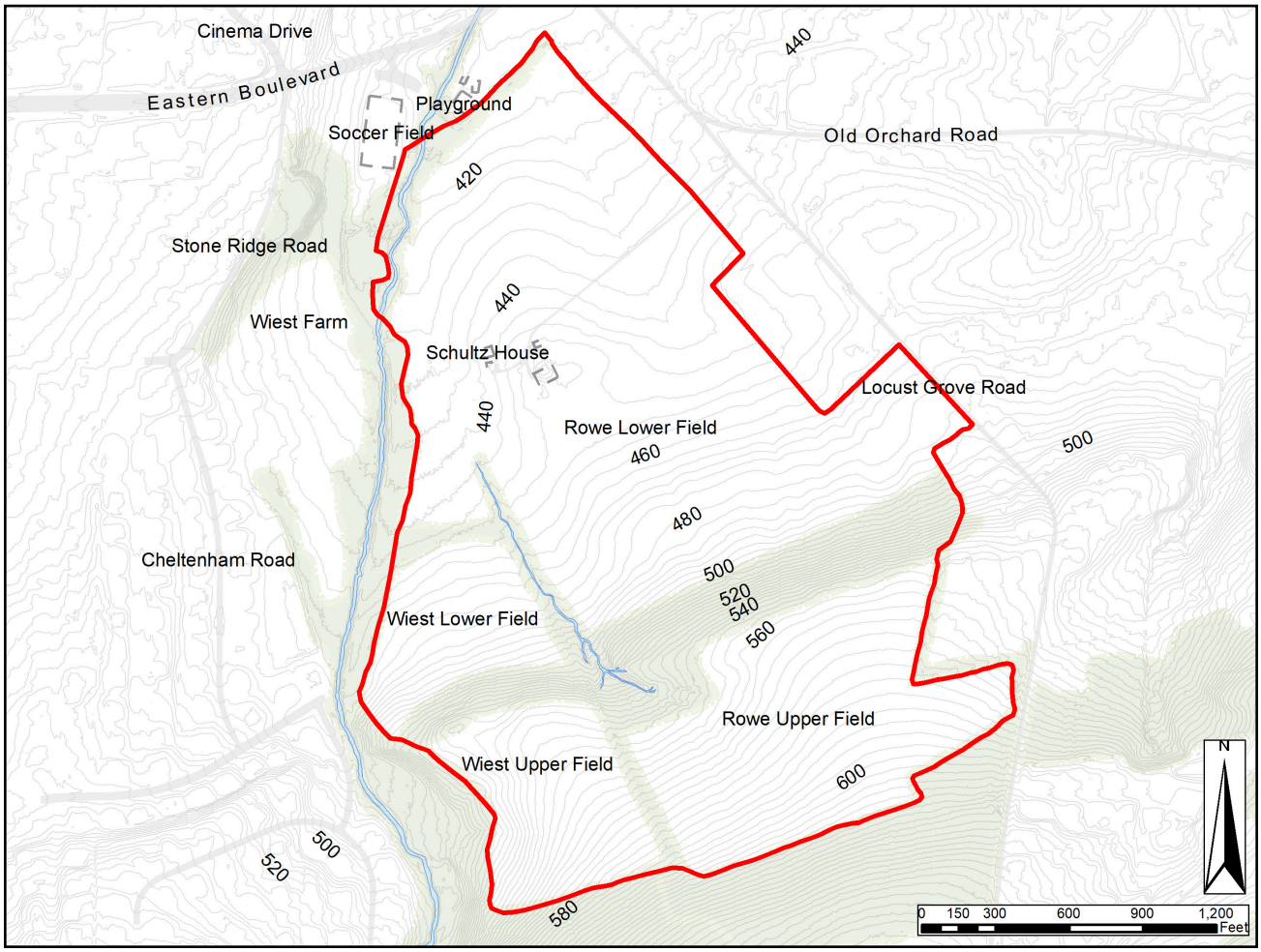

Figure 2: Map of Camp Security Preservation Area (site boundaries marked in red)

graphitic, or micaceous limestone with argillaceous, shaley partings. The lower member consists of gray to blue, coarse-grained, thin to thick-bedded limestone, argillaceous limestone, and dolomite. The bottom of the Conestoga Formation is identifiable from limestone conglomerate beds, which have clasts ranging in size from pebbles to boulders 30 ft. across (Cornell et al. 2018: 8). In some places, coarsely crystalline, silty, and sandy limestones are interbedded with conglomerates. In general, the Conestoga Formation is moderately resistant to weathering and forms rolling hills and valleys. Lithologies of the bedrock and their representative weathering profile, porosity, permeability, and fracture/joint patterns ultimately influence the flow of surface and subsurface water (Cornell et al. 2018: 9).

Soils along Stony Brook consist of Lindside silt loam (0% to 3% slopes). The Lindside series is characterized by silt loam (0 to 10 in.) over silty clay loam (10 to 50 in.) over a stratified gravelly sandy loam to silt clay loam (50 to 60 in.). This occurs along footslope and toeslope terrain. Such soils are over 6 ft. deep and are moderately well drained, occurring on flood plains, valleys, and drainageways (NRCS 2021). The Wiest and Rowe lower fields consist of Conestoga silt loam with 3% to 8% slopes. This soil is characterized as silt loam (0 to 10 in.) over silty clay loam (10 to 38 in.) over channery loam (38 to 75 in.). The Conestoga series occurs along the shoulder of hillsides, are over 6 ft. in depth, and are well drained (NRCS 2021). The Wiest and Rowe upper fields consist of Mt. Airy and Manor silt loam with 8% to 15% slopes. This soil is characterized as channery silt loam (0 to 8 in.) over very channery silt loam (8 to 32 in.). The Mt. Airy and Manor series occur along the shoulder of hillslopes, are over 3 ft. in depth, and are somewhat excessively drained (NRCS 2021).

Pre-contact Context

Numerous finds of pre-contact cultural materials have been made by local collectors and archaeologists throughout York County. Four pre-contact archaeological sites are within a 1 mi. radius of the Preservation Area (Table 1).

These sites are north, along the tributaries of Kreutz Creek. Most lithic materials are quartz with some chert flakes identified at 36Yo355. Diagnostic artifacts include a Late Archaic Period (ca. 4300 to 6000 years ago) Koens Crispin/Savannah River quartz point from 36Yo375 and a Late Woodland to Mississippian Period (ca. 300 to 1,100 years ago) Madison point at 36Yo471.

Previous investigations in the Camp Security Preservation Area (36Yo46 and 36Yo415) identified Native American

Site Number	Site Type	Description	NRHP Status
36Yo286	Open Pre-Contact Site, Unknown Function	Lithic scatter	N/A
36Yo335	Historic and Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter and historic foundation	Listed
36Yo375	Open Pre-Contact Site, Unknown Function	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
36Yo471	Open Pre-Contact Site, Unknown Function	Lithic scatter	N/A

Table 1: Summary of pre-contact sites within 1 mi. radius of the Preservation Area

occupation as early as the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,300 to 6,000 years ago) continuing into the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 2,000 years ago) (Warfel 2015: 23–27). Artifact types include points, scrapers, hammerstones, drills, celts, net weights, and chipping debris.

Spear points dating to the Late Archaic Period are more numerous than other types, therefore it is believed the area was used intensively during that time. Local quartz was favored for the manufacture of stone tools. This is consistent with other Late Archaic Period sites in the Lower Susquehanna Valley where local mineral sources were commonly used for knapping (Carr and Moeller 2015: 73). During this period, Native peoples lived in small groups of 15 to 20 individuals (Carr and Moeller 2015: 87). These groups moved seasonally to take advantage of food resources. They were nomadic and well-adapted to a wooded environment. The types of artifacts found in the region suggest they produced and sharpened tools, hunted, processed hides, crafted wood, and fished in the area. Artifacts are localized to the Wiest lower field (36Yo46) with some additional scatter in the Rowe lower field (36Yo415) near a spring (Crawmer 2019: 35). Natural water sources were attractive to the wild game that Native American hunters followed.

Historic Context (Adapted from Warfel 2016)

"Camp Security" refers to a complex of two revolutionary war prison camps, known to those who were incarcerated there as Camps Security and Indulgence (Houlding and Yates 1990: 34–35). The camps were built approximately 4.5 mi. 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 was in woodlot. Brubaker made claims for the losses he incurred due to the camp's construction. The claims demonstrate that the camps were located on the Brubaker tract and provide some clues as to the camp's structure. 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).

The initial camp, built and opened in July 1781, housed a portion of the nearly five thousand British and German troops 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. 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. Historian Jonathan Stayer estimates that the

York contingent numbered approximately 800 to 1,000 men, women, and children (Jonathan Stayer, personal communication 2014).

Pension records of the York County militia who guarded prisoners at Camp Security indicate that not all 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).

More than 6,000 British and German troops were captured following the Battle of Yorktown in October 1781. The new prisoners were placed in established detention camps in Virginia and Maryland (Miller 2014: 158), but 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 placed in the stockaded compound originally constructed for Convention Army prisoners. Captain Samuel Graham, a member of the Yorktown army, noted that they were kept in huts "newly constructed... surrounded by a high stockade and ... strictly guarded" (Graham 1862: 73). Presumably, 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" (Graham 1862: 73).

It is likely that defined areas near one or both camps were set aside for kitchens and latrines. 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).

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 graveyard [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, the agreement ending the Revolutionary War, was not signed until September 1783, the Continental Congress declared a formal cessation of hostilities on April 11th, 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 by early May 1783 (Jonathan Stayer, personal communication 2014).

In summary, the Camp Security complex consisted of two residential camps, huts for guards, activity areas, a cemetery located about one-quarter mile from the camps, and possibly a hospital. 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 Excavations

Limited archaeological excavations were conducted on the Wiest upper field in 1979 by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) in partnership with Springettsbury Township and Historic York, Inc. (Figure 3). The project uncovered several refuse-filled pits dating to the camp period (Hunter 1979). Although investigators interpreted the area to be the site of Camp Security, re-examination of collected artifacts and the lack of below-ground structural evidence suggest the site is likely affiliated with Camp Indulgence. The large quantity of brass straight pins and bone button blanks found during the excavation suggest the location was a work area affiliated with the residential compound (Baumgardt [2000]: 6–7).

In May 2000, an archaeological survey was conducted in the Wiest upper and lower fields to evaluate the impacts of a proposed housing subdivision on cultural resources associated with Camp Security (Catts and Roberts 2000). Surface collection and shovel test pits recovered additional camp period artifacts and identified features possibly associated with camp activities. Approximate boundaries of Camps Security and Indulgence were postulated based on evidence collected during the 1979 and 2000 studies. Although not explicitly stated, Catts and Roberts (2000: 14–15) suggest Camp Indulgence lies in the Wiest upper field, while Camp Security is located immediately to the north. Investigators also noted a series of man-made terraces within the tree line separating the Wiest upper and lower fields. Catts and Roberts (2000: 10) observed four separate terraces extending 200 to 250 ft. parallel to the face of the slope. Portions of the terraces appear to have been

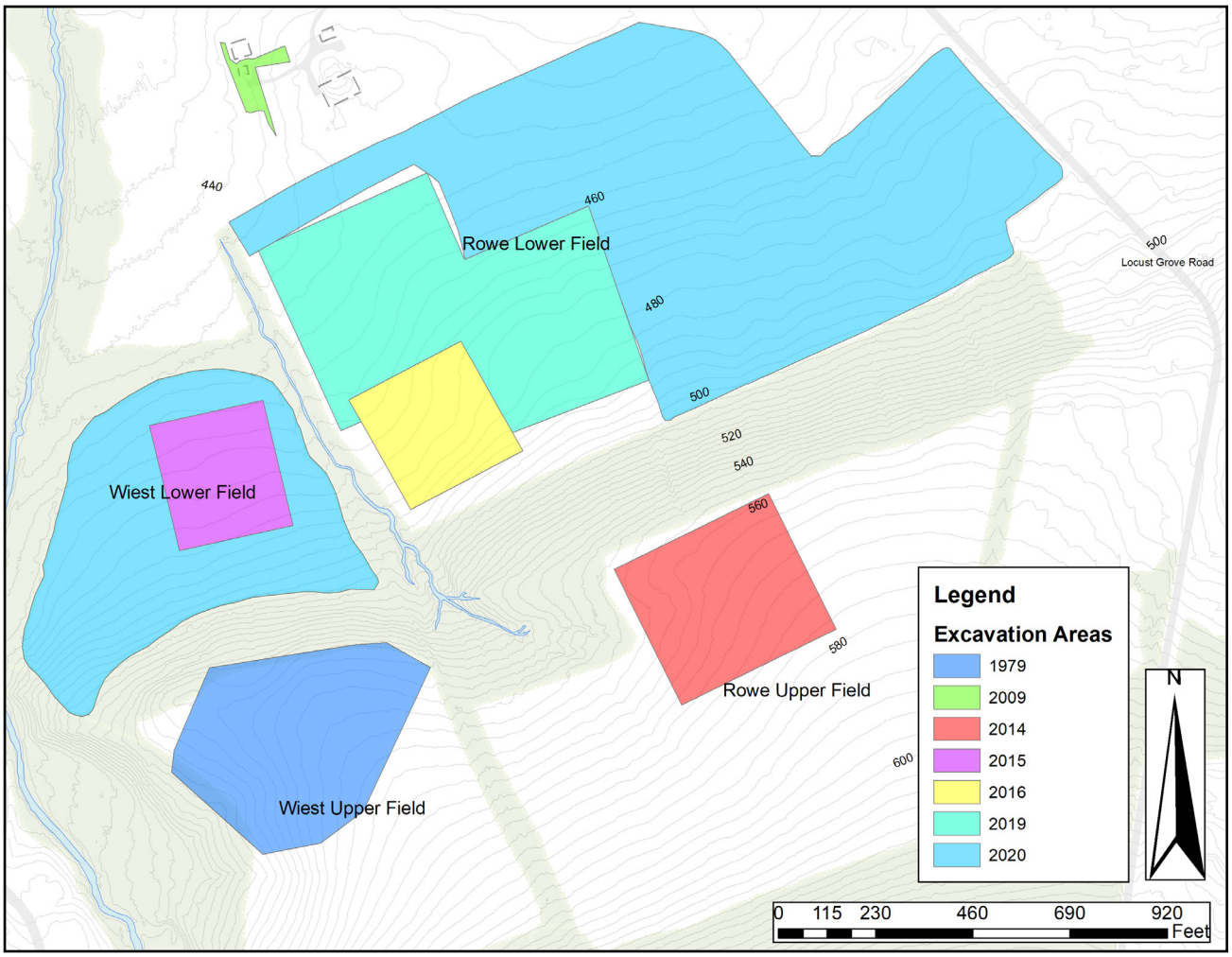

Figure 3: Map of previous excavation areas

stone-faced or lined. They likened these features to a British military hut camp at the Dyckman Farm in Manhattan, NY.

Historic York, Inc. sponsored archaeological investigations around the Schultz House from August to September 2009 (Warfel 2010). The mid-18th-century structure was the principal house on the Brubaker tract when the camps were built. Oral tradition and local histories have long held that the building was used as a headquarters for camp guards (Stayer 1981: 22), despite Brubaker's 1781 claim indicating that huts were built for guards near the camp. Seventy-nine close-interval shovel test pits discovered only a handful of 18th-century artifacts, none of which are associated with military activity. Hence, investigations were unable to verify that the house was used by camp guards.

The Friends of Camp Security (FOCS) sponsored an investigation in the Rowe upper field from August to October 2014. Excavation was informed by a gradiometer survey which indicated promising anomalies in the area (Quick 2013). One hundred and sixty-six circular test pits were excavated, but the only find was an erosion gully in-filled with alcohol and medicine bottles dating to the 1930s (Warfel 2014).

A large, buried pipeline was installed along the northern edge of the Rowe lower field in 2015. The pipeline disturbance is approximately 4,550 linear ft. and 30 ft. wide. It extends from the northeastern corner of Camp Security Park, runs south-southwest

along the northern edge of the Rowe lower field, and follows Stony Brook south to the Beaverson pumping station. A survey was conducted in the pipeline's area of disturbance from September to October 2014. One hundred thirty-three shovel test pits were excavated recovering one redware, four whiteware, and two brick fragments. All artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts and date from the late-19th to early-20th-centuries. No pre-contact artifacts were identified by the 2014 survey (Kodlick 2014).

Between May and July 2015, the FOCS sponsored an investigation with the continued goal of finding the stockaded camp. A 2-acre plot located in the eastern half of the Wiest lower field was selected, because it satisfied documentary, geographic, and remote sensing criteria (Warfel 2015). Surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation produced nine camp-period objects, but no subsurface features could be assigned to the camp. The most significant finding was a concentration of pre-contact artifacts dating from the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,300 to 6,000 years ago) to the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 2,000 years ago) (Warfel 2015: 23–27). The FOCS also investigated the southwestern corner of the Rowe lower field from May to June 2016. Surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation produced 58 camp-period objects, but no camp features were identified (Warfel 2016).

The FOCS partnered with Shippensburg University to conduct a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the Preservation Area in 2018 (Cornell et al. 2018). Investigators noted several unusual disturbances with a high potential of being a structural feature, such as a stockade trench. Excavations were subsequently conducted in 2019 to ground truth these results. Surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation produced 53 camp-period objects, but all GPR anomalies were proven to be geologic (Crawmer 2019).

Investigations continued in 2020 to determine high probability areas based on artifact distributions. Surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation over 27.4-acres yielded 69 camp-period artifacts including a button foil stamped with a "33" (Figure 4). This object is attributed to the British 33rd Regiment who were captured at Yorktown and detained at Camp Security. Tested clusters seen in the artifact distribution uncovered a historic post hole and large hand-dug pit in the Wiest lower field. This field was determined to present

Figure 4: Button foil stamped with "33", catalog number 36Yo46/396.3 (Photo number 2020_E_402)

the highest probability of containing camp features, such as a stockade (Crawmer et al. 2021: 34). A small shovel test pit survey was also conducted in the tree line between the Wiest upper and lower fields. This survey was not completed due to time constraints, but initial results suggest the area had been disturbed in the 20th-century (Crawmer et al. 2021: 18).

Previous archaeological investigations discovered camp period artifacts and below-ground features in the Wiest upper field in 1979. Insufficient evidence exists to clearly define camp locations or positively attribute artifacts and features to either camp. Archaeological testing around the Schultz House, the Rowe upper field, and the Wiest and Rowe lower fields found few artifacts and no below-ground soil disturbances that can be directly attributed to camp activities. Pre-contact artifacts primarily reside in the Wiest lower field and date from the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,300 to 6,000 years ago) through the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 2,000 years ago).

Research and Field Methodology

The investigation sought to answer specific questions about the nature, extent, and significance of potential archaeological deposits in the project area.

Our research questions include:

1. Are terraces in the tree line between the Wiest upper and lower fields related to Camp Security?
2. Does the surface distribution of 18th-century artifacts relate to subsurface features?
3. Are features associated to Camp Security, such as post holes, trash pits, privies, or a stockade trench, within the project area?

The scope of the project was designed to locate areas with high archaeological potential, determine the archaeological integrity of features, and assess the time periods and activities represented. All field and laboratory components were conducted by local volunteers in partnership with the Friends of Camp Security (FOCS). Public archaeology has been a feature of FOCS excavations since 2014. York County residents are major stakeholders in the historic site, and many are direct descendants of Camp Security guards. This project continued the FOCS tradition of providing individuals an opportunity to connect with their personal histories through direct participation in the archaeological process. All volunteer work was supervised by professional archaeologists to ensure data integrity.

Eyewitness accounts place Camp Security at a lower elevation than Camp Indulgence, which was built "upon a rising ground" and "on the hill outside of the stockade." In relation to the 1979 excavation site, the southern portions of the Rowe lower field and Wiest lower field meet this criterion. Both are also near a large spring. 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 (Warfel 2016: 11). The Wiest lower field is bounded on the east and west by natural water sources and is situated immediately downhill from the Camp Indulgence site. A large structural post hole and hand-dug pit were discovered in this field. Although neither feature can be positively associated with Camp Security, they remain extremely promising. Most 18th-century adornment objects, including a stamped button foil attributable to the British 33rd– Regiment, reside in the Wiest lower field. These objects were lost in place and may indicate locations where people frequently traveled or lived. Based on this evidence, the Wiest lower field presents the highest probability of containing Camp Security features, such as a stockade (Crawmer et al. 2021: 34).

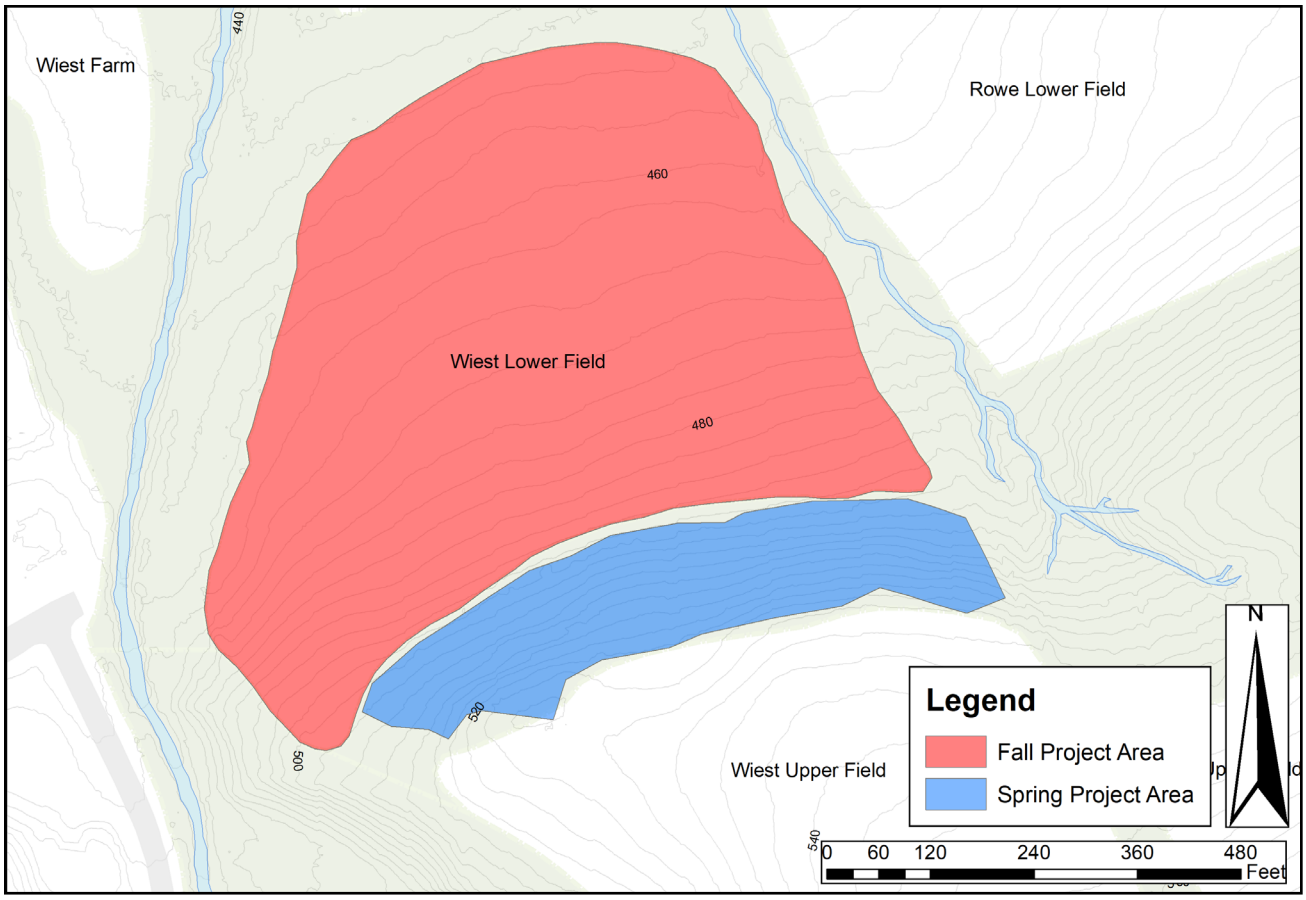

Figure 5: Map of 2021 investigation areas

The entire Wiest lower field (8.8-acres) and adjoining southern tree line (2.1-acres) were selected for investigation (Figure 5). The project area was chosen to test spaces that agree with historic accounts, are within an appropriate distance to nearby water sources, and remain untested by previous investigations.

Project design included a photogrammetry survey, systematic surface survey, systematic metal detector survey, shovel test pit survey, and trench excavation. A Lecia GS16 GPS was used to achieve spatial control of artifact and excavation locations. Photogrammetry provided additional control, recording the ground surface within a 2 in. resolution. Measurements below ground surface were taken by hand and noted on field forms.

The ground surface was plowed and disked prior to the study because the area is currently under cultivation. A moldboard plow turned soil from the bottom of the plowzone to the surface. Consequently, artifacts contained within the plowzone were also turned. Plowing permits better visibility of artifact distributions and allows for more productive surface collection. Moldboard plowing reached a depth of 6 to 8 in. This disturbed the plowzone and clipped the underlying subsoil in some areas but was not deep enough to disturb features, such as post holes, trenches, pits, or privies.

Aerial surveys were conducted on May 5th, September 13th, and October 10th to document excavation locations and field conditions before and after plowing. Ground control points, marked with orange painted bio-degradable paper plates, were placed around the project area and measured with a Lecia GS16 GPS to sub-inch

horizontal and vertical accuracy. An DJI Mavic 2 Pro drone was used to photograph the area. These photographs were analyzed by Agisoft Metashape to produce spatially accurate orthophotos and digital elevation models.

Fifty shovel test pits (STPs) that were unexcavated in 2020 were completed between April 26th and July 7th, 2021. Pits were placed in 50 ft. intervals throughout the tree line. The same 50 ft. by 50 ft. local grid applied to the Wiest lower field during the 2015 FOCS excavation was used to place twelve east-west running transects. Additional pits were excavated in cardinal directions around STPs that recovered 18th-century artifacts. The early spring foliage allowed for accurate mapping with a GPS within the tree line, so STPs excavated in 2020 were also relocated and mapped. Test units were placed in areas with a high concentration of 18th-century artifacts. The shovel test pit naming conventions used by Warfel (2010) at the Shultz House were adopted for test pits in the tree line. Excavation was done by hand with trowels and shovels (Figure 6). Test pits that encountered stone, or root impasses were excavated short of subsoil depth. Soils were divided by natural stratigraphy with excavation depth ranging from 1 ft. to 3.2 ft. Descriptions, Munsell colors, and depths were recorded for each soil layer and profiles were drawn for each test pit. All soils were screened through ¼ in. hardware mesh, and artifacts were placed into labeled bags divided by natural soil levels. All artifacts, regardless of type, were collected. Digital photographs were taken of completed STPs and of the general excavation area.

The Wiest lower field was systematically surface collected on September 8th and 9th. The same methodology used in previous seasons was used to derive comparable data. Volunteer crew members started the surface collection spaced arm's length apart and walking on a north-south axis. Sweeps began in the southern limit and continued until the entire project area was covered (Figure 7). This was repeated along an east-west axis starting in the eastern limit. Discovered artifacts were marked with orange pin flags and immediately mapped with a GPS to sub-inch accuracy.

The systematic metal detector survey was conducted in a similar manner. Volunteers, using their own equipment, spaced themselves at an appropriate distance from one another to avoid inaccurate readings. The survey followed a north-south axis starting at the southern limit and continuing until the entire project area was surveyed. Volunteers then reoriented along an east-west axis starting at the eastern limit

Figure 6: Volunteers excavating an STP in the tree line (Photo number 2021_A_177)

Figure 7: Volunteers surface collecting in the Wiest lower field (Photo number 2021_D_003)

(Figure 8). Target objects were unearthed, pin-flagged, and left in place at their discovery locations. In instances of objects deeper than 1 ft., the location was marked with a pin flag for later excavation by project archaeologists. This was to prevent potential intrusions into underlying features. All artifacts were immediately recorded with a GPS. In addition to the regular survey, two 0.15-acre areas were marked and systematically surveyed along pre-determined lanes. Volunteers of varying experience levels and devices completed the lanes individually. All finds were collected and surveyed with a GPS. The volunteer's initials, machine model, and artifact depth were recorded. This additional data was gathered for a master's thesis.

Figure 8: Metal detectorists surveying the Wiest lower field (Photo number 2021_D_023)

Excavation trenches and test units were placed to investigate artifact distributions seen in the surface and metal detecting surveys. These included nine trenches (Trenches 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) and twenty-one test units (TUs 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26) in the Wiest lower field and adjoining southern tree line. Trenches were excavated mechanically with a backhoe to quickly reveal the underlying subsoil (Figure 9). Earth-moving equipment presents a risk of losing artifacts that could otherwise be collected in hand excavation, but this loss was mitigated by the 2015, 2020, and 2021 surface collection and metal detecting surveys (Crawmer et al. 2021: 36). In keeping with previous excavations at Camp Security (see Warfel 2015, 2016), each trench was divided into 5 ft. sections. Trench excavation was complete when the subsoil surface was scraped clean with shovels and sharpened mason's trowels (Figure 10). Backhoe excavated topsoils were not screened, but all observed artifacts were collected.

Test unit excavation involved cutting unit edges with sod shovels and removing the plowzone. These soils were discarded without sifting to quickly expose the subsoil and examine potential features. Features, defined by a dark soil stain,

Figure 9: Backhoe stripping in the Wiest lower field (Photo number 2021_D_056)

Figure 10: Volunteers troweling Trench 12 (Photo number 2021_D_068)

were photographed and drawn before and after their excavation. All feature soils were sifted through ¼ in. hardware mesh. Artifacts were placed in labeled bags bearing the site number, unit number, soil layer, and feature number from which they were recovered. Each trench section and test unit was photographed and plan-view drawn. Profile drawings were done for all test units, but only soil layer elevations were recorded in the excavation trenches. The entire ground surface was recorded by photogrammetry, so this data, paired with the field measurements, can be used to reconstruct accurate profiles. Soil coloration of the plowzone (Level 1 and 1B), subsoil (Level 2), and features were determined by comparison of samples with a Munsell Soil Color Chart (2009 revision). Soil texture determinations were made by project archaeologists, relying on prior training and experience. Excavation trenches and test units were backfilled by Springettsbury Township at the conclusion of fieldwork.

Once excavations were complete, artifacts were processed by a group of volunteers supervised by a project archaeologist. Glass, ceramic, lithics, and stable bone artifacts were washed; fragile bone and metals were dry brushed. Several charcoal samples were analyzed with a microscope under 10x magnification to determine wood species. Artifacts were then cataloged into a Microsoft Access database and curated per the State Museum of Pennsylvania's guidelines by the lead archaeologist.

Excavation Results

The results of photogrammetry, surface collection, metal detecting, shovel test pits, and trench excavation highlight three major occupation periods of the Wiest lower field. These include a pre-contact occupation from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland Periods, an 18th-century military encampment, and 19th to 20th-century farming. The reliability of data generated from the project is high. Slight deviations were made from the original excavation plans, such as not troweling or recording three trenches due to time constraints.

Photogrammetry

The 2021 investigation was the third year a drone photographed the Preservation Area. A DJI Mavic 2 Pro controlled by a smart controller and operated by Jane C. Skinner, FAA Small UAS Registration Number FA3KHLWCKC, was used for the aerial survey. Photographs were manipulated with software to create 3D models, so accurate elevation data could be derived.

Three models were created in 2021 (see Crawmer et al. 2021: 14 for description of Agisoft Metashape process). One in May, one in September, and another in October (Figure 11). For the May model, new ground control points were added within the tree line for geo-referencing. This model used 266 photos and had an average error of .006 feet. The two fall models were referenced with the drone's internal GPS then translated from WGS 84 into the NAD 2011 Pennsylvania South State Plane coordinate system. The September model was taken after the field was plowed and the trenches were started, but before test units were excavated. This model used 85 photos, but only included the Wiest lower field. The October model included the Wiest upper and lower fields and used 309 photos. In this final model, most features are visible with the larger ones being partially backfilled.

Shovel Test Pit Survey

Sixty shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in the tree line separating the Wiest upper and lower fields (36Yo46) between August 26th and July 7th (Figure 12). The survey's goal was to investigate the remaining portions of the tree line that had not

Figure 11: May orthophoto (top), October orthophoto (bottom left), and September orthophoto (bottom right)

been surveyed in 2020. Excavation showed disturbed soils throughout the woods. In most STPs, a 4 in. thick dark brown (10YR 2/1 to 10YR 3/2) silt loam with organic material was identified. Below this were multiple A-horizons ranging from dark brown to strong brown (10YR 4/2 to 10YR 5/8) silt loams or silt clay loams. These layers are 0 to 4 in. deep at the top and 16 to 30 in. deep at the bottom. Multiple A-horizons are indicative of soil remobilization associated with a landscaping. These are seen in the north due to natural erosional processes and in the south from the pushing of soils out of the Wiest upper field into the tree line. Subsoils are varied and the B-horizon was encountered intermittently across the landscape. This is a yellowish brown (10YR 6/2 to 10YR 6/8) silt clay or silt clay loam which is compact and filled with angular to sub-angular gravels and small cobbles. This soil layer was found more frequently in the northern STPs where erosional wash protected these subsoils. Below the B-horizon is a C-horizon characterized by cobbles and degrading bedrock. This horizon is much shallower in the southern portion of the tree line where soils have been stripped. The C-horizon in the east is much powderier and indicative of a paleochannel following the flow of the nearby spring.

Seventeen pits were positive for cultural material. Two contain pre-contact artifacts, sixteen have historic artifacts, and one is positive for both. Pre-contact artifacts include undiagnostic quartz shatter fragments and a chalcedony flake. Most historic material are brick and redware fragments with one piece of yellow slip decorated redware in D10 and one piece of creamware in D5a. Combined with the 2020 excavation results, twenty-two STPs are positive for cultural material. The eastern third of the survey area is devoid of artifacts and the center north shows a random distribution. A cluster is apparent in the western third and includes 18th-century artifacts like creamware in E4 and D5a and yellow slip decorated redware in D5. This distribution coincides with the clearest terracing within the wood line. Additional testing was done in this area to better define the distribution and characterize the stratigraphic integrity of the area. Test Units 1a, 2a, 3a, and 4a were each placed on a level of the terrace and are within the hot spot identified by the

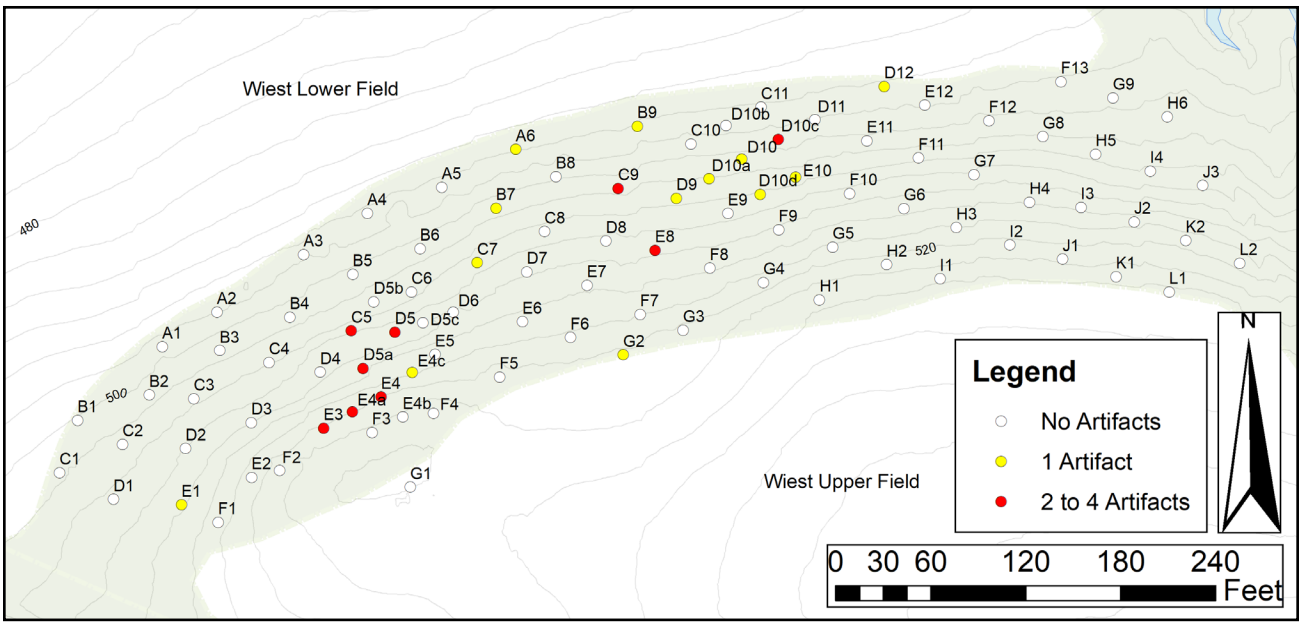

Figure 12: Map of 2020 and 2021 shovel test pits and artifact distribution

STPs. These test units recovered 92 artifacts, ranging from yellow slip decorated redware to modern glass and whiteware. Soils are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam and include large angular stones and smoothed river cobbles. The river cobbles indicate that the terrace soils likely originated from a nearby water source. The artifacts found in this fill date the level to the 20th-century.

The survey determined that the construction of the terraces disturbed the landscape in a fashion that cut into the hillside, removing and remobilizing soils, and disrupting the integrity of archaeological contexts in the tree line. This interpretation is further supported by historic aerial photographs. Terracing is clearly visible in a 1947 aerial photograph of the Preservation Area; however, this is not observed in a similar 1937 photograph (Figure 13). This demonstrates that the terraces were constructed sometime between 1937 and 1947 and are not associated with Camps Security or Indulgence.

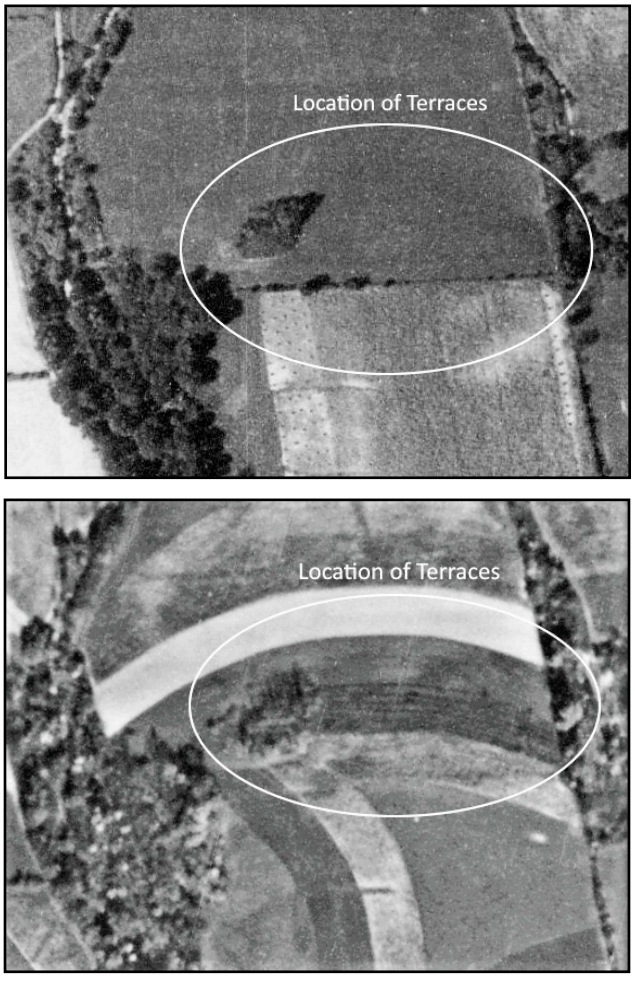

Figure 13: Historic aerials, 1937 photo (top) and 1947 photo (bottom)

Surface Collection and Metal Detecting

Surface collection and metal detecting recovered 296 artifacts. Thirty percent are redware fragments. Red earthenware pottery is not dateable because its form, composition, and glaze remain consistent from the 17th century to present day. However, redware is frequently identified at colonial period sites and was the dominant pottery type found during the 1979 excavation of Camp Indulgence (Hunter 1979).

Thirty-four camp period artifacts were found, including seven Westerwald stoneware fragments, five white salt-glazed stoneware fragments, five musket balls, four buttons, three coins, three olive green bottle fragments, two buckles, two wrought iron nails, two bell fragments, and a yellow slip decorated redware fragment. Most artifacts date to the 19th and 20th-century. These include cut nails, plain and decorated pearlware, American stoneware, and coins. Brick and coal fragments are ubiquitous throughout the survey area but were not collected or counted. 19th and 20th-century artifacts in the Rowe lower field represent field trash dispersed by farmers who routinely disposed of household refuse in the fields (Warfel 2016:15).

The Wiest lower field lacks well-defined artifact concentrations. Instead, it is broadly distributed with a higher artifact density in the western third of the field. This density coalesces along a north to south running linear pattern (Crawmer et al. 2021: 17). 18th-century artifacts are relatively clustered in the western third compared to the overall artifact distribution (Figure 14). A

similar pattern was observed in previous studies (see Warfel 2016: 10 and Crawmer et al. 2021: 16-17) and was assumed to be affiliated with Camp Indulgence. The STP survey in the southern tree line revealed a mid-20th-century disturbance between the Camp Indulgence site and Wiest lower field. This disturbance likely removed the artifacts associated with Camp Indulgence and slowed subsequent erosion. Additionally, a thinner plowzone in the area may allow for better seeding of artifacts from features, resulting in the observed higher density. Test Units 20, 21, and 22 were placed on 18th-century clusters to determine if they correlate with subsurface features or are the product of erosional slope wash from the Wiest upper field.

Excavation

Nineteen days (September 13th to October 7th) were devoted to testing the artifact concentrations seen in the surface collection and metal detecting surveys. Nine trenches (Trench 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) and seventeen test units (TUs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26) were excavated in the Wiest lower field (Figure 15). All trenches were between 36 and 48 in. wide due to the backhoe bucket width.

Trenches 12, 16, 17, and 18 are east to west running trenches. Trench 12 is situated near the southeastern corner of the field and is 140 ft. long. Trench 16 is positioned in the eastern half, extending 75 ft. east from Trench 10 (excavated in 2020). Trench 17 is 75 ft. south of Trench 16 and extends 85 ft. east from Trench 9 (excavated in 2020). Trench 18 is near the center of the field, extending 125 ft. west from Trench 5 (excavated in 2015). Trenches 13, 14, 15, 19, and 20 are north to south running trenches. Trench 13 is 130 ft. long and intersects Trench 12, forming a cruciform pattern. Trenches 14 (25 ft.) and 15 (170 ft.) are northern and southern extensions of Trench 6 (excavated in 2015). Trench 19 is 225 ft. long and runs perpendicular to the western edge of Trenches 16 and 17. Trench 20 is a 50 ft. northern extension from Trench 18, Section 16 (see Appendix 1 for GPS coordinates).

Stratigraphy is consistent across

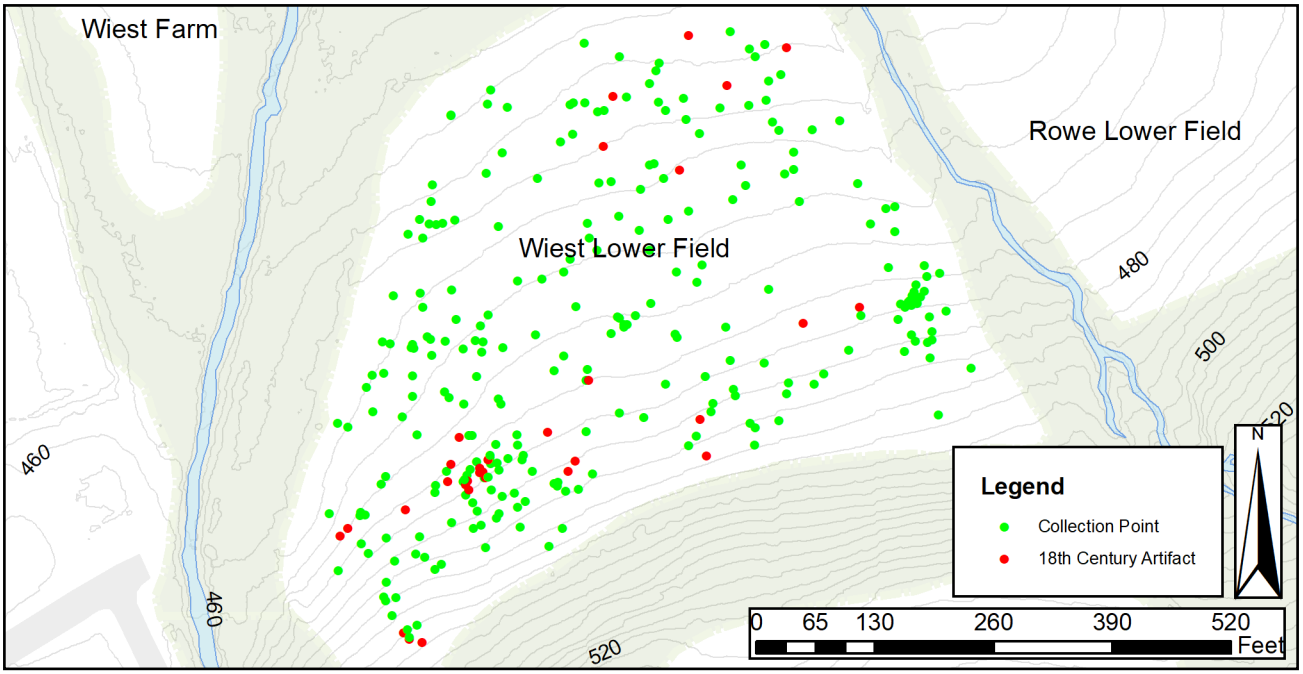

Figure 14: Map of 2021 surface collection and metal detection points in the Wiest lower field

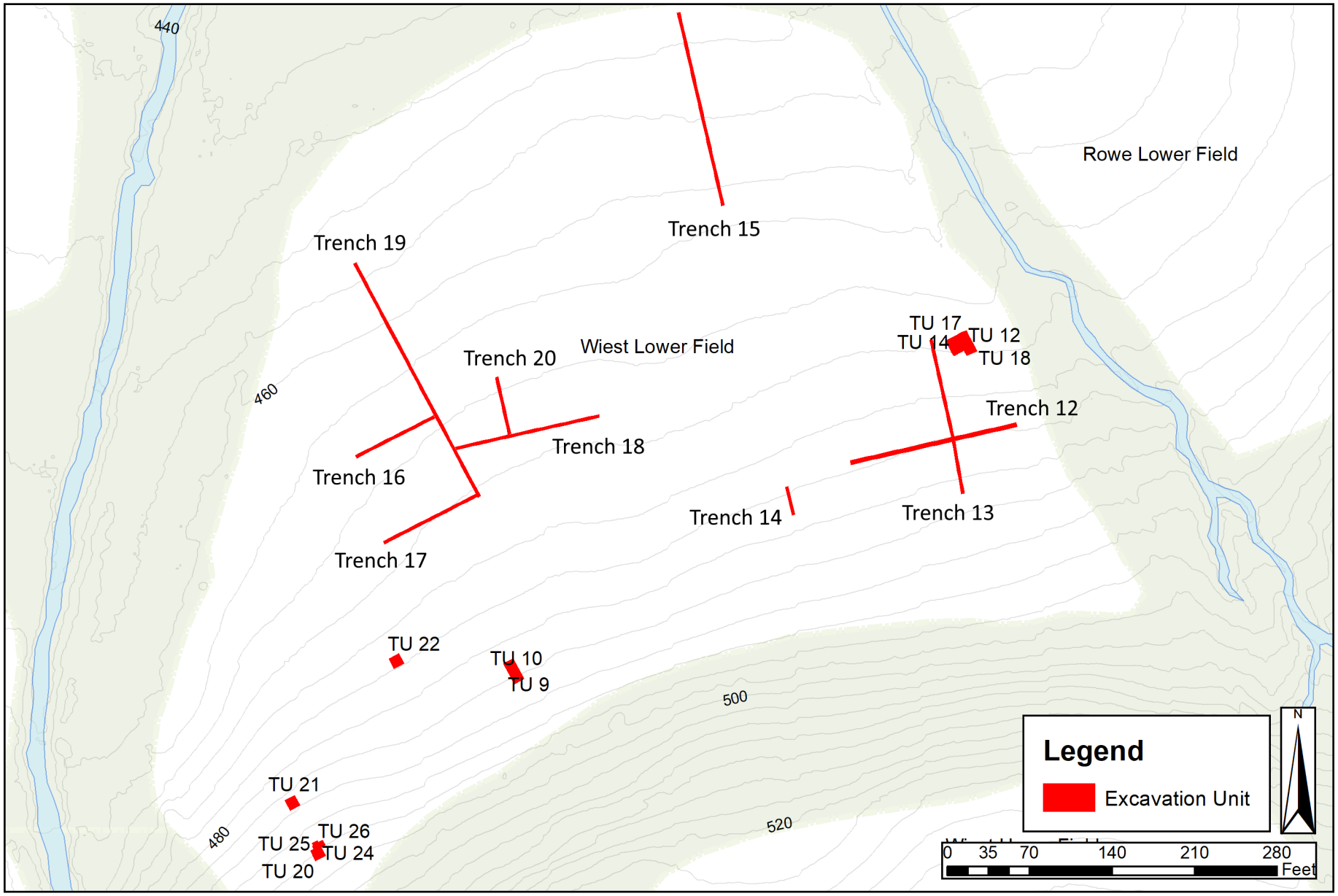

Figure 15: Map of 2021 test unit and trenches

trenches with a loose dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam with grass clump inclusions (Level 1A), a compacted dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam (Level 1B), and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt clay loam subsoil (Level 2). Most trench sections contain plowscars, backhoe scars, and rodent disturbances. Scaring is continuous between sections for trenches following an east-west orientation. Notably, the rocky ridge formation observed in 2020 (see Crawmer et al. 2021: 20) was also visible during the 2021 investigation. The Wiest lower field has an upward grade which comes to a natural ridge at its upper most portion. Plowing prior to the investigation clipped the underlying ridge formation, bringing stone fragments to the surface and making the formation visible. The formation appears to stretch across the southern edge of the Wiest lower field and is approximately 0.5-acre in size.

One artifact, a whiteware body sherd in Trench 20, Section 3, was recovered from the excavation trenches. The lack of artifacts is a predictable result of backhoe excavation. Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation. Although plowzone soils were not screened in test units, hand excavation allowed for more artifacts to be observed and collected. Test unit artifacts include eleven redware fragments, four Westerwald fragments, three glass bottle fragments, two cut nails, two plain white salt-glazed fragments, a shell-edged pearlware rim sherd, and a quartz flake. Artifact locations reflect the distribution seen in the surface collection and metal detecting surveys.

Test units were placed to locate potential features in the Wiest lower field. Test units 9 and 10 were placed immediately to the east of Feature 35, a post hole identified in 2020, to locate associated post holes. Neither unit uncovered a feature of any kind.

Test Units 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 are situated over Feature 33; a pit first seen in the final days of the 2015 excavation. These test units adjoin to form a 350 sq. ft. excavation block which fully uncovered Feature 33 and a second pit, Feature 37 (Figure 16). The plowzone in this area is consistent with the rest of the Wiest lower field, however, a lens of brown (10YR 4/3) silt clay loam with gravel and charcoal inclusions caps both features and the surrounding subsoil.

Feature 33 is an 8.8 ft. diameter circular stain of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt clay loam with charcoal inclusions. The feature's eastern half was investigated in 2015 and 2020. The 2021 excavation began by re-establishing the 2020 bisection and baulk lines. Backfill east and north of these lines was removed until reaching the black plastic left at the maximum depth of the 2015 and 2020 excavations. Backfill soils were removed without screening, but the remainder was sifted through ¼ in. hardware mesh. The entirety of Feature 33 was excavated, yielding a single brick fragment. Previous excavations recovered two quartz

Figure 16: Drone image of TU 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 excavation block (Photo number 2021_E_028)

flakes, a rhyolite biface, and a redware fragment. A dense charcoal lens caps a mixed fill of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt clay loam with tumbled angular stones. Feature depth slopes west to east with a maximum depth of 4 ft. in the eastern half (Figure 17).

Feature 37 is 2 ft. southeast of Feature 33 and is a 6.5 ft. diameter ovate stain of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt clay loam. A 6 in. thick level of black (10YR 2/1) silt clay loam with large charcoal inclusions is in its upper most portions. Below this is a fill of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) with large angular stones and charcoal chunks. The angular stones appear tumbled and are densely packed throughout the feature (Figure 18). The maximum depth of Feature 37 is 7.5 ft. below ground surface. Soils near this depth are saturated with ground water. A single shovel test pit was excavated at the base of normal excavation to probe the lower portions of the feature and establish its depth. The STP excavated an additional 2 ft., identifying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil at its base. A soil auger confirmed this result. All excavated soils were screened through ¼ in. hardware mesh, but no artifacts were recovered. Unfortunately, the saturated soils in the lower portions of the feature could not be adequately screened with standard dry-screening techniques.

Features 33 and 37 are remarkably similar. They are both are hand-dug, contain large amounts of charcoal and tumbled stone, are relatively deep (4 ft. and 7.5 ft. below ground surface respectively), are devoid of artifacts, and are within 2 ft. of each other. The closest analogy to these features is a well. Wells are dug to an adequate depth to reach consistent ground water. The wetness of soils near the base of Features 33 and 37 suggest this was their intention. However, artifacts are typically lost or deposited into wells as they are used and closed. This is not observed in either feature. Instead, they appear to have been dug then quickly filled back in. It's likely that Features 33 and 37 were attempts at wells, meaning they were dug with the expectation of reaching consistent ground water, but were backfilled immediately after they failed to do so. Feature 37 may have been the more successful of the two since it is deeper and includes more charcoal. Artifacts could be present near its base but were unrecoverable due to the saturated soil.

The inclusion of a large amount of charcoal indicates that a fire event took place

Figure 17: Bisection of Feature 33 (Photo number 2021_D_154)

Figure 18: Closing photo of Feature 37 (Photo number 2021_D_362)

either inside or around the wells at the time of their closure. The lens of brown (10YR 4/3) silt clay loam with charcoal inclusions which caps both features and the surrounding subsoil hints at a wider burning event. This could be the result of burning wooden super structures around one or both wells. The tumbled stone may also have also been associated with an above ground super structure.

The location of Features 33 and 37 are interesting since they are too far from the Shultz House to have serviced its residents. Whom the wells were intended for cannot be determined without any meaningful way of dating them. While it is tempting to assign them to Camp Security, both features lack the artifacts required to do so.

Test Unit 20 was placed on the approximate center of the southeastern most artifact cluster seen in the surface collection. Portions of a large pit feature were found in the northern half of Test Unit 20. Adjoining test units (TU 24, 25, 26) were excavated to completely uncover the feature, forming an excavation block of 150 sq. ft. (Figure 19).

Feature 46 is a 7 ft. diameter ovate stain of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt clay loam. Fragmentary bone, redware, and charcoal is visible on its surface. The feature was bisected, and the southeastern half was removed. All feature fill was sifted through ¼ in. hardware mesh. One hundred and fifty-four artifacts were recovered including one hundred eleven mammal bones and teeth fragments, twenty-three charcoal fragments, six window glass fragments, five redware fragments, four wire nails, three cut nails, a button, and a yellow slip decorated redware fragment. The northwestern half was left unexcavated. Feature 46 is 1 ft. deep with a flat base. The subsoil directly beneath feature fill is a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay (Figure 20). This reddened subsoil along with a large amount of charcoal and burnt bone is clear evidence of burning. Most artifacts are organic, being bone and charcoal. The bone is extremely fragmentary, so it was not possible to identify species from the bone alone. The teeth however all originated from bovine. The yellow slip decorated redware and button date to the camp period, but the window glass and wire nail place the feature in the early-20th-century. Feature 46 is a burnt trash pit used sometime in the early-20th-century. The earlier artifacts were likely backfilled from the plowzone

Figure 19: Drone image of TU 20, 24, 25, and 26 excavation block (Photo number 2021_E_074)

Figure 20: Bisection of Feature 46 (Photo number 2020_D_104)

when the trash pit was filled and closed. Underneath Feature 46 is a small dark circular stain that comes to a pointed base. This post hole (Feature 62) was not visible in Feature 46's fill and appears to be cut by Feature 46. Therefore, the post hole must pre-date Feature 46, placing it in the 18th or 19th-century.

Test Units 21 and 22 were placed on the approximate center of 18th-century artifact clusters in the western half of the Wiest lower field. Both units identified post holes with Feature 45 in Test Unit 21 and Feature 61 in Test Unit 22. These posts are like Feature 62 in their size and shape. Six more post holes were found in Trenches 15, 18, and 19. The largest of these is Feature 53. This post hole is 1 ft. in diameter and 1.25 ft. deep. It includes a post mold with a large ring of charcoal around its edge (Figure 21). Feature 53 is like Feature 35 (identified in 2020) but is located 205 ft. north. It's not known if these post holes are associated.

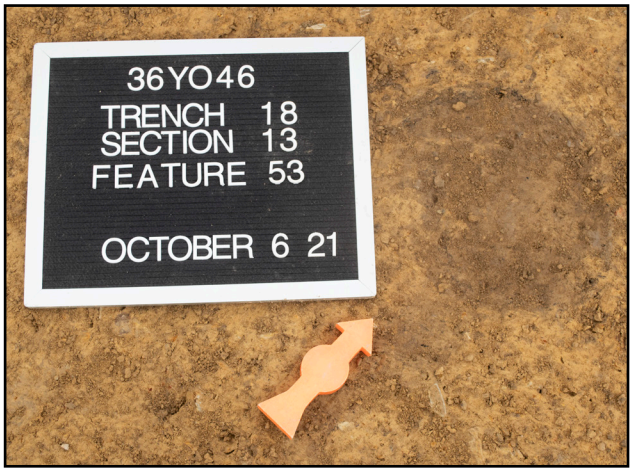

Figure 21: Opening photo of Feature 53 (Photo number 2021_D_327)

There have been eleven post holes found in the Wiest lower field throughout the course of the FOCS excavations. Their distribution appears random, save for three that appear to run south-north in Trench 19 (Figure 22). The randomness of posts reflects the sampling strategy used. Systematic excavation would be required to derive more coherent results and establish the significance of these post holes.

Material Culture

Six hundred forty-three artifacts were collected from the investigation area, ranging from Late Archaic lithics to modern framing equipment. Four hundred fifty-three objects (70.5%) could not be

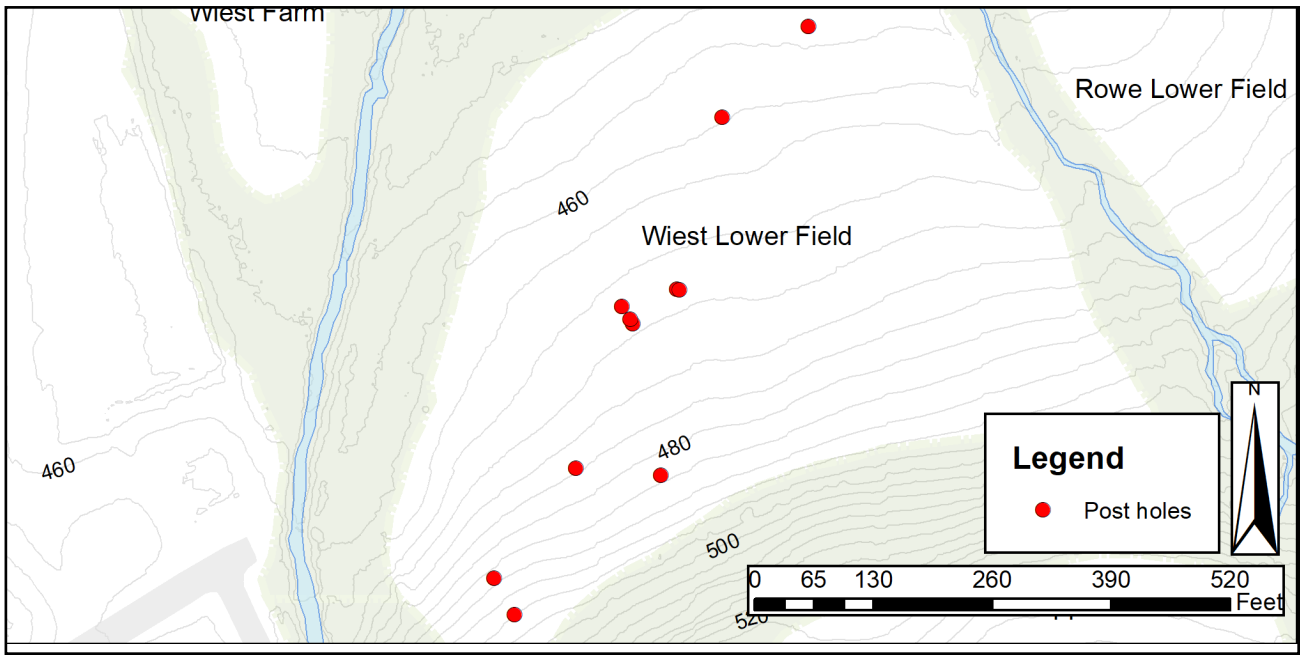

Figure 22: Map of total post hole distribution

accurately dated. These include bone fragments, corroded nails, and redware fragments. Sixty-four artifacts (10%) are modern, including plastic buttons, window glass, and farming equipment. Fifty-three artifacts (8.2%) are pre-contact, including projectile points, chipping debris, and side scrapers. Fifty-two artifacts (8.1%) date to the 18th-century and include musket balls, buckles, buttons, stoneware, and wrought iron nails.

Pre-contact Material

Twenty-eight quartz, chalcedony, and jasper flakes were collected in the project area, the majority of which being secondary flakes. This is consistent with the theory that the area was used for lithic reduction (Warfel 2015: 23–27). Flakes are the byproduct of shaping, thinning, or sharpening stone tools. They are commonly considered waste material but can be repurposed as tools themselves. Fourteen large quartz fragments have evidence of pressure flaking along their edge and were likely utilized as scrapers. These objects were classified as side or end scrapers in the project catalog. Six stone projectile points were recovered in the Wiest lower field including, a Heck Rockshelter, Fox Creek, Sand Hill, Bare Island, and Dry Brook Fishtail point (Figure 23).

Spear point types suggest when Native Americans inhabited the site. Dating is 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 carbonized plant or animal remains, radiocarbon dates derived from the remains are used to estimate when the points were in use (see Carr and Moeller 2015: 9-13).

The earliest points date to the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,300 to 6,000 years ago). These include the Bare Island (36Yo46/76.3) and Dry Brook Fishtail points (36Yo46/513.1). Both feature shoulders with an upward angle, but their bases vary. The Bare Island typically has a straight stem and convex base while the Dry Brook Fishtail has an expanding stem and concave base creating a unique "fish-tail" appearance. Both points are commonly found in Pennsylvania. The Bare Island is more specific to the Susquehanna River Valley than the Dry Brook Fishtail, which can also be found in southern New England and New York.

The latest points date to the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 2,000 years ago) and include a Heck Rockshelter (36Yo46/79.3), Fox Creek (36Yo46/432.9), and Sand Hill point (36Yo46/440.6). These points have straight bases with slightly varying stems. The Fox Creek and Sand Hill points have straight stems, while the Heck Rockshelter features an expanding stem. All are typically found in central Pennsylvania.

Fifteen diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from the Wiest lower field over the course of the 2015, 2020, and 2021 FOCS excavations. Eight of these fall within the Archaic period and seven date to the Woodland period. This reinforces

Figure 23: Stone points recovered from the Wiest lower field [Top row, from left: Fox Creek, Heck Rockshelter, partial triangular quartz point; Bottom row, from left: Sand Hill, Bare Island, Dry Brook Fishtail point] (Photo number 2021_D_425)

pre-contact occupation ranging from the Archaic to the Woodland period but suggests that the area was more consistently used between periods than previously thought (see Warfel 2015: 23-27).

Historic Material

Fifty-two diagnostic historic artifacts date to the 18th-century. They include eleven Westerwald stoneware fragments, eleven yellow-slip decorated redware fragments, seven white salt-glazed stoneware fragments, five musketballs, four olive green bottle glass fragments, four buttons, three coins, two wrought iron nails, two brass rumbler bell fragments, two buckles, and a fragment of plain creamware.

Most of the collection can be described as artifacts of personal adornment, objects worn by former site residents (White 2005: 1). Other objects, such as coins and musket balls, were carried rather than worn. All items are small and could easily be lost throughout the course of daily life. Olive green glass, stoneware, redware, and creamware vessels are associated with storing and consuming food. Unlike personal adornment objects, these objects may relate to specific spaces such as kitchens or refuse pits.

Westerwald and white salt glazed stoneware fit well within the camp period (1781-1783) as both are commonly found at mid to late-18th-century sites (see Noël Hume 1969: 115-117). German-made Westerwald dominated the English import market until the 1770s and remained popular until the end of the 18th-century (Noël Hume 1969: 280-285) (Figure 24). White salt glaze stoneware was manufactured for a hundred-year period between 1685-1785 and was most popular from 1720-1770 (Figure 25). The versatility and durability of white salt-glazed stoneware allowed it to replace tin glazed earthenware and serve as an affordable substitute for porcelain. This pottery was the most common dining and tea ware used in the colonies during the mid-18th-century, only to be replaced in popularity by creamware in the 1760s (Noël Hume 1969 :115-117).

Local-made ceramics are represented by yellow slip decorated redware (Figure 26). These redwares were produced by German potters emigrating to Pennsylvania, New England, and North Carolina after 1750. German immigrants in Pennsylvania manufactured traditional slipwares of excellent quality, decorated with a white slip on a red body or marbleized with splashes of copper green. They were most popular from the mid-18th-century to the first decades of the 19th-century (Noël Hume 1969: 99).

Recovered musket balls are diverse in their size, ranging from .51 to .68 caliber. Though muskets are used by hunters in the present day, munitions larger than .50 caliber can date to the 18th-century (Sivilich 1996). A lack of uniformity in size is evidence of individual or small-scale manufacture (Figure 27). Musket balls were likely created by Camp Security guards themselves.

Buttons in the Wiest lower field are diverse in their shape, size, and construction (Figure 28). Most 18th-century buttons feature an "alpha" shank. This is a piece of wire affixed to the back of the button that is formed into a loop, creating a shape akin to the Greek letter alpha. Other buttons feature a coned shaped shank or a drilled eye shank (White 2005: 50-52). All recovered buttons are plain, lacking visible decoration.

Three coins were recovered in the Wiest lower field. Two are too worn to distinguish their type, but one is clearly a King George II coin (ca. 1727–1760) (Figure 29). These coins are characterized with a pronounced outer ridge and a left facing bust of King George II. King George II took the throne between 1725 and 1729 when no

Figure 24: Westerwald stoneware fragments recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_427)

Figure 26: Yellow slip decorated redware fragments recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_435)

Figure 28: Buttons recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_442)

Figure 25: White salt glaze stoneware fragments recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_429)

Figure 27: Musket balls recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_433)

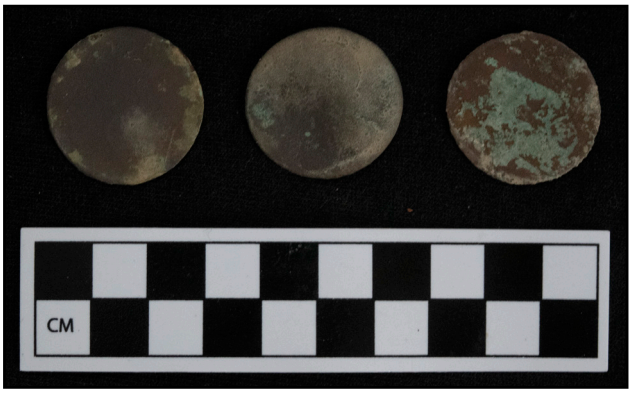

Figure 29: Coins recovered from Wiest lower field (photo number 2021_D_444)

new copper was being issued. Subsequent minting from 1729 to 1754 featured his likeness. No copper was issued again between 1755 to 1770, so older mints were used extensively during the American Revolution (Hume 1969: 160-162).

Charcoal Analysis

Charcoal is commonly found in archaeological contexts and can be analyzed to identify wood that was historically used at a site. It persists in the archaeological record because it doesn't decompose biologically, so charcoal is often still present in burnt contexts like campfires or post holes. In some cases, the tree morphology, such as tree rings, pores, rays, and vessels, remain intact and observable under magnification. Samples are prepared by cutting level cross and transverse sections with a fine razor, securing the sample onto a glass microscope slide, and observing the sections at various magnifications. The observed wood structures are recorded and referenced to known samples to identify the wood species.

Only cross-sections were used for identification, so the analysis for this report should be considered preliminary. Not all necessary equipment was available for a more thorough examination and such work is outside the scope of this report. All samples were cataloged individually and given unique specimen numbers so future research can be completed.

Fifty-eight charcoal fragments were recovered from Features 37, 46, and 53. These include 34 fragments from Feature 37, 23 from Feature 46, and one from Feature 53. Twelve of the fifty-eight charcoal fragments (20%) were suitable for analysis. The results found oak, walnut, and elm trees represented (Table 2). Feature 37 contains oak, walnut, and elm, Feature 46 contains walnut, and Feature 53 contains oak. All identified species are hardwoods local to the area.

Feature 37 is a suspected well and its charcoal is believed to be the result of burning wooden superstructures during the well's closure. The diversity of local hardwoods, particularly the inclusion of elm is notable. Elm trees are rare on the modern-day landscape. This is largely due to Dutch elm disease which killed roughly 75% of all elm trees in North America from 1930 to 1990. It's not possible to date Feature 37 based solely on its charcoal contents, but it's burning did involve a variety of convenient local hardwoods, one

Sample Num.	Context	Context Type	Wood Type	Species	Common Name
1	Feature 46	Trash pit	Hardwood	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
2	Feature 46	Trash pit	Hardwood	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
3	Feature 46	Trash pit	Hardwood	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
4	Feature 46	Trash pit	Hardwood	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
5	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Ulmus sp.*	Elm
6	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Quercus sp.*	Oak
7	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Quercus sp.*	Oak
8	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Quercus sp.*	Oak
9	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Ulmus sp.*	Elm
10	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
11	Feature 37	Well	Hardwood	*Ulmus sp.*	Elm
12	Feature 53	Post hole	Hardwood	*Quercus sp.*	Oak

Table 2: Results of charcoal analysis

of which is rare on today's landscape.

Feature 46 is an early-20th-century burnt trash pit containing a large amount of cow bones. Only walnut was identified within the feature. While it's possible that other species were present but not identified, the analysis confirms that local walnut was used as fuel for the burn pit.

Feature 53 is a 1 ft. diameter by 1 ft. deep circular post hole with a pointed base. A single oak charcoal fragment was recovered from the feature fill, demonstrating that oak was the species of wood used for the post. In Feature 53's case, a local oak tree was likely cut down, fashioned to a point, and driven into the earth. Sturdy hardwoods like oak would have been the preferred material for structure corner posts.

Discussion

Addressing Project Research Questions

1. Are terraces in the tree line between the Wiest upper and lower fields related to Camp Security?

The STP survey in the tree line identified recent soil disturbances throughout the area. The terraces contain some 18th-century material mixed with modern artifacts like bottle glass and whiteware. These artifacts date the terraces to the 20th-century. Smoothed river cobbles indicate the soils were mobilized from a nearby stream and deposited into the tree line. Historic aerial photographs show that the terraces were constructed sometime between 1937 and 1947. These images, paired with the archaeology, prove the terraces were constructed in the 20th-century, likely to alleviate erosion in the Wiest fields. They are not associated with Camp Security. In fact, their construction may have destroyed aspects of the historic military encampment.

2. Does the surface distribution of 18th-century artifacts relate to subsurface features?

18th-century artifacts are relatively clustered in the western third of the field compared to the overall artifact distribution. A similar pattern was observed in previous studies (see Warfel 2016: 10 and Crawmer et al. 2021: 16-17) and was assumed to be affiliated with Camp Indulgence. Results from the STP survey in the tree line found a major disturbance between the Camp Indulgence site and Wiest lower field. This disturbance likely removed washed artifacts and subsequent erosion mitigation efforts prevented future slope wash. Additionally, a thinner plowzone in the area may allow for better seeding of artifacts from features. Three test units (TU 20, 21, and 22) were placed near the approximate center of 18th-century hot spots to test this hypothesis. All revealed historic post holes with one (TU 20) also finding an early-20th-century trash pit. These results hint at a positive relationship between the 18th-century artifact distribution and subsurface features.

3. Are features related to Camp Security, such as post holes, trash pits, privies, or a stockade trench within the project area?

Twelve historic features were identified in the project area including nine post holes, two wells, and a burnt trash pit. Although an 18th-century button was found in the trash pit's feature fill, other artifacts like window glass and wire nails date it to the early-20th-century. The wells are devoid of artifacts and are not datable. Their location, 1,040 ft. south of the Shultz House and 400 ft. northwest of a large spring, is notable. Based on historic property boundaries, no known residence was close enough to the wells to be associated with them. It may be tempting to assign these features to Camp Security, but this cannot be confirmed without a diagnostic artifact being found within the feature fill. Six post holes are randomly dispersed with

three (Features 58, 59, and 60) appearing to run in a north-south orientation. The overall randomness seen in the post hole distribution is a direct result of the sampling strategy used. No diagnostic artifacts were found within the post holes, so it's not possible to confidently associate them with Camp Security.

National Register Considerations

The Camp Security Preservation Area is within the historic limits of the 1781 property of David Brubaker. Brubaker made claims for the losses he incurred due to the construction of Camps Security and Indulgence. The claims demonstrate that the camps were located on the Brubaker tract and provide some clues as to initial camp structure. 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).

While it is known that Camps Security and Indulgence were constructed on this tract, the exact location and layout of these camps is unknown. Important questions related to the structure and daily life of revolutionary war prison camps can be addressed with future archaeological research. These include potential studies of vernacular architecture and material culture. Specifically, does the camp structure reflect a unique local identity or are standard military construction practices being used? To what extent are prisoners producing goods? What freedoms were afforded to prisoners and how does this relate to other prison camps?

The area meets the qualifications of National Register Criteria A and D. The site is the location of a significant event in the history of the United States, and thus is significant to the study of the American War for Independence and the history and development of York County. The site retains several of the aspects or qualities of integrity crucial in determining National Register eligibility, including location, setting, association, workmanship, design, and materials, and has yielded data important in American history (Catts and Roberts 2000: 15). National Register Criteria A and D are primarily satisfied by the 1979 PHMC archaeological excavations and historic documents which place the camps within the Brubaker tract. The results of the 2021 investigation supplement this evidence, potentially expanding the scope of the site into the Wiest lower field. Further excavation is likely to add to the Camp Security Preservation Area's National Register qualifications.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The primary objective of the 2021 archaeological investigation was to test the Wiest lower field and it's adjoining southern tree line for historic features related to Camp Security. Surface collection, metal detecting, and excavation over 10.9-acres yielded 643 artifacts. Fifty-two artifacts (8.1%) date to the 18th-century and include musket balls, buckles, buttons, stoneware, and wrought iron nails. A shovel test pit survey in the tree line between the Wiest upper and lower fields found that the terraces there were constructed in the

20th-century. This is confirmed by historic ariel photographs. Nine excavation trenches and twenty-one test units tested clusters seen in the artifact distribution, uncovering nine historic post holes, two wells, and a burnt trash pit. Both wells are devoid of artifacts, signifying that they were backfilled shortly after their opening. Artifacts in the trash pit date it to the early-20th-century. The post hole distribution is random which reflects the sampling methodology used.

The investigation provided promising new evidence of the camp's location, but the elusive Camp Security stockade remains undiscovered. It is fair to question why the stockade is so difficult to find. Camps Security and Indulgence were inhabited for twenty-two months. This brief occupation limited the amount of time when objects could be lost or intentionally thrown away. Although it is estimated that as many as 800 people inhabited the stockaded camp, most were relatively impoverished and simply did not have much to lose (Warfel 2016: 28). The structural aspects of the site, such as the stockade, latrine pits, wells, etc., are likely extensive, but the associated artifacts used to locate and date these features is minimal. This problem is compounded by 19th-century material that obscures the already minimal number of 18th-century artifacts. Despite these challenges, the investigation identified features that could be structural to the camps. Additional excavation is necessary to confirm if this is the case.

The vicinity near the largest post holes (Features 35 and 53) in the Wiest lower field should be the locus of future research. The plowzone should be systematically removed by hand to identify related posts. Although mechanical stripping is more time efficient, the area is too sensitive to operate machinery. Sifting should not be a priority since the 2015, 2020, and 2021 surface collections thoroughly sampled the plowzone. Systematic excavation will provide a clearer picture of what currently appears to be a random distribution of features. The 2021 excavation was successful in identifying specific features of interest. It's recommended that future work elaborate on these findings to determine their historic significance and potential relationship to Camp Security.

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Appendix 1: GPS Coordinates of STPs, Test Units, and Excavation Trenches

Coordinates are on the NAD 2011 Pennsylvania South State Plane in feet.

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	A1	Center	2277687.851	234800.955
36Yo46	A2	Center	2277722.230	234822.929
36Yo46	A3	Center	2277777.082	234859.135
36Yo46	A4	Center	2277817.329	234885.236
36Yo46	A5	Center	2277864.351	234901.742
36Yo46	A6	Center	2277911.075	234925.675
36Yo46	B1	Center	2277634.351	234754.209
36Yo46	B2	Center	2277679.555	234770.241
36Yo46	B3	Center	2277724.165	234798.316
36Yo46	B4	Center	2277768.293	234819.700
36Yo46	B5	Center	2277808.238	234846.736
36Yo46	B6	Center	2277850.617	234862.931
36Yo46	B7	Center	2277898.687	234888.517
36Yo46	B8	Center	2277936.599	234908.361
36Yo46	B9	Center	2277987.941	234940.171
36Yo46	C1	Center	2277622.819	234721.116
36Yo46	C10	Center	2278021.894	234929.049
36Yo46	C11	Center	2278065.989	234952.343
36Yo46	C2	Center	2277662.526	234739.081
36Yo46	C3	Center	2277707.740	234767.854
36Yo46	C4	Center	2277755.164	234790.685
36Yo46	C5	Center	2277807.022	234811.044
36Yo46	C6	Center	2277845.278	234835.510
36Yo46	C7	Center	2277886.827	234854.090
36Yo46	C8	Center	2277929.263	234873.681
36Yo46	C9	Center	2277975.849	234900.920
36Yo46	D1	Center	2277656.854	234704.329
36Yo46	D10	Center	2278053.966	234919.672
36Yo46	D10a	Center	2278033.219	234907.165
36Yo46	D10b	Center	2278043.942	234940.696
36Yo46	D10c	Center	2278077.057	234932.080
36Yo46	D10d	Center	2278065.633	234897.247
36Yo46	D11	Center	2278100.149	234944.487
36Yo46	D12	Center	2278144.011	234965.441
36Yo46	D2	Center	2277702.334	234736.400
36Yo46	D3	Center	2277743.963	234752.663
36Yo46	D4	Center	2277787.441	234784.670
36Yo46	D5	Center	2277834.720	234810.143

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	D5a	Center	2277814.728	234786.962
36Yo46	D5b	Center	2277821.236	234829.356
36Yo46	D5c	Center	2277852.517	234816.098
36Yo46	D6	Center	2277871.601	234822.804
36Yo46	D7	Center	2277918.044	234848.165
36Yo46	D8	Center	2277967.968	234867.735
36Yo46	D9	Center	2278012.472	234894.657
36Yo46	E1	Center	2277699.976	234700.814
36Yo46	E10	Center	2278088.012	234908.046
36Yo46	E11	Center	2278132.995	234931.104
36Yo46	E12	Center	2278169.575	234953.556
36Yo46	E2	Center	2277744.18	234718.059
36Yo46	E3	Center	2277789.825	234749.305
36Yo46	E4	Center	2277826.062	234768.991
36Yo46	E4a	Center	2277807.938	234759.732
36Yo46	E4b	Center	2277839.61	234756.355
36Yo46	E4c	Center	2277845.807	234784.444
36Yo46	E5	Center	2277860.089	234796.026
36Yo46	E6	Center	2277915.354	234816.761
36Yo46	E7	Center	2277956.027	234839.700
36Yo46	E8	Center	2277999.037	234861.821
36Yo46	E9	Center	2278045.179	234885.152
36Yo46	F1	Center	2277722.993	234689.747
36Yo46	F10	Center	2278121.903	234897.633
36Yo46	F11	Center	2278165.664	234920.250
36Yo46	F12	Center	2278210.071	234943.696
36Yo46	F13	Center	2278255.520	234968.307
36Yo46	F2	Center	2277761.790	234722.478
36Yo46	F3	Center	2277820.232	234746.454
36Yo46	F4	Center	2277859.081	234758.530
36Yo46	F5	Center	2277900.797	234781.597
36Yo46	F6	Center	2277945.676	234806.801
36Yo46	F7	Center	2277989.609	234821.378
36Yo46	F8	Center	2278033.645	234850.620
36Yo46	F9	Center	2278077.301	234874.822
36Yo46	G1	Center	2277844.453	234712.085
36Yo46	G2	Center	2277979.069	234795.726
36Yo46	G3	Center	2278016.707	234811.437
36Yo46	G4	Center	2278067.486	234841.485
36Yo46	G5	Center	2278111.312	234863.925
36Yo46	G6	Center	2278156.412	234888.21
36Yo46	G7	Center	2278200.544	234909.707

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	G8	Center	2278244.071	234933.646
36Yo46	G9	Center	2278288.355	234958.136
36Yo46	H1	Center	2278102.998	234830.641
36Yo46	H2	Center	2278145.365	234852.837
36Yo46	H3	Center	2278189.410	234876.194
36Yo46	H4	Center	2278235.685	234892.178
36Yo46	H5	Center	2278277.575	234922.603
36Yo46	H6	Center	2278322.741	234946.195
36Yo46	I1	Center	2278179.236	234843.863
36Yo46	I2	Center	2278223.150	234865.263
36Yo46	I3	Center	2278268.223	234889.023
36Yo46	I4	Center	2278311.983	234911.870
36Yo46	J1	Center	2278256.516	234856.334
36Yo46	J2	Center	2278301.813	234879.760
36Yo46	J3	Center	2278345.221	234902.856
36Yo46	K1	Center	2278290.359	234845.261
36Yo46	K2	Center	2278334.351	234868.099
36Yo46	L1	Center	2278324.078	234835.591
36Yo46	L2	Center	2278368.534	234853.618
36Yo46	Trench 12	NE	2278175.384	235139.555
36Yo46	Trench 12	NW	2278034.039	235107.205
36Yo46	Trench 12	SE	2278176.277	235135.656
36Yo46	Trench 12	SW	2278034.932	235103.305
36Yo46	Trench 13	NE	2278104.365	235210.222
36Yo46	Trench 13	NW	2278101.437	235209.569
36Yo46	Trench 13	SE	2278131.485	235079.058
36Yo46	Trench 13	SW	2278128.532	235078.530
36Yo46	Trench 14	NE	2277981.761	235085.273
36Yo46	Trench 14	NW	2277978.847	235084.558
36Yo46	Trench 14	SE	2277987.726	235060.996
36Yo46	Trench 14	SW	2277984.813	235060.280
36Yo46	Trench 15	NE	2277889.854	235488.211
36Yo46	Trench 15	NW	2277886.931	235487.539
36Yo46	Trench 15	SE	2277927.630	235324.058
36Yo46	Trench 15	SW	2277924.708	235323.384
36Yo46	Trench 16	NE	2277680.356	235145.683
36Yo46	Trench 16	NW	2277613.565	235111.566
36Yo46	Trench 16	SE	2277681.721	235143.011
36Yo46	Trench 16	SW	2277614.929	235108.895
36Yo46	Trench 17	NE	2277716.120	235078.833
36Yo46	Trench 17	NW	2277637.215	235038.558
36Yo46	Trench 17	SE	2277717.484	235076.161

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	Trench 17	SW	2277638.579	235035.886
36Yo46	Trench 18	NE	2277820.829	235146.490
36Yo46	Trench 18	NW	2277698.229	235118.780
36Yo46	Trench 18	SE	2277821.491	235143.564
36Yo46	Trench 18	SW	2277699.693	235116.034
36Yo46	Trench 19	NE	2277614.635	235275.544
36Yo46	Trench 19	NW	2277611.988	235274.133
36Yo46	Trench 19	SE	2277720.498	235077.005
36Yo46	Trench 19	SW	2277717.851	235075.593
36Yo46	Trench 20	NE	2277735.300	235178.405
36Yo46	Trench 20	NW	2277732.374	235177.742
36Yo46	Trench 20	SE	2277746.340	235129.647
36Yo46	Trench 20	SW	2277743.417	235128.986
36Yo46	TU 9	NE	2277747.975	234939.146
36Yo46	TU 9	NW	2277739.186	234934.547
36Yo46	TU 9	SE	2277752.630	234930.361
36Yo46	TU 9	SW	2277743.839	234925.738
36Yo46	TU 10	NE	2277752.630	234930.361
36Yo46	TU 10	NW	2277743.839	234925.738
36Yo46	TU 10	SE	2277757.339	234921.597
36Yo46	TU 10	SW	2277748.720	234916.799
36Yo46	TU 11	NE	2278123.997	235213.604
36Yo46	TU 11	NW	2278115.103	235209.094
36Yo46	TU 11	SE	2278128.511	235204.664
36Yo46	TU 11	SW	2278119.582	235200.137
36Yo46	TU 12	NE	2278133.023	235206.953
36Yo46	TU 12	NW	2278128.511	235204.664
36Yo46	TU 12	SE	2278135.224	235202.483
36Yo46	TU 12	SW	2278130.818	235200.189
36Yo46	TU 13	NE	2278130.777	235211.267
36Yo46	TU 13	NW	2278126.453	235209.213
36Yo46	TU 13	SE	2278133.023	235206.953
36Yo46	TU 13	SW	2278128.511	235204.664
36Yo46	TU 14	NE	2278128.511	235204.664
36Yo46	TU 14	NW	2278119.582	235200.137
36Yo46	TU 14	SE	2278130.818	235200.189
36Yo46	TU 14	SW	2278121.890	235195.749
36Yo46	TU 15	NE	2278137.600	235209.108
36Yo46	TU 15	NW	2278133.023	235206.953
36Yo46	TU 15	SE	2278139.771	235204.672
36Yo46	TU 15	SW	2278135.224	235202.483
36Yo46	TU 16	NE	2278135.325	235213.557

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	TU 16	NW	2278130.777	235211.267
36Yo46	TU 16	SE	2278137.600	235209.108
36Yo46	TU 16	SW	2278133.023	235206.953
36Yo46	TU 17	NE	2278128.451	235216.108
36Yo46	TU 17	NW	2278123.997	235213.604
36Yo46	TU 17	SE	2278130.777	235211.267
36Yo46	TU 17	SW	2278126.453	235209.212
36Yo46	TU 18	NE	2278139.771	235204.672
36Yo46	TU 18	NW	2278130.818	235200.189
36Yo46	TU 18	SE	2278142.113	235200.017
36Yo46	TU 18	SW	2278133.157	235195.859
36Yo46	TU 19	NE	2278133.132	235217.948
36Yo46	TU 19	NW	2278128.451	235216.108
36Yo46	TU 19	SE	2278135.325	235213.557
36Yo46	TU 19	SW	2278130.777	235211.267
36Yo46	TU 1a	NE	2277817.654	234766.380
36Yo46	TU 1a	NW	2277814.982	234765.015
36Yo46	TU 1a	SE	2277819.018	234763.708
36Yo46	TU 1a	SW	2277816.347	234762.343
36Yo46	TU 20	NE	2277584.118	234779.946
36Yo46	TU 20	NW	2277575.298	234775.337
36Yo46	TU 20	SE	2277588.743	234771.128
36Yo46	TU 20	SW	2277579.861	234766.461
36Yo46	TU 21	NE	2277562.520	234822.815
36Yo46	TU 21	NW	2277553.664	234818.208
36Yo46	TU 21	SE	2277567.119	234813.924
36Yo46	TU 21	SW	2277558.335	234809.344
36Yo46	TU 22	NE	2277650.817	234943.438
36Yo46	TU 22	NW	2277641.995	234938.754
36Yo46	TU 22	SE	2277655.402	234934.504
36Yo46	TU 22	SW	2277646.584	234929.918
36Yo46	TU 24	NE	2277582.816	234782.062
36Yo46	TU 24	NW	2277576.931	234779.207
36Yo46	TU 24	SE	2277584.127	234779.946
36Yo46	TU 24	SW	2277578.232	234776.870
36Yo46	TU 25	NE	2277581.774	234784.224
36Yo46	TU 25	NW	2277576.77	234781.813
36Yo46	TU 25	SE	2277582.816	234782.062
36Yo46	TU 25	SW	2277577.878	234779.777
36Yo46	TU 26	NE	2277585.992	234784.747
36Yo46	TU 26	NW	2277582.412	234782.940
36Yo46	TU 26	SE	2277588.415	234780.293

Site	Unit	Corner	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
36Yo46	TU 26	SW	2277584.882	234778.490
36Yo46	TU 2a	NE	2277823.761	234787.637
36Yo46	TU 2a	NW	2277819.531	234784.970
36Yo46	TU 2a	SE	2277826.428	234783.408
36Yo46	TU 2a	SW	2277822.198	234780.741
36Yo46	TU 3a	NE	2277828.530	234807.559
36Yo46	TU 3a	NW	2277826.570	234805.287
36Yo46	TU 3a	SE	2277830.801	234805.599
36Yo46	TU 3a	SW	2277828.842	234803.328
36Yo46	TU 4a	NE	2277839.115	234791.410
36Yo46	TU 4a	NW	2277836.578	234789.809
36Yo46	TU 4a	SE	2277840.716	234788.872
36Yo46	TU 4a	SW	2277838.178	234787.272

Appendix 2: Inventory of Artifacts Submitted for Curation

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	74				general surface		Plain/glazed redware	body and base sherds	5		brown glaze
Yo	46	74				general surface		Biface	rhyolite	1		possibly fluted fragment
Yo	46	75	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	76	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	76	3			surface/ plowzone		Straight stem point	rhyolite	1		tip is missing
Yo	46	77	2			surface/ plowzone		Wire nails	ferrous metal	1	1	complete, heavily corroded
Yo	46	77	3			surface/ plowzone		Coins	copper alloy	1		heavily corroded, possible King George coin
Yo	46	79	1			surface/ plowzone		Chain	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded, chain link fragment
Yo	46	79	2			surface/ plowzone		.58-.64 caliber musket ball	lead	1		.58 caliber, complete
Yo	46	79	3			surface/ plowzone		Lanceolate point	rhyolite	1		tip and base are missing
Yo	46	80	2			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	80	3			surface/ plowzone		Buckles	strap buckle	2		fragments
Yo	46	80	4			surface/ plowzone		Milk glass	fragment	1		white, curved fragment
Yo	46	81	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	81	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	81	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	85	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	87	4			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless, visible bubbles
Yo	46	87	5			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		pink
Yo	46	88	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	91	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	94	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	94	4			surface/ plowzone		Spoons	copper alloy	1		bent fragment
Yo	46	96	2			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	96	3			surface/ plowzone		.66-.72 caliber musket ball	lead	1		.66 caliber, complete
Yo	46	96	4			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	copper alloy	1		folded fragment with impressed decoration
Yo	46	97	1			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		
Yo	46	98	2			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	98	3			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	99	1			surface/ plowzone		Transfer printed hardwhite earthenwares	rim sherd	1		blue transfer print decoration with scalloped rim
Yo	46	99	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	99	3			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	101	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthenware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	101	6			surface/ plowzone		Wagon/buggy parts	brass rumbler bell	1		sleighbell fragment, dates to late 18th centruy

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	101	7			surface/ plowzone		Cut nails	ferrous metal	1		complete, slightly bent
Yo	46	103	5			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless, visible bubbles
Yo	46	103	6			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		
Yo	46	104	2			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	105	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	106	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	106	3			surface/ plowzone		Window glass	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	106	4			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	brass	1		possible bell fragment
Yo	46	107	3			surface/ plowzone		Window glass	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	108	3			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	108	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	108	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	108	6			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		ovate face with alpha shank, date range is 1770s to early 1800s
Yo	46	109	2			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	109	3			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	109	4			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	109	5			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	110	3			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	110	4			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	111	2			surface/ plowzone		Albany slip (dark brown) on American stoneware	body sherd	1		white salt glaze exterior glaze
Yo	46	111	3			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat circular face with alpha shank, date range is 1770s to early 1800s
Yo	46	112	1			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	base fragment	1		colorless, square base with illegible embossing
Yo	46	112	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	112	3			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		concave face fragment
Yo	46	115	4			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		ovate fragment
Yo	46	115	5			surface/ plowzone		Wagon/buggy parts	brass rumbler bell	1		sleighbell fragment, dates to late 18th centruy
Yo	46	116	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	116	4			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat circular face with cone shank, date range is 17th to mid-18th century
Yo	46	116	5			surface/ plowzone		Other wire (springs, etc.)	copper	1	1	thin wire ring
Yo	46	380	4			surface/ plowzone		Coins	King George II (ca. 1727-1760)	1		date illegible with bust facing left
Yo	46	380	5			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		concave circular backing with shank cast in boss, date range is 1760 to 1800
Yo	46	380	6			surface/ plowzone		Other jewelry	copper alloy	1		heart-shaped pendant with impressed floral decoration
Yo	46	380	7			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		concave circular backing with shank through the back plate

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	380	8			surface/ plowzone		.25-.44 caliber buckshot	lead	1	1	.25 caliber, complete
Yo	46	381	9			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	381	10			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		olive green, heavily degraded, likely 18th century
Yo	46	385	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	385	9			surface/ plowzone		Thimbles	copper alloy	1		complete
Yo	46	385	10			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		impressed lettering reads "CTOR"
Yo	46	385	11			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat with four holes and intact copper wire
Yo	46	386	10			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	386	11			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	386	12			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	387	9			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	390	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	390	9			surface/ plowzone		.58-.64 caliber musket ball	lead	1		.58 caliber, complete
Yo	46	391	2			surface/ plowzone		.66-.72 caliber musket ball	lead	1		.72 caliber, impacted
Yo	46	391	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	391	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	391	5			surface/ plowzone		Cut nails	ferrous metal	1		complete, slightly bent

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	391	6			surface/ plowzone		Hinges, pintles	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded pintal
Yo	46	392	7			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		green
Yo	46	392	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	393	10			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	copper alloy	1		fragment
Yo	46	393	11			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	copper alloy	1		fragment
Yo	46	393	12			surface/ plowzone		Other wire (springs, etc.)	ferrous metal	1	1	wire ring fragment
Yo	46	393	13			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	393	14			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	394	10			surface/ plowzone		Animal tack	ferrous metal	1	1	horse shoe fragment
Yo	46	394	11			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	394	12			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	394	13			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	394	14			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	394	15			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		glass slag fragment
Yo	46	394	16			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	395	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	base sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	395	8			surface/ plowzone		Jasper chipping debris	jasper	1		heat treated secondary flake
Yo	46	395	9			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	base sherd	1		brown glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	395	10			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	396	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	396	5			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat circular face, missing shank
Yo	46	399	2			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	finish fragment	1		olive green, likely 18th century
Yo	46	400	6			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat with four holes and intact copper wire
Yo	46	403	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	404	3			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		brown
Yo	46	404	4			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		green
Yo	46	404	5			surface/ plowzone		Other decorated hardwhite earthenwares (hand-paint-ed)	rim sherd	1		blue hand painted decoration
Yo	46	404	6			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	cast iron fragment
Yo	46	405	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	405	7			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		glass slag fragment
Yo	46	406	10			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat and circular with shank through back plate
Yo	46	406	11			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat with four holes
Yo	46	406	12			surface/ plowzone		Bolts, nuts, washers	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded nut
Yo	46	406	13			surface/ plowzone		Wrought nails	ferrous metal	1		complete
Yo	46	406	14			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		blue decoration with black interior glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	406	15			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		black interior glaze
Yo	46	406	16			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		black interior glaze
Yo	46	406	17			surface/ plowzone		Locks, latches, keys, hasps, hooks, eyes	ferrous metal	1	1	spring latch/hook
Yo	46	406	18			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	406	19			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	406	20			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	406	21			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		fragment
Yo	46	406	22			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	rim sherd	1		black interior glaze
Yo	46	407	15			surface/ plowzone		Cut nails	ferrous metal	1		complete spike, heavily corroded
Yo	46	407	16			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	407	17			surface/ plowzone		Cut nails	ferrous metal	1		complete spike, heavily corroded
Yo	46	407	18			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	407	19			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	407	20			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	407	21			surface/ plowzone		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	407	22			surface/ plowzone		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	407	23			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		black interior glaze
Yo	46	407	24			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		black interior glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	407	25			surface/ plowzone		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	1		black interior glaze
Yo	46	407	26			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	rim sherd	1		
Yo	46	407	27			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	finish and body fragment	1		rose with embossed floral decoration
Yo	46	407	28			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	407	29			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	407	30			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		black glaze
Yo	46	408	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown
Yo	46	408	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	408	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	408	8			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat with four holes
Yo	46	409	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	409	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	409	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	410	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain porcelain	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	410	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	411	2			surface/ plowzone		Decorated redware	body sherd	1		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	411	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	411	4			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	411	5			surface/ plowzone		Decal decorated hardwhite earthenware	glaze fragment	1		brown decoration, no paste
Yo	46	412	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	412	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	412	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	416	7			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		brown
Yo	46	416	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	416	9			surface/ plowzone		Unidentifiable nails	ferrous metal	2	2	heavily corroded
Yo	46	416	10			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	416	11			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	non ferrous metal	1		fragment, possible hook
Yo	46	417	3			surface/ plowzone		Historic animal bone	long bone fragment	1	1	unmodified
Yo	46	417	4			surface/ plowzone		Wrought nails	ferrous metal	1		complete, heavily corroded
Yo	46	418	2			surface/ plowzone		Sponge or spatter decorated hardwhite earthenware	body sherd	1		blue sponge decoration
Yo	46	418	3			surface/ plowzone		Coins	copper alloy	1		heavily corroded, possible King George coin
Yo	46	419	3			surface/ plowzone		Coins	mercury dime	1		date reads “1919”
Yo	46	420	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	421	2			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	rim fragment	1		colorless with visible mold seam
Yo	46	421	3			surface/ plowzone		.25-.44 caliber buckshot	lead	1	1	.38 caliber, complete

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	423	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	424	1			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	rim fragment	1		colorless with visible mold seam
Yo	46	424	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	rim sherd	1		
Yo	46	425	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	425	8			surface/ plowzone		Biface	quartz	1		tip and base are missing
Yo	46	425	9			surface/ plowzone		End Scraper	quartz	1		one side is missing
Yo	46	426	13			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		uniface fragment
Yo	46	426	14			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		dark green with visible bubbles
Yo	46	426	15			surface/ plowzone		Slag	fragment	1		
Yo	46	426	16			surface/ plowzone		Hinges, pintles	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded pintal
Yo	46	427	6			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		concave face with two holes
Yo	46	427	7			surface/ plowzone		.25-.44 caliber buckshot	lead	1	1	.40 caliber, impacted
Yo	46	429	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	429	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	429	6			surface/ plowzone		Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	plastic	1		black with two holes
Yo	46	430	3			surface/ plowzone		Milk glass	fragment	1		
Yo	46	430	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	430	5			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		colorless

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	431	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	431	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	431	5			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	431	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	432	7			surface/ plowzone		Biface	quartz	1		ovate, missing base
Yo	46	432	8			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		dark green with visible bubbles
Yo	46	432	9			surface/ plowzone		Lanceolate point	argillite	1		missing tip and base
Yo	46	432	10			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		biface fragment
Yo	46	432	11			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	432	12			surface/ plowzone		Plain pearlware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	433	6			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	433	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	434	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	435	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	435	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	435	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	436	7			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		blue with visible mold seam
Yo	46	436	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		light brown glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	436	9			surface/ plowzone		Jasper chipping debris	jasper	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	437	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain pearlware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	438	2			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	439	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	439	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	440	4			surface/ plowzone		Historic animal bone	fragment	1		burnt fragment
Yo	46	440	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	440	6			surface/ plowzone		Contracting stem point	argillite	1		straight base, missing tip
Yo	46	441	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain pearlware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	442	4			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	rim sherd	1		
Yo	46	442	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	443	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	445	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	447	5			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	447	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	447	7			surface/ plowzone		Decal decorated hardwhite earthenware	body sherd	1		green floral decoration
Yo	46	447	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	447	9			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	447	10			surface/ plowzone		Other ground & pecked stone tools	sandstone	1		flat face with convex back, possible burnishing or hammersotne
Yo	46	448	3			surface/ plowzone		Coins	silver quarter dollar	1		date reads “1854”
Yo	46	449	3			surface/ plowzone		Hooks, eyes; other fasteners	leather rivet	1		complete with attached leather fragment
Yo	46	454	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	454	3			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		dark green
Yo	46	455	4			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	455	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	455	6			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	457	2			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	457	3			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	458	4			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	458	5			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	460	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	487		B9		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	487		B9		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	488		C9		2		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	488		C9		2		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	489		C9		3		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	489		C9		3		Plain/glazed redware	rim sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Chalcedony chipping debris	chalcedony	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Plain creamware	body sherd	1		

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	2		brown glaze
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake, possible shatter
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Chalcedony chipping debris	chalcedony	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake, possible shatter
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Plain creamware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	490		D5a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	2		brown glaze
Yo	46	491		D9		3		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake, possible shatter
Yo	46	491		D9		3		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake, possible shatter
Yo	46	492		D10		3		Decorated redware	rim sherd	1		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	492		D10		3		Decorated redware	rim sherd	1		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	493		D10a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	493		D10a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	494		D10c		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown lead glaze
Yo	46	494		D10c		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown lead glaze
Yo	46	495		D10c		2		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	495		D10c		2		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	496		D10d		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown lead glaze
Yo	46	496		D10d		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown lead glaze
Yo	46	497		D12		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	497		D12		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	498		E4a		2		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		dark green and thin, likely modern
Yo	46	498		E4a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		yellow glaze
Yo	46	498		E4a		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		yellow glaze
Yo	46	498		E4a		2		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		dark green and thin, likely modern
Yo	46	499		E4c		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	499		E4c		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	500		E8		2		Brick		8	8	
Yo	46	500		E8		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	500		E8		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	500		E8		2		Brick		8	8	
Yo	46	501		E10		1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	501		E10		1		Brick		1	1	
Yo	46	502		G2		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	4		light brown glaze
Yo	46	502		G2		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	4		light brown glaze
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Window glass	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	2		light brown glaze
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Miscellaneous plastic	fragment	1	1	thin blue rim fragment
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Window glass	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Miscellaneous plastic	fragment	1	1	thin blue rim fragment
Yo	46	503		TU 9		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	2		light brown glaze
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Historic animal bone	mammal fragments	2		unmodified
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Miscellaneous plastic	fragment	1	1	black plastic sheet fragment
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain porcelain	body sherd	1		European hard-paste
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain hardwhite earthenware	base sherd	1		
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Window glass	fragment	4		colorless
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	23		unglazed, brown, and light brown glaze
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Decorated redware	body sherds	2		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Decorated redware	body sherds	2		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain porcelain	body sherd	1		European hard-paste
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Miscellaneous plastic	fragment	1	1	black plastic sheet fragment
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain hardwhite earthenware	base sherd	1		
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Window glass	fragment	4		colorless

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Historic animal bone	mammal fragments	2		unmodified
Yo	46	504		TU 9		2		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	23		unglazed, brown, and light brown glaze
Yo	46	505		TU 10		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		olive green
Yo	46	505		TU 10		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		olive green
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	19		unglazed and brown glaze
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Decorated redware	body sherds	6		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Medicine bottle (free-blown vial, mold-blown, machine-made)	base and body fragments	2		green
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Historic animal bone	mammal scaplua fragment	1		unmodified
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	3		secondary flake
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Triangular point	quartz	1		broken tip
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Cut nails	ferrous metal	2		complete
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Decorated redware	body sherds	6		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Cut nails	ferrous metal	2		complete
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	3		secondary flake
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Triangular point	quartz	1		broken tip
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	19		unglazed and brown glaze
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Medicine bottle (free-blown vial, mold-blown, machine-made)	base and body fragments	2		green
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	506		TU 10		2		Historic animal bone	mammal scaplua fragment	1		unmodified
Yo	46	507		TU 11		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		amber with moldseam, likely modern

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	507		TU 11		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	4		unglazed and brown glaze
Yo	46	507		TU 11		1		Other bottle (misc.)	body fragment	1		amber with moldseam, likely modern
Yo	46	507		TU 11		1		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	4		unglazed and brown glaze
Yo	46	508		TU 12		1		Plain/glazed redware	body and base sherds	3		unglazed, black, and brown glaze
Yo	46	508		TU 12		1		Plain/glazed redware	body and base sherds	3		unglazed, black, and brown glaze
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	6		unglazed and light brown glaze
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Historic animal bone	mammal fragments	2		unmodified
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Window glass	fragment	1		light green
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Window glass	fragment	1		light green
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	6		unglazed and light brown glaze
Yo	46	509		TU 12		2		Historic animal bone	mammal fragments	2		unmodified
Yo	46	510	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	510	2			surface/ plowzone		Biface	quartz	1		possible scraper, missing side
Yo	46	511	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		dark brown glaze
Yo	46	512	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	513	1			surface/ plowzone		Side-notched point	quartzite	1		missing tip, possible Susquehanna Broad Spear
Yo	46	513	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	513	3			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		colorless, visible bubbles
Yo	46	513	4			surface/ plowzone		Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	fragment	1		blue

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	514	1			surface/ plowzone		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless
Yo	46	515	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	516	1			surface/ plowzone		Decal decorated hardwhite earthenware		1		brown factory slip decoration
Yo	46	517	1			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	517	2			surface/ plowzone		.58-.64 caliber musket ball	lead	1		.60 caliber, impacted
Yo	46	518	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		light brown glaze
Yo	46	518	2			surface/ plowzone		Unidentifiable nails	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded
Yo	46	519	1			surface/ plowzone		Cut nails	ferrous metal	1		heavily corroded, missing head
Yo	46	519	2			surface/ plowzone		Unidentifiable nails	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded
Yo	46	520	1			surface/ plowzone		Unidentifiable nails	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded
Yo	46	520	2			surface/ plowzone		Modern ammunition	copper alloy	1	1	bullet casing fragment
Yo	46	520	3			surface/ plowzone		Bolts, nuts, washers	copper alloy	1	1	complete washer
Yo	46	520	4			surface/ plowzone		Unidentifiable nails	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded
Yo	46	520	5			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	520	6			surface/ plowzone		Bolts, nuts, washers	ferrous metal	1	1	complete square nut
Yo	46	520	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	520	8			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	520	9			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	47	520	10			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	521	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	522	1			surface/ plowzone		Chain	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded, chain link fragment
Yo	46	522	2			surface/ plowzone		Screws	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	522	3			surface/ plowzone		Coins	copper alloy	1		fragment, date is illegible, mends with 36Yo46/522.5
Yo	46	522	4			surface/ plowzone		Coins	copper alloy	1		fragment, date is illegible
Yo	46	522	5			surface/ plowzone		Coins	copper alloy	1		fragment, date is illegible, mends with 36Yo46/522.3
Yo	46	522	6			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	522	7			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	522	8			surface/ plowzone		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	522	9			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	522	10			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	522	11			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	523	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	base sherd	1		
Yo	46	523	2			surface/ plowzone		Decal decorated hardwhite earthenware	glaze fragment	3		brown decoration, no paste
Yo	46	523	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	523	4			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		biface fragment

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	523	5			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		biface fragment
Yo	46	523	6			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	base sherd	1		
Yo	46	523	7			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	base sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	524	1			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	525	1			surface/ plowzone		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	526	1			surface/ plowzone		Other decorated pearlwares (hand-painted)	body sherd	1		black and green hand painted decoration
Yo	46	526	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	base sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	527	1			surface/ plowzone		Side Scraper	quartz	1		biface fragment
Yo	46	528	1			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	528	2			surface/ plowzone		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	rim sherd	1		
Yo	46	528	3			surface/ plowzone		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		unglazed
Yo	46	528	4			surface/ plowzone		Hinges, pintles	copper alloy	1		hinge fragment
Yo	46	529		Trench 20	3	1A		Plain hardwhite earthen-ware	body sherd	1		
Yo	46	530		TU 10		1A		Plain/glazed redware	body sherd	1		brown glaze
Yo	46	531		TU 12		2	33	Brick	fragment	1		
Yo	46	532		TU 14		1A		Shell-edged pearlware (blue, green, red)	rim sherd	1		blue shell-edged deco-ration
Yo	46	533		TU 15		1A		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1		secondary flake
Yo	46	534	1	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 5, elm fragment
Yo	46	534	2	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 6, oak fragment
Yo	46	534	3	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 7, oak fragment
Yo	46	534	4	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 8, oak fragment

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	534	5	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 9, elm fragment
Yo	46	534	6	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 10, black walnut fragment
Yo	46	534	7	TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 11, elm fragment
Yo	46	534		TU 15		2	37	Brick	fragment	1		
Yo	46	534		TU 15		2	37	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	27	27	
Yo	46	535		TU 20		1A		Plain/glazed redware	body and base sherds	2		brown and light brown glaze
Yo	46	536	1	TU 20		2	46	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 1, black walnut fragment
Yo	46	536	2	TU 20		2	46	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 2, black walnut fragment
Yo	46	536	3	TU 20		2	46	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 3, black walnut fragment
Yo	46	536	4	TU 20		2	46	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 4, black walnut fragment
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Decorated redware	body sherd	1		yellow slip decoration
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	copper alloy	1		flat circular face, missing shank
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Miscellaneous metal	fragment	1	1	heavily corroded fragment
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Cut nails	ferrous metal	3		heavily corroded, one is bent
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Wire nails	ferrous metal	4	4	heavily corroded
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Plain/glazed redware	body sherds	5		brown and light brown glaze
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Window glass	fragments	6		thin fragments
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Historic animal bone	teeth	8		cow teeth
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Historic wood charcoal	fragments	19	19	
Yo	46	536		TU 20		2	46	Historic animal bone	mammal fragments	103	79	burnt long bone and miscellaneous fragments
Yo	46	537		TU 21		1A		Cut nails	ferrous metal	2		complete
Yo	46	537		TU 21		1A		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1		colorless

County	Site No.	Cat No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Unit Section	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	537		TU 21		1A		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	5		brown, light brown, and unglazed
Yo	46	538		TU 22		1A		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	2		blue and colorless
Yo	46	538		TU 22		1A		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	2		
Yo	46	538		TU 22		1A		Plain/glazed redware	body and rim sherds	3		brown glaze
Yo	46	538		TU 22		1A		Westerwald stoneware	body sherd	4		black interior glaze
Yo	46	539	1	Trench 18	13	2	53	Historic wood charcoal	fragment	1		sample 12, oak fragment