

2023 Investigation of 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:
John T. Crawmer
Jane C. Skinner

Goldfinch Archaeology
Cultural Resource Management Study No. 3

October 2023

36Yo46

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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.

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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.

This project is supported by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Keystone Historic Preservation Grant, a program funded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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
Jane C. Skinner

October 6, 2023

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Introduction

The 2023 season marked the eighth 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 Road (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 from 1752 to 1754 (York History Center 2010), is the only historic structure in the Preservation Area and is privately owned.

Archaeological excavations were undertaken by Goldfinch Archaeology in partnership with the Friends of Camp Security (FOCS) from May 10 through June 22, 2023. The investigations were prompted by Springettsbury Township's desire to

define the boundaries of cultural resources and better facilitate public use of the property. Volunteers worked across a 1.4 acre area to gather artifacts and test promising archaeological 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 3.

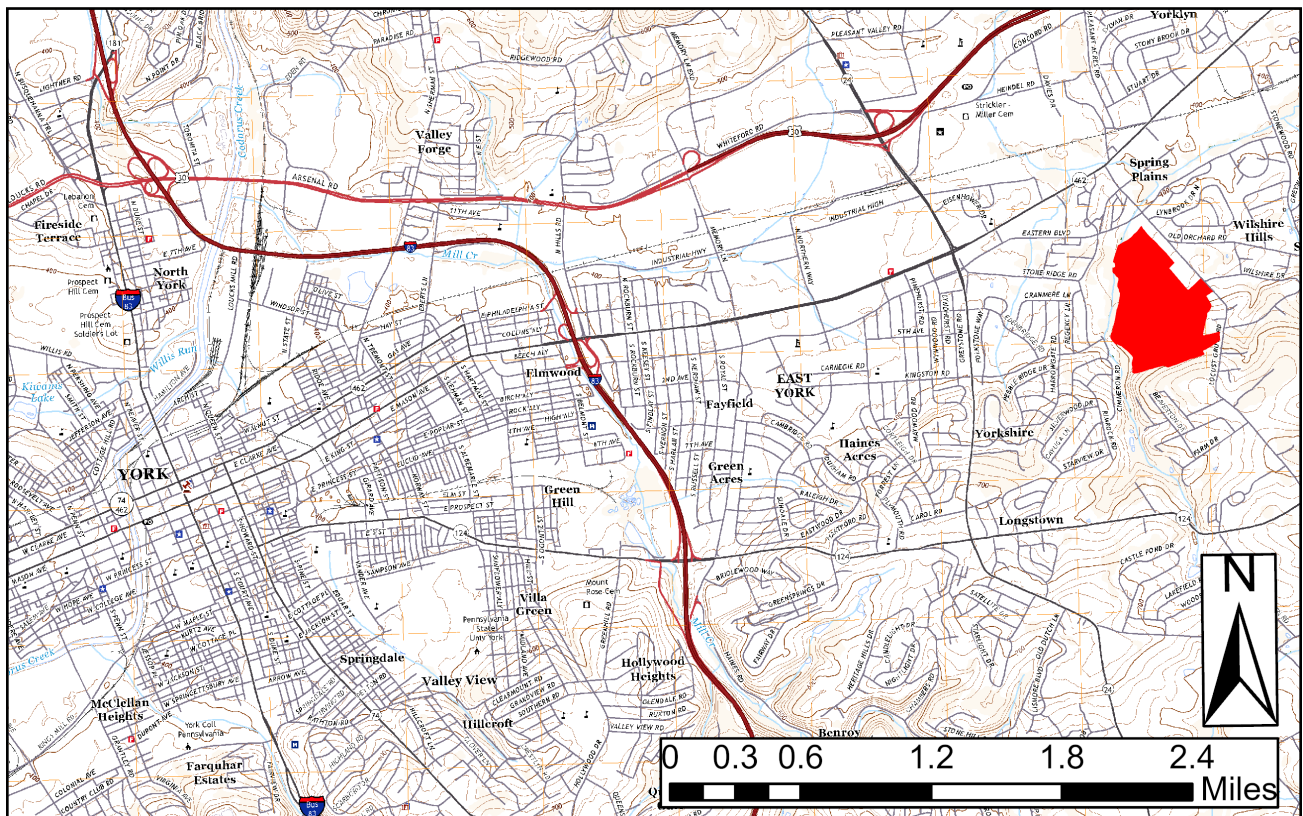


Figure 1: USGS map showing location of the Camp Security Preservation Area (marked in red)

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 two 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 landforms. Vegetation in the valley is dominated by temperate oak and pine forest.

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

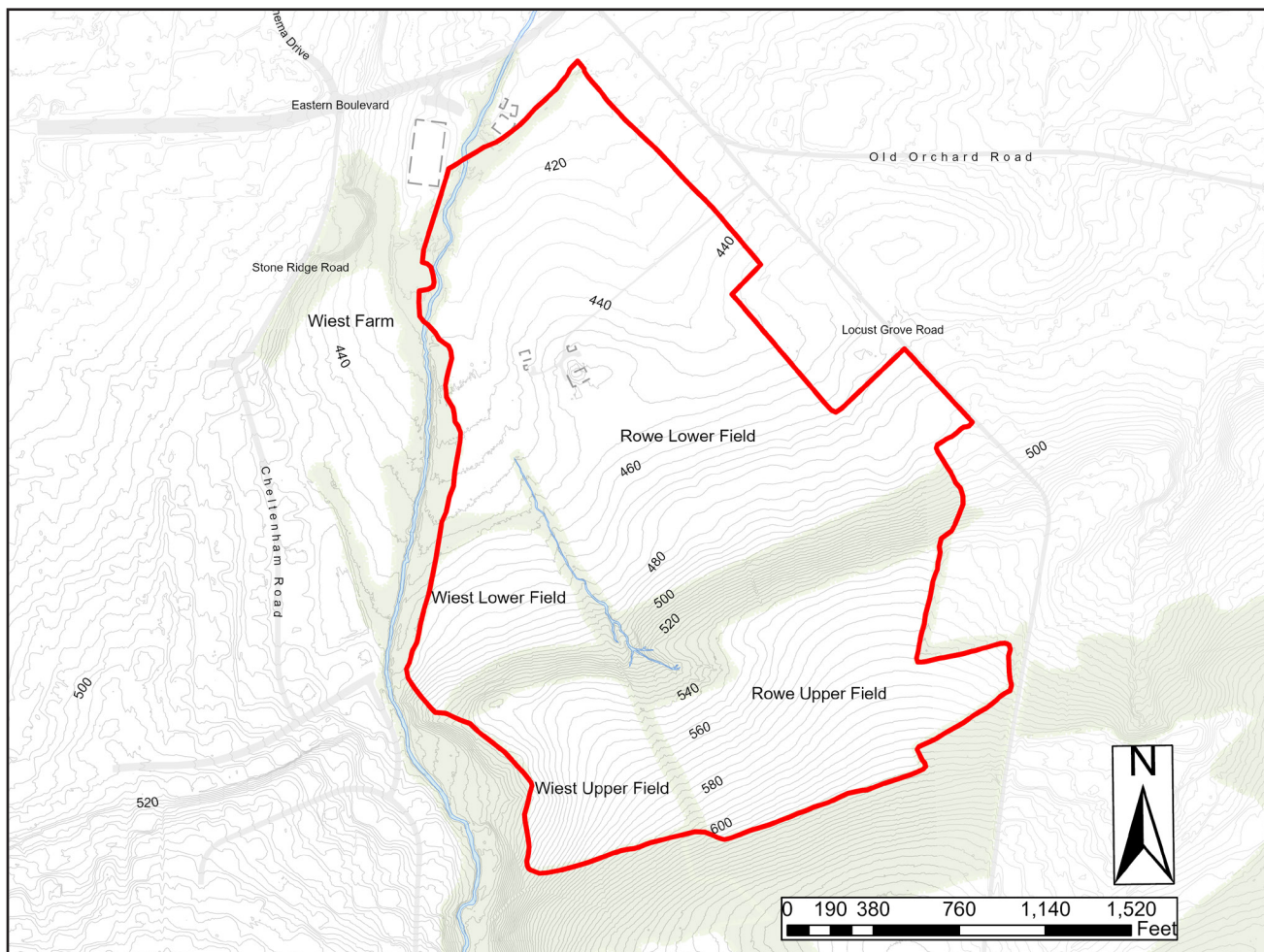


Figure 2: Map of Camp Security Preservation Area (site boundaries marked in red)

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 2022). The Wiest and Rowe Lower Fields consist of Conestoga silt loam with 3% to 8% slopes. This soil features 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 2022). 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 2022).

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 of the Preservation Area, 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. 4,300 to 6,000 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 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. Natural water sources were attractive to the wild game that Native American hunters followed. Consequently, pre-contact

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

artifacts are localized to the Wiest Lower Field (36Yo46) with some additional scatter in the Rowe Lower Field (36Yo415) (Crawmer 2019:35).

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).

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 which was 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 was captured at the Battle of Saratoga but escaped on his way to Charlottesville and returned to British military service. He was recaptured at the Battle of Yorktown and 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 between 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). Captain Samuel 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).

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. 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 11, 1783 (Miller 2014:181). Historian Ken Miller notes that General George Washington, Commander of the Continental Army, instructed prisoners of war to be “conducted from their places of detention ... in incremental detachments of five hundred” (Miller 2014:181). Camps Security and Indulgence were vacated 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. Built in July 1781, the detention facility was 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 in 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 artifacts and the lack of below-ground structural evidence suggest the site is affiliated with Camp Indulgence. A large quantity of brass straight pins and bone button blanks suggest the location was a work area affiliated with the residential compound (Baumgardt [2000]:6–7).

In May 2000, an archaeological survey evaluated the Wiest Upper and Lower

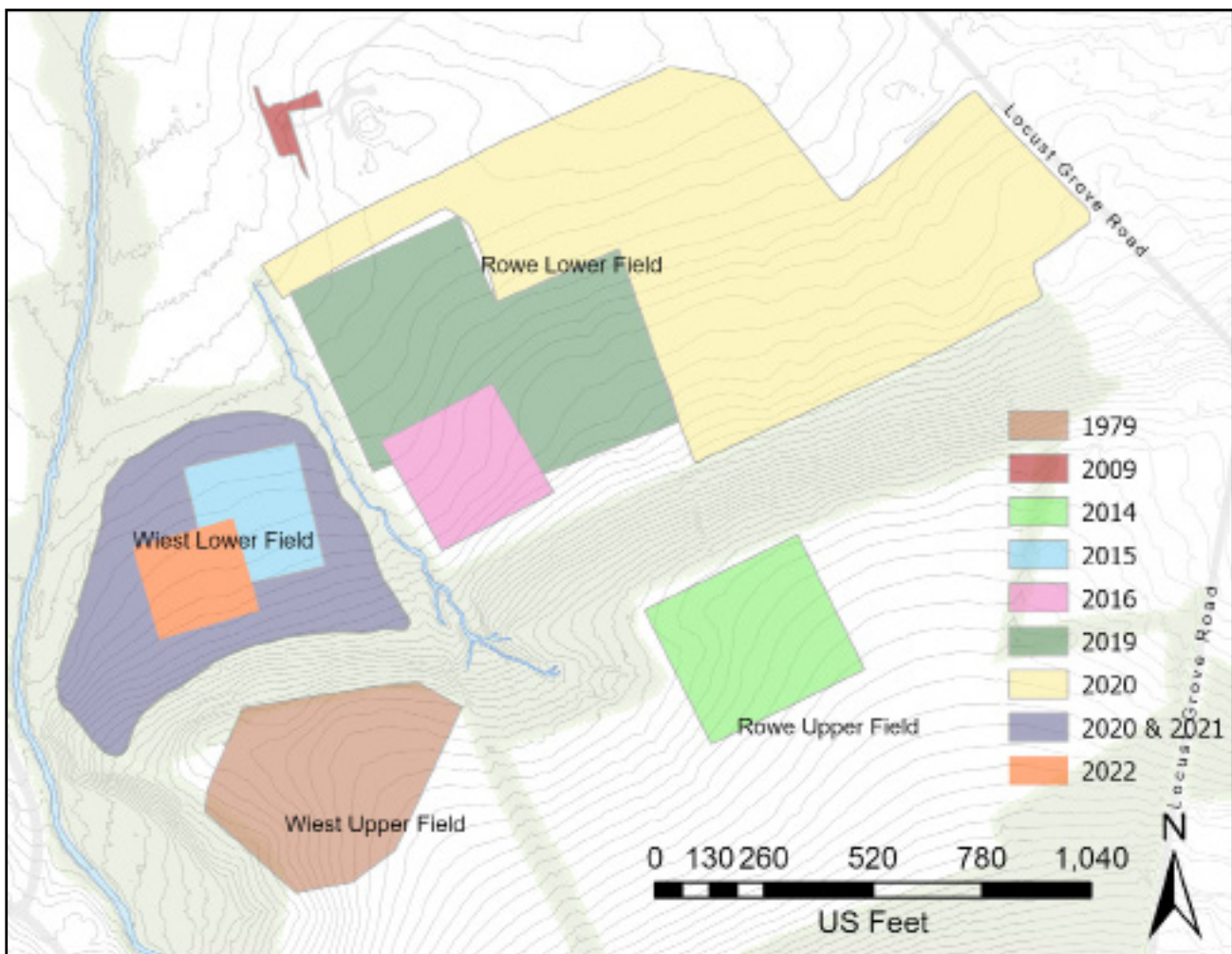


Figure 3: Map of previous excavation areas (Photo number 2023_A_953)

fields to assess the impacts of a proposed housing subdivision on cultural resources associated with Camp Security (Catts and Roberts 2000). Surface collection and shovel test pits found additional camp-period artifacts and identified features with potential association to camp activities. 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 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 an excavation 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 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 being 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 that located promising anomalies in the area (Quick 2013). One hundred sixty-six circular test pits were excavated, but only an erosion gully filled with 1930s glass bottles was found (Warfel 2014).

A 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 continued their efforts to find the stockaded camp. A 2 acre plot 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 for a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey in 2018 (Cornell et al. 2018). Several unusual disturbances with a high potential of being a structural feature, such as a stockade trench, were located. Subsequent excavations in 2019 produced

53 camp-period objects but found the GPR anomalies to be geologic (Crawmer 2019).

Research continued in 2020 to identify 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”. This object is attributed to the British 33rd Regiment who were captured at Yorktown and detained at Camp Security. Limited excavation uncovered a historic post hole and large hand-dug pit in the Wiest Lower Field. This field was determined to present the highest probability of containing camp features, such as a stockade (Crawmer et al. 2021:34).

A shovel test pit survey was completed in 2021 within the tree line between the Wiest Upper and Lower fields. The terraces, first observed by Catts and Roberts (2000:10), contained a mix of 18th-century and modern artifacts. The terraces are visible in a 1947 aerial photograph but are not seen in a similar 1937 photograph. Paired with the archaeological results, these images prove the terraces were constructed sometime between 1937 and 1947 (Crawmer

et al. 2022:13–17). Nine exploratory trenches in the Wiest Lower Field found nine post holes, two wells, and a burnt trash pit. Objects in the trash pit date to the early-20th century and the wells and post holes were devoid of artifacts. The post hole distribution was random, so structures in the Wiest Lower Field could not be recognized at the conclusion of the 2021 season (Crawmer et al. 2022:17–22).

In 2022, a follow-up excavation uncovered an additional 78 post holes, 4 pits, a fire feature, and a trench (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:16). Post hole patterning highlighted a large wall formation made up of eastern, western, and central walls, an “internal structure” set within them, a possible fence line, and a historic stockade. The stockade features a closely spaced arrangement of 24 posts set within a continuous trench (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:18) (Figure 4). This mirrors the construction of French and Indian War forts in Pennsylvania, such as Fort Loudoun, Fort Halifax, Fort Augusta, Fort Necessity, and Fort Ligonier (Warfel 2013). Based on physical and historical evidence, it is inferred that the stockade discovered in



Figure 4: Photo of stockade trench (Feature 143), facing southeast (Photo number 2022_A_1462)

the Weist Lower Field in 2022 is associated with Camp Security (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:19–21).

Previous archaeological investigations discovered camp-period artifacts and below-ground features in the Wiest Upper Field in 1979 and the Wiest Lower Field in 2022. Insufficient evidence exists to clearly define camp boundaries. Archaeological testing around the Schultz House and Rowe Upper and Lower Fields found relatively 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 archaeological deposits in the project area.

Our research questions include:

1. What is the size and shape of the stockade discovered in the Weist Lower Field?

2. Is there a relationship between the stockade and other features?
3. Are other features associated with Camp Security, such as trash pits or privies, within the project area?

The scope of the project was to locate areas with high archaeological potential, determine the archaeological integrity of features, and assess the time periods and activities represented. All field activities were conducted by local volunteers in partnership with the Friends of Camp Security (FOCS). Community archaeology has been a feature of FOCS excavations since 2014. York County residents are major stakeholders in the historic site, as many are descendants of Camp Security guards. This project continued the FOCS tradition of providing individuals with 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.

A small portion of the Wiest Lower Field (1.4 acres) was selected for investigation (Figure 5). This project area

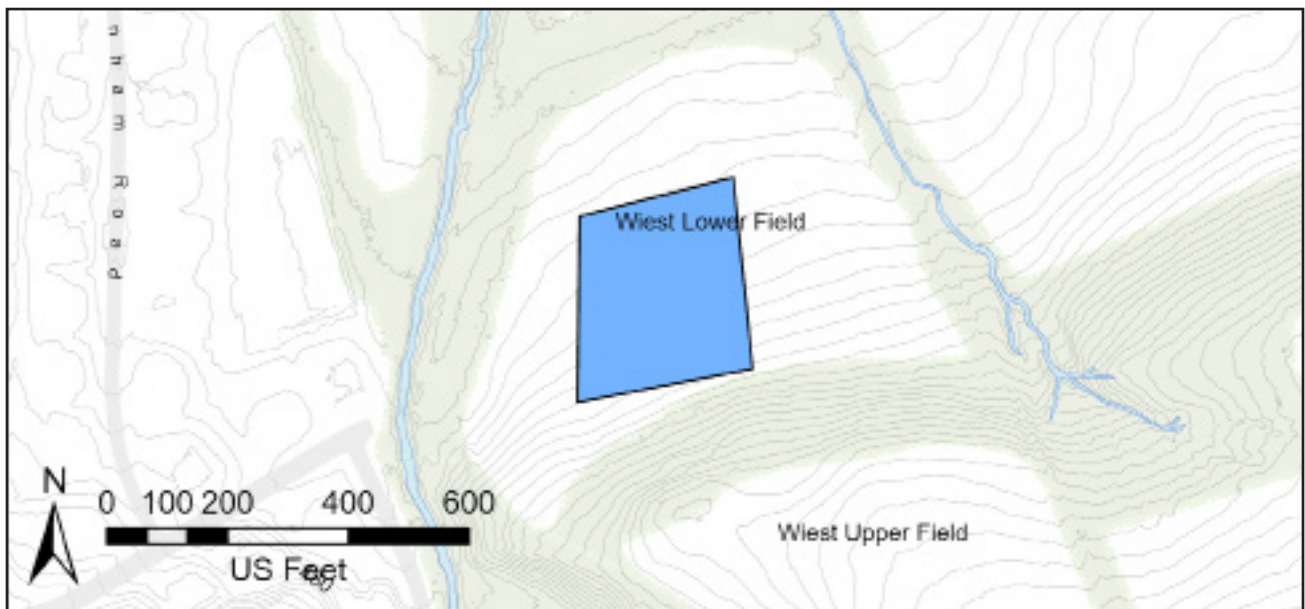


Figure 5: Map of 2023 investigation area (marked in blue) (Photo number 2023_A_954)



Figure 6: Volunteers excavating TU 102 (Photo number 2023_A_751)

encompasses the stockade (Feature 143) discovered in 2022. An area of 1.4 acres was selected because historic accounts describe the stockade as, “a little more limited” than the two-to-three-acre enclosure at Rutland, Massachusetts (Hagist 2004:57, 100). Hence, a significant portion of the stockade is expected to be within the project area.

Project design included a photogrammetry survey and block excavation. Unlike previous excavations, systematic surface and metal detector surveys were not employed. The project area had been surveyed four times between 2015 and 2022. We believe this is sufficient to consider the sampling of the plowzone complete. A Carlson BRx7 GPS was used to achieve spatial control of artifacts and excavation locations. Photogrammetry provided additional control, recording the ground surface within a 1 in. resolution. Measurements below the ground surface were taken by hand and noted on field forms.

The ground surface was plowed prior to the study. A moldboard plow turned soil from the bottom of the plowzone to the surface, so artifacts situated within the plowzone were also turned. Plowing not only improves visibility of artifact

distributions, but also yields a more productive surface collection than alternative methods. The moldboard 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.

An aerial survey was conducted on June 22 to document excavation locations and field conditions post-excavation. A DJI Mavic 2 Pro drone was used to photograph the area. These photographs were analyzed by Agisoft Metashape software to produce spatially accurate orthophotos and digital elevation models. Ground control points were not used during this survey because the surveyed points were destroyed by farming equipment. The drone’s internal GPS was used in conjunction with surveyed test unit corners to produce accurate models.

Twenty-four test units (TUs 82 to 105) were positioned to examine areas in and around the stockade feature. These units were connected to form large excavation blocks. Excavation involved cutting unit edges with sod shovels and removing the plowzone (Figure 6). This soil was

discarded without sifting to quickly expose the subsoil and examine potential features. This presents a risk of losing artifacts that could otherwise be collected by sifting, but the loss was mitigated by the 2015, 2020, 2021, and 2022 surface collection and metal detecting surveys (Crawmer et al. 2021:36). While plowzone soils were not screened, all observed artifacts were collected. Excavated soil was removed from the area with wheelbarrows into a large back dirt pile. Test unit excavation was complete when the subsoil surface was scraped clean with shovels and sharpened mason's trowels. Features, defined by dark soil stains, 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 test unit was photographed, and plan-view drawn. The soil layer elevations of each test unit corner were recorded in project field notes. 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 1A 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. Excavated features were backfilled by archaeologists and volunteers. All test units were backfilled by Springettsbury Township at the conclusion of fieldwork.

Once excavations were complete, artifacts were processed by the lead archaeologist. Glass, ceramic, lithics, and stable bone artifacts were washed; fragile bone and metals were dry brushed. Artifacts were then cataloged into a Microsoft Access

database and curated per the State Museum of Pennsylvania's guidelines.

Excavation Results

The results of photogrammetry and block 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. In some cases, time and weather constraints hindered the complete excavation of exposed features.

Photogrammetry

The 2023 investigation was the fifth 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.

Two models were created in 2023 (see Crawmer et al. 2021:14 for description of Agisoft Metashape process) (Figure 7). One includes the entirety of the Upper and Lower Weist Fields. It was created using 235 photos taken at around 370 ft. above the ground and rectified using the drone's internal GPS. The purpose of this model was to examine the two fields in their current state, which were drier than they had been in previous seasons. The second model was a more detailed model of the project area. This model used 65 photos collected about 75 to 150 ft. above the ground surface. The goal of this model was to take accurate heights of the excavation. It was rectified using unit corners in the NAD 2011 Pennsylvania South State Plane coordinate system and has a resolution of about .05 ft.



Figure 7: Full field (top) and project area (bottom) orthophotos (Photo numbers 2023_B_081 & 2023_B_082)

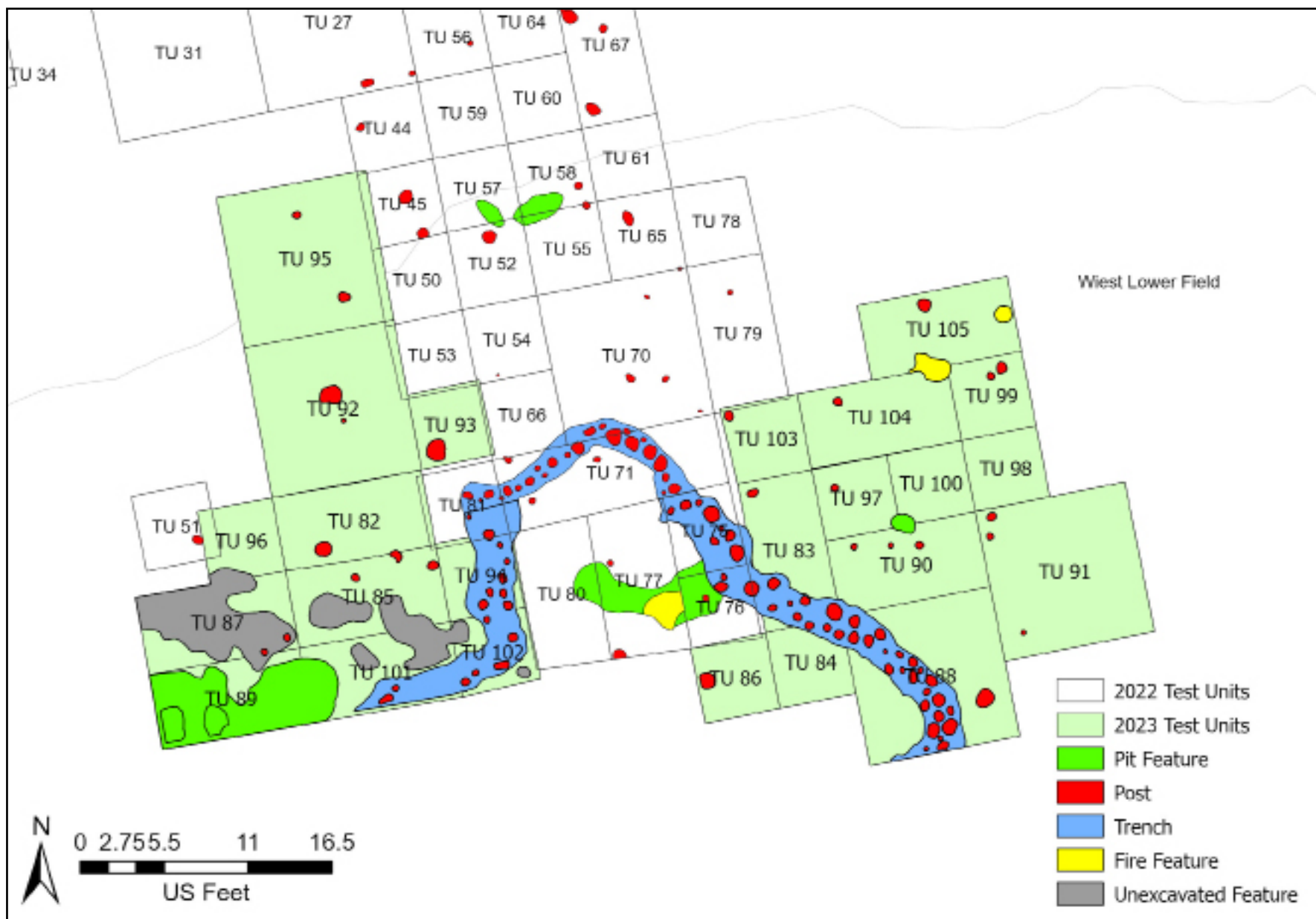


Figure 8: Map of 2023 test units and features (Photo number 2023_A_955)

Excavation

Twenty-four test units (TUs 82 to 105) were excavated from May 10 to June 22 (Figure 8). Areas with unknown feature density were explored using 10x10 ft. units (TUs 88, 91, 92, and 95). Adjoining 5x5 ft. units (TUs 84, 86, 93, 94, 96 to 100, 102, and 103) were used to elaborate on findings and odd-shaped 5x10 ft. units (TUs 82, 83, 85, 87, 89, 90, 101, 104, and 105) examined spaces between test units (see Appendix 1 for summary of test units). Increased spatial control from our GPS and photogrammetry surveys facilitated variation in unit sizes.

Stratigraphy was consistent across test units with a loose dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with grass clump inclusions (Level 1A), a compacted dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam (Level 1B), and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt clay loam subsoil (Level 2). Rodent disturbances and plowscars are common, with thin triangular grooves from chisel plowing forming continuous east-west-oriented scars between adjoining test units.

Although plowzone soils were not screened, hand excavation still allowed for artifacts to be observed and collected. Eight artifacts were recovered from test units including three redware fragments, two ferrous metal fragments, a milk glass fragment, and a quartz side scraper. Artifact locations are random, consistent with the patterns observed in previous surface collection and metal detecting surveys.

One hundred twenty-five features were identified. Twenty-six (20.8%) were non-cultural, a result of rodent disturbances or plowing. Eighty-five (68%) are post holes, three (3.8%) are pits, two (1.6%) are fire features, and one (0.7%) is a stockade trench (see Appendix 2 for summary of features). Eight features were not excavated due to time constraints. Feature contexts yielded one small fragment of 19th-century

colorless window glass.

Post holes are circular stains of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with charcoal flecking contrasted by the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt clay loam subsoil. No “post molds” are present. This suggests the posts were not in place for an extended period. Some show evidence of disturbance near their edges, possibly due to post removal. It is believed that the wood used in the construction of Camp Security was salvaged and reused shortly after the camp’s closure in 1783. However, structures related to farming, such as barns, lean-tos, fence lines, and corrals, could have been constructed and dismantled in the Wiest Lower Field. Post holes by themselves do not confirm the presence of the historic camp.

Features 220 and 223 are the largest posts, measuring 1.4 ft. and 1.3 ft. wide respectively. This matches the size of some of the biggest posts found in 2022 (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:16). They are spaced 7 ft. apart in a northwest to southeast orientation with no clear association with other features. Six smaller post holes measuring 6 in. wide are positioned 6.5 ft. south of the large posts. They are spaced roughly 2 ft. apart but do not show a cohesive pattern. Some might belong to a historic fence line or a bigger structure that is not yet visible.

A square post pattern (Structure B) measuring 15x15 ft. was uncovered in the eastern third of the 2023 excavation area. It is made up of a series of 12 posts, spaced 2 to 5 ft. apart, and ranging between 4 in. to 1 ft. wide. Structure B is located 15 ft. southeast of the “internal structure” (Structure A) identified in 2022 (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:17) (Figure 9). It looks remarkably like Structure A, having similar dimensions and a shallow pit along its south wall. This pit (Feature 231) contains charcoal and angular stones but no artifacts. It is plausible this served as a temporary in-ground storage

space that was emptied before being filled in.

Structure B had two fire pits, one inside and one outside. Feature 235 is located along the northern edge of the interior and measures 1.4 ft. wide. Its upper portion is partially disturbed by plowing. Feature 234 is located 5 ft. to the northeast, immediately outside of Structure B and along TU 105's eastern wall. Both features consist of a light red (2.5Y 6/6) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam and large charcoal chunks. Neither yielded artifacts, but half of each was collected as a soil sample in the hope of identifying charred plant remains or seeds. Analysis of these samples will be included in a forthcoming report. The existence of fire pits in association with Structure B suggests that it was used for human habitation rather than livestock. Structure A likely served a similar purpose. The shape of the stockade (Feature 143) seems to influence the placement and orientation of the structures. This could be a coincidence, so it is unclear if they are related to Camp Security.

Eight large amorphous soil stains were identified in the western third of the excavation area. They are a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt clay loam, with unorganized large to medium-sized angular stones and charcoal flecking visible on their surface. Feature 204 was first identified as a pit located in TU 89's southwestern corner. The feature was partially excavated, revealing several tumbled angular stones and charcoal. It was later recognized to be within a much larger pit that encompasses the majority of TU 89. This 5x12.5 ft. pit (Feature 249) runs into TU 89's western and southern walls. Its eastern quarter was sectioned to reveal a basin base and a fill of medium-sized tumbled angular stones with charcoal fragments throughout. No artifacts were recovered.

The seven other amorphous stains were not excavated due to time constraints, so Feature 249 is considered representative of them since they are similar in size, shape, and soil. The function of these large pits is not clear. They may have been used to dispose of undesired stones and excess soil

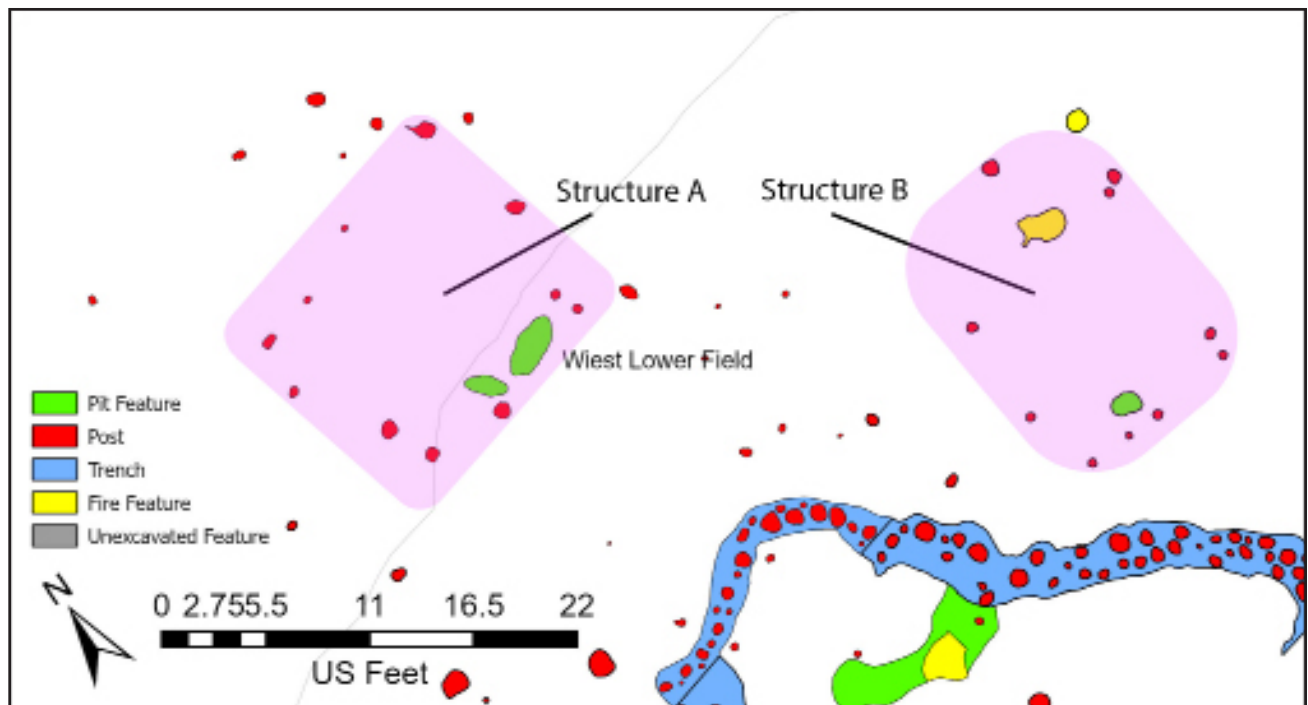


Figure 9: Map of post hole structures (Photo number 2023_A_956)

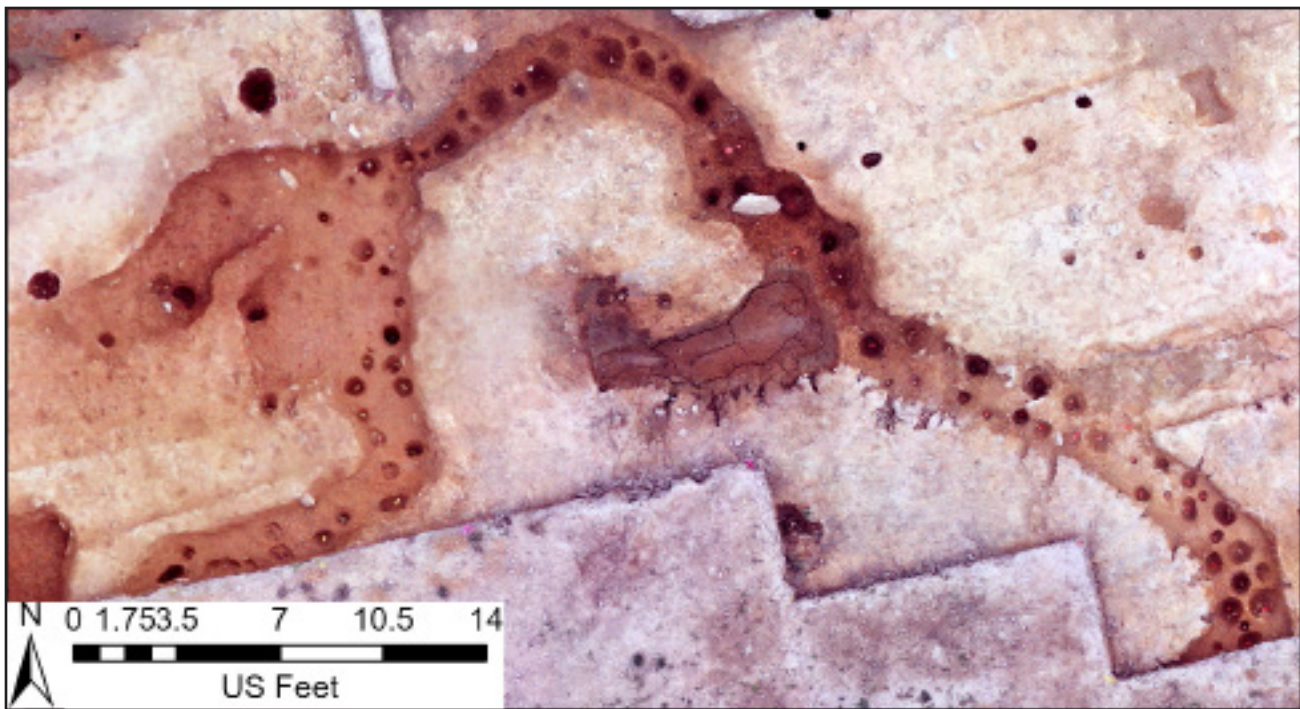


Figure 10: Orthophoto of stockade (Feature 143) (Photo number 2023_B_034)

when the stockade was constructed, but this is difficult to verify without artifactual evidence.

Another pit, Feature 203, intrudes into Feature 249 along TU 89's southern wall. It has noticeably darker soil, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, and a denser collection of medium-sized angular stones. According to two tenant farmers who worked on the land in the 1930s and 1940s, many flat stones were removed from the field. (Mitzell 1979:40). Feature 203 may be representative of this activity.

A substantial pit feature, Feature 130, is located 17 ft. east of Feature 249. It was partially excavated in 2022 and includes a fire feature in its second level (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:17). Its excavation was completed in 2023 and a small fragment of 19th-century colorless window glass was recovered. Feature 130 was also found to cut the stockade trench (Feature 143). This implies that the pit must be later than the stockade trench. Since the window glass within the pit dates to the 19th century, the

stockade trench must have been constructed prior to this time period.

Forty feet of the stockade was excavated in 2023, making its total exposed length 60 ft. Fifty-eight additional post holes were found within the stockade trench, bringing the total number to 82 (Figure 10). The trench is filled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam with charcoal flecking contrasted by the brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) silt clay loam subsoil. Post hole fills include brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) clay loam with charcoal flecking. The color of the trench fill, post holes, and surrounding natural subsoil are very similar, so soil texture and the presence of charcoal guided the excavation. The natural subsoil layer is dense, while the feature fill is significantly looser and was excavated with a tablespoon in some instances. Circular stains of "soft" soil were revealed at the base of the trench after excavation and indicated the presence of post holes. Excavation of Feature 143 in TU 94 was complicated by the large

amorphous pits found in the western third of the excavation area. The delineation between these pits and the stockade was not clear at first, so both were excavated simultaneously. The presence of post holes delineated them post-excavation.

The stockade has an irregular shape with several turns along its course. It emerges from the southern wall of TU 101 and travels east, then turns abruptly to the north, turns again to the east, and finally turns south, running into the southern wall of TU 88. This outlines a square-shaped area where a series of 7 small to medium-sized post holes parallel the interior edge of the stockade. The area's purpose is not immediately evident, but it is reminiscent of a bastion.



Figure 11: Pre-contact artifacts recovered from the Wiest Lower Field [Top row, from left: quartz flake, quartz side scraper; Bottom, net weight] (Photo number 2023_A_957)

A bastion is a structure that projects outward from the main wall of a fortification, usually at the corners. It has two faces and two flanks that allow defenders to fire upon attackers from different angles. Bastions were common features of historic forts from the 16th to 19th centuries. They could also function as guard towers in a prison camp context. The post holes along the stockade may have supported the raised platform of a bastion, but further excavation is required to confirm this interpretation. Despite revealing an additional 40 ft. of the stockade, recognizing areas inside or outside the camp remains difficult. It is also unclear if there is a relationship between the structures found north of the stockade and the stockade itself.

Material Culture

Not implementing surface collection, metal detecting, or sifting led to a lower artifact count relative to previous investigations. Thirty artifacts, ranging from pre-contact lithics to modern framing equipment, were collected from the investigation area. Eighteen objects (60%) could not be accurately dated. These include brick fragments, corroded ferrous metal, milk glass, and redware fragments. Three artifacts (10%) are pre-contact, including chipping debris, a scraper, and a net weight. Six (20%) date to the 19th century and include American stoneware fragments, pearlware, and window glass. Three (10%) are from the 18th century and include olive green bottle glass and white salt-glazed stoneware.

Pre-contact Material

A single quartz secondary flake was recovered in 2023, bringing the total number of flakes recovered in the Weist Lower Field to 305 (Warfel 2015; Crawmer et al. 2021, 2022; Crawmer and Skinner 2023) (Figure 11). Two hundred eighty-six (93.8%) of

which are quartz, eleven are jasper (3.6%), four are rhyolite (1.3%), three are chert (1%), and one is chalcedony (0.3%). Flakes are the byproduct of shaping, thinning, or sharpening stone tools (Warfel 2015:23–27). They are commonly considered waste material but can be repurposed as tools themselves. A large quartz fragment, recovered in 2023, has evidence of pressure flaking along its edge and was likely utilized as a scraper. This object was classified as a side scraper in the project catalog, bringing the total number of scrapers recovered from the Wiest Lower Field to 60 (Warfel 2015; Crawmer et al. 2021, 2022; Crawmer and Skinner 2023).

A fragment of sandstone with worn grooves at its base was recovered from the ground surface. This is likely a net weight used for fishing. A rope would have been

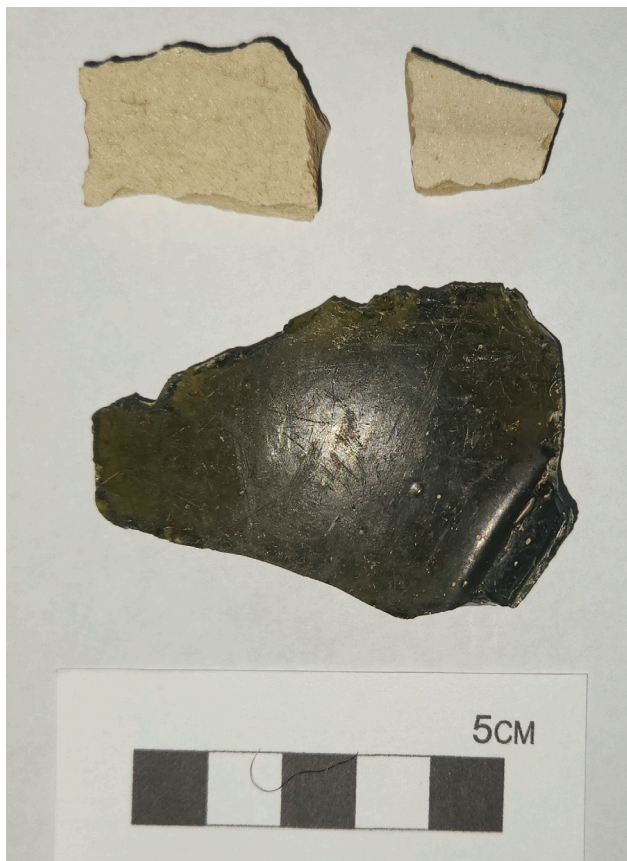


Figure 12: 18th-century artifacts recovered from the Wiest Lower Field [Top, white salt-glazed stoneware fragments; Bottom, olive green bottle glass] (Photo numbers 2023_A_959)

fastened to the grooves, securing the stone to a net, and weighing it down. Another net weight was recovered in the Wiest Lower Field in 2015, and a third was found at the Shultz House in 2009 (Warfel 2010, Warfel 2015).

No diagnostic projectile points were recovered in 2023, but seventeen have been recovered from the Wiest Lower Field since 2015. Ten are within the Archaic period and seven date to the Woodland period. This reinforces 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 (Warfel 2015:23–27).

Artifacts suggest Native peoples made and sharpened tools, hunted, processed hides, crafted wood and/or bone, and fished in the area as early as the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,300 to 6,000 years ago). The Wiest Lower Field is bounded by a stream and large spring which lured wild game pursued by pre-contact hunters.

Historic Material

Most 18th-century artifacts found in the Wiest Lower Field since 2015 have been artifacts of personal adornment or objects worn by former site residents (White 2005:1; Crawmer and Skinner 2023:22). These small items are easily lost throughout the course of daily life and include buttons, coins, and buckles. Vessels, like olive-green glass, stoneware, creamware, and redware, are associated with storing and consuming food. Unlike personal adornment objects, these objects may relate to specific spaces such as kitchens or refuse pits. All 18th-century objects recovered in 2023 are related to food consumption and storage. They include two fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware and a fragment of dark olive-green bottle glass (Figure 12).

A single small fragment of dark olive-green bottle glass was found on the

site's surface. The piece is curved and may be a portion of a bottle base. Its manufacturing style is indicative of a free-blown bottle. Free-blown bottles are formed without the use of molds with the base and finish being hand-formed (Jones et al. 1985:22). Key indicators of this production method are an irregular shape and vertically oriented bubbles throughout the glass (Lindsay 2020). Free-blown manufacturing was most popular during the 18th century. These vessels were typically reused many times to hold a variety of liquids before their disposal (Smith 2008:19-20).

Two fragments of plain white salt-glazed stoneware were also found on the site's surface. The moniker "salt-glazed" refers to the addition of salt during the firing process. The vaporized sodium combines with the silica on the surface of the vessel to create a clear, glossy, hard glaze with a distinctive "orange peel" texture. White salt-glazed stoneware was manufactured from 1685 to 1785 and was most popular between 1720 and 1770 (Edwards and Hampson 2005:30, 34, 46). Its versatility and durability served as an affordable substitute for porcelain, making it a common dining and tea ware during the mid-18th century. White salt-glazed stoneware was replaced in popularity by creamware in the 1760s.

Discussion

Addressing Project Research Questions

1. What is the extent and shape of the stockade discovered in the Weist Lower Field?

The full extent and shape of the stockade remains unknown. Excavation revealed an additional 40 ft., bringing its total exposed length to 60 ft. The stockade has an irregular shape that follows a zigzag pattern. It starts from the south wall of TU 101 and goes east, then makes a sharp turn north, another turn east, and finally a turn south until it reaches the southern

wall of TU 88. This creates a square-shaped area with smaller post holes along its edge which may have supported a bastion.

2. Is there a relationship between the stockade and other features?

No features could be conclusively recognized as contemporaneous with the stockade feature. A pit (Feature 130) was found to be cutting into the stockade, indicating that it postdates the stockade's construction and use. A small fragment of 19th-century colorless window glass was found within this pit. Therefore, the stockade trench must have been built sometime before the 19th century. A series of seven post holes run along one side of the trench within the square area framed by the stockade. This suggests that they may have been part of an associated structure, like a bastion. The 2023 excavation additionally uncovered several amorphous pits, fire features, and a post-in-ground structure. These features may have had some connection to the stockade, but they lack the conclusive artifactual evidence needed to support this conclusion.

3. Are other features associated with Camp Security, such as trash pits or privies within the project area?

The 2023 excavation did not reveal artifact-rich features, such as trash pits or privies, that can be directly linked to the camp. A post-in-ground structure (Structure B) in the eastern part of the excavation area features two fire pits. This suggests that it was used to shelter people rather than farm animals but contradicts 18th-century British military regulations that required fires be set outside of living quarters (Baumgardt [2000]). Camp Security may have ignored these conventions, but it is equally plausible that Structure B is unrelated to the camp. Clear artifactual evidence is needed to make a determination.

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 the 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).

The presence of a stockade in the Wiest Lower Field confirms the exact location of Camp Security, but its layout remains a mystery. 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 satisfied by the 1979 PHMC archaeological excavations, historic documents placing the camps within the Brubaker tract, and the discovery of a stockade feature. The results of the 2022 and 2023 investigations have strongly supported the Camp Security Preservation Area’s National Register qualification by locating a principal feature of the historic camp’s structure. Further excavation is likely to add to these qualifications.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The 2023 archaeological excavation aimed to clarify the stockade trench that was partially uncovered in 2022. The investigation involved plowing and excavation in a project area of 1.4 acres. This resulted in the recovery of 30 artifacts, three (10%) belonging to the 18th century. Twenty-four test units, placed in and around suspected stockade locations, revealed 85 historic post holes, three pits, two fire features, and 40 ft. of continuous stockade trench. Post hole patterns suggest the presence of a historic structure (Structure B) with a shallow pit along its southern wall and two fire pits. The size and shape of this structure matched those of the “internal structure” (Structure A) found in 2022. They were likely built for similar functions, such as living or working spaces. Fire features contradict 18th-century British military regulations that prohibited fires within living quarters, so it is unclear whether Structures A and B are connected to Camp Security.

Unlike other 18th-century stockades in Pennsylvania, such as Ft. Loudon, Camp Security does not feature obvious soil stains. This is likely due to a thin A-horizon at the time of the camp's construction and presents a major challenge for future research (Crawmer and Skinner 2023:21). In 2023, several canopies were used to better control site lighting conditions and reduced the chance of overlooking or misreading features. We also found that excavating an additional 1 to 3 in. into the subsoil, paired with detailed troweling, helped to clearly delineate the feature.

Future research should prioritize following the stockade (Feature 143) in the Wiest Lower Field to better grasp Camp Security's layout. Excavations should prioritize the eastern end of the stockade, where the feature fill is clearer, and a small section should be excavated to its base to record a profile. Although mechanical stripping is more efficient, the sensitivity of the area necessitates the systematic removal of the plowzone by hand. It is also advisable to continue avoiding sifting the plowzone soil since it has been thoroughly sampled in previous surface collections and metal detecting surveys. The stockade's footprint presents a promising opportunity to not only gain insight to the structure of Camp Security, but to locate artifact rich features such as privies or trash pits.

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Appendix 1: Summary of Excavated Test Units

Coordinates represent the southwest corner of the test unit and are in the NAD 2011 Pennsylvania South State Plane in feet.

TU No.	Features	Dimensions (ft.)	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
82	209	5 x 10	2277763.566	235089.761
83	143, 143.49, 143.50, 143.51, 143.52, 143.53, 143.54, 143.55, 143.56, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188	5 x 10	2277795.134	235086.387
84	143, 143.45, 143.47, 143.48, 143.49, 143.50, 185, 186	5 x 5	2277796.173	235081.448
85	189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 242, 245	5 x 10	2277764.581	235084.714
86	190	5 x 5	2277791.320	235080.349
87	199, 201, 247, 248, 250	5 x 10	2277754.777	235082.743
88	143, 143.25, 143.26, 143.27, 143.28, 143.29, 143.30, 143.31, 143.32, 143.33, 143.34, 143.35, 143.36, 143.37, 143.38, 143.39, 143.40, 143.41, 143.42, 143.43, 143.44, 143.45, 143.46, 143.50, 196, 197, 198	10 x 10	2277802.194	235077.815
89	200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 244, 246, 248, 249, 250	5 x 10	2277755.762	235077.841
90	143, 143.50, 205, 206, 207, 208, 231	5 x 10	2277800.026	235087.578
91	210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215	10 x 10	2277810.872	235084.864
92	216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222	10 x 10	2277762.574	235094.525
93	223	5 x 5	2277772.338	235096.565
94	143, 143.68, 143.69, 143.70, 143.71, 143.72, 143.73, 143.74, 143.75	5 x 5	2277774.435	235086.650
95	225, 226, 227	10 x 10	2277760.532	235104.319
96	250	5 x 5	2277758.671	235088.741
97	230, 231, 232	5 x 5	2277798.943	235092.459
98		5 x 5	2277808.706	235094.622
99	224	5 x 5	2277807.692	235099.267

TU No.	Features	Dimensions (ft.)	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
100	228, 229, 231	5 x 5	2277803.821	235093.556
101	143, 143.78, 143.80, 143.81, 242, 243, 244, 249	5 x 10	2277765.566	235079.812
102	143, 143.75, 143.76, 143.77, 143.78, 143.79, 143.82, 242, 251	5 x 5	2277775.357	235081.736
103	184, 238	5 x 5	2277793.088	235096.104
104	235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241	5 x 10	2277797.922	235097.134
105	233, 234, 235	5 x 10	2277801.740	235103.085

Appendix 2: Summary of Excavated Features

Feature No.	TU No.	Type	Comments
143	71, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 90, 94, 101, 102	Trench	historic stockade trench
143.25	88	Posthole	medium ovate stain, post with rounded base, cut by south wall of TU 88, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.26	88	Posthole	small circular post with conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.27	88	Posthole	Small circular post with conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.28	88	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.29	88	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.30	88	Posthole	large ovate post with conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.31	88	Posthole	medium oval post with rounded pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.32	88	Posthole	large circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.33	88	Posthole	medium post with rounded pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.34	88	Posthole	originally assigned Feature 198, small circular post with rounded pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.35	88	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.36	88	Posthole	medium ovate post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.37	88	Posthole	small post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.38	88	Posthole	medium post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.39	88	Posthole	small post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)

Feature No.	TU No.	Type	Comments
143.40	88	Posthole	medium post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.41	88	Posthole	medium circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.42	88	Posthole	small circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.43	88	Posthole	large circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.44	88	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.45	84, 88	Posthole	large post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.46	88	Posthole	medium post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.47	84	Posthole	small circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.48	84	Posthole	originally assigned Feature 185, small circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.49	83, 84	Posthole	small circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.50	83, 84, 88, 90	Posthole	large circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.51	83	Posthole	small circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.52	83	Posthole	originally assigned Feature 180, medium circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.53	83	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.54	76, 83	Posthole	large circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.55	83	Posthole	originally assigned Feature 181, small ovate post with pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.56	83	Posthole	small ovate post with pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.57	76	Posthole	medium ovate post with rounded base, cut by Feature 130 (pit), set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.58	76	Posthole	large ovate post with rounded base, cut by Feature 130 (pit), set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)

Feature No.	TU No.	Type	Comments
143.59	75	Posthole	large circular post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.60	75	Posthole	originally labeled Feature 158, large ovate post with rounded conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.61	75	Posthole	medium ovate post with conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.62	75	Posthole	small circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.63	75	Posthole	large circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.64	75	Posthole	small circular post with rounded base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.65	75	Posthole	large circular post with conical base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.66	75	Posthole	small circular post with pointed base, set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.67	81	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.68	81, 94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.69	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.70	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.71	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.72	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.73	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.74	94	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.75	94, 102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.76	102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.77	102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.78	101, 102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.79	102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.80	101	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.81	101	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
143.82	102	Posthole	set within Feature 143 (stockade trench)
158	75	Posthole	reassigned to 143.60
180	83	Posthole	reassigned to 143.52
181	83	Posthole	reassigned to 143.55
182	83	Rodent burrow	
183	83	Rodent burrow	

Feature No.	TU No.	Type	Comments
184	83, 103	Posthole	posthole, possible support for stockade
185	84	Posthole	posthole with pointed base, reassigned 143.48
186	84	Rock pull	
187	83	Rodent burrow	
188	83	Rodent burrow	
189	85	Posthole	
190	86	Rodent burrow	
191	85	Posthole	posthole with pointed base and rodent intrusion
192	85	Rodent burrow	
193	85	Posthole	possible post set in Feature 142
194	85	Posthole	possible post set in Feature 143
195	85	Rodent burrow	
196	88	Posthole	large post with rounded base
197	88	Rodent burrow	
198	88	Posthole	post with pointed base, reassigned to 143.34
199	87	Posthole	possibly set in a larger soil stain within TU 87 and 89
200	89	Posthole	possibly set in Feature 143
201	87, 89	Posthole	possibly set in a larger soil stain within TU 87 and 89
202	89	Posthole	
203	89	Pit	pit filled with large to medium angular stones, set within Feature 249
204	89	Pit	considered a portion of Feature 246
205	90	Rodent burrow	
206	90	Posthole	small oval post
207	90	Posthole	small circular post
208	90	Posthole	small posthole
209	82	Posthole	posthole with rounded base
210	91	Posthole	small post with pointed base
211	91	Posthole	medium post with pointed base
212	91	Rock pull	
213	91	Rodent burrow	
214	91	Rodent burrow	
215	91	Posthole	small post with pointed base
216	92	Rodent burrow	
217	92	Rodent burrow	
218	92	Rodent burrow	

Feature No.	TU No.	Type	Comments
219	92	Posthole	small post with rounded conical base
220	92	Posthole	large post with rounded base
221	92	Rodent burrow	
222	92	Rodent burrow	
223	93	Posthole	
224	99	Posthole	two small posts
225	95	Posthole	small post with rounded base
226	95	Rodent burrow	
227	95	Posthole	small post with rounded conical base
228	100	Rodent burrow	
229	100	Rodent burrow	
230	97	Posthole	small post with pointed base
231	90, 97, 100	Pit	shallow pit, no artifacts recovered
232	97	Rodent burrow	
233	105	Posthole	posthole
234	105	Fire	fire feature along TU 105 eastern wall
235	104, 105	Fire	fire feature
236	104	Rodent burrow	
237	104	Rodent burrow	
238	103	Posthole	deep post with conical base
239	104	Posthole	small post with tumbled stone
240	104	Rodent burrow	
241	104	Rodent burrow	
242	85, 101, 102	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
243	101	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
244	89, 101	Pit	considered part of Feature 249, reassigned to Feature 249
245	85	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
246	89	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
247	87	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
248	87, 89	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit
249	89, 101	Pit	large pit with tossed stone visible on surface
250	87, 89, 96	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible pit with tumbled angular stone visible on its surface
251	102	Unexcavated	unexcavated, possible posthole

Appendix 3: Inventory of Artifacts Submitted for Curation

County	Site No.	Cat. No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	74			general surface		Brick	fragment	4	4	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Net weights	sandstone	1	0	fragment
Yo	46	74			general surface		Other bottle (misc.)	fragment	1	0	dark olive green, likely 18th century
Yo	46	74			general surface		American (domestic) stoneware	body sherd	1	0	gray salt glaze with black interior glaze, possible Albany slip
Yo	46	74			general surface		Quartz chipping debris	quartz	1	0	secondary flake
Yo	46	74			general surface		Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	body sherd	2	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Plain hardwhite earthenware	body sherd	1	0	
Yo	46	74			general surface		Plain/glazed red-ware	body and rim sherds	3	0	brown and dark brown glaze
Yo	46	74			general surface		Plain pearlware	rim and body sherds	2	0	
Yo	46	80	17		surface/plowzone		Plain/glazed red-ware	body sherd	1	0	dark brown glaze
Yo	46	81	12		surface/plowzone		Plain/glazed red-ware	rim sherd	1	0	dark brown glaze
Yo	46	407	34		surface/plowzone		Plain/glazed red-ware	rim sherd	1	0	dark brown glaze
Yo	46	409	7		surface/plowzone		American (domestic) stoneware	body sherd	1	0	gray salt glaze with black interior glaze, possible Albany slip
Yo	46	420	6		surface/plowzone		Plain/glazed red-ware	body sherd	1	0	brown interior glaze
Yo	46	561		TU 76	2	130	Window glass	fragment	1	0	colorless with some very small bubbles
Yo	46	562		TU 77	backfill		Plain/glazed red-ware	body sherd	1	0	brown glaze
Yo	46	563		TU 83	1A		Plain/glazed red-ware	body sherd	1	0	brown glaze

County	Site No.	Cat. No.	Spec. No.	Excavation Unit	Site Level	Feat. No.	Artifact Description	Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discarded	Comments
Yo	46	564		TU 84	1A		Plain pearlware	rim sherd	1	0	
Yo	46	565		TU 91	1A		Side Scraper	quartz	1	0	uniface, utilized broken notched point
Yo	46	566		TU 103	1A		Milk glass	fragment	1	0	white, curved fragment
Yo	46	567		TU 104	1A		Plain/glazed red-ware	body sherd	1	0	light brown glaze
Yo	46	568		TU 99	1A		Chain	ferrous metal	1	1	complete link, heavily corroded
Yo	46	569		TU 92	1A		Miscellaneous metal	ferrous metal	1	1	heavily corroded fragment