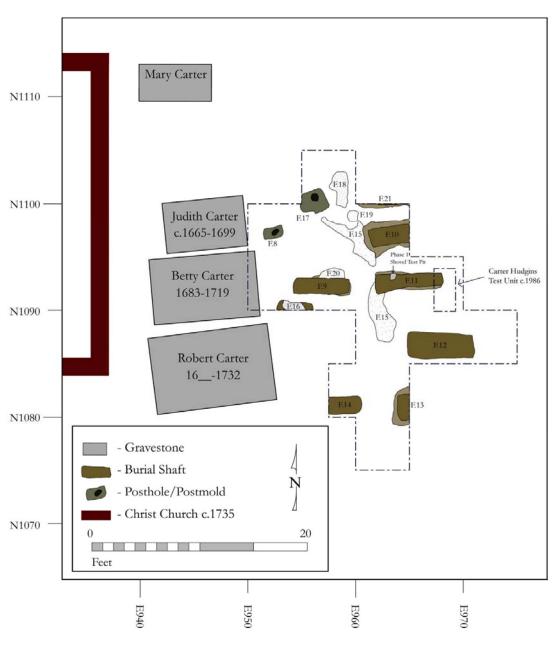
In the shadow of greatness: An Investigation of the 1670 Church at Historic Christ Church, Site 44LA55, Lancaster County, Virginia



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ABSTRACT

DATA Investigations, LLC conducted a Phase II investigation of a portion of Site 44LA55 during October and November 2005 in order to evaluate the research potential and subsurface integrity of the possible location of the 1670 Christ Parish Church. The site was identified and delineated during a 1999 shovel test survey of the property owned by the Foundation for Historic Christ Church (Metz 1999; Brown et al. 2002). Designated by Metz as Loci 5, the site is located within the existing churchyard adjacent to the east side of the standing circa 1735 church, and extends at least as far east as the churchyard wall. Little is known about the earlier church except that its construction was undertaken by John Carter and the completed church was delivered to the vestry in July 1670. Details about its appearance and architectural form are unknown. The current project sought to identify the presence of subsurface features and their potential for yielding important information, allowing a deeper architectural understanding of the 1670 church. Following this work, a Phase III Investigation was conducted during September and October of 2006 to further investigate select features and artifact concentrations identified the previous season. The goals of this work were to confirm intact structural evidence of the 1670 church and contribute to a better understanding of the building's size and appearance, as well as the evolution of the surrounding churchyard. The results of this phase of research were positive, and much has been learned about the situation and construction of this early frame church.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PROJECT CONTRIBUTORS

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Chapter I: Introduction and History

In October 2005 the Foundation for Historic Christ Church (FHCC) initiated an archaeological investigation to uncover clues about the 1670 church built by John Carter. John Metz identified the probable location of the church site directly east of the standing 1735 Christ Church during an earlier archaeological survey of the FHCC property (Metz 1999). The following report summarizes Phase II excavations in October and November 2005, and a more intensive partial Phase III excavation in September and October of 2006. This work provides more in-depth knowledge on the distribution and integrity of intact cultural layers and features related to the 1670 church and later resources, and evaluates their research potential according to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Virginia Historic Landmarks Register (VHLR) criterion. As few 17th-century churches have been excavated in Virginia, and only a handful have been adequately reported, this research presents a rare opportunity to understand an integral part of the colony's early history.

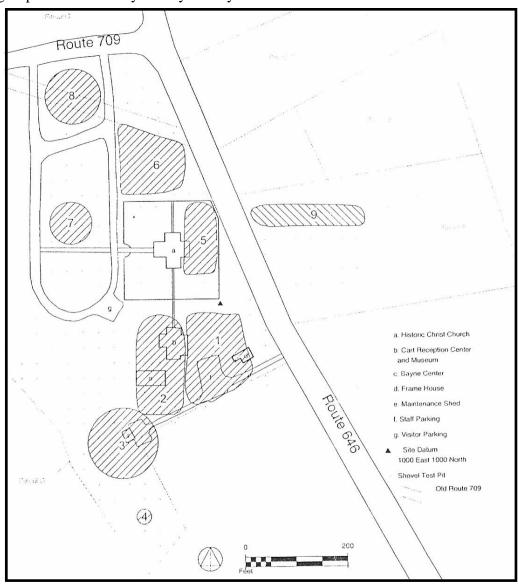


Figure 1. Archaeological site loci identified by Metz (1999:17).

DATA Investigations, LLC archaeologists and co-owners Thane Harpole and David Brown directed the project. Along with Mr. Harpole, Benjamin Bradshaw and Robert Haas conducted the Phase II excavations, assisted by David Brown and numerous volunteers and students. Sarah Heinsman, Amber Rhodes, Mr. Haas and Mr. Brown assisted Mr. Harpole with the Phase III excavations, again with the vital help of numerous volunteers. Robert Teagle at FHCC coordinated volunteer efforts during both phases. Mr. Bradshaw, Meghan Fureymoore and Mrs. Heinsman completed artifact processing while Derek Wheeler and Mr. Brown produced the project graphics. Mr. Harpole, Mr. Bradshaw and Mrs. Heinsman completed the artifact catalog. Mark Kostro wrote significant portions of Chapter 2, and Mrs. Heinsman completed the analysis of Virginia Indian artifacts and activities at Christ Church. Copies of all field notes and digital photographs are on file at the FHCC.

Metz's shovel test survey identified nine separate loci of archaeological interest (Figure 1). He connected these loci with many of the historic activities documented on the Christ Church property since the mid-17th century, including the location of the first church built in 1670, a possible vestry house and dependencies, and 20th-century trash deposits related to the various modern houses once present in the vicinity of Christ Church. The current project focused on Loci 5, the probable location of the 1670 church.

Metz's research concluded that Loci 5 "offers the rare opportunity to fully explore the evolution of an ecclesiastical property over three centuries" (Metz 1999:iii). The shovel tests indicated an area of intense brick concentration, with intact stratified layers and little evidence of modern disturbances, such as plowing. Small portions of the project area were disturbed by the installation of modern electrical lines in narrow trenches. The Phase II investigation included 21 test units excavated across the eastern half of the present churchyard with the goal of understanding the full range of cultural remains within the project area and confirming additional evidence for and, ideally, the specific location of architectural elements related to the 1670 church (Figure 2).

The Phase II investigation yielded significant information about the integrity and location of intact subsurface remains contemporary with the 1670 church. The archaeological data coupled with invaluable documentary evidence suggests that the location of the 17th-century church was in close proximity to the later 1735 church. In addition, the orientation and location of Robert "King" Carter's tomb and those of his two wives coincides with 17th-century architectural evidence uncovered during the Phase II investigation. As a result of these findings, FHCC contracted with DATA Investigations, LLC to undertake a partial Phase III excavation at the 1670 church site. This more intensive excavation of the church site uncovered artifacts and cultural layers that provide more evidence about the location and architectural design of the earlier church and the evolution of churchyard use. The results of both phases of excavation are detailed below.

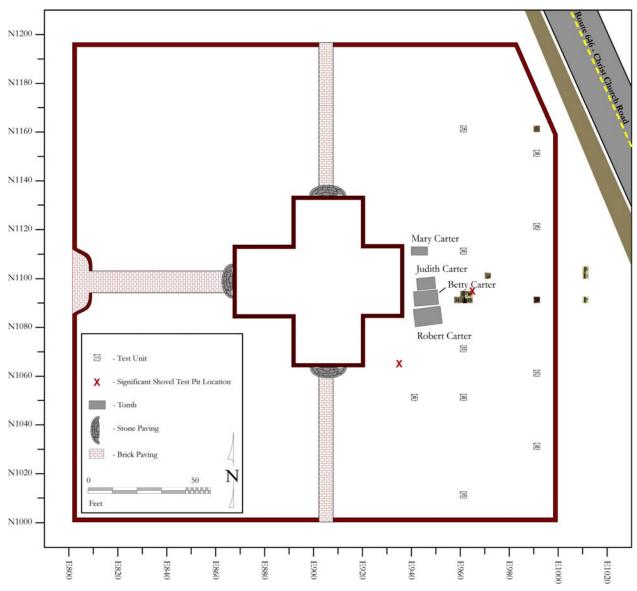


Figure 2 Christ Church Phase II 1670 church excavation plan.

Chapter 2: Phase II Investigation

Research Design

The objective of the Phase II archaeological investigation was to evaluate the research potential and subsurface integrity of remains associated with the first church constructed in Christ Church parish, Lancaster County, in 1670. The site was first identified and delineated during a shovel test survey of the Foundation for Historic Christ Church property (Metz 1999). Designated by Metz as Loci 5 of site 44LA55, the site is located within the existing churchyard to the east of the extant 1735 church, and extends east at least as far as the churchyard wall. Details about the appearance and design of the 1670 church are unknown from the limited documentation, thus this investigation sought to identify the presence of subsurface features related to the building and their potential to shed light on the architectural nature of this early church.

Previous Research

Prior to the Phase II investigations an archaeological survey, two limited test excavations and a remote sensing survey were conducted within the churchyard. In the 1950s National Park Service archaeologist J.C. Harrington uncovered evidence of the 18th-century churchyard wall and gateways, which were reconstructed in 1965 (Rappahannock Record 1977). In the mid-1980s, Mary Washington College professor Carter Hudgins and students excavated two test units, measuring approximately two feet by four feet, in the east churchyard to investigate ground-penetrating radar anomalies associated with a remote sensing survey conducted by Bruce Bevan of Geosight, Inc. (Bevan 1985, Hudgins 2006). Results of the remote sensing survey helped guide the placement of Phase II test units and are incorporated within the overall excavation plan (Figure 4). The primary results of the ground penetrating

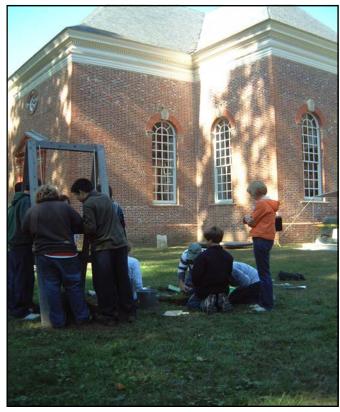


Figure 3. Hampton Roads Academy students assist archaeologists during Phase II excavations.

radar survey were the location of twelve possible burials within the east churchyard, as well as a large area of complex strata directly east of the Carter tombs (Bevan 1985:8). Lastly, John Metz conducted a shovel test survey of the churchyard, in addition to the surrounding property owned by the Foundation for Historic Christ Church. The survey identified a small but distinct concentration of 17th-century artifacts, including English slip-sgraffito earthenware and several fragments of a low-fired earthenware floor tile, suggesting the location of the 1670 church immediately east of Christ Church (Metz 1999).

Methodology

The Phase II archaeological investigation combined an initial probing survey with the excavation of twenty-one square test units (2.5 x 2.5-feet) in the east half of the enclosed churchyard as well as directly east of the churchyard wall (Figure 5). To guide the investigations, the archaeological grid established by John Metz and utilized during an investigation of the brick kilns was reestablished over the project area using the orientation of the church and churchyard walls as references. The datum or base point for the grid was sited on the exterior southeastern corner of the churchyard wall, and assigned the arbitrary grid coordinates of N1000/E1000. All grid squares were assigned coordinates with respect to that point. The test units were identified by the north and east coordinates of each unit's northwest corner.

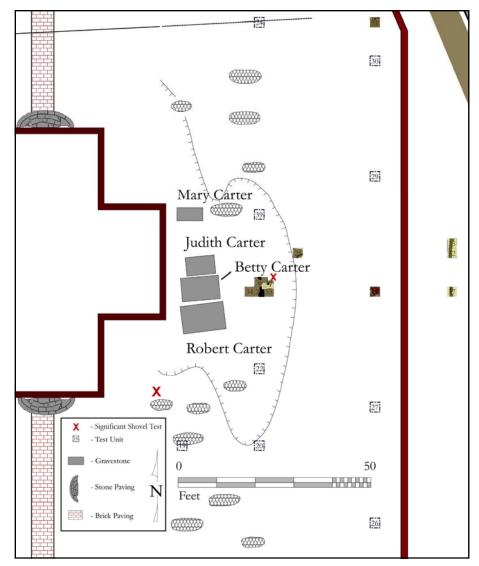


Figure 4. Detail of the Phase II test units showing features and ground penetrating radar anomalies found during the 1985 remote sensing survey. Hatched ovals represent likely grave shafts and the solid line at the north edge of the image represents a utility line. The area surrounding the Carter tombs represents a large area exhibiting complex stratigraphy. The red X's mark shovel test pits where 17th-century artifacts were found.

The probing survey consisted of seven transects along which a metal probe with a concave point was pushed into the ground every two feet. The presence or absence of subsurface masonry such as brick or stone foundations or rubble associated with a foundation's construction and/or demolition was recorded for each probe. The probe was pushed no further than a depth of 2.65 feet (the full depth of the probe), but generally reached about two feet, unless solid deposits or compact soils prevented its further descent. Whenever halted, the probe's concave tip collected a small sample of whatever was impeding its path, and this was brought to the surface and identified. It is generally easy to distinguish between roots, hard packed earth, light rubble, and heavy rubble or foundations. The result of each soil probe was recorded on a map illustrating the spatial relationships between the clusters of subsurface material (Figure 5).

Five of the seven soil probe transects were laid out on a north-south orientation between the churchyard's north and south walls. The four easternmost transects (E990, E980, E970, and E960) measured 196-feet, extending the full distance between the two walls. The fifth line (E940) ran between the south churchyard wall and the southwest corner of Robert Carter's tomb, a distance of approximately 80 feet. The two remaining transect lines were laid out from west to east. These began at the brick path leading to the south entrance of the 1735 church and extended east. The northern line (N1050) stretched 90-feet between the brick path and the east churchyard wall, while the southern line (N1030) extended only 50-feet, roughly midway across the churchyard.

The second component of the investigation consisted of the stratigraphic excavation of twenty-one (21) test units, each measuring 2.5 by 2.5-feet square. The test unit numbering sequence begun for the brick kiln excavations was continued for this work (see Harpole et al 2003). The majority of these were placed in order to gather data on the spatial distribution of artifacts and cultural layers within the eastern portion of the churchyard. Units were also excavated to test areas where earlier shovel tests and the soil probe survey identified concentrations of brick rubble or other anomalies suspected to be related to the 1670 church. Additional tests were excavated where initial test units identified intact cultural resources in order to more clearly understand the nature of these resources.

The test excavations were carried out using shovels and trowels following the natural contours and boundaries of the layers and features. Differences between the various strata were established by changes in soil texture, color, and inclusions. In the field, each soil layer or feature was mapped, photographed and described in detail on standard archaeological recording forms. To ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts, all excavated soils were screened through \(^1\)4-inch wire mesh. The artifacts collected in the field were organized by context and sent to the DATA Investigations LLC laboratory for processing and analysis where they were washed, identified, and inventoried. The artifact inventory was prepared using standard descriptive typologies with all obvious functional and morphological characteristics entered into a Microsoft Access relational database. Most artifacts were quantified by the number of fragments recovered, although slate, coal, asphalt, shell, concrete, brick and mortar were quantified by measuring their weight in grams. Once inventoried, the artifacts were prepared for long-term storage, except once again for the artifact groups listed above, which were discarded following laboratory processing. Selected artifacts underwent further analysis, labeling and cross-mending

Soil Probe Survey Results

A significant result of the soil probe survey was the delineation of an area of brick rubble immediately east of the 1735 church and Carter family tombs. Overall, the extent of the rubble was not particularly expansive, although it was distinct from sections in the north and south portions of the project area where the survey did not detect significant brick deposits. The brick rubble concentration coincides with the hypothesized location of the 1670 church suggested by Metz (1999) and an area of complex strata delineated by Bevan (1985). Plausible sources of the rubble include debris related to the 1670 church, construction material discarded in the 1730s while building the extant brick church, various 20th-century church renovations, or

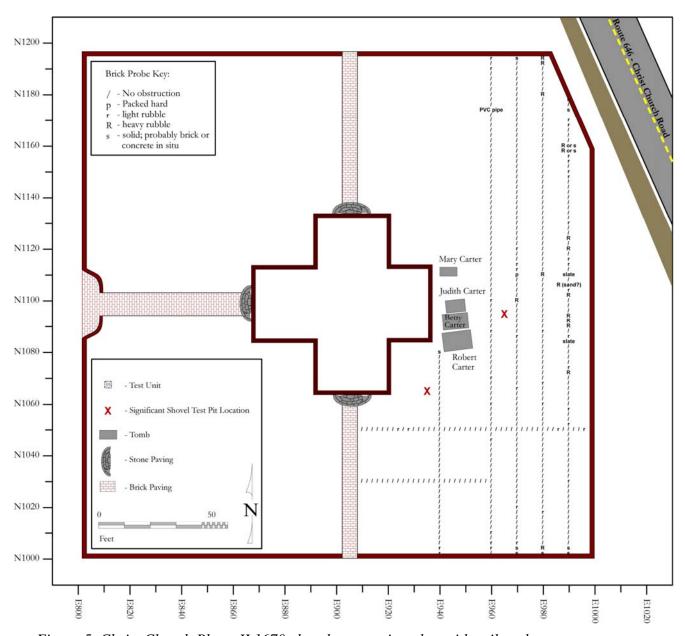


Figure 5. Christ Church Phase II 1670 church excavation plan with soil probe survey.

the construction/repair of the adjacent Carter tombs and the churchyard wall. To clarify the age and reason behind the rubble's accumulation, several archaeological test units were placed in this area. The only other area where brick rubble was recorded was within 10-feet of the interior of the churchyard wall. The present wall was built in 1965 following the discovery and excavation of colonial-era footings for a churchyard wall at this location in the 1950s. More than likely, the brick rubble found along the reconstructed wall includes rubble from both the original wall's construction and demolition, as well as brick debris from its 20th-century reconstruction. To verify this hypothesis, several test units were also placed where the rubble concentrated along the wall.

Test Unit Results

Test Unit 19

Located thirty-two feet south of the extant church, Test Unit 19 (N1052.5/E940) contained four soil strata (see Figure 2). Layer A was a 0.3-foot thick layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam, the typical topsoil found throughout the project area (Figure 6). Mixed with pockets of light yellow brown (10YR6/4) sand, the



Figure 6. Test Unit 19 east profile.

topsoil contained nail, shell, and brick fragments. Layer B in Test Unit 19 was an aggregate context including the remaining three soil strata. During the unit's excavation, the distinctions between each stratigraphic layer were unclear and only became apparent in the unit's profile following excavation. In most instances, soil strata are easily distinguished on the basis of visual cues. At Christ Church, however, soil differences between strata are often very subtle. The intrusion of a large cedar root (since removed) in Test Unit 19 also obscured the stratigraphic contrasts. The uppermost portion of Layer B was a 0.2-foot thick stratum of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty loam dating to the 20th century. The next two strata, both likely colonial, included a 0.4-foot thick stratum of brown (10YR4/3) silty loam followed by an equally thick stratum of brown (10YR4/3) loamy clay over sterile subsoil. In total sixty-three (63) artifacts, representing Native American and historic periods, were recovered from Layer B. The Native American finds included thirty (30) fragments of shell- or sand-tempered coil-built pottery typical of Woodland period Virginia Indian sites. A small number of fragments exhibited cord marking (2), fabric impressions (2), or simple stamped (1) surface treatment. Historic period finds from Layer B included fragments of slate roofing shingle, wrought nails, machine-made bottle glass, mold-blown bottle glass, and English stoneware. In addition, handmade brick and shell mortar fragments were also in evidence. The subsoil in Test Unit 19 was a mottled yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay. No cultural features were identified within the test unit.

Test Unit 20

Located 42 feet southeast of the extant church, Test Unit 20 (N1052.5/E960) contained two soil strata above subsoil (see Figure 2). Layer A consisted of a 0.25-foot thick layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam topsoil. The artifacts found within it included slate roofing tile, modern and colonial-era brick fragments, sand-tempered mortar, and a bowl fragment of an English tobacco pipe. In addition, fragments of carved limestone, broken off of tombs, were also recovered. Directly below the topsoil, Layer B consisted of a 0.25-foot thick stratum of very dark brown (10YR3/2) loamy clay. Thirty-three (33) artifacts, including a mix of Native American and historic period artifacts, were recovered from Layer B. The Native American finds included twenty-eight (28) fragments of shell- or sand-tempered Woodland period coilbuilt pottery. Six (6) sherds were fabric impressed while the remainder (22) exhibited no

visible evidence of surface treatment. Historic period artifacts included fragments of slate roofing tile, wrought nails, window glass, and a small amount of brick and mortar. The subsoil in Test Unit 20 was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clay. No cultural features were identified within the test unit.

Test Unit 21

Located 12.5 feet north of the south churchyard wall, Test Unit 21 (N1012.5/E950) contained two soil strata above sterile subsoil (see Figure 2). Layer A measured 0.2 feet in depth and was a typical dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam topsoil. The small number of artifacts recovered included a fragment of a sandstone grave marker, sand mortar, and handmade and machine-made brick fragments. Layer B measured 0.5 feet thick and consisted of grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay loam. Thirty-nine (39) artifacts, primarily Native American pottery fragments, were recovered from Layer B. Among the Native American pottery were twenty-one (21) fragments of coil-built shell- or sand-tempered sherds, eight (8) of which were fabric impressed. The small number of historic artifacts included slate roofing tile, wrought nails, window glass, case bottle glass, machine-made bottle glass, shell-tempered mortar, and both machine-made and handmade brick fragments. In addition, the rubble included several fragments of under-fired brick, gray in color, which is likely waste from the nearby brick kilns operated in the 1720s. The subsoil was a yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey silt, and was not disturbed by any cultural features.

Test Unit 22

Situated midway between the extant church and the east wall of the churchyard, Test Unit 22 (N1072.5/E960) contained three soil strata above sterile subsoil, beginning with Layer A, which was a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam topsoil (see Figure 2). Layer A measured 0.2 feet thick and included slate roofing tile, window glass, a wire nail, and fragments of handmade brick. The second strata, Layer B, measured 0.5 feet thick and consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey loam. Artifacts from Layer B included slate roofing tile, fragments of limestone and marble grave markers, plastic, sand-tempered mortar, wrought nails, window glass, case bottle glass, and a substantial quantity of brick rubble. Two finds related to the Native American occupation included a fragment of shell- and sand-tempered coil-built pottery with a fabric-impressed surface, and a piece of fire-cracked quartz. Most of these artifacts are related to 20th-century restoration and landscaping activities, including the installation of a slate roof on the 1735 church in 1897, multiple restorations of the Carter family tombs, and the unearthing and rebuilding of the churchyard wall. Below the restoration fill, Layer C consisted of 0.4 feet of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam. The layer possibly represents a preserved portion of the 17th and 18th-century ground surface. Artifacts from Layer C included wrought nails, a single fragment of window glass, case bottle fragments, a spall fragment of gray gun flint, and significantly fewer pieces of handmade brick than in Layer B. Four sherds of Native American pottery were also recovered, three of which were shell-tempered. One fragment included fabric impressions on its surface. Below Layer C was a sterile layer (Layer D) of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey silt mottled with brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam. Layer D gradually transitioned to subsoil, which in this unit consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey silt. No cultural features were identified in Test Unit 22.

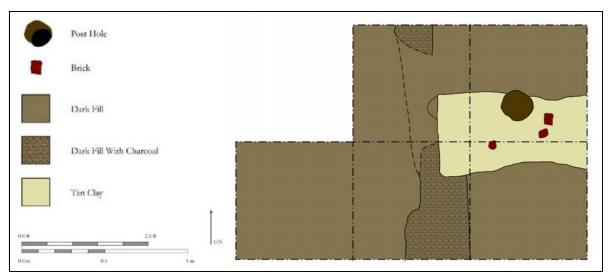


Figure 7. Plan of Test Units 23, 33, 34, 36 and 38 (Above and right).

Test Units 23, 33, 34, 36 & 38

Test Unit 23 (N1092.5/E960) was located approximately ten feet east of Betty Carter's tomb (see Figure 2). The test unit coincides with the hypothesized approximate location of the 1670 church based on Metz's (1999) shovel test data. The soil probe survey further identified a concentration of brick rubble at this locality and Bevan's remote sensing survey also identified complex stratigraphy here (Bevan 1985). The soil profile of Test Unit 23 consisted of three distinct soil strata. The uppermost stratum, Layer A, was a dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy clay topsoil measuring 0.2 feet thick. The artifacts recovered from the topsoil were mostly modern debris that included plastic, window glass, sand-tempered mortar, and modern machine-made brick. Measuring 0.25 feet thick, Layer B in Test Unit 23 consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam with brick inclusions associated with renovations to the extant church and yard in the last century. The artifacts from Layer B included a mix of materials spanning the 18th through 20th centuries including asphalt, roofing slate, limestone and marble fragments of tombstones, bottle glass, window glass, wrought and wire nail fragments, plastic, an imported tobacco pipe stem with a 6/64th bore diameter, shell and sand mortar fragments, and handmade brick. A 0.2-foot thick preserved layer of 18th-century soil (Layer C) found below the 20thcentury restoration fill consisted of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam. The only artifacts recovered from Layer C were two case bottle glass fragments and a handful of handmade brick.

Beneath Layer C was a complex of overlapping features that cut through a layer of 17th-and early 18th-century topsoil (Figure 7). Feature 15 is a linear deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with inclusions of charcoal that covered most of the eastern half of Test Unit 23. The feature's vaguely linear orientation and the presence of charcoal suggested



that it was either a burned or decayed ground-laid sill or a tree root. The hypothesis that the feature represents the remains of a burnt ground-laid sill from the 1670 church was especially exciting as it would be the first intact architectural evidence of the 17th-century church building. Feature 11, located in the northeast corner of Test Unit 23, consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey silt, and closely resembled the subsoil commonly encountered in the project area.

In order to better understand the extent and nature of Features 11 and 15, and to further sample the colonial soil strata immediately above them (Layer C), the area was expanded with Test Units 33, 34, 36 and 38 to the west, north, northeast, and east (see Figures 2 and 7). The four units were excavated in a single continuous block with each layer completely removed across the block before continuing downward. Similar to Test Unit 23, the soil profile in all four test units consisted of three distinct soil strata above the features and subsoil. The uppermost layer, Layer A, consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy clay topsoil measuring 0.3 feet thick. Artifacts within topsoil included asphalt, grave stone fragments, roofing slate, nails, an imported English tobacco pipe stem, a single fragment of whiteware, window glass, mortar and handmade brick. Layer B was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam with brick inclusions. Debris left over from church and gravestone renovations made up the majority

of the artifacts from Layer B, including limestone, sandstone and marble tombstone fragments, a fragment of lead-alloy that was originally used to secure an iron staple on one of the nearby tombs, nails, a window lead fragment, window glass, bottle glass, shell and sand mortar, and handmade brick. In addition, mixed in with this material was a Late Woodland period quartz triangular projectile point (Figure 8). The restoration-period fill capped a layer of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam (Layer C) that was part of the original 18th-century ground surface. The quantity of artifacts declined significantly between Layer B and C, mostly due to the absence of restoration debris. The small quantity of artifacts recovered from Layer C included fragments of gravestone markers, case bottle glass, window glass, wrought nails, handmade brick, Native American coil-built pottery fragments, and a quartz flake.

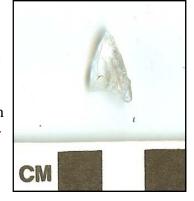


Figure 8. Late Woodland period quartz triangular projectile point (TU 36B).

The removal of Layer C revealed the greater extents of Features 11 and 15. Feature 15, found continuing north into Test Unit 36, did not appear continuous through the two units. Small fragments of charcoal were present, but a two-foot break separates the two clear concentrations of burned wood and dark soil. It remains unclear if the break was intentional, or if it this was due to post-occupational disturbances. Neither section of the feature was excavated during the Phase II, although it appeared fairly thin and wider along its southern end, suggesting the possible presence of a posthole. Particularly interesting is its orientation, angled slightly west of grid north and matching more closely with the nearby Carter tombs than with the standing church. All three Carter tombs pre-date the existing church building and would have been placed adjacent to the original 1670 church building. This suggests that Feature 15 probably pre-dates the existing church building, further reiterating the strong possibility that this charcoal-rich linear feature is the remains of a burnt ground-laid sill or framing member used in the framework of the original 1670 church.

The newly identified extent of Feature 11 also proved linear, oriented east-west through Test Units 23, 33, 36 and 38 with square corners at its west end. It extends beyond the east sidewall for an undetermined distance. Feature 11's southwest corner cuts Feature 15, indicating that it post-dates the charcoal-rich linear feature. Another clue to Feature 11's age is its east-west orientation matching that of the 1735 church building. The feature was widest at its western end where it measured 1.8-feet across and tapered to 1.6-feet where it exits the east wall of the test units. The feature's dimensions, location within the churchyard, presence of brick within its fill, and relative age suggests that Feature 11 is most likely an unmarked grave dating to after the construction of the extant church building.

Finally, a dark, round feature (Feature 7) was found intruding into Layer C and Feature 11 within Test Unit 38. Measuring 0.8 feet in diameter, the feature was initially interpreted as a posthole, possibly of a photographed late 19th-century fence that surrounded the Carter tombs. Upon further inspection, however, the round feature was determined to be one of John Metz's shovel tests (STP 124, N1125 E995). This shovel test yielded a nearly-intact course earthenware floor tile that was likely used as paving in the 1670 church (Figure 9) (Metz 1999).

Test Unit 24

Located northeast of the 1735 church, Test Unit 24 (N1162.5/E960) included two soil strata that closely resembled soils in the southern part of the east churchyard (see Figure 2). Layer A was a 0.4-foot thick topsoil of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from the topsoil included roofing slate, a cut nail, wrought nails, window glass, oyster shells, and fragments of handmade brick. The next stratum, Layer B, consisted of 0.15-foot thick deposit of brown (10YR5/3) silty sandy loam. The only artifacts from Layer B were a single fragment of window glass and a small quantity of handmade brick. Subsoil in Test Unit 24 was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay. No features were found intruding into subsoil.

Test Unit 25

Test Unit 25 (N1102.5/E970) was situated 20 feet east of Judith Carter's tomb (see Figure 2). The stratigraphy in Test Unit 25 closely matched that encountered in Test Unit 23.

Layer A was a typical topsoil, consisting of 0.25 feet of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam. Artifacts from the topsoil included roofing slate, plastic, an iron fragment, a wire nail, and fragments of handmade brick. Below the topsoil was a 0.15-foot thick lens of rubble and debris (Layer B) associated with the 20th-century restoration of the church and consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam with





Figure 9. Top (left) and base of a ceramic floor tile (STP 124, N1125 E995).

inclusions of brick and pea-gravel. Ninety-two (92) artifacts were found in Layer B, including large amounts of window glass (42). The remaining artifacts included roofing slate, fragments of limestone, sandstone, and marble tombstones, a cut nail, wrought nails, an unidentified iron fragment, a window lead, a fragment of clinker, as well as handmade and machine-made brick. Layer C consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam with brick and sand-mortar chunks. The consistency of the clay increased with its depth in the unit. Measuring 0.75 feet thick, Layer C included materials from both the 18th and 19th centuries including roofing slate, limestone and marble tombstone fragments, cut nails, wrought nails, window glass, one fragment of case bottle glass, sand-tempered mortar, and handmade brick. Feature 5 was

encountered directly below Layer C and covered nearly the full extent of the test unit (Figure 10). The feature consisted of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam mottled with pockets of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) and light gray (10YR7/1) clay. Feature 5 was minimally disturbed by a rodent burrow which crossed through the feature at a southwest to northeast angle. Subsoil was only visible in the unit's northeastern and southeastern corners and was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay. Feature 5 appears to be linear and oriented east to west, and may represent an 18thcentury burial. This feature was not excavated.

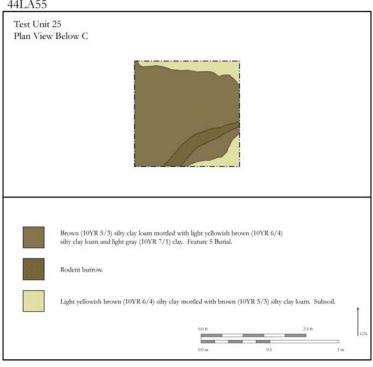


Figure 10. Test Unit 25, plan view below Layer C.

Test Unit 26

Placed near the southeast corner of the churchyard, Test Unit 26 (N1032.5/E990) contained four separate strata (see Figure 2). Layer A was a 0.20-foot thick topsoil similar to that found across the project area. The soil was a dark brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam. The small quantity of artifacts from Layer A included cement, limestone gravestone fragments, bottle glass, a wrought nail, and handmade brick. Layer B consisted of a 0.5-foot thick stratum of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam mottled with pale brown (10YR7/3) clay. Like the layer above, Layer B contained artifacts both modern and colonial, in addition to a small quantity of Native American pottery and lithics. The 19th- and 20th-century finds included fragments of asphalt and automobile windshield glass, a press-molded whiteware ceramic fragment, wire nails, slate roofing tiles, and fragments of sand-tempered mortar and machine made bricks. The colonial-era finds included case bottle glass, carved sandstone from a grave marker, and shelltempered mortar and handmade bricks. Finally, the Native American material included two fragments of sand tempered coil-built pottery with fabric impressions, a single chert flake, and a biface knapped from white quartz (Figure 11). The biface is complete, except for its broken proximal tip. The biface's blade is asymmetrical and closely resembles a Perkiomen type characteristic of the Late Archaic (1700 to 900 BC) (Hranicky 1994:69).

Below Layer B was a thin lens (~0.10 feet) of brick rubble (Layer C) from the original churchyard wall unearthed in 1959. In addition to brick, artifacts from Layer C included iron slag, concrete, oyster shell, sawn animal bone, and window glass. Layer D, located below the brick rubble, consisted of hard packed brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam. The layer was 0.5 feet thick in the northern end of the unit, declining to 0.3 feet thick towards the south. Artifacts from Layer D included a mix of Native American, colonial and restoration-period materials such as roofing slate, iron slag, a single fragment of shell-/fine sand-tempered coil-built Native American pottery, shell-tempered mortar, and handmade brick. The subsoil in this unit consisted of a mixture of very pale brown (10YR7/4) clay and brown (10YR5/3) silty clay. No features were found intruding into subsoil.

Test Unit 27

Test Unit 27 (N1062.5/E990) was located ten feet west of the east churchyard wall and 30 feet north of Test Unit 26 (see Figure 2). Three soil strata were encountered in the test unit. Layer A was a 0.25-foot thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam topsoil. The topsoil contained asphalt, roofing slate, window glass, a wrought nail, and fragments of both shell- and sand-tempered mortar and handmade brick. The second layer, Layer B, varied in thickness from 0.10 to 0.35 feet, and consisted of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam mixed with small pebbles. Similar to Layer B in Test Units 22, 23, 25 and 27, the stratum is attributed to 20th-century church and churchyard wall renovations. Particularly abundant in Test Unit 27 were fragments of roofing slate (322). Other restoration-period finds included fragments of limestone and sandstone grave markers, window glass, wrought and wire nails, sand- and shell-tempered

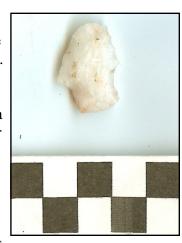


Figure 11. Possible Perkiomen type quartz projectile point (TU 26B).

mortar fragments, and handmade brick. Non-architectural or restoration- related artifacts included asphalt, glass bottle fragments, and a single imported tobacco pipe stem with a 6/64th bore diameter. Below the renovation layer was an intact 18th-century stratum (Layer C) that consisted of 0.2 feet of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam. Among the artifacts was a substantial quantity of roofing slate (47), but these likely belong with the layer above given the density of the roofing slate in Layer B and the subtlety of the soil difference between the two layers. Other artifacts included a single fragment of window glass, wrought nail fragments, and handmade brick. The brick included fragments of both kiln wasters as well as under-fired brick which speaks to the proximity of the brick kilns to the south, and the possible dispersal of kiln debris as an 18th-century landscaping material. In addition, five fragments of coil-built Native American pottery with sand tempering were recovered. Below Layer C was sterile subsoil consisting of a mixture of very pale brown (10YR7/4) clay and brown (10YR5/3) silty clay. No features were found intruding into the subsoil.

Test Unit 28

Test Unit 28 (N1092.5/E990) was placed east of the extant church's east chancel, and ten feet west of the east churchyard wall (see Figure 2). The test unit also coincides with the location of a particularly heavy deposit of brick rubble identified during the soil probe survey. As with most test units in the project area, Test Unit 28 contained three distinct soil strata. The topsoil (Layer A) consisted of 0.2 feet of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam. The only artifacts from the topsoil were fragments of coral and handmade brick. Layer B in Test Unit 28 was associated with the 20th-century renovations to the church, churchyard wall and tombs. In this case Layer B was of uneven depth, varying between 0.1 and 0.6 feet in thickness. The soil matrix of Layer B consisted of brown (10YR5/3) silty sand loam mixed with small rounded gravel. Artifacts recovered from Layer B included roofing slate, a fragment of a limestone grave marker, wrought nails, window glass, shell and sand mortar fragments, handmade and machine-made brick, bottle glass, oyster shell, coral, a grey flint spall fragment, and an animal bone. Beneath the western half of Layer B in Test Unit 28 was a layer of concentrated brick rubble (Layer D) (Figure 12). Meanwhile, beneath the eastern half Layer B was a 0.3-foot thick stratum of brown (10YR5/3) silty loam (Layer C). The artifacts from Layer C included a wrought nail, a piece of coral, fragments of shell- and sand-tempered mortar, and handmade

brick fragments. Removal of Layer C uncovered a continuation of the brick rubble (Layer D) already visible in the western half of the unit. Included within Layer D were several complete bricks in addition to several with mortar adhering. Because the rubble is sealed by the 20th-century reconstruction layer, the most likely explanation is that it relates either to the 19th-century demolition of the original churchyard walls or is a layer of fill dating to the reconstruction of the wall in 1965. The brick rubble was preserved *in situ* rather than excavated. Further excavation is



Figure 12. Test Unit 28, base of layer C.

necessary to more conclusively determine the age and origin of the brick, and whether earlier cultural features are preserved beneath.

Test Unit 29

Also coinciding with an area of heavy brick rubble identified through probing, Test Unit 29 (N1122.5/990) was located north of Test Unit 27 and within ten feet of the east churchyard wall (see Figure 2). Three soil strata were above subsoil (Figure 13). Layer A was a typical topsoil consisting of a 0.33-foot thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam. Artifacts from the layer included a case bottle fragment, window glass, a wrought nail, shelland sand-tempered mortar fragments, oyster shells, and handmade brick. Beneath this strata was Layer B/C. Initially excavated as two strata, they were combined upon further analysis. Layer B/C consisted of a 0.5-foot thick stratum of brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam mottled with very pale brown (10YR7/3) clay. The small quantity of artifacts included case bottle glass, roofing slate, wrought nails, oyster shell, shell- and sand-tempered mortar, and both machinemade and handmade brick. The last stratum above subsoil was Layer D, consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey loam measuring 0.6 feet thick. The majority of artifacts in Layer D consisted of roofing slate. Other artifacts included a fragment of carved limestone gravestone, window glass, oyster shell, shell- and sand-tempered mortar, and fragments of handmade brick. Both Layers B/C and D date to the 20th century. Below Layer D, the subsoil consisted of a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay mottled with brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam. No features were found.

Test Unit 30

Located near the churchyard's northeastern corner, Test Unit 30 (N1152.5/E990) identified a concentration of brick rubble similar to those found in Test Units 28 and 29 to the south (see Figure 2). Excavations revealed the deepest stratigraphy of any of the test units excavated during the Phase II, measuring 4.1 feet in total depth below modern grade. The soils encountered included both modern and colonial deposits, the latter soils accounting for the majority of the test unit's depth (Figure 14). Layer A consisted of the usual topsoil, a 0.25-foot thick layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam containing a small number of artifacts

such as roofing slate, window glass, and small fragments of handmade brick. Beneath the topsoil, Layer B appears to be 20th-century landscaping fill containing 0.5 feet of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with a 0.25-foot thick lens of brick rubble at the base of the layer. Undoubtedly the brick rubble was the same brick encountered during the soil probe survey. Artifacts from Layer B included a mix of colonial and modern debris, such as asphalt, machinemade bottle glass, oyster shell, sand- and shell-tempered mortar and fragments of handmade brick.

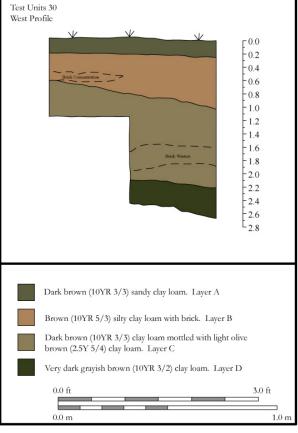


Figure 13. Test Unit 29 North Profile



Figure 14. Test Unit 30 plan view and west profile (right).

Preserved beneath the modern fill was a 1.3-foot deep deposit of colonial fill consisting of dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y3/2) clay loam (Layer C). Layer C was unusually deep in comparison to other layers in the project area. Despite its depth, few artifacts were recovered, among them



window glass, oyster shell, and a complete cast copper-alloy curtain ring (Diameter = 26cm) (Figure 15). Near the layer's base was another lens of brick rubble, although in this instance it consisted primarily of misfired or otherwise defective bricks from the nearby 1720s kiln operation. The depth of the stratigraphy indicates that at the time of deposition, this portion of the site was significantly lower than the surrounding terrain, or possibly clay was removed from this area to mold into bricks. The brick wasters, along with the 18th-century fill (Layer C) above them, were perhaps dumped in an effort to raise the ground surface and match the surrounding grade and create a more level surface upon which to build the churchyard wall. Further evidence of the site's 18th-century topography was found preserved beneath the

wasters. The brick fragments gave way to a 0.65-feet thick stratum of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam (Layer D) thought to be a buried horizon of early 18th-century topsoil. The fact that Layer D was found below the circa-1730s landscape fill indicates that the layer likely predates the construction of the standing church. Furthermore, the lack of artifacts in Layer D and the deeper topography of this area indicates a low intensity of use beyond church activities during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and precludes this area from serving as the location of the 1670 church. The fact that rainfall continues to pool in this area today, is further evidence that this was the head of a natural drainage. Below the buried topsoil was a sterile subsoil consisting of yellowish brown (10YR6/8) clay. No additional features were found.



Figure 15. Copper-alloy curtain ring (TU 30C).

Test Unit 31

A short distance north of Test Unit 30 was Test Unit 31 (N1162.5/E990), situated where the reconstructed east churchyard wall angles slightly west to parallel the alignment of the adiacent road (Route 646) (see Figure 2). As in other units near the churchyard wall, the soil probe survey identified a concentration of brick. Excavation revealed several episodes of fill extending to a minimum depth of 1.7 feet below modern grade and continuing down for an undetermined distance. The stratigraphy of Test Unit 30 and 31 together indicate this area was significantly lower in elevation during the early 18th century. The topsoil (Layer A) in Test Unit 31 consisted of a 0.25-foot thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam and contained a small number of artifacts including roofing slate, a wrought nail and small fragments of handmade brick. Beneath the topsoil, Layer B consisted of late 20th-century fill measuring 0.6 feet in depth and deposited during or following the reconstruction of the churchvard wall in the 1960s. The upper two-thirds of Layer B was brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with brick inclusions, while its bottom third consisted of a higher density of clay with bits of sand-tempered mortar mixed throughout. The difference between the top and bottom suggests that Layer B accumulated as the result of two unique filling episodes, although both likely took place within a short time. Artifacts from Layer B included window glass, a whiteware plate fragment, porcelain, an imported tobacco pipe stem, a quartz flake, sand- and shell-tempered mortar, and brick fragments.

Layer C, located directly below Layer B, was a 0.5-foot thick stratum of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay (Figure 16). Embedded in the clay was a considerable quantity of handmade brick that was thickest near the top and thinned out towards the bottom. Other artifacts from Layer C included wire nails, window glass, limestone grave marker fragments, roofing slate, Native American pottery,

asphalt, oyster shell, shell- and sandtempered mortar, and handmade brick. The artifacts and stratigraphy of Layer C indicates a 19th- or early 20th- century date for the layer. One possibility is that it represents a preserved section of the 19th-century ground surface. The layer's excavation revealed a concentration of unmortared bricks along the unit's northern edge, probably waste from the nearby brick kilns, or leftover material from constructing the churchyard wall. The bricks sat atop a mixed soil matrix of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay with clumps and streaks of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay (Layer D), which also included mixed and redeposited clumps of deeper subsoil.

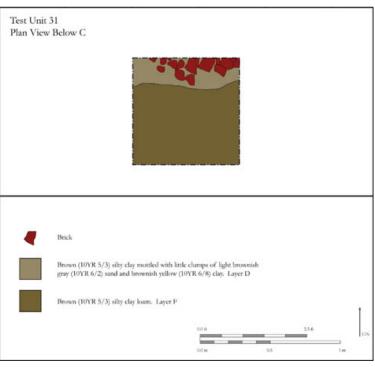
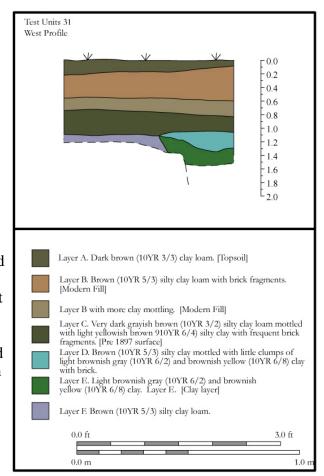


Figure 16. Test Unit 31 plan view below Layer C.

Layer D covered a layer that was only partially exposed in Test Unit 31 (Figure 17). Layer E continues to the north, east and west beyond the unit. After excavating 0.4 feet of Layer D, the exposed layer beneath was primarily light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay with very little of the darker clay or brick fragments. The only artifacts recovered from Layer D were five (5) animal bone fragments. Excavation ceased as the clay-filled Layer E was thought to either represent 18th-century landscaping fill, similar to that found in Test Unit 30, or a possible grave shaft. The layer's depth was assessed via a soil core that indicated it continued at least 0.6 feet into the unexcavated soil. Across the remainder of Test Unit 31, Layer C gave way to Layer F, a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam that may be a continuation of the buried topsoil observed in Test Unit 30 which predates the construction of the extant church. Layer F was not excavated, although a soil core indicated it continued another 1.8-feet before reaching sterile subsoil.



Test Units 32 & 35

Figure 17. Test Unit 31 West Profile.

Test Units 32 (N1102.5/E1010) and 35 (N1105/E1010) were located adjacent to one another outside the east churchyard wall, between the wall and Christ Church Road (Route 646) (see Figure 2). Excavation of Test Unit 32 identified a linear feature running north-south through the center of the unit, leading to the excavation of Test Unit 35 to the north in order to expose a larger segment of the feature. The strata above the feature was identical across the two units. Topsoil (Layer A) was the usual 0.2-foot thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam. The artifacts were primarily 20th century and largely represent an accumulation of roadside debris, including fragments of asphalt, bottle glass, nails and handmade brick. The next level, Layer B, consisted of another 0.3 feet of 20th-century landscaping/ roadside fill and debris. The soil was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam with handmade brick inclusions. The artifacts from Layer B included asphalt, daub, iron slag, bottle glass, window glass, nails, animal bone, a grave marker fragment, whiteware, tin-glazed earthenware, oyster shells, and handmade brick fragments.

Layer C in Test Units 32 and 35 constituted of yet another deposit of 20th-century landscaping fill made up of a grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) loamy clay mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam. Among the artifacts recovered from Layer C were bottle glass, nails, tin can fragments, a 1914 one-cent coin, chert and quartz debitage, Native American coilbuilt pottery, refined and tin-glazed earthenwares, lead-glazed coarse earthenware, porcelain,

and finally oyster shells, mortar and handmade brick fragments. At the base of Layer C was a lens of brown (10YR4/3) silty loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam. In Test Unit 32 this lens was excavated as part of Layer C. However, in Test Unit 35 it was removed as its own context (Layer D). Layer D measured approximately 0.2 feet thick and included a variety of artifacts similar to those found in the preceding layer, suggesting that it also dates to the 20th century. The artifacts included asphalt, bottle glass, nails, window glass, tombstone fragments, Native American pottery, whiteware, imported and domestically produced tobacco pipes, mortar and handmade brick. Ultimately, the removal of Layers C and D revealed a linear trench feature (Feature 6) measuring approximately 0.8 feet across and filled with a brown (10YR5/3) loamy clay (Figure 18). The trench fill was not excavated, although a soil probe through Feature 6 at the south

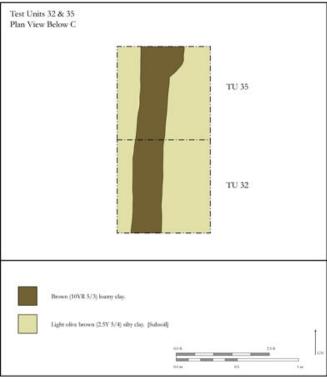
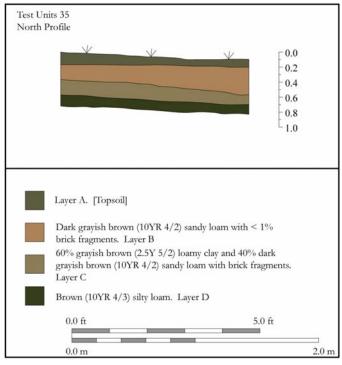
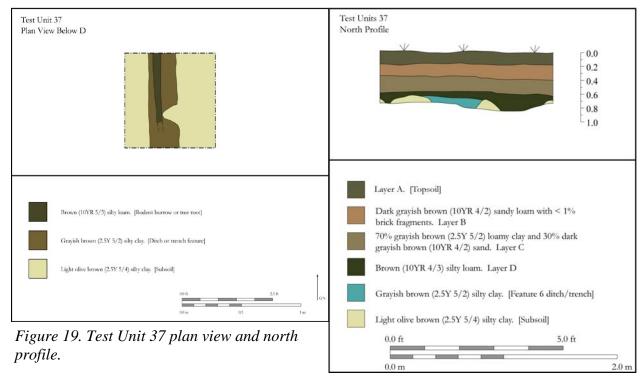


Figure 18. Test Units 32 and 35 plan view below Layer C and Test Unit 35 North Profile (below).

edge of Test Unit 35 indicated that it extended approximately 0.5 feet into the light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay subsoil. The feature was not very easy to discern given the similarity of its fill to the surrounding natural soil. Minor traces of past plowing appear to be present in these test units, as was also found closer to the road during the brick kiln Phase II investigation.



However, this may have more to do with scraping and grading activities associated with modern road improvements than with agricultural activities. The depth and orientation of the feature, lack of any diagnostic artifacts visible at its surface, and the lack of any utilities running through this area, suggest that Feature 6 is an early cultural deposit, likely dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. It may represent a drainage or boundary ditch for the 17th-century churchyard, or possibly a sill trench for the eastern wall of the 1670 church. Feature 6 was also encountered in Test Unit 37 (Figure 19).



Test Unit 37

Test Unit 37 (N1092.5/E1010) was located ten feet south of Test Unit 32 between the east churchyard wall and Christ Church Road (Route 646) (see Figure 2). The soil layers were identical to those in Test Units 32 and 35. Layer A consisted of a 0.32-foot thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam topsoil. The artifacts were again primarily 20th century, and most derived from the accumulation of debris along the roadside. These included fragments of asphalt, bottle glass, nails, aluminum, iron slag, whiteware and handmade brick. Layer B consisted of a 0.15-foot thick lens of 20th-century landscaping fill and debris. The soil was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam with handmade brick inclusions. Roadside debris was once again responsible for the artifacts in this layer, including asphalt, a bullet, iron slag, bottle glass, nails, whiteware, oyster shells, and handmade brick fragments.

Layer C constituted the third layer of 20th-century landscaping fill in Test Unit 37. The soil was a grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) loamy clay mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam and included bottle glass, nails, a cast copper-alloy grommet, limestone tomb fragments, refined earthenware, porcelain, oyster shells, mortar, and handmade brick fragments. The bottom of Layer C displayed a higher concentration of clay than the upper portion and peeled off very easily from the top of Layer D. Layer D was a lens of brown (10YR4/3) silty loam and measured only 0.2 feet thick. Artifacts from Layer D included bottle glass, nails, window glass, fragments of grave markers, Native American pottery, animal bone, oyster shells, an imported tobacco pipe stem, mortar and handmade brick. The artifacts suggest Layer D dates to the construction of the standing church and churchyard wall. Preserved below Layer D was a continuation of the same linear trench (Feature 6) found in Test Units 32 and 35 (see Figures 18 and 19). In this instance, the trench fill was a grayish brown (2.5YR5/2) silty clay, while the surrounding subsoil was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay. Through the center

of Feature 6 was a tree root or rodent disturbance evidenced by a brown (10YR5/3) soil stain extending approximately two-thirds through the test unit from north to south. The most likely explanations of the linear feature is that it represents a boundary ditch or sill trench associated with the 1670 church and earlier churchyard. Its orientation, veering slightly east of grid north, away from the alignment of the Carter tombs and Feature 15, coupled with the lack of obvious charcoal suggests that a boundary ditch is the more likely explanation. It is quite likely that a fenceline is located very close to this ditch feature, as colonial law required churchyards to be enclosed. Whatever its exact nature, Feature 6 appears to form the eastern extent of the area likely to bear evidence of the 1670 church building.

Phase II Artifact Concentration Analysis

The weights and counts of several artifact groups were placed in an Excel spreadsheet and plotted using the Surfer spatial analysis program. While every test unit contained artifacts, distinct concentrations of specific artifact groups reveal a past landscape very different from that of today, and display areas of activity that are not readily apparent. The presence of multiple soil layers corresponding to distinct events and eras throughout the history of the Christ Church property adds a level of complexity unseen on most Virginia archaeological sites.

Most sites are dominated by a layer of plowed soil containing a mixture of artifacts from many different periods and events. This plowzone destroys much of the original vertical integrity, but largely retains horizontal integrity despite, in some cases, several centuries of agricultural activity. Christ Church, in contrast, retains a high degree of both vertical and horizontal integrity from multiple historic periods, allowing a rare glimpse into the evolution of a Chesapeake landscape from prehistoric times through today.

Despite more than three centuries of historic use of the property, including construction and repair of two churches, construction, destruction and reconstruction of churchyard walls, numerous burials and general maintenance of the churchyard, the integrity of the archaeological deposits appears quite good. Examining the distribution of Native ceramics across the site, there is correspondence between the recovery of sherds from the topsoil and 1020restoration layers with native ceramics found in the older layers dating to the colonial period and before 1000-(Figure 20). While the bulk of native artifacts were found south of the North 1100 line, with test units containing the most native ceramics below the North 1060 line, the overlap between the two indicates that the activities that deposited the

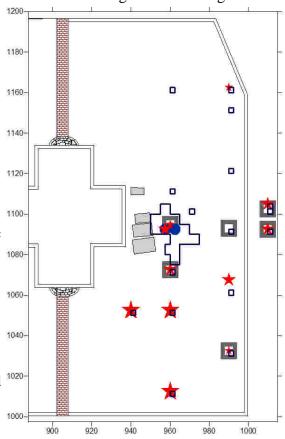


Figure 20. Indications of site integrity using the presence of prehistoric pottery in the topsoil [blue circle], restoration layers [square], and colonial layers [red stars].

topsoil and restoration debris were primarily of a depositional nature on top of existing layers, and did not disturb or destroy the older layers beneath to a significant extent. In only one location were native materials found above the North 1100 line, in Test Unit 31. The native artifacts found in this unit, two native ceramic sherds and a single lithic flake, were found in a layer of 18th-century fill that may have been brought from the south, where the brick kilns were located. This deposition appears to coincide with the construction of the circa 1735 standing church and surrounding churchyard walls, and was part of an effort to level the northeastern corner of the churchyard. South of the churchyard wall, additional native artifacts were found during the Phase II excavations of the 1720s brick kilns, so it is known that the Native occupation continues in that direction (Harpole et al. 2003).

The Phase II excavations recovered few artifacts related specifically to the 1670 church. The non-diagnostic nature of the building's architectural elements, namely nails and window glass, are indistinguishable from those used in

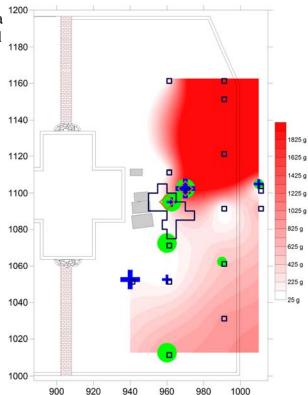


Figure 21. Concentration of colonial architectural artifacts (handmade brick [contour], wrought nails [cross], wrought/cut nails [circle], and window lead [diamond]).

the construction of the standing Christ Church. In addition, few domestic activities took place at churches, resulting in a very limited deposition of trash, such as animal bones, pottery, and other artifacts typically found on plantations and urban sites. The 1670 church does appear to have included several architectural elements that its replacement did not, namely ceramic floor tiles and casement windows, and fragments of these items did turn up (Figures 21 and 22). The locations and concentrations of these artifacts, and several other colonial materials, appears to provide further spatial evidence of the earlier church.

Though no documents describe the appearance of the 1670 church, it undoubtedly incorporated leaded casement windows in its design. Fragments of window lead were recovered in close proximity to the probable burned sill feature (Test Units 25 and 36). Fragments of ceramic flooring tile were found along the southern edge of the project area. While this may suggest the church was located slightly south of the Carter tombs, difficulty in differentiating small ceramic floor tile fragments from under-fired brick makes this conclusion less certain. Multiple large fragments of floor tiles recovered during Phase III excavations instead suggest a church location in close proximity to the Carter tombs.

Seventeenth-century domestic trash, while sparse, further confirms a probable location for the 1670 church to the east of the Carter tombs (Figure 22). Imported tobacco pipes with large bore diameters and domestic tobacco pipes, the latter almost exclusively produced in the

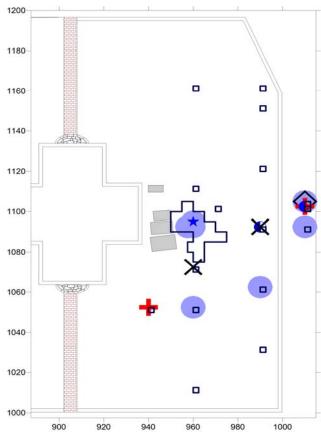


Figure 22. Colonial artifacts (flint [X], wine bottle glass [half-circle], upholstery tack [star], window lead [filled diamond], colonial pottery [cross], imported tobacco pipes [filled circle], and domestic tobacco pipes [open diamond]).

17th century, were found near the center of the project area, but predominantly on the eastern and western edges. This suggests locations for smoking and socializing, perhaps at the gable ends and near doorways into the 1670 building. Tin-glazed and coarse earthenware fragments were found along the exterior of the current churchyard wall adjacent to a trench thought to be associated with the early church, while fragments of English stoneware were well south of the Carter tombs. In contrast, two fragments of slip sgraffito decorated pottery, likely from the same vessel, were found only a few feet south of the Carter tombs. The first fragment, found in a shovel test pit by John Metz, is nearly identical to a second fragment found in Test Unit 50 during the Phase III (Figure 23). The rarity of any food-related vessels at the site suggests these sherds may represent a serving dish associated with church services.

A handful of artifacts, including fragments of English flint, a copper-alloy curtain ring, and an upholstery tack, were found dispersed across the site, but date undiagnostically to the colonial period. Flint was found primarily in the center of the project area. The curtain ring was recovered

from the 18th-century landscaping fill at the northern end of the site and was likely redeposited during that event. The upholstery tack, found directly east of the Carter tombs, may be related to leather upholstered furniture, such as bench pews, but could just as likely be associated with coffin hardware and coverings. Lastly, wine bottle glass was found at the center of the site while case bottle was present in almost every test unit. These artifact concentrations could

relate to both the earlier church and the standing structure, and their distribution is complicated by the inherent difficulty in differentiating between deteriorated case bottle and early window glass. The lack of significant amounts of refuse within the churchyard is a testament to the efforts of the vestry and parishioners to keep the churchyard clean. It also suggests that some of the social business associated with going to





Figure 23. 17th-century North Devon sgraffito fragments (left: TU 50C; right: STP 118, N1065 E935).

church occurred in spaces beyond the immediate vicinity of the church, possibly indicating a buffer between these activities and the sacred structure.

Many of the artifact concentrations correlate closely with the renovation of the tombs, churchyard wall, and maintenance of the standing church. Fragments of slate roofing tile 1120 were found in large numbers across the excavation area, specifically within Test Units 27 and 29. This suggests a possible staging or storage area where tiles were modified or broken prior to installation. Window glass fragments from the restoration layers concentrate primarily around the 1730s church, while fragments in the layers below are dispersed fairly evenly across the site. Nineteenth– and 20th-century pottery, such as whiteware, was found exclusively along both sides of the churchyard wall, suggesting the proximity of the road was a primary factor in the discarding of waste during those centuries. Other 19th– and 20th-century artifacts, such as fragments of asphalt, machine-made bottle glass, and slag did not appear to concentrate in any particular area and were found in very small amounts.

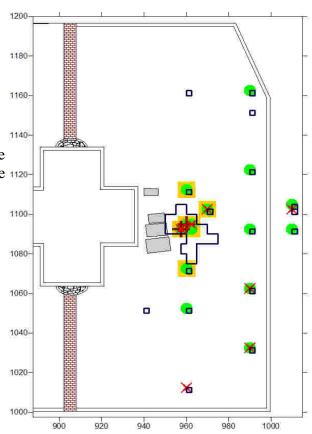


Figure 24. Distribution of gravestone fragments (lead staples [cross], limestone [circle], sandstone [X], and marble [square]).

Fragments of tombstones, presumably the vandalized remains of the three large Carter tombs, were generally found in relative proximity to the tombs (Figure 24). However, while the marble fragments and lead associated with constructing the tombs concentrated directly adjacent to the Carter tombs, limestone was found throughout the yard, with particular concentrations along the interior and exterior of the cemetery wall. Coupled with similar evidence from sandstone fragments, these materials may indicate that additional tombstones, now removed, were formerly in the churchyard, or offer further evidence of the extent to which the Carter tombs were vandalized during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One visitor to the site recalled seeing more evidence of graves in the churchyard during the early 20th century, but none of the surviving early photographs indicate any additional stones in this part of the yard.

Common construction materials associated with the colonial period, and therefore possibly related to both churches, show distinct differences when the restoration layers are compared against the earlier deposits beneath them. Handmade brick from the earliest layers exhibited a slight concentration in the southeast corner of the site (750-1000g per unit) but showed a dominant signature in the northeastern portion of the site (2000g+ per unit) in Test

Units 25, 29, 30, and 31 (see Figure 21). In contrast, similarly large amounts of brick from the restoration layers is clustered exclusively along the churchyard wall (Figure 25). These two concentrations indicate different events: filling a low area at the northern tip of the project area in the 18th century and the destruction and reconstruction of the churchyard wall in the 19th and mid-20th centuries. Shell mortar from the earliest layers was found exclusively along the northern and eastern edge of the proposed 17th-century church location, suggesting a possible correlation with the plastering of the 17thcentury structure, or with the construction and landscaping activities of the 1730s. This contrasts sharply with mortar's exclusive concentration along the churchyard wall in all restoration deposits. Wire and cut nails, both used extensively in the 19th and 20th centuries, were recovered in the vicinity of the standing church and the tombs. These may relate to renovations and the presence of a fence surrounding the Carter tombs prior to restoration efforts. Wrought nails, common during the colonial period, were found dispersed across the site, but with a

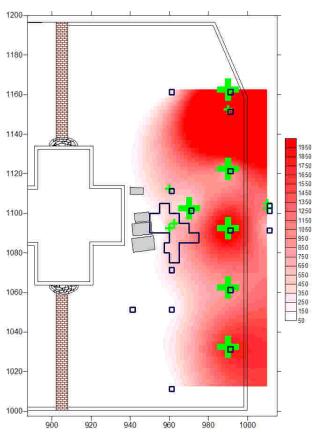


Figure 25. Distribution of brick and mortar in restoration layers (shell mortar fragments (cross) and handmade brick (contour)).

compelling concentration near the projected location of the 1670 church. In total, this evidence appears to indicate that the 17th-century church was a wood frame structure, incorporating leaded casement windows and plastered interiors. There was an explosion of activity during the 1720s and 30s as the brick kilns, new church, churchyard wall and landscaping efforts were undertaken, followed presumably by the removal of the 1670 church. The next significant period of activity begins with the replacement of the shingle roof with one of slate in 1897, followed by numerous 20th-century restoration efforts, and much of this is visible in the archaeological record as well.

Phase II Results

While the results of the test unit excavations yielded predominantly historic artifacts and features, evidence of Native American settlement was present throughout the project area. The most abundant Native American artifact recovered was pottery, including both sand- and shell-tempered sherds, some with cord-marked surface treatment. Pottery of this type dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods, between circa 500 B.C.E. to 1607 A.D., and later into the 17th century. At this stage of excavation it is unclear what kind of settlement type is indicated by these deposits but further research may help elucidate the nature of the Native American occupation within the bounds of the present Christ Church property.

Intact subsurface features were identified in three areas during the survey: near the north corner of the churchyard, outside the churchyard walls, and directly east of the Carter tombs. In the northeast corner of the churchyard, Test Units 30 and 31 identified an area of deep stratigraphy exhibiting layers of early fill beneath the 20th-century restoration layer. These layers contain a mixture of loam, redeposited subsoil, and brick rubble extending up to 4.1' below the present ground surface. The brick fragments found in these units appears to be unused brick rubble and wasters, apparently left over material from the brick production and construction activities associated with the 1730s church and churchyard walls. This brick, along with clay and other soil was dumped in a low area in the northeast corner of the churchyard in an early landscaping effort. The extent of the fill in this area suggests that the 1670 church could not be located here.

Three units excavated outside the churchyard wall (T.U. 32, 35 and 37) uncovered evidence of a narrow trench or ditch, averaging 1.3' wide and oriented north to south. This feature was not sampled, but its appearance and location suggests that it may represent a drainage/boundary ditch, or possibly a sill trench associated with the 1670 church. The soil stain is faint and was identified below a truncated plowzone or landscaping layer that is not present anywhere else within the survey area.

A block of five units (T.U. 23, 33, 34, 36 and 38) was excavated directly east of the Carter tombs, after the initial unit (T.U. 23) identified a possible cultural feature containing large amounts of charcoal. Upon excavation of these units, it became clear that there is a linear feature, oriented north to south, that contains charcoal and may be the remains of a burnt ground-laid sill (Feature 15). It is located below the layer containing 18th-century architectural debris, and predates the standing church. This feature was not excavated at that time but it appeared to be thin and faint, and wider along the south edge where there was a possible posthole. Another feature found in this block is a possible posthole and mold that could be part of a 19th-century fence surrounding the Carter tombs and appearing in early photographs, or a shovel test pit (Feature 7). In addition, there is an unusual deposit of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey silt containing fragments of brick, that is oriented east to west and bounded by darker soil which could be another layer or feature (Feature 11). Due to the small area opened, the ultimate plan and identification of these features was not determined. It is quite possible that the burnt feature is a burned sill for the 1670 church, while the clay deposit is a burial. More discussion and interpretation concerning these features can be found in Chapter 3.

The primary goal of the test excavations, to identify surviving elements of the 1670 church, was achieved, albeit with less than ideal certainty. The archaeological evidence supports the original hypothesis put forth by John Metz and corroborated by a handful of historical documents, that the 1670 church is located to the east of the standing church. It is very likely, based on the pattern of artifact concentrations and the presence of specific artifacts and feature types, that the 1670 church once stood directly east of the Carter tombs. Activities associated with the care and maintenance of the site as an important historical site, beginning with the replacement of the church roof in 1897, and continuing through the early 1980s restoration of the Carter tombs, as well as some preceding vandalism, has resulted in the dispersal of a wide array of artifacts, especially tombstone fragments, slate roofing tile, brick, mortar, and nails, which provide interesting insight into the process and pace of restoration

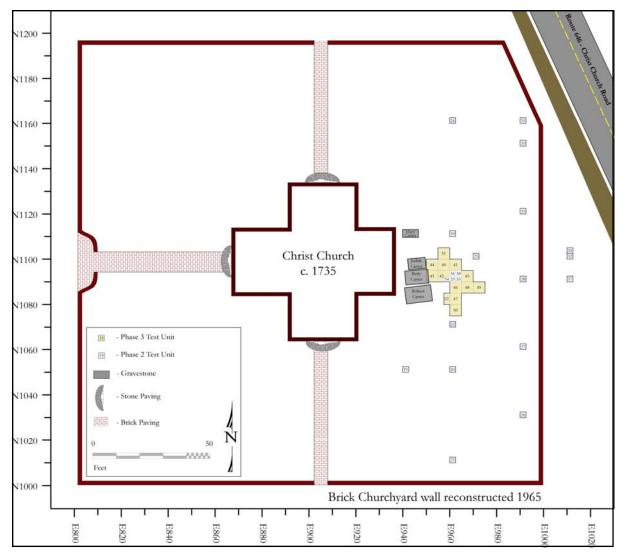


Figure 26. Test units within the Phase III block excavation. efforts. This material simultaneously protects and obscures the colonial era resources that we are trying to identify archaeologically.

The combination of small numbers of key artifacts, including ceramic floor tile, window lead, wrought nails, and slip/sgraffito earthenware, the presence of the three Carter tombs oriented several degrees west of the 1735 church grid and located adjacent to the east end of that structure, and the identification of intact early cultural features in the test units directly east of the tombs, strongly suggests that the 1670 church is located in the center of the east churchyard. The lack of significant artifacts, layers and features in the south half of the project area, and the surprising depth of the original topography of the northern portion of the churchyard, at the head of a natural drainage flowing into Church Prong Creek, indicates that neither of these areas contain the remains of the 1670 building. An area measuring approximately 100 feet north-south by 65 feet east-west to the east of the 1735 church and centered on its chancel wing should contain the stratified remains of Christ Church parish's 1670 church The following chapter describes the expanded investigation that occurred in 2006 based on these conclusions.

Chapter 3: Phase III Investigation

Research Design

The objective of this limited Phase III archaeological investigation was to identify the location and architectural make-up of the 1670 Christ Church. The Phase II investigation identified intact, stratified deposits contemporary with the 17th-century church along with evidence suggesting the church was situated immediately east of the standing Christ Church building and extended further east, perhaps beyond the churchyard wall. In addition, expanded excavations in the proposed proximity of the earlier church could shed additional light on the prehistoric occupation of the area, changes in the use of the churchyard after the construction of the standing church, and the nature of tomb, church, and churchyard wall restoration efforts during the 20th century.

Methodology

The partial Phase III archaeological investigation included excavation of thirteen five-foot-square test units and one two-and-a-half by five-foot test unit in a contiguous block immediately east of the Carter family tombs (Figure 26). In addition, the excavation block served to adequately sample an area of complex stratigraphy identified by Bevan's remote sensing survey. The archaeological grid established by John Metz and employed during the Phase II was continued over the project area. All grid squares were assigned coordinates with respect to that point. The test units are identified by the north and east coordinates of their northwest corner and by number.

Excavations followed the same methodology as employed during the Phase II. Groups of test units were excavated simultaneously whenever possible in order to more efficiently expose the block area (Figures 27 and 28). This also allowed for the complete exposure of larger features corresponding to the different periods of activity within the churchyard, such as the colonial topsoil layer and the restoration layer. As with the Phase II, artifacts collected in the field were organized by context and sent to the DATA Investigations LLC laboratory for processing and analysis where they were washed, identified, and inventoried (see Appendix A). Once again, slate, coal, asphalt, shell, concrete, brick and mortar weights were recorded prior to discarding these artifacts.

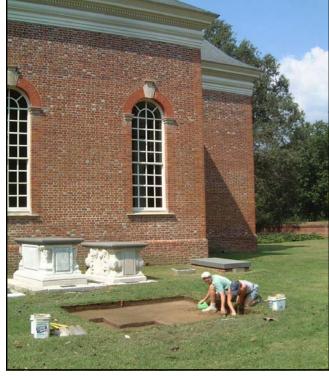


Figure 27. Thane Harpole (left) and Amber Rhodes excavating Test Units 40-43.



Figure 28. Sarah Heinsman (back) and Amber Rhodes cleaning the block excavation area.

Test Unit Block Description

Test Units 40 through 52 were excavated in a contiguous block immediately adjacent to the Carter family tombs. The advantage of larger, open area excavations is the opportunity to see nuanced soil changes across a wider area, allowing more accurate distinctions between cultural layers and features, especially on sites such as Christ Church where soil contrasts are quite subtle, and intact, unplowed stratigraphy preserves a complex record of past activity. Overall, the Phase III units contained the same three distinct soil strata uncovered during the Phase II fieldwork. The topsoil consisted on average of 0.2 feet of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam, although it was slightly thicker in some areas, reflecting continued landscaping within the churchyard. Artifacts from the topsoil included a wide array of colonial, 19th- and 20th-century materials including handmade and machine-made brick, plastic, slate roofing tile, fragments of limestone and sandstone tombs, window lead, and imported tobacco pipes. The presence of colonial artifacts near the surface suggests that ground disturbance from tomb restorations and landscaping has impacted the site to some degree, although the Phase III excavations confirmed this was limited.

The layer beneath the topsoil, as discovered in most Phase II test units near the standing Christ Church, was associated with 20th-century renovations to the church, yard and tombs. While its depth was at times inconsistent, it averaged 0.4 feet in thickness with a soil matrix of





Figure 29. Plan view (left) and west profile of the Carter family tombs showing evidence of multiple restorations and their stratigraphic relationship to the excavation area.

brown (10YR5/3) silty sand loam. Artifacts recovered from this layer were very similar to those found in the topsoil with some notable exceptions. Restoration-related artifacts, particularly roofing slate, handmade brick, shell-mortar, tombstone fragments, and iron nails were found in much higher concentrations, while diagnostic 20th-century artifacts, such as asphalt, plastic, and slag were relatively sparse.

A third distinct layer of soil was uncovered immediately adjacent to the Carter family tombs (Test Units 43 and 44 Layer C). This layer represents additional landscaping and soil disturbance directly related to the tomb restorations in 1927 and the 1980s. The layer is 0.4 feet thick and consisted of dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam mottled with light grey (10YR7/2) clay. The artifacts from this layer are primarily colonial, including wrought nails, handmade brick, and imported tobacco pipe stems (5/64" and 8/64" bore diameters). Mixed within this assemblage, though, are concrete, sandstone and limestone tomb fragments, as well as iron cut nails with machine-made heads.



Figure 30. South profile of Test Units 42 and 43 showing depression above Feature 16..

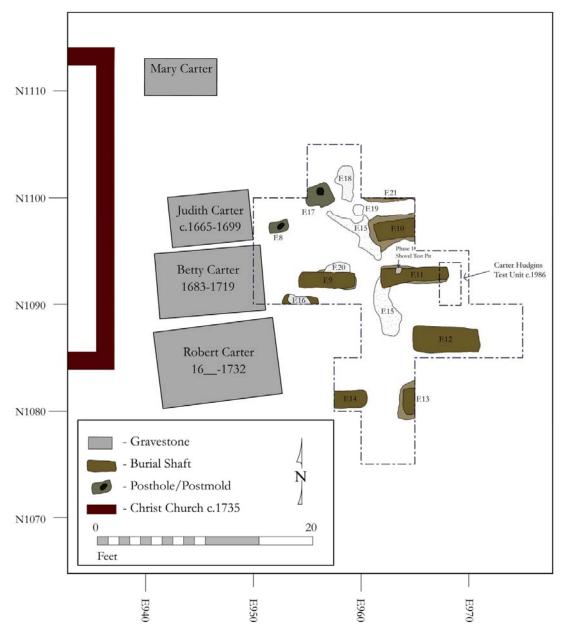


Figure 31. Plan view of the Phase III block excavation.

Within these two test units, and those nearby (Test Units 40, 41, and 51) was a second layer of clay fill (Layer D). This layer, in contrast to those above, appears to date earlier and may be related to landscaping activities in the 18th century, perhaps associated with the removal of the earlier church and continued maintenance of an actively used burial ground. The layer was thin in most places, averaging approximately 0.1 feet thick, and consisted of equal parts olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay loam, light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) clay loam and very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) clay. Thin lines running north-south were visible on the surface on portions of this layer. It is probable that this represents drag marks from a landscaping rake used in the 20th-century to landscape the churchyard, or possibly at an earlier date. The artifacts from these contexts included many of the same found in the thin layer above, but with only two fragments of roofing slate and three fragments of concrete, all likely intrusive.

#	Туре	Dimensions	Date	Test Unit	Sampled?
5	Possible Grave	2.2' N-S x >2.5' E-W	Post-1732?	25	no
6	Ditch/Trench/Sill	>15' N-S x 0.8' E-W	Pre-1732?	32, 35, and 37	no
7	Metz Shovel Test Pit	0.6' N-S x 0.6' E-W	1999	38	completely excavated
8	Posthole with Mold	1.1' N-S x 1.9' E-W	Mid-/Late 19th- century	44	Bisected; East 1/2 excavated
9	Grave (adult or juve- nile)	1.6' N-S x 5.2' E-W	Post-1732	42	no
10	Grave (adult)	1.7' N-S x >3.8' E-W'	Prob. Post-1732	41	no
11	Grave (adult)	1.4' N-S x 6.2' E-W	Post-1732	23, 33, 36, 38, 45	no
12	Grave (adult)	2.2' N-S x 6.2' E-W	Post-1732	48, 49	no
13	Grave (adult)	2.4' N-S x >1.3' E-W	Post-1732	47, 50	no
14	Grave (adult)	1.6' N-S x >2.8' E-W	Post-1732	47, 52	no
15	Possible Burned Sill or Block/Pier feature	>5' N-S x 1.9' E-W	Pre-1732	23, 36, 40, 41, 46	bisected
16	Grave (child)	>0.8' N-S x 3.4' E-W	C. 1705-33	42, 43	no
17	Possible Posthole with Mold	2' N-S x 2.7' E-W	Pre-1732	40, 51	no
18	Possible Posthole or Block/Pier feature	3.3' N-S x 1.3' E-W	Pre-1732	40, 51	no
19	Possible Posthole	1' N-S x 1' E-W	Pre-1732	40, 41	no
20	Possible Posthole	>1' N-S x 2.4' E-W	Pre-1732	46	no
21	Grave (adult)	>0.2' N-S x >2' E-W	Post-1732	41	no

Table 1. Features identified during the Phase II/III investigations. Features 1-4 are associated with the Phase II excavations of the brick kilns (Harpole et al. 2003).

In addition, along the south edge of Test Unit 43, and extending slightly into the southwest corner of Test Unit 42 was a small deposit of soil designated Layer D1 and containing dark brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam. Upon excavation it became clear that this deposit, measuring approximately 2 feet east-west by at least 0.7 feet north-south and 0.3 feet thick, was comprised of three distinct lenses of fill: a thin lens of crushed brick bits (perhaps from construction and brick finishing tasks for the 1735 church), a lens of darker ashy clay soil, followed by a deposit of thickly concentrated window glass, with several window lead fragments. Beneath this layer is a small grave shaft (Feature 16), which appears to represent a child's grave. The shape and location of this unusual deposit clearly indicates that Feature 16 slumped in after it was deposited, a common problem with burials, and the resulting hole was filled with materials on hand that all

seem to relate to the destruction of the 1670 church and the construction of the new one. Both of Robert Carter's wives preceded him in death, and both had infant children buried near to them in unmarked graves. It is very likely that Feature 16 represents the burial of one of Betty Carter's three infant children who died between 1705 and 1709 and were interred near to where she was buried in 1719. A second possibility is that the grave represents that of Charles Carter's eldest son (born between 1728 and 1733), who was brought to Christ Church to be buried on September 1st, 1733, while the new church was being constructed (Carter 1733).

Finally, a single layer of dark brown (10YR4/3) clay loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay extended across all units within the excavation area (Layer D and/or E). This context represents the topsoil and trash accumulated before and during the 18th century, with the bulk of the activity and deposition climaxing in the 1730s, and dropping off sharply after that until the 20th century. Much of the activity at the site from the Woodland Period through at least the 18th century is contained within this layer, and since there are only subtle and largely indiscernible soil differences to distinguish this long period further, features could be encountered at any point. While averaging 0.3 feet in thickness, this layer was occasionally subdivided when features were encountered above the level of subsoil (Test Units 46-48). In these test units, the lowest strata largely represents a transition to subsoil with some remnants of the overlying old topsoil. The presence of numerous burial features, likely dating to the 18th century, has also obscured evidence of the earlier occupation. The artifacts found within the colonial topsoil include prehistoric pottery, ceramic floor tile, handmade brick, imported and domestic tobacco pipes, coarse earthenware, flint, window glass, and primarily wrought nails fragments. The predominant artifacts in this layer in the units near the Carter tombs were large fragments of ceramic floor tiles and window glass. Much of this material was laying on the surface of Layer E, apparently covered fairly quickly by landscaping soils during the 18th century.

Evidence for Previous Archaeology

Evidence of two previous archaeological activities were identified during the excavations. One shovel test (Feature 7; STP 124, N1125 E995) was located during the Phase

II within Test Unit 38 (see Figure 7). During Phase III excavations the shovel test pit was re-excavated, revealing that it did not severely impact the grave shaft that it partially cut through (Feature 11). This grave shaft was not identified when STP124 was first dug, hinting at the limitations of archaeological surveys and the difficulties of discerning features that are largely comprised of redeposited subsoil. However, the shovel test did yield several fragments of ceramic floor tile, which Metz attributed to the 1670 church. It is likely that these fragments actually came from the upper fill of Feature 11.



Figure 32. Carter Hudgins' 1986 excavation unit.

A test unit excavated by Carter Hudgins and students in 1986 was also identified and reexcavated (see Figures 28, 31, 32 and 35). Hudgins never completed a report locating or describing his excavations, but he recalled identifying a possible post hole at the base of one of his test units (Hudgins 2006). Excavations within Test Unit 45 located a test unit similar in shape and size to Hudgins' description, measuring approximately 2 by 4 feet and including modern string tied to large nails in three of the corners. In addition, a feature (Feature 11) was found in the west wall that extended partially across Hudgins' unit. This feature does resemble a posthole within the limits of the 1986 unit, matching with Hudgins' recollection, however, the Phase III block excavations encircled this earlier unit, exposing the entire breadth of Feature 11, an 18th-century adult grave shaft. It is interesting to note that both episodes of the limited earlier archaeology



Figure 33. West profile of Feature 8.

revealed portions of the same grave shaft, but neither was able to properly identify it. Despite the larger size of the current excavations, this limitation remains a problem.

Feature Descriptions

19th-century Fence Post

Situated three feet east of Judith Carter's tomb are the remains of a posthole and mold (Feature 8) associated with a late 19th-/early 20th-century fence surrounding the Carter family tombs (see Figure 31). The postmold, representing where the wooden post once stood, was only partially filled with soil from the time of its removal—several large brick fragments were wedged near the top of the mold, sealing of pocket of air underneath and preserving the shape of the circular post (Figure 33). The soil consisted of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) silty loamy clay. The only artifacts found within the mold were handmade brick fragments. In contrast, the hole, larger than the mold and filled with soil and artifacts deposited when the fence was built, included window glass, ceramic floor tile, handmade brick, and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic. The hole soils consisted of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) clay mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy silt.

While the artifacts are largely contemporary with the colonial period and before, they likely represent redeposited material dug up from the 18th-century topsoil. The construction date for the posthole is confirmed both by photographic evidence as well as its stratigraphic relationship. The posthole was clearly seen cutting through, and therefore postdating, the earliest period of landscaping fill adjacent to the Carter family tombs (Test Unit 44 Layer D). The postmold, but not the posthole, was seen cutting through the more recent late 19th-/early



Figure 34. Excavation block looking east, showing Hudgins' test unit and various features.

20th-century landscaping fill surrounding the tombs (Test Unit 44 Layer C). The churchyard walls decayed during the 19th century, and were likely robbed by local residents for their usable brick. During the mid-19th century, the lack of a wall apparently prompted concerned individuals to begin erecting fences around the Carter tombs to protect them, and several generations of these fences are apparent from photographic evidence, dating prior to the installation of a slate roof in 1897. A wrought-iron fence is depicted in Bishop Meade's 1857 work, and may reflect the "neat enclosure, recently put up" which he saw on his 1838 visit to the church (Meade 1966:II:118). The fence enclosure represented by Feature 8 likely dates to some time in the mid— to late 19th century, but its exact configuration can not be determined until more postholes are found.

Grave Shafts

The most striking result of the larger block excavation was the identification of nine likely human interments (Features 9-14, 16, and 21, and Feature 5 from the Phase II) in this limited space, forming two parallel rows of burials, each oriented east-west according to Christian convention (see Figures 31, 34, and 35). Overall, the graves contained olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty clay mottled with very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) silty clay loam. Features 9, 10, 11, and 13 also included a thin "halo" of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy clay mottled with a small amount of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy clay surrounding it. While



Figure 35. Excavation block looking west, showing Hudgins' test unit and various features. none of the graves were excavated, artifacts were recovered from the surfaces during cleaning, including wrought/cut nails, sandstone, window glass, handmade brick, floor tile, limestone, imported tobacco pipe stem fragments with 5/64" bore diameters, sand-tempered prehistoric ceramic, and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics with cord or fabric impressed surface treatments.

Eight of the graves appear to be adult burials, each containing handmade brick, although Feature 9 could also represent a juvenile. Feature 21 was identified as a burial due to its orientation, fill and apparent size, but only a small portion of this feature was visible. Bevan's findings during some geophysical testing of the block during our excavation adds corroborating evidence that Feature 21 is a grave shaft (Bevan 2006:2) The only known brick structures at Christ Church are the standing church and the churchyard walls, both built in the 1730s. Therefore the brick in the graves indicates they also date to the 1730s or later. In addition, two of these graves (Features 10 and 11) cut through a linear feature containing burnt soil (Feature 15) that may represent portions of a ground-laid sill or framing member of the 1670 church, burned in place once the church was no longer in use. The smallest grave (Feature 16), located only a few feet from Betty Carter's tomb, is likely one of Betty or Judith Carter's children who died in infancy and is noted on their tomb inscriptions. Given its proximity to Betty's tomb, it is more likely one of her children, buried between 1705 and 1709, with a further possibility that it represents Charles Carter's son, buried in 1733. A pronounced deposit of building debris and window glass with lead dumped on top of this grave (Test Unit 43 Layer D1) appears to relate



Figure 36. West profile of Feature 15.

to the construction and destruction activities occurring in the 1730s. The concentration of graves within the excavation block is consistent with the graves Bevan projected in his 1985 ground penetrating radar survey of the churchyard. While he did not identify graves specifically within the block, his determination of burials to both the north and south, suggested a regular and systematic use of the east portion of the churchyard, activity that likely dates primarily to after the construction of the standing church around 1735 (Bevan 1985). Also, most of the graves appear to correspond very closely with the orientation of the present church, with Feature 10 being the lone exception. Feature 10 is more aligned with the Carter tombs, but small fragments of brick and sandstone found in its upper fill, and the fact that it cuts through Feature 15, strongly suggest it dates to after the tombs and new church were built. A more complete excavation of the east churchyard may uncover additional details about the orientation, clustering and relative dates of the burials.

Before we filled the excavation area, Bruce Bevan reexamined the block to test the results and compare with his earlier findings (Bevan 2006). He concluded that most of the graves in the northern portion of the block were not detected by him during the 1985 survey. Soils within the grave shafts have a distinct lower magnetic signature than the surrounding soil, but there is no guarantee they will be detected. The denser concentration of rubble or disturbed soil layers above the area directly east of the Carter tombs made it difficult or impossible for the radar to identify these grave shafts. Upon reexamination, though, he does think that he detected the graves known as Features 13 and 14 near the south edge of the excavation, but did not

indicate them on his earlier map because their signal was weak. He was also confident that there were no additional anomalies beneath the level of excavation.

Pre-1735 Postholes and Burnt Sills

Phase III excavations uncovered five features that may be related to the architecture of the 1670 church (see Figure 31). A sixth feature (Feature 6), a ditch or trench found outside the churchyard wall during the Phase II, could relate to the earlier church or churchyard boundaries, but its orientation is slightly different from that of the Carter tombs and Feature 15. Only Feature 15 was partially excavated (Figure 36). The dates attributed to the five features are based on their stratigraphic relationship within the block excavation and the assemblage of artifacts recovered from their surface. The unique, unplowed conditions of the site ensured a higher degree of preservation regarding the early church remains as well as later 18th-century features, and it was decided to limit sampling of features until a greater area could be exposed and a better understanding of the relationships between features confirmed.

The five features fall into three categories: possible posthole with postmold (Feature 17), possible postholes (Features 19 and 20), and possible burnt sills or framing members (Feature 15 and 18). The possible burnt sills included two amorphous patches of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loamy clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy clay and charcoal, both labeled Feature 15, and a smaller patch with similar soils designated Feature 18. The southwest section of Feature 15, located within Test Unit 46, was sampled revealing a total maximum depth of 0.4 feet within the sample (Figure 34). Artifacts recovered from the surface of the feature and the bisection included charcoal/burned wood, fired clay chunks, and fabric impressed prehistoric pottery. A few small fragments of handmade brick were also recovered, but these may be intrusive. The feature was somewhat amorphous in plan, and no clear evidence of a sill timber or other framing was found, besides the charcoal and burnt wood fragments. Given the location and orientation of this feature, it may represent a shallow trench within which a sill or pier was laid, though not necessarily a consistently dug trench running along the entire facade of the church structure. It could also represent sills or other framing lying directly on the ground, or portions of the upper framing of the building that fell to the ground during demolition, and the burning and decay of these elements has resulted in the soil stain visible today. In plan and profile, Feature 15 did not appear to represent a tree root or other natural disturbance. The lack of later artifacts confirms that this is an early feature.

The excavations identified three possible postholes, including one probable structural post with postmold (Feature 17) in Test Units 40 and 51 near the north end of the excavation block. While not sampled, the feature could represent a corner or porch post for the 1670 church. The posthole consisted of dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy clay. The postmold consisted of similar soils, but included a concentration of charcoal flecks. Feature 19, a significantly smaller possible posthole, consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/3) clayey loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey loam. The final feature within this group is Feature 20, a possible posthole. The majority of this feature was likely destroyed by a circa post-1735 grave (Feature 9). The soil consisted of dark brown (10YR4/3) clayey loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) loamy clay. The soils are distinct enough that this is

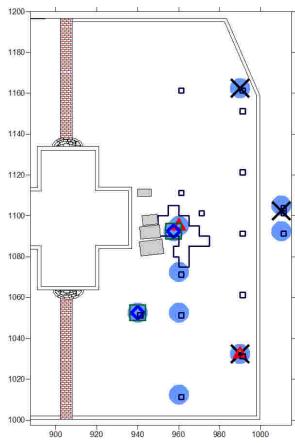


Figure 37. Prehistoric artifacts (pottery: simple-stamped (square), cord-marked (diamond), fabric-impressed (circle); flakes (X), projectile points (triangle)).

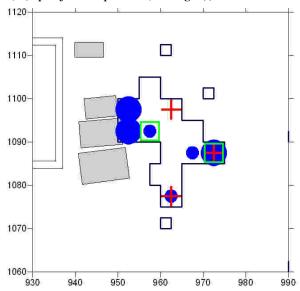


Figure 38. Prehistoric ceramics (Fabric-impressed (circle); net-impressed (cross); cord-marked (square)).

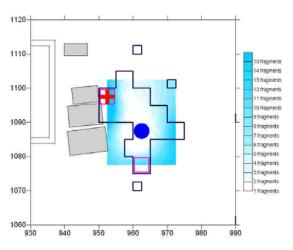
likely not one of the "halo" soils surrounding a handful of graves within the excavation block. While Feature 20 predates an 18th-century burial, it is not yet known how early the feature is or how it relates to the possible burnt sill and other posthole features.

Analysis of Artifact Concentrations

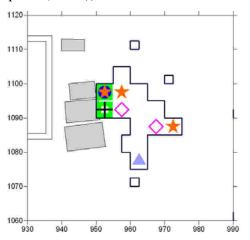
As with the Phase II investigation, notable concentrations of artifacts were identified within the various strata excavated as part of the Phase III fieldwork. Using a similar methodology for analyzing these concentrations, emphasis was placed on the earliest deposited artifacts, particularly those associated with the colonial topsoil underlying the landscaping soil and restoration debris found across the block excavation. The peculiar nature of the unplowed soil strata makes this analysis even more important as the artifacts from these contexts are undisturbed and therefore have the highest spatial integrity in relation to the 1670 church and the 18th-century activities taking place adjacent to the standing Christ Church.

Native American ceramics, lithic debitage, and projectile points were found in similar amounts to those identified in the Phase II (Figure 37). While a spatial analysis of these materials over such a small area may prove less dynamic than that of the larger churchyard, the artifacts recovered support the initial conclusion that the ceramics, particularly those related to the Accokeek and Pope's Creek traditions, were found in similar percentages to those seen in earlier phases of work at the site (Figure 38).

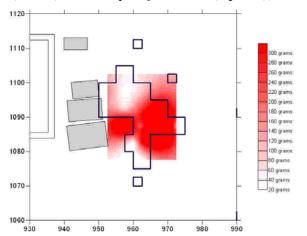
Architectural evidence for the earlier church, particularly ceramic floor tile, appears in highest concentration immediately west of the projected church location (Figure 39). This may be a reflection of the dismantling of the early church and disposal of the tile floor, thrown outside the nearest door and quickly buried beneath the landscaped soils surrounding the



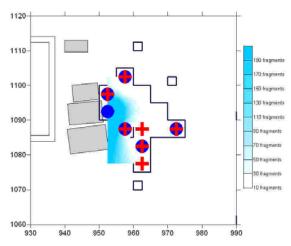
Prehistoric artifacts (pottery (contour); shatter (square); secondary flake (circle); projectile point (cross)).



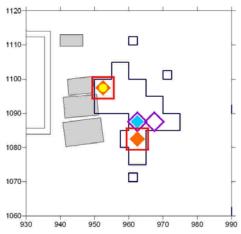
Miscellaneous colonial artifacts (wine bottle glass (diamond; French flint (star); sgraffitto pan (triangle); window lead (cross); lead shot (circle); lead staples for tombs (square)).



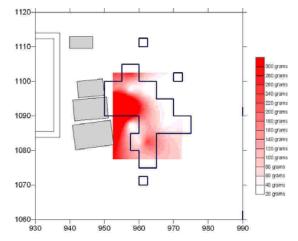
Handmade brick fragments



Architectural artifacts (window glass (contour); wrought/cut nails (cross); wrought nails (circle)).



Tobacco pipes (locally-made (square); imported stem bore diameters: 7/64" (circle), 6/64" (closed diamond), 5/64" (open diamond), 4/64" (light blue closed diamond)).



Handmade floor tile fragments

Figure 39. Phase III block excavation artifact concentrations.

Carter family tombs. It is essential to note that this spatial representation is biased towards a group of four tiles, including one near-complete example, found in Test Units 43 and 42. This partially explains the large concentrations found along the west edge of the excavation block. It is surprising, given the size of the tiles recovered and their likely extensive use within the 1670 church, that a denser pattern of tiles was not found. This suggests that many of the tiles originally in the church were removed and used elsewhere, with perhaps only the broken ones discarded on site. It is tempting to think that these tiles may have been brought to Corotoman or another of the Carter family's properties, as Robert Carter was the undertaker for the new church and was given the "liberty to use whatever of the old Church he might find useful" (Ball 1835).

Concentrations of window glass and wrought nails were found across the excavation block (see Figure 39). If interpreted as primarily associated with the earlier church (because much of the standing 1735 church is still extant and original, and because most of this material was found in the lower, earliest layers), these materials follow a pattern similar to that above, disposed of or mixed within the topsoil extending away from the early church site. If the early church was burned down in order to remove it, many of the nails and windows used in its construction would have been deposited in this area. However, repairs to the building while it was standing could also contribute to this pattern. The large deposit of window glass found above Feature 16 holds the greatest potential for learning about the fenestration of the earlier church. Several fragments of this glass have been mended, suggesting pane sizes and shapes that do not match the standing church. In contrast, the handmade brick concentrations, likely associated with the construction of the standing church, include a cluster of fragments dominating the central and eastern portions of the excavation area (see Figure 39). This may relate to brick staging and work areas associated with the construction of the 1735 church, and perhaps efforts to avoid damaging the three Carter tombs while building the new edifice.

Lastly, the domestic artifacts, found in such sparse concentrations during the Phase II investigations, were found in equally sparse concentrations during the block excavation (see Figure 39). Artifacts such as lead shot, honey-brown flint, wine bottle glass, and North Devon slip sgraffito earthenware radiated out from the proposed church location, concentrating primarily near the projected west door adjacent to the Carter family tombs. An additional concentration was identified in the east central portion of the block, perhaps near a south entrance to the church. These patterns are also seen in the few fragments of clay tobacco pipes recovered from the site (see Figure 39).

Virginia Indians and the Christ Church Property

Evidence of the prehistoric occupation of Christ Church recovered during Phase II and Phase III excavations includes ceramic sherds, lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, and two projectile points. Materials used in lithic manufacture included quartz, quartzite, and chert. Ceramic fragments from coil-built vessels included temper and surface treatment combinations associated with a variety of known ware types. Identifiable wares make up approximately 60% of the ceramic assemblage, providing a basis for understanding the prehistoric use of the property.

The distribution of diagnostic ceramics is used here to understand the occupation of the Christ Church site by Virginia Indians over time. By comparing percentages of various ceramic wares and their associated dates, one can see evidence for changing levels of occupation at the site beginning in the Early Woodland, when ceramic materials were first used in this region, and extending through the early years of the Contact period. Changes in environment, population, and social organization, in addition to historical events such as the rise of the Powhatan chiefdom and the beginning

Percent Wares Across Site 40 40 Accokeek Mockley Popes Creek Roanoke Townsend Unknown

Powhatan chiefdom and the beginning Figure 40. Percentages of ware types across the site. of English colonization in Virginia, affected native people's decisions about where to live and to what extent a certain location was utilized during different periods of prehistory.

The Early Woodland / Middle Woodland Periods (1200 B.C.E. – A.D. 900)

The earliest ceramic ware type, Accokeek, is associated with vessels having cord-

WARE

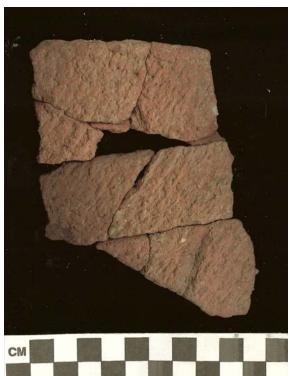


Figure 41. Crossmended sherds of a Pope's Creek pot, displaying netimpressed surface treatment (TU50C).

marked exterior surfaces and bodies composed of a mixture of clay and crushed-lithic temper. This ware was found in small quantities, comprising only 3% of the 208 sherds recovered. All but one of those sherds was found in a limited 10-footsquare area of the site. The date range for Accokeek ware is associated with a transitional period between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods of prehistoric Virginia. Popes Creek ware, an early Middle Woodland ceramic dating from approximately 500 BC to AD 200, was found in the same small area as the Accokeek sherds. Interestingly, several of these sherds crossmend to form a single vessel (Figure 41). Some evidence also exists for later Middle Woodland occupation in the form of four Mockley sherds, characterized by shell-temper and cordmarked or net-impressed exterior surfaces. This ware has a date range of AD 200 to 900, and cordmarked exteriors, like those found at Christ Church, are more common at the beginning of this period (Egloff and Potter 1982:103). In addition to the ceramic evidence for Early and Middle Woodland occupation, we also recovered a

possible Perkiomen projectile point, a stemmed arrow head likely dating to the late Archaic or early Woodland.

By 900 AD, fishing and shellfish gathering were well-established economic and subsistence foci for groups in the Virginia Coastal Plain. Settlement patterns during the Early and Middle Woodland periods tended to consist of base camps surrounded by smaller associated satellite camps. The smaller surrounding occupations have been linked to temporary procurement camps for the harvesting of particular resources, or with smaller family units living apart from a base camp with which they are still associated. Camps of both kinds were not permanent, but seasonal movement tended to decrease through time. The small numbers of prehistoric artifacts found at Christ Church from this period indicate that it was a small and/or short-term occupation, and that a larger site is located in the nearby area.

The Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1607)

Townsend ware is by far the most highly represented ceramic type at Christ Church. As shown in Figure 40, nearly half of all sherds recovered during excavations are categorized as Townsend ware. These vessels have shell temper and a fabric-impressed surface treatment. The date range for the use and disposal of this ware spans the Late Woodland into the Contact period. In addition to the ceramic evidence, we also recovered a small triangular point characteristic of the Late Woodland and Contact periods. Despite the high number of prehistoric artifacts from this period, they are still indicative of a fairly small occupation.

During the Late Woodland period, population continued to rise throughout the Virginia Coastal Plain (Turner 1992:113). Even though we cannot yet be certain of the population density in this area, the general population increase across the region may have been true for groups here. Site 44LA55, however, does not appear to have experienced a significant increase in inhabitants. The project area had many advantages, not least of which was its position between three creek systems (Figure 42). Situated on high ground, it would have been at or near the crossroads of any land travel routes, providing ample access to the various creeks and the resources they held. Church Prong of Carter Creek extends up to the Christ Church site and may have been navigable by canoe during the Middle Woodland period. Silt deposition over time has visibly decreased its navigability. Similarly, Taylor Creek, located just to the north of Christ Church, was also more accessible in previous centuries. A variety of additional small creeks are nearby, including Dead and Bones Cove, Old Mill Cove, and Dunton's Mill Pond, all of which have silted significantly but would have been additional routes of transportation and sources of food and water during the 17th century and before. There are many freshwater springs that could be used for drinking water located near the church property.

The site was well-situated in terms of its accessibility from nearby waterways, its location in an area where freshwater springs tend to occur, and its proximity to several places further down on Church Prong that would be ideal for larger settlements. Several areas near the site have relatively flat, raised ground along wider portions of Church Prong, ideal for the location of a Middle or Late Woodland village (Figure 42). Locating the larger village site and additional satellite occupations has potential to add to our understanding of the relationships between small family habitations and the larger villages with which they are often associated.

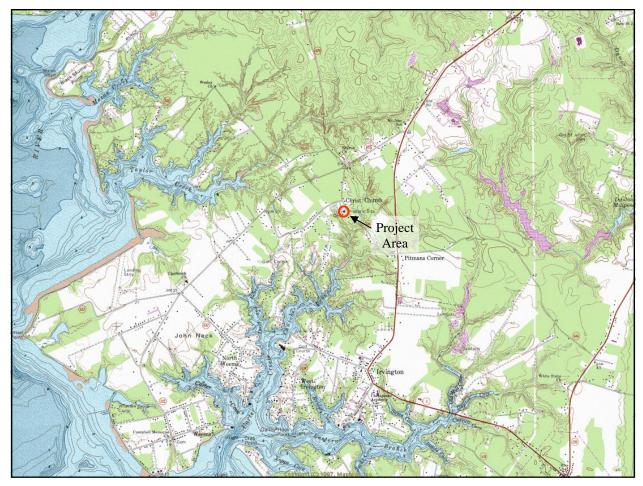


Figure 42. Project area location, indicating nearby waterways and high lands with potential for Native occupations (Irvington 7.5-minute Quadrangle).

The Christ Church Glebe property, extending towards Church Prong not far to the south of Christ Church, may contain peripheral evidence of a larger Middle or Late Woodland village.

Toward the end of the Late Woodland period, another factor may also have driven up population density around the location of the Christ Church site. A glimpse at John Smith's *Map of Virginia* reveals a stark contrast in the number of peoples mapped above and below the Rappahannock River (Figure 43) (Smith 1612). The lower portion of the Middle Peninsula was more sparsely inhabited, perhaps due to the rising prominence of Chief Powhatan. In the late 16th century, Chief Powhatan began his political ascent, starting with a few inherited tribes and eventually becoming paramount chief over more than thirty tribes by the time of English settlement at Jamestown. The tribes along the Rappahannock are not as well documented as many others in the early 17th century, but John Smith's transport there as a Powhatan prisoner indicates that many of those groups were part of the Powhatan chiefdom (Rountree 1989:13). Rountree (1989:15) writes that in his prime, Powhatan was sometimes "jealous and aggressive," and was also perhaps interested in maintaining some of his lands on the Middle Peninsula as a hunting preserve to ensure the availability of venison for feasts. The possible protection of certain lands for hunting preserves, and a desire for distance from a powerful chief, may have encouraged increased settlement on the Northern Neck in the years leading up to Contact.



Figure 43. John Smith's Map (1612).

The Contact Period (1607-circa 1660)

Historical documents, such as the Smith map and the Journals of the House of Burgesses, attest to the presence of Virginia Indians near the project area during the Contact period. References in the Journals of the House of Burgesses tend to classify all local Indian groups as Rappahannock Indians, lumping together Indian populations who may have identified themselves differently. It is possible that those groups referenced as near the Christ Church property were instead Cuttawomen or Cuttatawomen. This conclusion is based on the Smith map and new interpretations concerning the connection between village names and the literal names of a people (Woodard 2008:205-223). Tribal identify may have been more tied to geographic locations than we tend to recognize. A petition granted to John Carter on May 6, 1652, extending the time he was allowed to seat his property before the patent would be voided, cited the difficulty he was experiencing in removing the Indians living in the area. Two years later, when the patent was again nearing the deadline for seating the property, the House of Burgesses granted Lancaster and surrounding counties permission to send groups of armed men

to Rappahannock villages and interrogate inhabitants who may have injured or insulted the colonists (McIlwaine 1915:83 and 94). This indicates that Indians clearly lived in the area during the 1650s, were in close contact with the English colonists negotiating deals concerning land and trade, and that the process of settlement was not straightforward and decisive. Lancaster County order books indicate Indians in the county as least until 1660, and John Carter was often present at meetings of the county court. Carter, living at Corotoman and patenting extensive lands in the area, was closely connected to these dealings with the local Indians. It appears that after several years of negotiation, the English decided to more forcefully move the Virginia Indians off the lands that they coveted.

The recently revealed archaeological data at Christ Church supports the historical documentation of Indians present in the area during the Contact period, although likely in smaller numbers than the Late Woodland. Townsend ware is found in very large quantities relative to other wares, and some of those sherds likely post-date the Late Woodland period. Townsend sherds have been found in association with contexts dated well into the 17th century. Other wares that more firmly date to the end of the Late Woodland Period or to the Contact period are either poorly represented in our sample or are not represented at all. Roanoke ceramics are shell-tempered with simple-stamped exterior surfaces. Only one Roanoke sherd and no Yeocomico ware, another contact period ceramic type, were found during the Phase II and Phase III excavations. This may indicate that the population size of this residential area dropped early in the 17th century, perhaps due to diseases brought from Europe and/or the incursions of English colonizers into present-day Lancaster County beginning around 1640.

Excavation Summary

The Phase III excavations achieved the goals set forth in the project's research design. Fieldwork identified elements attributed to the 1670 church, both through artifacts as well as cultural features. These include possible structural posts and a burnt sill or framing member of the church and ceramic tiles and window leads that allow for an initial glimpse into the design and adornment of the early church structure. The feature evidence strongly suggests that we have located elements of the west wall of the 1670 church, and that the tombs of Robert Carter and his wives were placed very close to the west entrance of this building. In addition, excavations documented numerous additional events and activities taking place in close proximity to the early church site, including a significant Native American occupation throughout the Woodland period as well as numerous interments related to the 18th-century use of the churchyard. Lastly, the block excavation allowed for the documentation of previous archaeological investigations, a clearer comprehension of the overall site integrity, and the testing of earlier remote sensing activities, confirming those findings and helping refine data so that future investigations may be better planned and implemented.

Chapter 4: Interpretation and Conclusion

The Foundation for Historic Christ Church (FHCC) maintains the circa 1735 Christ Church and grounds as an historic site and museum and has undertaken a series of investigations during recent decades to better understand and interpret this important site. These latest investigations sought to uncover evidence of the church that preceded the architectural masterpiece standing today. As his son did seventy years later, John Carter undertook to build the first church for Christ Church parish, which was completed soon after his death in 1670. Little is known about the building due to the loss of parish records, but indications from other churches and documents related to the brick kilns and construction of the circa 1735 Christ Church, suggest that the earlier building would have been substantially less ambitious in size and elaboration. The evidence and oral traditions also suggest the earlier church was located very near to the current church and the tombs of Robert Carter and his two wives, who, along with several infant children, were buried before the present church was completed.

Soils within the survey area were fairly consistent and generally exhibited three or four cultural layers. A thin modern topsoil covers the churchyard and is largely free of artifacts. Over much of the survey area, except for the southern portions of the churchyard, a layer containing large quantities of architectural debris was found beneath the topsoil. This layer, containing quantities of hand made brick, roofing slate, shell and sand mortar, limestone and marble tomb fragments, wrought and cut nails, and window glass, is the result of restoration activities during the last century, including the installation of a slate roof on the circa 1735 church (1897), restoration of the Carter family tombs (several times in the 20th century), unearthing and rebuilding the churchyard wall (1959-1965), and landscaping activities (1960s to today) (Neblett 1994:30-57). The majority of this material seems to have been deposited or redeposited during the rebuilding of the churchyard walls and restoration of the Carter tombs in the last half century. Below the 20th-century restoration layer is a much cleaner layer containing primarily handmade brick, window glass, and wrought nails, which appears to be the topsoil and living surface of the churchyard for much of the 18th and 19th centuries. The brick and other architectural debris remain from the large brick kiln operation immediately south of the churchyard, and construction activities and landscaping associated with the circa 1735 church and churchyard wall. Some of these artifacts may also be related to the 1670 church. The final layer is a loamy clay mixture containing small amounts of handmade brick, window glass and wrought nails, as well as Native American ceramic sherds. This is a transitional layer that can yield insight into the area's earliest inhabitants, and its earliest use as a religious site.

This stratigraphic sequence is consistent with the occupation of the area during the Woodland period by small groups of Virginia Indians, possibly as late as the 1650s. The erection of the 1670 church appears to have had little impact on the larger landscape, as it was likely a frame building, and was standing during a period when Lancaster County had a low population of European settlers. The primary periods of deposition within the survey area appear to coincide with the brick-making and construction activities associated with the 1735 church (c. 1722 to 1735), and with the restoration activities that occurred over the past century (1897 to 1980s), but primarily in the last fifty years (Harpole et al 2003).

Discussion of the 17th-century Church

Based on two seasons of archaeology within the churchyard of Christ Church, it is apparent that an earlier occupation, predating the construction of the present building (c. 1732 to 1735), is preserved beneath the layers of soil. Though not immediately obvious based on ephemeral soil stains, nor replete with large numbers of diagnostic artifacts, the finds are consistent with archaeological expectations for a 17th-century church site.

The documents related to the establishment of Christ Church parish and the erection of its first church are frustratingly limited, though several key references survive. Based on these records, it is clear that the vestry, between September 1665 and December 1666, ordered a church to be built, and that it was completed less than four years later, in July 1670. John Carter, prominent land owner, office holder, and resident of nearby Corotoman, undertook to erect the church and for this service was given 30,000 pounds of tobacco. John Carter also provided the land where the church sat, which he had purchased in 1660. None of the surviving documents suggest the location, size, building materials, or design for this first church, but we can begin to answer these questions by looking at later evidence and a variety of other sites.



Figure 44. Amber Rhodes (left) and Sarah Heinsman excavate a concentration of window glass above Feature 16 (Layer D1). A complete (left) and partial 1670 church floor tile are in the foreground.

Location

The suggestion that the 1670 church was located in the churchyard, or perhaps even beneath the standing Christ Church has been a common interpretive tradition since at least the early 19th century. The placement of the elaborate tombs of Robert Carter and his wives is probably the best evidence that the earlier church was not far from the grander version that Carter himself financed. Though not backed up by archaeological research until the survey in 1999, the 1986 ground penetrating radar offered tantalizing clues that something complex and buried was in the vicinity of the Carter tombs (Bevan 1986). It also demonstrated that the churchyard contained a number of burials no longer containing markers A small group of primary references provided the only documentary evidence suggesting this location. The majority of the descriptions of Christ Church, starting with Bishop Meade's observations in 1838, fail to mention or speculate about the earlier church. They chronicle the slowly deteriorating condition of the standing building, and the steady vandalism and natural causes that decimated the churchyard walls and the Carter tombs



Figure 45. Block excavation area looking south.

during the second half of the 1800s (Neblett 1994:30-57). Several additional tombstones, both broken and in place within the churchyard, were also noted by Meade and others into the early 20th century, but these have since been removed (Neblett 1994:98). The suggestion that the churchyard contains hundreds of human interments may not be far off the mark, now that archaeology has confirmed earlier suppositions from ground penetrating radar that at least the east portion of the churchyard was a very active burial ground with fairly ordered rows of burials. All of these observations and remembrances of the church and yard offer tantalizing descriptions of its decay and recovery, and are substantiated by the archaeological evidence for numerous burials and significant restoration efforts, but we must go back much further to find references to the first church.

In the 1720s, as the 1670 church was entering its sixth decade of use, and likely looking the part, Robert Carter began to produce brick near the church. It is not clear from the records what that brick was intended for, but there was talk within the vestry in the 1720s about building a new, more conveniently located church within the parish. Carter offered to fund the new church, but only if it was built at the old site. Whatever his original intentions for the bricks produced on site, by the late 1720s there were enough on hand and Carter had received permission to commence with constructing the new edifice. During the 1720s, Robert "King" Carter was one of Virginia's wealthiest men and was in the midst of a massive construction campaign at Corotoman. Many wealthy Virginians of the time also patronized their local parishes, often purchasing communion silver or furnishings for the church. Following in his

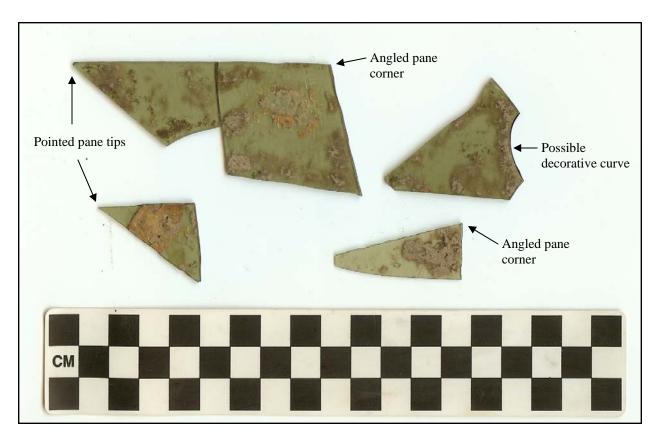


Figure 46. Details of window glass fragments from T.U. 43 E.

father's footsteps, Robert Carter desired to fund and construct a new, larger and fashionable church.

The first preparations for making brick at the church site begin on December 4, 1722 when workers "begun digging brick at the Church Earth" (Carter Diary). The kiln site was located near the old church probably because the bricks were intended for a new church and there were good sources of suitable clay. By late 1723 he had a brick "Yard" made, and on September 30 of that year ordered 200,000 bricks from his brickmaker. On February 28, 1725 Carter described the day as "Sunday rainey went to Church a very thin Congregation 5 holes of my kiln quite black by the coming out of the Church the fires were very well up," displaying both his keen oversight of the brickmaking operation, as well as the proximity of the kilns to the standing church (Carter Diary). These bricks were completed by the winter of 1724/5 and Carter then ordered another batch of 200,000 brick in July of 1725. Bricks continued to be fired and molded into the fall of 1726 (Carter Diary). By the beginning of 1727, Carter should have had approximately 400,000 bricks ready for use, clearly intending to undertake a massive building campaign and intimated in his will that they were to be used for a new brick church (Carter Will 1726). His diaries do not survive after this year, but it is likely that brickmaking continued until the end of the decade or until enough bricks had been fired. The presence of a large brickmaking area to the south of the current churchyard matches with Carter's descriptions and severely limits the area where the 1670 church could stand.

In 1730 Robert Carter proposed to build a "new brick Church at his own cost & charges, ... and the liberty to use whatever of the old Church he might find useful; and to get the timber necessary for the new Church off the Glebe land" (Ball 1835). This passage indicates clearly that the new church would be of brick, utilizing those already prepared, that new timbers would be cut for the roof framing, and that the old church would be stripped of useful items and removed. It seems likely based on archaeological evidence, that many of the ceramic floor tiles were removed and used elsewhere, perhaps at Corotoman, and some of the framing and windows may have been used as well. However, the remains of a burnt feature that may represent a ground-laid sill for the original church suggests that the remainder of this building was burned after the new church's completion. No surviving documents mention the razing of this structure, and memory of its actual location faded as burials began to fill the space left in its stead.

1670 Church Timeline

March 14, 1660: John Carter I purchases a 560-acre tract (previously patented by John Meredith in 1652 and sold to George Marsh in 1654) upon which Christ Church is later built (Nugent 1974:I:504).

23rd September 1665: First vestry was sworn by John Carter Esqr. (Ball 1835). The first vestry orders that a church be built.

2nd December 1666: John Carter, Jr. sworn in (Ball 1835).

4th July 1670: The church was delivered to the vestry by Capt. John Carter, John Carter's son, with acknowledgement that his father received 30000 pounds of Tobacco & casks for building the church (Ball 1835).

1674/5: Lancaster County Court ordered William Frissell to comply with his earlier agreement and "make Shutters for the Windows of the saide Church" (Lancaster County Orders 1666-1680:31)

4th December 1722: Workers "begun digging brick at the Church Earth" (Carter Diary).

22nd August 1726: "I do ordain that whenever the Vestry of Christ Church Parish shall undertake to build a brick Church in the place where the present Church stands that there be paid out of my estate by my three elder sons "Executors the sum of two hundred pounds sterling money one half part of this money is to be paid out of my son John's estate the other half is to be equally paid by my son Robert & my son Charles out of their part of my estate this money to remain in my Executors hands until one half one half of the work is compleated provided alwaies the Chancel be preserved as a burial place place for my family as the present Chancel is, and that there be preserved to my family a commodious pew in the new Chancel and it is my further Will that the bricks that are now made & bu[r]nt shall be appropriated to the Building of the said Brick Church or as many thereof as will perfect the building and likewise the bricks that shall be made and be there at my decease, and if my son John shall have occasion to make use of any of the said bricks, then he be obliged to make & burn as many more for the use aforesaid" (Robert Carter Will 1726).

1730: Robert Carter "made a proposal for a new brick Church at his own cost & charges, reserving the north end & a large pew opposite the pulpit to him & his family and their heirs: and the liberty to use whatever of the old Church he might find useful; and to get the timber necessary for the new Church off the Glebe land. This was accepted by the vestry" (Ball 1835).

Nearly a century later, in his discussion about the earlier church, Bishop Meade mentions that John Carter "had previously built, by contract, the first church standing on the spot where Christ Church now is." He further added that "the present church was built on the site of an older one, which was completed in the year 1670" (Meade 1966:II:110). This substantiates the spatial correlation between the two churches, even though it is unlikely that Meade knew the exact location of the earlier church. His observations may have also given rise to the idea that the brick church was built directly on top of the earlier church, even though this is unlikely given the need to continue using the old church while the new one was under construction. Taken as a whole, the surviving documentation indicates that the 1670 church was located close to the kiln site, and close to the newer brick church. The presence of the tombs of Robert Carter and his wives argue that the 1670 church would have stood near to them, as their sculptural quality and mass indicates that they were meant to be seen by Carter's fellow parishioners. Added to the archaeological evidence for an extensive kiln operation to the south of the church, and extensive 18th-century filling efforts to the northeast of the church, the area of the churchyard directly east of the circa 1735 church becomes the most logical location for the early building. Early, oriented, but frustratingly ephemeral features uncovered in this area are direct archaeological evidence for this previous church.

Size and Design

The indications based on the archaeology to date are that the church would have measured no more than about 60 feet in length, east to west, limited by the Carter tombs and the ditch/trench feature found east of the churchyard wall. Presumably it was a rectangle oriented along its east-west axis, with a width in the 25 to 35 foot range. This would be in keeping with the size of similarly dated examples found throughout eastern Virginia. Most churches that Upton describes are variants of these dimensions, not including the additions that often altered their shape and appearance (1997:40). Holt, in her report on excavations of the second Elizabeth City Parish church, indicates dimensions of 52 by 23 feet for that building, and mentions the Second Mulberry Island church measuring about 50 by 25 feet (Holt 1985:95, 96).

A frame church structure could take on several different forms in the 17th century. Upton describes the five most common variants of frame construction for 17th and 18th-century Virginia construction. He suggests that most major post churches were built using interrupted sill, where posts were set directly in the ground, with the sills framed into the sides of the vertical posts. This method was likely used at the "Great Church" of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County built in 1666/7, as well as at the Poplar Spring Church of Petsworth Parish erected in 1677 (Upton 1997:35-6). Another possibility for Christ Church would be groundlaid sill construction, where the sills were placed directly on the ground with no type of underpinning or foundation. The installation of paving tiles would be easily incorporated into a church of this type, but they could also have been laid on raised earthen pads. A third possibility at Christ Church would have been a frame church raised on wooden blocks or piers. Several of its contemporaries were constructed in this fashion, and a church of this type could easily have been reblocked in order to prolong its life. The limited archaeological evidence found to date could be related to any of these types of framing methods, however, if the burned stains reflect actual elements of the building footprint, then a church erected on wooden blocks

Parish	County	1st church	Mat	Distance to
Abingdon	Gloucester	c. 1651	Frame?	?
Ware	Gloucester	c. 1651	?	?
Petsworth	Gloucester	c. 1655	post in ground	d? miles
Wicomico	Northumberland	c. 1677	adjacent	
Christ Church	Lancaster	1670	Frame c.	25'
Christ Church	Middlesex	1667	Frame?	adjacent
Upper Chapel	Middlesex	1667	Frame?	c. 4 miles
Peanekatanck/				
Lower Chapel	Middlesex	c. 1640-60s	Frame	close
Bruton	James City/Wmsbg	?		
St. Luke's	Isle of Wight	c. 1632	?	?
Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City	c. 1610	?	2 miles
St. Peter's	New Kent			
Wallingford/				
Lower Westover	Charles City	c. 1648	?	?

Table 2. Church Sites in transition: selected parishes and the succession of church sites through time.

would fit best with the identified features. *Building Materials*

Virginia's early churches, like the vast majority of its domestic structures in the 17th century, were constructed of wood. Archaeology during the second half of the 20th century to the present has continued to refine our understanding of the sequence and various styles of these frame structures. Newly created parishes, as would be expected, often could not afford an elaborate church at the outset, and generally sought to construct a building that would last them until the parish increased in size and wealth enough to warrant a new structure. The majority of Virginia's colonial churches surviving today are usually the second, third, or even fourth church for that parish, often on the same site. By the middle of the 17th century, the colony's population had increased enough, and the economic and social realities had begun to solidify the permanence of the English presence in Virginia. Dwellings became more substantial and well built, and soon thereafter a small group of elite began to build with brick (Graham et al. 2007). Churches began to reflect this same transition—the era of more substantial religious structures. New churches of the 1670s and 80s, such as those at Jamestown, Abingdon Parish, Bruton Parish, and St. Lukes were built of brick and reflected the new taste and wealth of the elite. The erection of the first Christ Church comes at the beginning of this small building boom, but unlike the parishes listed above, this was the first church in the parish. Of eleven churches known to be built between 1660 and 1679, Dell Upton determined that nine were constructed of wood (Upton 1997:13, Table 3). The first Christ Church was likely built to anticipate the growing population of the parish, but the parish could not yet afford a substantial brick edifice.

Besides wood for the framing, a building of this type probably incorporated wood roof planks or possibly shingles fastened with wrought iron nails, and then could have been decorated with any combination of interior paneling, plastering, wooden pews, chandeliers or

2nd Church	Mat.	Distance to	3rd Church	Mat.
c. 1680	Brick	120'	c. 1755	Brick
c. 1718	Brick			
1677	Frame	close	c. 1723	Brick
c. 1780				
c. 1735	Brick			
1714	Brick			
1712	Brick	close	1773	Brick
1715/7	Brick			
1681-3	Brick	close	c.1715	Brick
c. 1680	Brick			
c. 1623/4	Brick/frame	1.5 miles	1667	
1701-3	Brick			
c. 1735	Brick			

other lights, brick or tiled floors, and leaded casement windows. The use of none of these elaborations is specified in the documents, but excavations have yielded substantial documentation for the use of tiled floors and casement windows, and the 1674 reference to building shutters for the church windows clearly demonstrates it was well fenestrated. These two elements are quite common on elite buildings of the 17th century, and have been archaeologically documented at the second Elizabeth City Parish church (c. 1623) and others. Tiles recovered at Christ Church appear to have all been ten inches square, unlike the roughly eight inch tiles found at other churches and homes. As these tiles were likely made on site, their size may have been intentionally connected to the area where they were to be installed.

Windows, of course, were necessary to draw light into the church, but the use of leaded casement windows is also a sign of some architectural sophistication. The rich deposit of window glass shards found above Feature 16 offers strong evidence of the windows used within the 1670 structure (Figure 46). Within this small, discrete deposit containing 870 very fragmented shards are at least 54 fragments representing edges of panes. All of the fragments are light green, thin (varying between 1mm and 1.5mm thick), and partially devitrified caused by a combination of impurities within the glass and the soil conditions where they were deposited. They appear to be both thinner and slightly greener that the glass in the standing church. Of the pieces determined to be pane edges, there is clear evidence of the scoring lines used to cut the panes, likely in England, and many of these edges are rough, jagged, and not perfectly straight. A number of fragments are pointed, at a similar angle, suggesting not just randomly broken glass, but the possibility of diamond or similarly shaped panes. Two shards in particular illustrate this pointed shape, with cut marks demonstrating that both edges leading to the point are pane edges, and they are cut at nearly the same angle. Three pairs of shards mend, with one pair, and numerous individual shards, indicating an angled pane shape (the pane measuring 85mm by about 100mm). With only two buildings known to have occupied this site, and the presence of much original glass still in the standing church, this brief analysis strongly suggests that this deposit of glass does indeed derive from casement windows located on the earlier church. Further analysis of this glass could yield more information about specific pane

sizes and shapes, and possible decorative elements (some fragments boast curved edged that appear intentionally cut). A chemical analysis could also be conducted comparing this glass to original fragments from the standing church.

The lack of any substantial deposits of plaster could imply that extensive wood paneling was used, or conversely, that the interior was very simple. Nails were found during the excavations, but not in abundance. This could be partially explained if the building was of frame construction, with planked or wainscot walls, a plank roof, and a tile floor, using substantially fewer nails than if the building incorporate lath and shingles. However, it is also possible that some of the wood elements and their nails were salvaged for other uses, as Robert Carter specifically allows in his 1730 proposal to the vestry. Although negative evidence is not the best hypothesis to work with, a further possibility that the churchyard was substantially cleaned and landscaped following the construction of the new church and churchyard walls and removal of the old around 1735, stripping the site of most of the obvious building debris and artifacts. A parallel for this type of activity can be found in the vestry book for Petsworth Parish in 1722, following the completion of their new church. There John McWilliams had "agreead With this P'sent Vestry to Clear all the brick batch and loose durt that is faceing the New Church and to Leavell all Round the New Church within one Corse of the Are holds, and to pull down the old Church at popler Spring and to Carry it off of the Church Land, and to Cleane all the Church Yard of all Rubbidg and trash" (Chamberlayne 1979:167). Only further archaeology will be able to demonstrate how much is left of the earlier church.

The 1670 Christ Church may have borne some similarity to the second Lancaster County courthouse built by Robert Carter after 1699, which was built of brick but had a roof "covered with fether edge poplar plank clear of sapp", as well as windows, large doors, and a floor "laid with paveing stone" (Lancaster County Orders Book 4:105, 106 and 199). It could also have been related to the Poplar Spring church of Petsworth Parish in Gloucester, built between 1677 and 1679. This church cost about 34,000 pounds of tobacco, according to the tally of various expenses recorded in the vestry book, and specifically included 33 cedar posts for its post-in-ground framing. Other details specified by the vestry include "walls and ceilinge over head to be substantially Lathed, daubed & plastered," and the type and dimensions for the pulpit, pews and communion table were elaborated. The exterior covering was of "weather boards," and when this roof covering apparently began to fail only a few years later, a vote was taken whether to re-roof "with riv'd boards or Shingled," and the boards were judged most convenient (Chamberlayne 1979:2-11, 27). Though the size of this church is not specified, there is a strong likelihood that the first Christ Church was built with many of the same specifications, resulting in a frame church with some interior ornamentation. Substantial differences between the two churches appear to be the lack of a plastered interior at Christ Church, based on the recovery of little or no interior wall plaster during excavations, but the incorporation of paving tiles there, as opposed to the likely substantial wooden floor installed at the Poplar Spring church (Chamberlayne 1979:8).

Conclusion

Based on the results of both the Phase II and III excavations, there are strong indications that the 1670 church is located directly to the east of the standing circa 1735 church, and may

extend outside the churchyard walls. While it cannot be said unequivocally that the 1670 church is in this location, the combination of early features in line with the Carter tombs, artifacts related to the earlier church found in close proximity, the ruling out of areas to the west, north and south for the sighting of the church, and the location of the Carter tombs themselves, very strongly suggest that the 1670 church stood in the middle of the current east churchyard. The early features identified suggest a maximum east-west dimension of about sixty feet, but the eastern limit is by no means definitive. Typical 17th-century church dimensions and orientation would suggest a rectangular structure of this approximate size. The width of the 1670 church will remain unclear until further archaeology can define more of its footprint. In terms of artifact concentrations, the majority of recovered artifacts date from 20thcentury restoration projects including replacement of the church roof with slate shingles, rebuilding the churchyard walls and repairing the Carter tombs. The second largest scatter of artifacts is linked to brick making and building activities centered around the 1735 church. As is to be expected in this sacred space, there is little domestic refuse, and only a light scatter of artifacts tie definitively to the 1670 church. A dense cluster of ceramic floor tile fragments is the strongest material indicator that the earlier church was at this location. Further clues suggesting the presence of an earlier church are the subsurface features found in the test units directly east of the Carter tombs, and in the units excavated outside the wall. These units revealed traces of linear features, oriented north to south, that could be structural evidence of a church built on ground-laid sills or blocks, whose remnants were burned and then buried in the ground during the cleanup of the churchyard. The location of the tombs of Robert Carter and his two wives are strongly suggestive of the earlier church's location. All three tombs were completed before the 1735 church, and their orientation differs from that of the standing church by several degrees, implying that they were oriented with a different structure. The linear features and possible structural posthole nearby, match the orientation of the Carter tombs. The 1670 church would have been very near to these tombs, and given the prominence of the Carter family, their tombs would have been placed prominently near a church entrance. An entrance on the west side would also have been most convenient to the Carters, who approached on that side from their home at Corotoman. The present church, which was under construction by 1730 and completed by 1735, was constructed in close proximity to the original church. Along with the new church came an expanded churchyard surrounded by brick walls. It appears that the project area was treated as a clean area following the completion of the church, as no artifacts were found to suggest any type of specialized activity areas, beyond a cemetery, from the mid-18th until the early 20th century.

The eastern portion of the churchyard beside the standing circa 1735 Christ Church contains a rich history of the landscape changes that have occurred here from the Woodland period to the 20th-century. Intact cultural layers and features record the transformation of this space from a small Woodland settlement, to an Anglican churchyard, to an historic museum site. The remains of the 1670 church, partially identified but still poorly understood, are a rich resource for further archaeological exploration. This space contains a unique archaeological record that can continue to inform and enlighten modern visitors and scholars about Virginia's past.

Recommendations

The previous section summarized the results of Phase II and limited Phase III archaeological investigations of the 1670 church site associated with Historic Christ Church in Lancaster County, Virginia. Within the yard areas east of the standing church, including a portion just east of the eastern churchyard wall, intact archaeological resources dating to the 17th through 20th centuries are present. These remains represent a rich and rare resource for more in-depth investigations into 17th-century churches, 18th-century churchyards, and the maintenance and restoration of colonial churches through the 19th and 20th centuries. Previous research on colonial churches, although rare, often focused on the buildings or their associated kilns, without understanding the full scope of the activities surrounding the church. In addition, little archaeology has been completed recently on Virginia's colonial churches, especially the less exuberant frame structures. The current project area appears to contain the remains of the 1670 church as well as a significant number of unmarked graves associated with the 17th- and 18th-century churchyard. While these resources are sealed beneath layers of modern topsoil and restoration/landscaping fill, they are susceptible to disturbance from a variety of threats.

Based on the high research potential and integrity of archaeological deposits relating to the 17th- and 18th-century church landscape, it is recommended that this area be preserved in place and avoided by any future ground disturbing activities, especially utility lines. Any activity in this area that may impact the subsurface remains should be archaeologically mitigated beforehand, or at the very least, monitored by a professional archaeologist following a thorough review of previous excavations within the project area. Any further excavations on the early church site should only be undertaken under direction of professional archaeologists, should address specific research questions, and should include provisions for the treatment and protection of exposed archaeological remains, as well as for proper disposition of the recovered artifacts. The Department of Historic Resources holds an historic easement covering the archaeological resources surrounding the extant Christ Church, and all future work must be reviewed by DHR staff beforehand. That said, there is tremendous potential for additional archaeology to greatly enhance our understanding of Christ Church parish's first house of worship. The portion of Site 44LA55 that contains the 1670 church and surrounding yard is extremely well preserved with significant research potential and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia State Landmarks Register under Criterion D.

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Appendix A: 44LA55 1670 Church Excavations Phase II and Phase III Artifact Inventory



44LA55 Christ Church: 1670 Church Phase II/III Artifact Catalog

Context	: Test Unit 19 A				Date: 1	1/1/20	05 Exca	vators' In	itials: THH, R	H, BB		
Count			Northing/Easting:	1053 / 940	Comment	s B	ore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Br	rick Fragment F	Handmade									7
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 In	ch Wire										
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Less T	Than 2 Inch Uni	dentified									
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mo	ortar/Plaster Un	identified									10
1	FOSSILIZED Fragment She	ell Scallop Nati	ural/Unworked									
	Fragment Shell Oyster She	ell Natural/Unw	orked									2
Context	: Test Unit 19 B				Date: 1	1/2/20	05 Exca	vators' In	itials: THH, B	B, VOLUN		
Count			Northing/Easting:	1053 / 940	Comment	s B	ore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
21	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Shell/Fine Sand	1						6			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Simple Stamped	1 Shell/Fine Sand						6			
2	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Shell Incised L	ine Perpendicular Bands					Smoothed	6			
2	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Cord Marked Sl	hell						5			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Shell							8			
2	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Fabric Impresse	d Shell		POSSIBLY CORD MAR	KED			6			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Bui	lt Unknown Shell	Incised Line Random		POSSIBLY INC	ISED			7			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Bi	rick Fragment N	Machine Made									7
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Br	rick Fragment H	Handmade									161
1	Underfired Fragment Ceram Handmade	nic Brick Brick Fra	agment LIGHT ORANGE		POS. TILE F	RAG.						1
2		neware Hollow Fo	rm GREY Undecorated Salt	glazed	M	IEND						
1	Fragment Glass Window C	Glass Frag CLEAI	R Machine Made									

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3	Fragment Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified			
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Fragment Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made			
6	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged			
9	Fragment Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged			
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			2
2	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified MODERN LIME MORTAR?			4
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			26
4	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			26
Contex	t: Test Unit 20 A Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH, Northing/Easting: 1053 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	*	4.1.0om	Weight (g)
Count	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			22
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made			5
2	Overfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade OVERFIRED GLAZED BRICK			8
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold			
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved			3
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			1
1	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			1
Contex	t: Test Unit 20 B Date: 11/2/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH,	RH BB		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1053 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	<i>'</i>	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
22	Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Shell/Fine Sand 7			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Single Smoothed 5			
4	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell 5			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Chevron Smoothed 7			

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							33
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged							
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade							16
3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							2
Context	:: Test Unit 21 A Date:	: 10/26/2	2005 Exca	vators' In	itials: THH			
Count		ments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2	.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							48
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made							11
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified							3
2	Fragment Sandstone Grave Marker GREY Carved							6
Context	: Test Unit 21 B Date:	: 10/26/2	2005 Exca	vators' In	itials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1013 / 960 Comm	ments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2	.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
13	Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Shell/Fine Sand				7			
2	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell			Scraped	6			
5	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed				
1	Rim Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line LIP DEC W/ DIAGONAL				5			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	DASHE	5					592
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made							3
5	Fragment Ceramic Brick Paving Tile or Stone LIGHT ORANGE Handmade		?					3
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment GREY Handmade WASTE	ER BRICK	?					186
4	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified							
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Molded N 19TH/EARL	. У 20ТН С	C.					
3	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified							
	-							

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4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			62
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			2
1	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			
Contex				
Count	Northing/Easting: 1073 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			31
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire			
5	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			11
Contex	t: Test Unit 22 B Date: 10/26/2005 Excavators' Initials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1073 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Quartz Fire-Cracked Rock WHITE TO GREY ?			15
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Shell/Fine Sand Smoothed 6			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made			11
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			391
2	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade			2
1	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Mold Blown, Unidentified			
20	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
17	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
3	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Cut			
4	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved			5
2	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved			30
2	Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved VERY SMALL AND FRAGILE			1

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2	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified					4
1	Fragment Plastic CLEAR Machine Made	CIGARETTE FILTER; MODERN				
57	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate					150
Context Count	: Test Unit 22 C Northing/Easting: 1073 / 960	Date: 10/26/2005 Excavators' In Comments Bore /64" Interior		1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Shell/Fine Sand		2			• (6)
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Shell Incised Line	SEVERAL INCISED LINES; POS CHEVRON MOTIF	4			
1	Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Shell Incised Line Three Parallel		5			
1	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	ONE SCRAPED LINE ON EXT				
1	Fragment Bog Iron Natural/Unworked					12
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					52
2	Fragment Ceramic Brick Paving Tile or Stone LIGHT ORANGE Handmade					6
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade					2
1	Fragment Flint Spall DARK GREY Worked					
3	Fragment Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified					
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut					
Context		Date: 10/26/2005 Excavators' In	,			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1093 / 960 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made	Comments Bore /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified					
•	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			\Box		1
2	Fragment Plastic Unidentified GREY Machine Made	MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?				1
		COMI COMD.				

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Count Northing/Easting: 1093 /960	Context		Date: 10/26/2005 Excavators	,	
Fragment Ceramic 3 Underfried Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment GREY/LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade 1 Description of the Brick Brick Fragment Handmade 1 Description of the Brick Brick Fragment Handmade 2 Description of the Brick Brick Fragment Handmade 3 Bringment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 5 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 1 Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified 1 Body Glass Bottle BROWN Machine Made 1 Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought-Forged 28 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought-Forged 29 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 4 Description of Grave Marker BLACK Carved 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 6 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 6 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 7 Description of the Putter of Shell Mortar Plaster Unidentified 8 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 8 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 9 Description of Shell Mortar Plaster Unidentified 1 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 1 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar Plaster WHITE Unidentified 1 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 2 Pragment Mortar GREY Machine Made 1 LIME PUTTY; MODERN?	Count				,
3 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade 1 Burned Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold 6 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 5 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified 6 Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified 7 Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified 7 Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire 7 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 7 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 7 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 7 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 7 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 7 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 7 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 8 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 9 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WillTE Unidentified 9 LIME PUTTY; MODERN?	3	Fragment Asphalt	MODERN		4
Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		Fragment Ceramic			
1 Burned Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold 63 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 63 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 65 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified 6	3				3
63 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			795
5 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified	1	Burned Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	6		
3 Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified 1 Body Glass Bottle BROWN Machine Made 1 Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 28 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut 20 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 36 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 36 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 37 4 Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN: RESTORATION COMPOUND?	63	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1 Body Glass Bottle BROWN Machine Made 1 Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 28 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut 20 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 36 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 29 2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 6 LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?	5	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
1 Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 28 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut 20 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 36 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 6 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 29 2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?	3	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified			
Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged	1	Body Glass Bottle BROWN Machine Made			
28 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut 20 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 36 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 6 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 29 2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?	1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire			
20 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved 36 3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 6 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 29 2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved 1 Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 115 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 3 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION 2 COMPOUND?	1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
3 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved 6 12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved 29 2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved 1 Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified 115 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 3 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION 2 COMPOUND?	28	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
12 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved	20	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved			36
2 Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?	3	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker GREY Carved			6
Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified	12	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved			29
Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade 5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 6 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?	2	Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved			1
5 Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified LIME PUTTY; MODERN? 5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?		Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			115
5 Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made MODERN; RESTORATION COMPOUND?		Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			3
COMPOUND?	5	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster WHITE Unidentified	LIME PUTTY; MODERN?		6
	5	Fragment Plastic GREY Machine Made			2
		Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked	COMPOUND!		10

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58	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate									82
Context	t: Test Unit 23 C		Da	ate: 10/26/2	2005 Exca	vators' In	itials: BB			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1093 / 960	Co	omments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									7
2	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified									
Context	t: Test Unit 24 A		Da	ate: 10/26/2	2005 Exca	vators' In	itials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1163 / 960	Co	omments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
1	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade									1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									53
3	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified									
6	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified									
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail									
6	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut									
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked									2
2	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate									1
Context	t: Test Unit 24 B		Da	ate: 10/26/2	2005 Exca	vators' In	itials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1163 / 960	Co	omments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									2
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified									
Context	t: Test Unit 25 A		Da	ate: 10/27/2	2006 Exca	vators' In	itials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1103 / 970	Co	omments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									15
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified									
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire									
1	Complete Plastic Unidentified ORANGE Machine Made		THIN PLASTIC DIS	SK; MODERI	N					

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4	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							2
Contex			/27/2005 Exc					
Count	Northing/Easting Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment	1103 /970 Comments	s Bore /64	" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
9	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANG Handmade	3						
1	Burned Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	LOW FIRED AND BURI	NED		6			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							328
1	Fragment Clinker/Coke BLACK							1
42	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR AND LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
1	Fragment Iron Chisel Unidentified	1" WIDE, .25" THICK; WROUG OR CAST; PROB. MOD						
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged	OK CAST, I ROD. MOD	LKIV					
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged							
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Bent Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Extruded							
5	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved							12
6	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved							13
1	Surface Degraded Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved							1
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified							965
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade							6
1	Fragment Sandstone Architectural GREY/LIGHT BROWN Carved	CHURCH/GRAVE STONE FRA	AGS.					6
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked							3

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16 Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate

30

ontext	Test Unit 25 C	Date: 10/	27/2005 E	xcavators' l	Initials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1103 / 970	Comments	Bore /	64" Interio	Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							1335
		HT, KILN WAS						785
5	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	VIAL CLAIT	TL.					
1	Fragment Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Ribbed Mold Blown, Unidentified							
9	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut Nail, unidentified head							
2	Fragment Iron NAIL, Fragment Wrought/Forged							
2	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved							113
2	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Carved							5
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY/BLUE Unidentified							259
28	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							58
ontext	Test Unit 26 A	Date: 11	/5/2005 E	xcavators' l	Initials: THH, DA	AB, KIDS		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1033 / 990	Comments			Thickness 2.5		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade							89
1	Fragment Concrete/Cement							23
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made							
	Fragment Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Mold							
	Blown, Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved							128
Context	Test Unit 26 B Northing/Easting: 1033 / 990	Date: 11 Comments			Initials: THH, DA		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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1	Fragment Chert Secondary Flake DARK GREY AND REDDISH BROWN	N		✓	
1	Complete Quartz Projectile Point WHITE	PERKIOMEN? ASYMETRICAL, MISSING PROXIMAL TIP			
2	Body Ceramic Coil Built Fabric Impressed Sand	MISSING FROAINIAL TIF	6		
3	Fragment Asphalt	MODERN			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made	?			20
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				1448
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				
1	Body Ceramic Whiteware Hollow Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Mo	olded			
2	Body Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Machine Made	THICK, POS. CAR WINDOW; MODERN			
1	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified	OR WINDOW GLASS?			
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	PROB. MODERN			
1	Rim Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Machine Made	PROB. CAR WINDOW; MODERN			
18	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified	THIN			
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire	WIRE NAIL HEADS			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified				65
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade				43
1	Fragment Sandstone Architectural GREY Carved	CHURCH/GRAVE STONE FRAGS.			92
7	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				81
Context		Date: 11/5/2005 Excavators	'Initials: DAB		
Count			or Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
2	Fragment Bone Medium Mammal Sawn	LEG BONE; MEND AT UNFUSED EPIPHISY			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	El II III I			468

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1	Fragment Concrete/Cement			3
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster GREY Handmade			61
2	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			1
6	Fragment Slag RELATED TO BRICK KILNS?			23
Context Count	t: Test Unit 26 D Northing/Easting: 1033 / 990 Date: 11/5/2005 Excavators' Initials: DAB Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Burned Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Smoothed 6			
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade POS. RUBBED			191
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE			20
	Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Fragment Handmade			629
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			1
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			20
1	Fragment Slag RELATED TO BRICK KILNS?			1
2	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			2
Context Count	t: Test Unit 27 A Northing/Easting: 1063 / 990 Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			64
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			04
	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged			
1	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Unidentified			1
	Tragment Profess, Saint Professor Chiteffunet			1

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	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			1
8	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			4
Contex Count			< 1.0cm	Weight (g
1	Burned Body Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Unknown Sand POS. NATIVE CERAMIC 3			
2	Fragment Asphalt			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			775
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment GREY Handmade			38
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold 6			
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Multipiece Mold 19TH C.			
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made VERY THIN; MODERN			
2	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wire			
24	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified			
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved			5
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			13
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			24
3	Fragment Sandstone Architectural GREY Carved CHURCH/GRAVE STONE FRAGS.			60
322	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			610
Contex Count		to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g

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5 Surface Degraded Body Ceramic Coil Built Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine VERY SMALL DEGRADED CERAMIC?			
Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment GREY/LIGHT ORANGE Handmade			40
Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade			442
1 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
47 Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			76
Context: Test Unit 28 A Date: 10/27/2005 Excavators' Initials: BE		4.0	W : 1.7.
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made			13
1 Fossilized Fragment Coral Natural/Unworked			1
Context: Test Unit 28 B Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: BE	3		
Context: Test Unit 28 B Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: BE Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm	_	Weight (g)
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR ATTACHED.	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR ATTACHED. Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK SOME POS. TILE FRAGS	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR ATTACHED. Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639 10
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY LOW FIRED W/ SHELL MORTAR ATTACHED. Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK SOME POS. TILE FRAGS Handmade	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639 10 698
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY Handmade ATTACHED. Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK SOME POS. TILE FRAGS Handmade 9 Fossilized Fragment Coral Natural/Unworked	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639 10 698
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK SOME POS. TILE FRAGS Handmade 9 Fossilized Fragment Coral Natural/Unworked 1 Fragment Flint Spall GREY Worked	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639 10 698
Count Northing/Easting: 1093 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 1 Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO GREY Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE TO PINK SOME POS. TILE FRAGS Handmade Fragment Flint Spall GREY Worked Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made MODERN	s 2.5 to 1.0 cm		27 1639 10 698

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1	Body Glass Bottle SOLARIZED Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made		
2	Surface Degraded Body Glass Cylindrical Wine Bottle DARK GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Free Blown-Empontilled	MEND	
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged		
7	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified		
2	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Carved		\Box 4
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified		□ 12
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade		□ 57
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked		□ 1
8	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate		<u> </u>
Contex	: Test Unit 28 C	Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1093	7990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm Weight (g
1	Surface Degraded Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell		\checkmark
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		<u> </u>
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade		109
1	Fossilized Fragment Coral Natural/Unworked		☐ 1
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged		
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified		□ 17
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade		<u> </u>
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked		□ 8
Contex	: Test Unit 29 A	Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1123	7990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm Weight (g
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		□ 76
1	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified		
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified		

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1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			2
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			2
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			5
Contex	t: Test Unit 29 B Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1123 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			103
2	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			37
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			1
Contex	t: Test Unit 29 C Date: 10/31/2005 Excavators' Initials: REH		(
Count				
Oount	Northing/Easting: 1123 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Oount	Northing/Easting: 1123 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count		_		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE AND ONE FRAG. HAS MORTAR	_		76
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			76 418
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE AND ONE FRAG. HAS MORTAR ATTACHED			76 418
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE AND DARK GREY Handmade ONE FRAG. HAS MORTAR ATTACHED Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			76 418 108
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE AND DARK GREY Handmade ATTACHED Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			76 418 108
2	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made PROB. NOT MACHINE MADE Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE AND ONE FRAG. HAS MORTAR ATTACHED Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			76 418 108 94 37

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3	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE A GREY Handmade	AND					30
2	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	1	NICE GLAZED FRAGS.				262
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade						4177
2	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Bat Handmade						2161
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified		THIN; CAN FRAGS.?				7
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker LIGHT GREY Carved						55
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified						1
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade						12
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked						4
30	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						285
Contex			Date: 11/1/2005	Excavators' In	itials: REH		
Count	Northing/Easting: Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade	1153 / 990	Comments Bore	e /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified						103
1	Fragment Glass window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified						
3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						9
Contex	: Test Unit 30 B	1152 1000		Excavators' In	itials: REH		
Context Count	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting:	1153 / 990					
Context Count	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt		Comments Bore		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Context Count	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment		Comments Bore ZE ON BROKEN FACE.		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g) 1 51
Context Count	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade		Comments Bore		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g) 1 51 3893
Context Count 1 3	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		Comments Bore ZE ON BROKEN FACE.		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g) 1 51
Context Count 1 3	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Machine Made		Comments Bore ZE ON BROKEN FACE. RETAINED		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g) 1 51 3893
Context Count 1 3	: Test Unit 30 B Northing/Easting: Fragment Asphalt Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		Comments Bore ZE ON BROKEN FACE.		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g) 1 51 3893

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	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified			28
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			3
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			13
1		to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g) 604 1217 1554 5
1	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			7
Contex				
Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	_	Weight (g)
Count		to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE	to 1.0 cm	_	
Count 10	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade	to 1.0 cm		14
Count 10	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	to 1.0 cm		14
Count 10	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Ct: Test Unit 31 B Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH	to 1.0 cm		14 28
Count 10 1 1 Contex Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Ct: Test Unit 31 B Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5		< 1.0cm	14 28 1 Weight (g)
Count 10 1 1 Contex Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Ct: Test Unit 31 B Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH			14 28 1
Count 10 1 1 Contex Count 1	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Ct: Test Unit 31 B Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5		< 1.0cm	14 28 1 Weight (g)
Count 10 1 1 Contex Count 1	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Att: Test Unit 31 B Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE		< 1.0cm	14 28 1 Weight (g)
Count 10 1 1 Contex Count 1	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Wrought/Cut Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Att: Test Unit 31 B Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990 Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Fragment Ceramic American Hard Paste Hollow Form Unidentified		< 1.0cm	14 28 1 Weight (g)

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47	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade				68
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold	5			
2	Fragment Ceramic Whiteware Plate BLUE Undecorated Painted flow Press Molded				
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified				
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified				442
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade				60
Contex	t: Test Unit 31 C	Date: 11/1/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic BLACK/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Three Lines				
1	Body Ceramic BROWN Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand				
5	Fragment Asphalt				8
2	Fragment Bog Iron Natural/Unworked				11
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				624
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire	OR WIRE			
2	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Carved				39
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified				1
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Undecorated Undecorated Handmade				3
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked				1
3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				21
2	Fragment Unidentified Unidentified WHITE TO BLUE/GRAY	UND. COMPOUND LIKE SLAG/BRICK/PUMICE?			
Contex	t: Test Unit 31 D	Date: 11/3/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1163 / 990	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
5	Surface Degraded Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified	PROB. COW TEETH			

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				2329
3	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Bat Handmade				2760
Contex Count	t: Test Unit 32 A Northing/Easting: 1103 / 1010 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Date: 11/7/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, CJM Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Contex		Date: 11/7/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, CJM			
Count 14	Northing/Easting: 1103 / 1010 Fragment Asphalt	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Bone Reptile Natural/Unworked	TURTLE			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Fragment Handmade				815
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made				1
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade				44
1	Body Ceramic Tin Glazed Flat Form WHITE Undecorated Lead glaze Wheel Thrown	HIGH FIRED; POS. WHITEWARE			
1	Rim Ceramic Whiteware Plate BLUE Undecorated Printed under Press Molded				
1	Fragment Copper Alloy Label Stamped Metal	PIERCED 3 HOLES; 1" WIDE			
7	Fragment Daub GREY	?; POS. CERAMIC OR DAUB; DENSE LOW FIRED CLAY			
4	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR, FROSTED Unident Decoration Undecorated Machine Made	FROSTED MATTE EXT.			
3	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made				
1	Melted Body Glass Unidentified AMETHYST Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made				
1	Base Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made				
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
2	Base Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	6 MEND			
25	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made				
1	Body Glass Bottle GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	MODERN			

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1	Fragment Glass Bottle CLEAR Multipiece Mold	RTICE				
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified					
4	Fragment Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made					
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	0C				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged					
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wire					
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified					
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail					
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked					35
2	Fragment Sandstone Architectural LIGHT GREY Carved	CHURCH/GRAVE STONE FRAGS.				13
11	Fragment Slag					10
Canta	t: Test Unit 32 C	Date: 11/7/2005 Excavator:	s' Initials: RR			
Contex						
Contex			ior Thickness 2.			Weight (g)
Count				5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count	Northing/Easting:					Weight (g)
Count 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY			V		Weight (g)
Count 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE		ior Thickness 2.	V		Weight (g)
1 1 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/Sgra	1103 / 1010 Comments Bore /64" Inter	ior Thickness 2.	V		
1 1 1 1 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/SgraLead glaze Press Molded Rim Ceramic Other Porcelain Hollow Form BLACK Undecorated Painted	1103 / 1010 Comments Bore /64" Inter	ior Thickness 2.	V		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/SgraLead glaze Press Molded Rim Ceramic Other Porcelain Hollow Form BLACK Undecorated Painted Unidentified Glaze Missing Body Ceramic Tin Glazed Unidentified WHITE Undecorate	affito 18TH/19TH C. over CHAIN AND LINE DESIGN; PROB. ENGLISH; LARGE BOWL?	ior Thickness 2.	V		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/Sgra Lead glaze Press Molded Rim Ceramic Other Porcelain Hollow Form BLACK Undecorated Painted Unidentified	affito 18TH/19TH C. over CHAIN AND LINE DESIGN; PROB. ENGLISH; LARGE BOWL?	ior Thickness 2.	V		
Count 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/Sgra Lead glaze Press Molded Rim Ceramic Other Porcelain Hollow Form BLACK Undecorated Painted Unidentified Glaze Missing Body Ceramic Tin Glazed Unidentified WHITE Undecorate Undecorated Wheel Thrown	affito 18TH/19TH C. over CHAIN AND LINE DESIGN; PROB. ENGLISH; LARGE BOWL? ed ? MOLDED TWISTING LINES	ior Thickness 2.	V		
Count 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	Northing/Easting: Complete Chert Tertiary Flake RED/BROWN AND GREY Fragment Quartz Tertiary Flake WHITE Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Base Ceramic Other Earthenware Hollow Form DARK BROWN Slip/Sgra Lead glaze Press Molded Rim Ceramic Other Porcelain Hollow Form BLACK Undecorated Painted Unidentified Glaze Missing Body Ceramic Tin Glazed Unidentified WHITE Undecorate Undecorated Wheel Thrown Rim Ceramic Whiteware Plate Other Mold Dec Lead glaze Press Molded	affito 18TH/19TH C. over CHAIN AND LINE DESIGN; PROB. ENGLISH; LARGE BOWL? ed ? MOLDED TWISTING LINES	ior Thickness 2.	V		

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Rim Ceramic Whiteware Molded	Plate GREEN Undecorated Printed under Press	SCALLOPED RIM; FLORAL PATTERN		
	al/Unworked	TATIENI		1
1 Complete Copper Alloy	Coin Stamped Metal	1914 U.S. ONE CENT		
1 Fragment Copper Alloy	Unidentified Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	CHROMED, MODERN; POS. PLASTIC		
1 Base Glass Bottle CLE.	AR Machine Made	TAL		
21 Body Glass Bottle CLE	AR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1 Fragment Glass Wine B	ottle DARK GREEN Undecorated Multipiece Mold	R		
1 Fragment Glass Bottle	BROWN Machine Made	ER		
1 Rim Glass Bottle CLEA	AR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
4 Fragment Glass Bottle	BROWN Machine Made			
1 Fragment Glass Window	Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
1 Melted Body Glass Bottl	e CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1 Base Glass Bottle CLE.	AR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
6 Body Glass Bottle LIG	HT BLUE GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Machine			
	IT BLUE GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Machine			
	HT YELLOW Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece			
	m WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	MILK GLASS		
4 Body Glass Bottle CLE	AR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	VERY THIN; POS. TABLEWARE OR LAMP?		
3 Surface Degraded Body I	ron Can Undecorated Machine Made	ok Lawi :		
2 Fragment Iron Nail, Frag	gment Unidentified			
4 Fragment Iron Nail, Frag	gment Unidentified			
Fragment Mortar, Shell	Mortar/Plaster Handmade			1
Fragment Oyster Shell	Natural/Unworked			1

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Context		Date:				nitials: THH, KIDS			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1093 / 962.5	Comment	its B	ore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0	0 cm		Weight (g)
1	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell					L		✓	
1	Fragment Asphalt								1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								34
4	Inderfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								4
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Undecorated Undecorated								
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Undecorated Unidentified								
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade								1
4	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate								7
Context		Date:	11/5/200	05 Exca	vators' Ir	nitials: THH, RT, KII	OS		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1093 / 962.5	Comment	its B	ore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0	0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Jnderfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade								28
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								651
35	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified								
	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Mold Blown, Juidentified	OR OLDER WINDOW G	GLASS						
1	Body Glass Light Bulb CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated MACHINE Made	?, VERY THIN AND SM MOI	IALL; DERN						
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Jnidentified								
	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail								
3	Fragment Iron Wire Wire								
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut								
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire								
12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified								
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wire								

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17	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved				29
11	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Undecorated Carved				52
3	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved				15
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified				56
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade				3
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked				6
1	Fragment Plastic YELLOW/WHITE Machine Made	GLUE/COMPOSITE RESTORATION			
44	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate	COMPOUND; MODERN			74
Contex	:: Test Unit 33 C	Date: 11/5/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH	,		
Count	Northing/Easting:	1093 / 962.5 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2			Weight (g)
1	Fragment Quartz Primary Decortation Flake LIGHT GREY	LARGE FLAKE WITH CORTEX			
1	Body Ceramic BROWN Unknown Unknown				
10	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade				7
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade				511
1	Body Glass Case Bottle DARK GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified	OR CYL. WINE BOTTLE			
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Undecorated Carved				6
	Fragment Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked				1
Contex	:: Test Unit 34 A SEE 34 A & B	Date: 11/7/2005 Excavators' Initials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1093 / 957.5 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Quartz Shatter YELLOW	POS. FLAKE OR FCR?			
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold	corated 4			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Grave Marker Undecorated Undecorated Cast	LEAD FILL AROUND 18TH C. IRON STAPLE			

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Context Count	: Test Unit 34 A ARTIFACTS FROM A & B WERE MIXED DU Northing/Easting:	URING WASHING. Date: 11/7 1093 / 957.5 Comments	7/2005 Excava		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cn	n < 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell			moothed		✓	(9)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made						7
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade						732
9	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment WHITE TO LIGHT						10
12	ORANGE Handmade Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag GREEN Unidentified	POS. 1670 CHURCH, OR CAS					
20	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified	BOTTL	.E?				
75	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
13	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified						
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Unidentified	PROB. WIRE OR CU	UT				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged						
11	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut						
2	Fragment Lime Mortar/Plaster LIGHT GREY Unidentified	LIME PUTTY?, MODER	N?				4
39	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved						168
13	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker DARK GREY Undecorated Carved						67
3	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved						6
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified						66
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster GREY Handmade						1
2	Fragment Sandstone Grave Marker GREY Carved						
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked						2
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						126
Context	: Test Unit 34 B SEE 34 A & B Northing/Easting:	Date: 11/7 1093 / 957.5 Comments	7/2005 Excava		itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cn	n < 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Smoothed 7		Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							4
Context: Test Unit 34 C		Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster Unidentified							3
Northing/Easting: 1093 / 957.5 Comments Brief Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1,0 cm 4.1,0 cm Meight Fagment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Fagment Ceramic Short Impressed Shell Fagment Ceramic Short Impressed Shell Fagment Ceramic Interior Inter	2	Fragment Sandstone Grave Marker Carved							2
Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Smoothed 7			1093 /957.5						Weight (g)
Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Smoothed 6	1	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		S	moothed	6		✓	
Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell Smoothed 7	1	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		S	moothed	7			
Body Ceramic BROWN/ORANGE Cord Marked Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Smoothed Smooth	1	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		S	moothed	6	~		
Context: Test Unit 35 A Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB	1	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell		S	moothed	7	\checkmark		
Context: Test Unit 35 A Count Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Bere 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm <1.0cm Weight Bragment Asphalt BLACK Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade 56 5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade 1 Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 20 Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm <1.0cm Weight Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm <1.0cm Weight	4	Body Ceramic BROWN/ORANGE Cord Marked Crushed Lithic/Fine Sa	and	S	moothed	6			
Count Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010		Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade							13
Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade			105 / 1010				i to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
5 Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade 1 Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 20 Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Context: Test Unit 35 B Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	8	Fragment Asphalt BLACK							5
Handmade 1 Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 20 Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Context: Test Unit 35 B Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010		Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade							56
20 Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made 2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Context: Test Unit 35 B Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							2
2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Context: Test Unit 35 B Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made							
1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Context: Test Unit 35 B Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	20	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made							
Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Count Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged							
Context: Test Unit 35 B Count Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Count Date: 11/8/2005 Excavators' Initials: BB, MK Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight	1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
Count Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight		Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked							31
	Count	Northing/Easting: 1	1105 / 1010					< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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15	Fragment Asphalt			48
1	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified	SAWN BONE		
2	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified Natural/Unworked			
1	Fragment Bone Medium Mammal Natural/Unworked	PIG TOOTH		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			851
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment BLACK TO LIGHT ORANGE Handmade			17
1	Body Ceramic Pearlware Cup Undecorated Painted over Press Molded			
1	Rim Ceramic Whiteware Cup	FLORAL DESIGN		
1	Rim Ceramic Whiteware Hollow Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded			
1	Base Ceramic Whiteware Flat Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded			
12	Fragment Clinker/Coke			12
20	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Body Glass Bottle BLUE Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
7	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Rim Glass Jar CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	O		
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	+CU		
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	RT		
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN/BLUE Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
7	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked			6
6	Fragment Slag			7
9	Fragment Unidentified GREY	POS. SLAG OR BRICK KILN WASTE?		36

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Context	Test Unit 35 C		ors' Initials: BB, THH	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010	Comments Bore /64" Int	erior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	 - 10,
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			180
3	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			3
1	Body Ceramic Coarseware Flower Pot Undecorated Unglazed Wheel Thrown	PROB. 20TH C.; POS. BURNT		
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Rouletted	3 PARALLEL LINES AND A DIAGONAL		
3	Rim Ceramic Whiteware Hollow Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded			
2	Body Ceramic Whiteware Flat Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded			
2	Base Ceramic Whiteware Plate Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded			
4	Fragment Clinker/Coke			1
1	Fragment Copper Alloy Wire Cast	WIRE AND COLLAR; 20TH C.		
1	Body Glass Bottle SOLARIZED Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
5	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
6	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold			
1	Rim Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
2	Melted Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
27	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made			
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	RT		
1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	LE		
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
6	Surface Degraded Fragment Iron Can Machine Made	?		

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5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker DARK GREY Undecorated Carved							6
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified							23
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster GREY Handmade							1
1	Fragment Plastic Unidentified LIGHT YELLOW Machine Made	MODEF	RN					
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked							1
1	Fragment Slag GREY BROWN SLAG	G/KILN WAST	E?					1
Contex		Date: 11/8			itials: BB, TI			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1105 / 1010	Comments	Bore /64'		Thickness 2.		_	Weight (g)
4	Body Ceramic BLACK TO RED Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	8	✓		
1	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell						✓	
1	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell				6	✓		
1	Fragment Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand			Smoothed	7	✓		
3	Fragment Asphalt							20
6	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade							2
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							439
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Incised 5 PARALLEL BAHANDMADE 5 PARALLEL BAHANDMAD 5 PARALLEL BAHANDMADE 5 PARALLEL BAHANDMADE 5 PARALLEL BAHANDMAD	ANDS; NATIV	E?					
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold							
1	Body Ceramic Whiteware Flat Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded							
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged							

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	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified					1
1	1 Fragment Limestone Grave Marker DARK GREY Undecorated Carved					22
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified					2
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked					1
Contex	Date: 11/8/2005 Excav	vators' In	nitials: THH,	REH		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 960 Comments Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2	.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					3
1	1 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified					
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified					2
Contex	Date: 11/8/2005 Excav	vators' In	nitials: THH,	REH		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 960 Comments Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	1 Fragment Crystaline Quartz Projectile Point CLEAR SMALL LATE WOODLAND TRIANGULAR			✓		
1		Smoothed	5.5	✓		
2	2 Fragment Asphalt					1
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment WHITE TO LIGHT ORANGE Handmade					31
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					668
1	1 Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold					
1	1 Complete Copper-alloy Upholstery Tack Undecorated Undecorated Cast					
1	1 Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Ribbed Undecorated Machine Made					
1	1 Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made					
76	6 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
3	3 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail					
4	4 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged					
11	1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified					

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1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire							
11	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Undecorated Undecorated Extruded							
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Grave Marker Cast	PART OF TOMB STAPLE SEATING						
15	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker DARK GREY Undecorated Carved							146
24	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved							37
11	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Carved							10
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified							44
	Complete Plastic Unidentified WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Machine	9MM HIGH, 10MM DIA.; MODERN;						
	Made Lid Plastic Lid YELLOW Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made	CHESS PAWN?						
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked							1
								<i>c</i> 1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							61
Contex		Date: 11/9/2005 E	xcavators	Initials	: THH, RE	EH		61
Context Count					,			
Count	t: Test Unit 36 C			or Thic	,			
Count 1	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord		64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5		< 1.0cm	
Count 1	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE		64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count 1 4	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe WHITE Undecorated		64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1 4	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	1960 Comments Bore /	64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1 4 1 3	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold	1960 Comments Bore /	64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1 4 1 3 6	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	1960 Comments Bore /	64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g)
1 4 1 3 6 1	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag GREEN Unidentified	1960 Comments Bore /	64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g)
1 4 1 3 6 1 1	t: Test Unit 36 C Northing/Easting: 1095 Body Ceramic RED/BROWN Fabric Impressed Shell/Crushed Lithic Cord Wrapped Dowel Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Multipiece Mold Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut	1960 Comments Bore /	64" Interio	or Thic	kness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	<1.0cm	Weight (g) 29 234

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Contex	: Test Unit 37 A		Date:	11/9/2	005 Exca	vators' Ir	nitials: BB			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1	093 / 1010	Comme	nts	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.) cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Aluminum Can WHITE/GREY Undecorated Painted over Machi Made	ne SODA/BE	ER CAN; MO	ODERN	Ī					
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									41
1	Body Ceramic Whiteware Hollow Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Mo	lded								
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made									
1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made									
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut Nail, unidentified head									
3	Fragment Slag									26
Contex	: Test Unit 37 B		Date:	11/9/2	005 Exca	vators' Ir	nitials: BB, MK			
Count		093 / 1010	Comme	nts	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.	_		Weight (g)
5	Fragment Asphalt						L	_		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									517
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade									17
1	Body Ceramic Whiteware Plate Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded									
1	Base Copper Alloy Bullet Undecorated Stamped Metal		P OR R 11M	M DIA.						
1	Rim Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made									
1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made									
1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Other Mold Dec Machine Made		FACETED	BODY	•					
8	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made									
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made		[FEDE]RAI	L LAW						
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Machine Made	[C]OCA-[COLA] [TRAD]EM	IAR[K]						
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut									
11	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified									

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1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail					
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked					1
	Fragment Slag	W/ SOME POS. CLINKER				11
Contex Count	t: Test Unit 37 C Northing/Easting: 1093 / 1010	Date: 11/9/2005 Excavato Comments Bore /64" Inte	rs' Initials: BB erior Thickness 2.5 to	o 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic TAN/BLACK Unknown Sand		6	✓		
1	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified Natural/Unworked					
1	Burned Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone BLACK	DENSE, SMOOTH; POS. MODIFIED?				
1	Base Ceramic American Hard Paste Plate YELLOW Undecorated Painted over Press Molded	FLORAL PATTERN				
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made					1
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade					4
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					57
5	Body Ceramic Whiteware Flat Form Undecorated Lead glaze Press Molded					
8	Fragment Clinker/Coke					4
1	Fragment Coal					1
1	Surface Degraded Complete Copper Alloy Grommet Undecorated Cast	10MM DIA.; POS. FROM SHOE?				
23	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made					
2	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT BLUE Machine Made					
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Machine Made					
1	Base Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made					
3	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made					
1	Neck Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made					
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified					

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10	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE/GREY Undecorated Undecorated							1
	Carved Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked							8
Contex	t: Test Unit 37 D	Date: 11/10	0/2005 Exc					
Count	Northing/Easting: 1093 / 1010	Comments	Bore /64'	' Interior	Thickness 2.5		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Eroded Body Ceramic Unknown Shell/Fine Sand Incised Line Single			Smoothed	7	✓		
1	Eroded Body Ceramic BROWN/BLACK Unknown Shell/Fine Sand						✓	
2	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	7			
1	Burned Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified							
3	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified Natural/Unworked							
1	Body Ceramic Brick Paving Tile or Stone Undecorated Undecorated Handmade							1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							629
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade							55
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Rouletted Multipiece Mold							
3	Fragment Clinker/Coke							1
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Machine Made	SAFETY GLASS; MEI	ND					
1	Body Glass Bottle AMBER Machine Made							
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Multipiece Mold							
1	Fragment Glass Case Bottle GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified	OR WINDOW GLAS	SS?					
2	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made							
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							

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1	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker DARK BROWN Carved	W/ FOSSIL SHEL	L IMPRESSION	IS					1
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade								71
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked								6
Contex		1005 1062 5				itials: REH Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 om	11.00m	Woight (g)
Count	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	1095 / 962.5	Comments	Bore /64	interior	Thickness 2.5 to		< 1.0cm	weight (g)
2	Complete Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail								
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut Nail, unidentified head								
1	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate								11
Contex						itials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made	1095 / 962.5	Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment ORANGE Handmade								532
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE								15
62	Handmade Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified								
2	Body Glass Case Bottle GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified		OR WINDO	W					
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	ATTACHED TO	PIECE OF IRO	N					
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail								
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged								
12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified								
3	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail								
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut Nail, unidentified head								
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut								
14	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker BLACK Undecorated Undecorated Car	nrved							92

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18	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Carved				38
6	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Carved				12
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified				79
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster GREY Handmade				1
1	Fragment Plastic Unidentified WHITE Machine Made	CIGARETTE FILTER?; MODERN			
1	Fragment Plastic Unidentified Machine Made	PLASTIC/GLUE RESTORATION			
3	Fragment Sandstone Grave Marker GREY Undecorated Undecorated Carved	COMPOUND			91
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked				5
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				113
Context		Date: 11/10/2005 Excavators' Initials: REH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 962.	.5 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to			Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				356
2	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT BROWN Handmade				1
2	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT BLUE Undecorated Undecorated Machine Made				
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag GREEN Unidentified	OR CASE BOTTLE			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				1
Context	: Test Unit 39 A	Date: 11/10/2005 Excavators' Initials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1113 / 960		1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Asphalt				1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				26
	Fragment Composite Machine Made	PLASTIC/GLUE RESTORATION			
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	COMPOUND			

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1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
2	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				7
Context		Date: 11/10/2005 Excavators' I			
Count		113 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	
5	Fragment Asphalt				2
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made				92
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				677
	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT ORANGE Handmade				7
1	Fragment Composite GREY	PLASTIC/GLUE RESTORATION COMPOUND			
92	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	COMPOUND			
39	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified				
2	Body Glass Case Bottle GREEN Mold Blown, Unidentified	OR WINDOW			
2	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Multipiece Mold				
9	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
1	Surface Degraded Complete Iron Ring Unidentified	29 MM DIA., 5MM THICK;			
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified	COLLAR OR WASHER?			
9	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Undecorated Undecorated Carved				32
7	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Carv	ved			24

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6	Fragment Marble Grave Marker WHITE Undecorated Undecorated Carve	d							4
	Fragment Mortar, Sand Mortar/Plaster GREY Unidentified								4
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster GREY Handmade								2
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell Natural/Unworked								11
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate								61
Context Count	: Test Unit 39 C Northing/Easting:	1113 / 960				nitials: REH Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Underfired Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment LIGHT BROWN Handmade								
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified								
Context						nitials: THH/DA			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1100 / 955			Interior	Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment		RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY						5
1	Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone								
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								487
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made								5
1	Complete Composite Jewelry WHITE Stamped Metal		EARRING, METAL/PLASTIC, MODERN						
	Fragment Concrete/Cement		MODERIV	•					18
7	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified								
46	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified								
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged								
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut								
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Machine Made								
20	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified								
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker? Carved								127

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	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			3
1	Fragment Quartzite Angular/Blocky Fragments			
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			2
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			55
Context Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 955 Cor	mments Bore /64"	vators' Initials: THH/SET/ALR Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified TOOTH I	FRAGMENT		
2	Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			1363
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made			6
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone			44
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			24
1	Fragment Flint Spall LIGHT GRAY Worked			
1	Complete Glass Bead CLEAR Drawn Glass	ROUND		
9	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag DARK GREEN Unidentified			
43	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
150	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
78	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged			
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut Nail, unidentified head			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
18	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
1	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified			

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	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved		716
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved		<u> </u>
2	Fragment Sandstone Architectural Carved		□ 25
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell		□ 25
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate		☐ 195
1	Complete Steel Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Machine Made		
Context		Date: 9/7/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/DAB/ALR	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 95	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		<u> </u>
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade		□ 67
1	Fragment Flint Spall LIGHT GRAY Worked		
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified		
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged		
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut		
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved		□ 1
Context		Date: 9/8/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/ALR	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 95	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm <	< 1.0cm Weight (g)
1	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade		□ 4
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	W/ BASE OF BOWL 5	
6	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified		
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified		
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Machine Made		

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Context	Test Unit 40 E	Date: 9/25/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/.	ALR/SHE		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 955	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
2	Eroded Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand		\checkmark		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				16
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				21
1	Fragment Flint Spall HONEY BROWN Worked				
24	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
	Burned Fragment Wood	CHARRED WOOD			1
Context	Test Unit 41 A	Date: 9/6/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/	SET/ALR		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 960	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2	.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g)
	Fragment	RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	COMICONDICTORY			577
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				22
	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				33
1	Body Glass Beer/Soda Bottle DARK BROWN Machine Made				
1	Fragment Glass Unidentified CLEAR Machine Made	RIBBED			
1	Fragment Glass Unidentified GREEN Machine Made	RIBBED			
104	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
2	Fragment Glass Case Bottle GREEN Mold Blown- Empontilled	POSSIBLY DARKER WINDOW			
9	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut	GLASS			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged				

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12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut Nail, unidentified head							
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Machine Made							
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified							
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved							137
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved							2
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell							9
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							79
Context Count	: Test Unit 41 B Northing/Easting: 1100 / 960			avators' In			< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell	Comments	BOIE /04	Smoothed	5	✓		weight (g)
	Fragment	RESTORATION						2
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	COMPOUND/EPOXY	Y					2643
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade							48
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		5					
	Fragment Concrete/Cement							236
4	Complete Copper Alloy Upholstery Tack							
228	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
53	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified							
9	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	LIGHT OLIVE GREEN	N					
2	Body Glass Bottle DARK BROWN Machine Made							
62	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Machine Made							

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0,	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut						
3	Fragment Iron Unidentified Hardware Unidentified						
2	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail		MODERN				
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Machine Made						
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged						
13	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail						
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved						1101
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved						20
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						31
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						338
Context	: Test Unit 41 D		Date: 9/8/2006 Exc	avators' Initials:	: THH/DAB/ALR		
Count		0 /960			kness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade						74
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade						86
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		5				
	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		5				
5			5		_		
5 2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		5 POSSIBLY FCR?				
5 2 1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut	PIE					1
5 2 1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood	PIEG	POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD				1
5 2 1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood : Test Unit 41 E		POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD Date: 9/26/2006 Exc		ALR/THH/SHE		
5 2 1 Context	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood : Test Unit 41 E Northing/Easting: 1106	0 /960	POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD Date: 9/26/2006 Exc. Comments Bore /64	Interior Thick	ALR/THH/SHE kness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	n < 1.0cm	l Weight (g)
5 2 1 Context	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood : Test Unit 41 E	0 /960	POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD Date: 9/26/2006 Exc	Interior Thick	ALR/THH/SHE		
2 1 Context Count	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood : Test Unit 41 E Northing/Easting: 1106	0 /960	POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD Date: 9/26/2006 Exc. Comments Bore /64	Interior Thick Smoothed	ALR/THH/SHE kness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	n < 1.0cm	
5 2 1 Context Count 1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Quartzite Burned Fragment Wood : Test Unit 41 E Northing/Easting: 1100 Body Ceramic Unknown Shell/Fine Sand	0 /960	POSSIBLY FCR? CE OF CHARRED WOOD Date: 9/26/2006 Exc. Comments Bore /64	Interior Thick Smoothed Smoothed	: ALR/THH/SHE kness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	n < 1.0cm	

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Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 955 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Context	: Test Unit 42 B Date: 9/7/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/DA	B/ALR		
1	Complete Unidentified Buckle WHITE Machine Made IRON? SMALL STRAP BUCKLE			
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			25
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			1
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			11
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			36
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Unidentified Cast THICK U-SHAPED LEAD FRAGMENT- UNID FUNCTION			5
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
24	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
6	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified			
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			15
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			10
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			189
	Fragment RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY			8
Context Count	: Test Unit 42 A 5X5 MINUS A PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED 2.5'X2.5' SQUARE Northing/Easting: 1095 / 955 Date: 9/5/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/DA Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
_	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			5
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			-
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			2
				2
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			91

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	Fragment	RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY			1
	Fragment Asphalt	COIVII OUND/EI OX I			4
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				1518
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Machine Made				18
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				201
2	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		5		
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				151
7	Fragment Glass Pharmaceutical Bottle CLEAR Multipiece Mold				
1	Fragment Glass Table Glass Frag CLEAR Machine Made	VERY THIN, POSSIBLY LIGHT BULB			
3	Fragment Glass Beer/Soda Bottle AMBER Machine Made	БСЕБ			
33	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified				
11	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
85	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut Nail, unidentified head				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
7	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment MACHINE Made				
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Machine Made				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged	FRAGMENTS >2"			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				465
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				32
	Fragment Sandstone Angular/Blocky Fragments GREY Carved				35
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell				9

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Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate	L	
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411

Context					itials: THH			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 955	Comments	Bore /64'		Thickness 2	2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	4		✓	
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							53
18	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade MOST ME	END, 30MM H; TILE	Ε 1					918
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade							124
23	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified							
5	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved							39
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							1
Context	: Test Unit 42 E	Date: 9/26	5/2006 Exc	avators' In	nitials: ALR/S	SEH/THH		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 955	Comments	Bore /64'	Interior	Thickness 2	2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Cord Marked Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand			Smoothed	9			
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Crushed Lithic Incised Line 4 INCISE	D LINES PARALLI	EL	Smoothed	10			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							4
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade							44
1	Fragment Glass Wine Bottle GREEN Free Blown							
158	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
Context	: Test Unit 43 A	Date: 9/11	/2006 Exc	avators' In	nitials: THH/	ALR		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 950	Comments			Thickness 2		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment	RESTORATIO						2

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				288
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				252
8	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified				
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag CLEAR Unidentified	WINDOW PUTTY ATTACHED			
30	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
3	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT OLIVE GREEN Unidentified				
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Machine Made				
2	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Machine Made				
12	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
7	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Machine Made				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Machine Made				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				179
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				4
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell				1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				35
Context Count	Test Unit 43 B Northing/Easting: 1095 / 950 Fragment Quartzite Fire-Cracked Rock PURPLE	Date: 9/11/2006 Excavators' Initials: Comments Bore /64" Interior Thick POSSIBLE FCR?		m < 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell/Fine Sand	Smoothed 5	y		
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell	Smoothed 6	5 V		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				1783
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				61
	-				

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				581
Context Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 95 Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Date: 9/13/2006 Excavators' Initials Comments Bore /64" Interior Thic		< 1.0cm	Weight (g
Contact		Data: 0/12/2007 Freewaters United			193
2	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				195
2	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate LIGHT GRAY		П		1
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell		П		78
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade				2
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				96
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved	CHURCH/TOMB CONSTRUCTION			1785
2	Melted Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified	POSSIBLY USED IN			
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
1	Fragment Iron Staple Wrought/Forged	STAPLE?			
21	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
17	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
29	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
2	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Multipiece Mold				
198	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
10	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				322
	Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	STEM / BOWL JUNCTURE			

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	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				86
3	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
1	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	5			
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	8			
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				12
16	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Fragment Glass Bottle CLEAR Unidentified				
18	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
2	Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified	SPRUE			
1	Melted Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified	THIN, FLAT FRAGMENT			
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Cast				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				17
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				1
Contex	:: Test Unit 43 D	Date: 9/19/2006 Excavators' Initials: SER	H/THH		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 950	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness	2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				10
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				22
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	6			

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1	Fragment Flint Spall LIGHT GRAY Worked			
4	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
50	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
9	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
4	Burned Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
1	Burned Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged			
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			1
Contex				
Count		to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			56
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade			42
Contex	tt: Test Unit 43 E Date: 9/28/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR/SE	Н/ТНН		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1095 / 950 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Chevron BANDED CHEVRON OR BAND W/ Smoothed 5.5 BANDED CHEVRON			
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Smoothed 5	~		
14	Eroded Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		✓	
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Chevron BANDED CHEVRON OR BAND W/ Smoothed 5.5 BANDED CHEVRON			
3	Eroded Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	✓		

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1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Single	POSSIBLE CHEVRON PATTERN	Smoothed	6	✓		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	LIKE OTHERS FROM CONTEXT	Smoothed	6.5	✓		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Two Lines (Parallel)	POSSIBLY CHEVRON PATTERN LIKE OTHERS FROM CONTEXT	Smoothed	5	✓		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	LIKE OTHERS FROM CONTEXT					160
67	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade	MOST MEND, LENGTH 250MM, HEIGHT 32MM; TILE 3					2216
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade	TIEIGITI 52WW, TIEE 5					231
6	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade	MEND; 31MM H; TILE 2					921
85	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade	MOST MEND; 25MM H, 250 MM L, TILE 4					2272
	Fragment Concrete/Cement	TILL 4					4
870	Devitrified Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	I					
3	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged						
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified						
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged						
2	Fragment Lead Alloy Unidentified Unidentified	CHUNKS OF LEAD					
8	Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Cast						
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved						18
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						2
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						1
	Burned Fragment Wood	BAG OF CHARRED WOOD					1
Contex				ials: THH/AL		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count	Fragment Nortning/Easting: 1100	RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY	4 milerior i	incriess 2.3		< 1.0cm	16

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1	Fragment Bone Mammal, Unidentified	VERTEBRA		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			302
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			4
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			302
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1980 U.S. ONE CENT		
1	Fragment Copper Alloy	ROD WITH CUT DIMPLES		
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1940? U.S. ONE CENT		
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1972 U.S. 10 CENT		
1	Fragment Copper Alloy	TUBING (POSSIBLY FOR		
1	Fragment Copper Alloy Bolt, Less Than 2 Inch	ELECTRIC WIRING) CUT, COMPLETE LENGTH		
52	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	UNKNOWN		
1	Fragment Glass Bottle CLEAR Unidentified			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
13	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
13	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			139
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			3
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade			5
1	Complete Plastic Button Machine Made			
1	Fragment Plastic Unidentified Machine Made	TWO GROUPS OF PARALLEL		
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell	BANDED LINES ON SURFACE		1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			81

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Context						nitials: SEH/THH		
Count	Northing/Easting: Shoulder Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	1100 / 950	Comments	Bore /64	" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g) 2562
	•							
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade					_		24
	Fragment Concrete/Cement							168
1	Fragment Flint Spall HONEY BROWN Worked							
2	Fragment Flint Spall GRAY Worked							
1	Fragment Glass Bottle CLEAR Unidentified							
5	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
1	Fragment Glass Beer/Soda Bottle AMBER Machine Made							
2	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
1	Fragment Iron Gouge Unidentified		POSSIBLE GOUGE OR CHISEL;					
18	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified		POS. WROUG	JHI				
50	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
11	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged							
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged							
33	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
2	Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Unidentified							
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved							1758
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved							124
	Fragment Mortar, Shell Mortar/Plaster Handmade							18
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell							42
								295
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							293

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Burned Fragment Wood BA	AG OF CHARRED WOOD \qquad \qqquad \qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
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Contex	t: Test Unit 44 C	Date:	Even	avators' li	nitiale:		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 950	Comments			Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade						479
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade						22
1	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold						
	Fragment Concrete/Cement						131
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail						
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut						
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved						11
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						9
Contex					nitials: THH/JS		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1100 / 950 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade						69
2	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece						
	Mold Fragment Concrete/Cement						3
7	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut						
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Unidentified Unidentified						
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						1

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 Base Erode Body Body Body 	agment Chert Shatter LIGHT BROWN se Quartz Projectile Point WHITE ded Body Ceramic Fabric Impress dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	sed Shell	1100 / 950	Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 t	o 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
 Base Erode Body Body Body 	se Quartz Projectile Point WHITE ded Body Ceramic Fabric Impress dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	sed Shell							_	
 Erode Body Body Body 	ded Body Ceramic Fabric Impress dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11								
 Body Body Body 	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11						✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She									
1 Body		11				Scraped	7	✓		
	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She					Smoothed	7	✓		
1 Rody		:11				Smoothed	7	✓		
1 Dody	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11				Smoothed	7	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11				Smoothed	7	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11				Smoothed	6	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	11				Smoothed	7			
9 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	:11							✓	
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	:11				Smoothed	6	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	:11				Smoothed	7	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	:11				Smoothed	6	✓		
1 Body	dy Ceramic Fabric Impressed She	:11				Scraped	6.5			
Fragr	agment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment	Handmade								180
Fragr	agment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Ti	ile or Stone Handmade								166
2 Unme	measurable Stem Ceramic Domestic To	obacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Ha	ndmade							
1 Stem	em Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe To	obacco Pipe Handmade			8					
	em Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe To	-			7					
	em Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe To				6					

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1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		Smooth	ed 6	✓	
Context Count	:: Test Unit 45 B Northing/Eastin			'Initials: ALR/REH/JS or Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate					16
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved					15
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut					
	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail					
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	1				
_	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					69
Count	Northing/Eastin	g: 1090 / 955 Comments	Bore /64" Interio	or Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	
Context			18/2006 Excavators			
	Burned Fragment Wood	BAG OF CHARRED W	OOD			1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate					1
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved	CHOKET OK TO				9
4	Melted Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified	PROBABLY RELATED CHURCH OR TO				
1	Complete Lead Alloy Shot Cast	8.5 MM DIAMETER, SH				
2	Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified	STRIPS RELATED CHURCH/TOMB CONSTRUCT				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged					
21	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut					
79	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	d				
1	Fragment Flint Spall HONEY BROWN Worked					
	Fragment Concrete/Cement					22
1	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Mold	Multipiece				
	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Mold	Multipiece				

1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	5.5		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	6.5		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				839
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade				25
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				36
89	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Fragment Iron Stake Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire				
31	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wire				
11	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
16	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
1	Melted Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Cast				
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified THIN SCRA	P			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				289
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				9
1	Fragment Plastic Lid CLEAR Machine Made				
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell				28
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				167
Contex Count		2006 Excavators' Initial Bore /64" Interior Thi Smoothed		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	7		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	6.5		
3	Eroded Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell			✓	
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				111
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				5
	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				2
1	Fragment Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1962 U.S. ONE CENT			
7	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				2
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				6
Context	t: Test Unit 45 C	Date: 9/20/2006 Excavators' Initia	als: REH		
Context Count	t: Test Unit 45 C Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955	Date: 9/20/2006 Excavators' Initia Comments Bore /64" Interior Th		n < 1.0cm	Weight (g)
				1.0cm	Weight (g) 533
	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1 3	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1 3 3	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1 3 3	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1 3 3	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533
13 1 3 3	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved		nickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		533 2

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Context		Date: 9/1	9/2006 Ex 0					
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 960	Comments	Bore /64	" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm		Weight (g
1	Fragment Quartzite Shatter GREY							
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell						✓	
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							123
	Fragment Concrete/Cement							10
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1971 U.S. 10 CE	ENT					
8	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire							
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved							49
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved							1
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell							3
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate							35
Context	Test Unit 46 B	Date: 9/1	9/2006 Exc	cavators' Ir	nitials: ALR/VOI	J.		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 960	Comments	Bore /64	" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to			Weight (g
1	Eroded Body Ceramic Unknown Shell					✓		
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell			Smoothed	7			
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell			Smoothed	. 8	✓		
	Fragment	RESTORATION						2
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	COMPOUND/EPO	XY					3176

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	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			65
1	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Unidentified			
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Incised Multipiece Mold			
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			171
1	Complete Copper Alloy Upholstery Tack			
2	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Unidentified			
271	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Fragment Glass Bottle GREEN Mold Blown-Empontilled			
68	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
21	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
3	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire			
35	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			551
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			25
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			12
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			512
Contex				
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to Fragment Quartzite Secondary Flake DARK GREY	1.0 cm <	1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			222
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			131

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2	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	4			
5	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold				
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	5			
8	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				10
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				2
Contex		Date: 9/19/2006 Excavators'			
Count	Northing/Easting: 1085 / 960 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Comments Bore /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				3
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				1
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1989 U.S. 25 CENT			
	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
	Fragment Glass Beer/Soda Bottle KELLY GREEN Multipiece Mold				
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire				
	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire				
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Unidentified				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				15
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				1
	, o				-

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	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell								1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate								27
Contex	t: Test Unit 47 B		Date: 9/19/	/2006 Exca	vators' In	itials: ALR/JLS/	VOL.		
Count	Northing/Easting:	1085 / 960	Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Quartzite Fire-Cracked Rock GREY								13
1	Fragment Bone Bird								
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold			6					
	Fragment Coal								83
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal		1919 U.S. ONE CEN	NT					
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire								
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire								
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged								
14	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail								
52	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut								
27	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified								
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Grave Marker Cast		LEAD FILL AROUND 18TH (IRON STAPI						
	Fragment Slag		Rongini	31 2					88
Contex	t: Test Unit 47 C		Date: 9/21/	/2006 Exca	vators' In	itials: JLS			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1085 / 960	Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								303
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade								246
2	Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Handmade			8					
3	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold			6					
	Fragment Concrete/Cement								20

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16	5 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
5	5 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
3	3 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged			
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			2
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			1
Context Count	Northing/Easting: 1085 / 960 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thicks	ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			6
	Fragment Coal			1
2	2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			1
Context				1
Context Count	xt: Test Unit 48 A Date: 9/21/2006 Excavators' Initials:	ALR/REH	< 1.0cm	1 Weight (g)
	xt: Test Unit 48 A Date: 9/21/2006 Excavators' Initials:	ALR/REH	< 1.0cm	
	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Fragment Date: 9/21/2006 Excavators' Initials: Comments Bore /64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g)
	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Fragment Date: 9/21/2006 Excavators' Initials: Comments Bore /64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g)
Count	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Fragment RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128
Count 1	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Comments Bore / 64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128
Count 1	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Comments Bore / 64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Handmade 6	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128
Count 1	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Comments Bore / 64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Handmade Fragment Ceramic Whiteware Unidentified Lead glaze	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128 16
Count 1 1	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Comments Bore / 64" Interior Thicks RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Handmade Fragment Ceramic Whiteware Unidentified Lead glaze Fragment Concrete/Cement	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128 16
1 1 2	xt: Test Unit 48 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Fragment Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Stem Ceramic Domestic Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Handmade Fragment Ceramic Whiteware Unidentified Lead glaze Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified	ALR/REH ness 2.5 to 1.0 cm		Weight (g) 1 128 16

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1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			24
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			1
	Fragment Sandstone Architectural GREY Carved	TILE OR PART OF TOMB?		19
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			13
Context		Date: 9/21/2006 Excavators		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965	Comments Bore /64" Interio	or Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	
3	Fragment Quartzite Fire-Cracked Rock GRAY			45
	Fragment	RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY		2
	Fragment Asphalt			28
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			1876
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			146
1	Complete Copper Alloy Coin Stamped Metal	1956 U.S. ONE CENT		
1	Body Glass Beer/Soda Bottle BROWN Multipiece Mold			
1	Base Glass Beer/Soda Bottle BROWN Multipiece Mold			
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire			
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire			
14	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
6	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
8	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			

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67	Fragment Iron Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				288
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell				22
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate				146
Contex		Date: 9/22/2006 Excavators' Initials			Waterly (a)
Count 1	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Eroded Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell/Fine Sand	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thic	kness 2.5 to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	6		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	6.5		
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell	Smoothed	6		
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				939
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				28
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	5			
13	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Rim Glass Wine Bottle DARK GREEN Free Blown				
1	Complete Iron Staple Wrought/Forged				
10	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
	Burned Fragment Wood	BAG OF CHARRED WOOD			1
Contex Count	t: Test Unit 48 E Northing/Easting: 1090 / 965 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Date: 9/28/2006 Excavators' Initials Comments Bore /64" Interior Thic		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Contex	t: Test Unit 49 A Northing/Easting: 1090 / 970 Fragment Asphalt	Date: 9/29/2006 Excavators' Initials Comments Bore /64" Interior Thic		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			578
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade			7
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			10
21	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
7	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			35
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			1
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			19
Context			4.0	
Count	Northing/Easting: 1090 / 970 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
Count				
Count	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			797
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade			797
22	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			797
22	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			797
22 1 14	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire			797
22 1 14 16	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified			797
22 1 14 16 13	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			797 28
22 1 14 16 13	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			797 28
22 1 14 16 13	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Coarseware Architectural Handmade Fragment Concrete/Cement Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			797 28 86

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1 Fragment Steel Nail, Fragment Wire

Context Count	: Test Unit 49	9 C Northing/Easting:	1090 / 970	Date: 9/30.		itials: THH/DAB Thickness 2.5 to		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Body Ceramic	Cord Marked Shell/Fine Sand	10,000,000		Smoothed	8			(9)
1	Body Ceramic	Cord Marked Shell/Crushed Lithic			Smoothed	7.5			
1	Body Ceramic	Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	6			
2	Body Ceramic	Unknown Shell			Smoothed		✓		
1	Body Ceramic	Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	6		✓	
1	Body Ceramic	Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	7			
1	Body Ceramic	Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	6			
3	Fragment Ceramic	c Unknown Shell						✓	
1	Body Ceramic	Fabric Impressed Shell			Smoothed	5.5			
1	Body Ceramic	Net Impressed Crushed Lithic			Scraped	8.5			
1	Body Ceramic	Net Impressed Crushed Lithic				8.5	✓		
1	Body Ceramic	Net Impressed Crushed Lithic			Smoothed	8	✓		
1	Body Ceramic	Net Impressed Crushed Lithic			Scraped	8.5	✓		
1	Body Ceramic	Net Impressed Crushed Lithic				9	✓		
	Fragment Ceramic	c Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							143
	Fragment Ceramic	c Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade							59
1	Fragment Flint Sp	pall HONEY BROWN Worked							
9	Fragment Glass V	Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
2	Fragment Iron Na	ail, Fragment Wrought/Forged							
2	Fragment Iron Na	ail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							

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1	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified				
5	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified	TWO NAIL FRAGS STUCK TOGETHER			
	Burned Fragment Wood	BAG OF CHARRED WOOD			1
Contex Count	t: Test Unit 50 A Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960	Date: 10/3/2006 Excavators' Initials: REH/A Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				10
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade				1
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				1
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				1
Contex Count	:: Test Unit 50 B Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960	Date: 10/3/2006 Excavators' Initials: REH/A Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Chert Fire-Cracked Rock WHITE/RED				3
1	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell	Smoothed 6	✓		
1	Eroded Body Ceramic Unknown Shell			✓	
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				3220
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade				705
2	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	5			
4	Unmeasurable Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece				
	Mold Fragment Concrete/Cement				103
2	Fragment Flint Spall GRAY Worked				
1	Body Glass Bottle GREEN Unidentified				
2	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Body Glass Beer/Soda Bottle BROWN Unidentified				

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77	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
1	Body Glass Bottle CLEAR Unidentified	A					
1	Fragment Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Unidentified						
57	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified						
63	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut						
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged						
3	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail						
19	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail						
4	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Cut, Machine-Headed Nail						
1	Fragment Lead Alloy Scrap Unidentified						
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved						256
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						15
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell						13
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate						582
Context	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate t: Test Unit 50 C Date		6 Excavators' Ini				582
Count	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate t: Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Cor		6 Excavators' Ini ore /64" Interior			< 1.0cm	582
Count 1	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate t: Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE				1.0 cm		582
Count 1	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate t: Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell		ore /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	582
1 1 3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Body Ceramic Unknown Shell		Smoothed	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	582
1 1 3 4	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Body Ceramic Unknown Shell Body Ceramic Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand		ore /64" Interior	Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	582
1 1 3 4 3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Body Ceramic Unknown Shell		Smoothed Smoothed	Thickness 2.5 to	□ 1.0 cm □ ✓	< 1.0cm	582
1 1 3 4 3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Body Ceramic Unknown Shell Body Ceramic Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Rim Ceramic Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand	mments Bo	Smoothed Smoothed Smoothed	Thickness 2.5 to	□ 1.0 cm □ ✓	< 1.0cm	582
1 1 3 4 3	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate Test Unit 50 C Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Fragment Quartz Shatter WHITE Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Body Ceramic Unknown Shell Body Ceramic Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand Body Ceramic Net Impressed Crushed Lithic/Fine Sand	mments Bo	Smoothed Smoothed Smoothed	Thickness 2.5 to	□ 1.0 cm □ ✓	< 1.0cm	582 Weight (g)

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8	Glaze Missing Body Ceramic Redware Unidentified Slip/Sgraffito Unidentified			
2	Body Ceramic Redware Unidentified YELLOW/WHITE/BROWN Slip/Sgraffito Unidentified			
3	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
	Burned Fragment Wood BAG OF CHARRED WOOD			1
Context Count	: Test Unit 50 E Northing/Easting: 1080 / 960 Date: 10/4/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/ALR Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Fragment Ceramic Redware Unidentified Unidentified POSSIBLY SGRAFFITO			
Context	: Test Unit 51 A Date: 10/4/2006 Excavators' Initials: REH/ALR	/THH		
Count	Northing/Easting: 1105 / 955 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY			1
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			44
	Fragment Concrete/Cement			56
7	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved			2
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved			4
	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			12
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			11
Context			4.5	Material
Count	Fragment Northing/Easting: 1105 / 955 Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to RESTORATION COMPOUND/EPOXY	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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1	Fragment Bone Untyped Animal Bone	SMALL VERTEBRA			
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade				1860
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade				83
1	Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		5		
1	Unmeasurable Shoulder Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold	STEM MEETS BOWL			
	Fragment Concrete/Cement				59
1	Complete Copper Alloy Upholstery Tack Cast				
1	Body Glass Beer/Soda Bottle BROWN Unidentified				
1	Body Glass Bottle LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
406	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified				
1	Body Glass Case Bottle LIGHT GREEN Mold Blown- Empontilled				
1	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wire				
71	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified				
99	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut				
2	Complete Iron Nail, Less Than 2 Inch Wrought/Forged				
20	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail				
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Forged				
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wire				
2	Fragment Iron Scrap Unidentified				
4	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged				
6	Fragment Lead Scrap Stamped Metal	VERY THIN, UNID. USE			
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved				336
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved				24

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	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell			33
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			194
Context Count	: Test Unit 51 D Northing/Easting: 1105 / 955 Body Ceramic Unknown Shell/Fine Sand Date: 10/5/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/REH Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			1
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			59
5	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified POSSIBLY WROUGHT; HEAD			
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			1
Context Count	: Test Unit 51 E Northing/Easting: 1105 / 955 Date: 10/5/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR/SEH/F Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to Eroded Body Ceramic Unknown Shell/Fine Sand		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Body Ceramic Unknown Shell Incised Line Three Lines TWO LINES //; THIRD LINE Smoothed 4.5		✓	
1	ANGLES AWAY Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade			55
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade			299
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified			
1	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Forged			
2	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut			
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate			1
	Burned Fragment Wood BAG OF CHARRED WOOD			1
Context Count	: Test Unit 52 B Northing/Easting: 1085 / 957.5 Date: 10/10/2006 Excavators' Initials: SEH/ALR Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to	1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)

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1	Fragment Chert Secondary Flake AMBER							
1	Fragment Unidentified Secondary Flake							
1	Fragment Quartzite Primary Decortation Flake DARK GRAY							
1	Body Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Incised Line Single			Smoothed	5.5	✓		
	Fragment	RESTORATION						1
3	3 Fragment	COMPOUND/EPOXY SMALL ROUND MODERN						
2	P. Fragment Bog Iron Natural/Unworked	COMPOUND MATERIAL						78
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade							1506
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade							99
1	Unmeasurable Bowl Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece							
1	Mold Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		8					
2	2 Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		6					
1	Burned Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold		4					
	Fragment Concrete/Cement							112
103	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified							
	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Cut, Machine-Headed Nail							
1	Complete Iron Nail, 2-4 Inch Wrought/Cut							
31	Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut							
	Pragment Iron Nail, Fragment Unidentified							
	Complete Lead Alloy Shot Cast	DIAMETER: 1 CM						
	Melted Fragment Lead Alloy Window Lead Unidentified							
	Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved							477
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved							32
	2					_	_	-

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	Fragment Shell Oyster Shell					7
	Fragment Slate Roofing Tile/Slate					199
1	Fragment Steel Wire Unidentified					
	Burned Fragment Wood	INCLU	BAG OF CHARRED WOOD; IDES ONE NUT SHELL FRAG			1
Contex	t: Test Unit 52 C		Date: 10/11/2006 Excavators' Initials: SEH/ALR	ı	ı	
Count	Northing/Easting:	1085 / 957.5	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1	l.0 cm ⋅	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					5
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade					46
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
	Burned Fragment Wood		BAG OF CHARRED WOOD			1
Contex	t: Test Unit 52 UTI 2.5' X 5'		Date: 10/11/2006 Excavators' Initials: SEH/ALR			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1085 / 957.5	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1	1.0 cm -	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					138
1	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
	Fragment Marble Grave Marker Carved					2
Contex	t: Feature 8 B EAST HALF; POSTHOLE		Date: 9/25/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1100 / 950	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1	I.0 cm ⋅	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					1
	Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade					2
2	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified					
Contex	t: Feature 8 A WEST HALF; POSTMOLD		Date: 9/25/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1100 / 950	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1	I.0 cm •	< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade					236
Contex	•		Date: 9/27/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR			
Count	Northing/Easting:	1100 / 950	Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1		< 1.0cm	Weight (g)
1	Eroded Fragment Ceramic Unknown Shell		Smoothed 6	✓		

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Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade	
Context: Feature 8 A EAST HALF, POSTMOLD Count Northing/Easting: 1100 / 950 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Date: 9/25/2006 Excavators' Initials: ALR Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weigh
Context: Feature 9 A TAKEN DOWN ONLY .18' DEEP; NOT EXCAVATED Count Northing/Easting: 1095 / 955 Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Date: 10/10/2006 Excavators' Initials: SHE Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weigh
Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Paving Tile or Stone Handmade 19 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 1 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut	□ □ 37 □ □ □
1 Fragment Sandstone Architectural Carved Context: Feature 10 A TAKEN DOWN ONLY .1' DEEP; NOT EXCAVATED Count Northing/Easting: 1100 / 960	Date: 9/26/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH/ALR Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weigh
Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade Fragment Limestone Grave Marker Carved	
Context: Feature 12 A TAKEN DOWN ONLY .26' DEEP; NOT EXCAVATED Count Northing/Easting: 1085 / 970 1 Eroded Body Ceramic Shell CO Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade	Date: 10/10/2006 Excavators' Initials: THH Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weight
Fragment Ceramic Coarseware Architectural Handmade 1 Stem Ceramic Imported Tobacco Pipe Tobacco Pipe Multipiece Mold 2 Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified 2 Fragment Iron Nail, Fragment Wrought/Cut	5
Context: Feature 13 A TAKEN DOWN ONLY .31' DEEP; NOT EXCAVATED Count Northing/Easting: 1085 / 960 1 Eroded Fragment Ceramic Unknown Sand	Date: 10/4/2006 Excavators' Initials: REH Comments Bore /64" Interior Thickness 2.5 to 1.0 cm < 1.0cm Weigh

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	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade								2
Context Count	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Date: 10/11/ Comments			itials: SHE Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g) 193
4	Fragment Glass Window Glass Frag LIGHT GREEN Unidentified								0
Context Count	Northing/Easting: 10	TH 090 /960	Date: 10/2/ Comments	Bore /64"	Interior	itials: SHE Thickness 2.5	to 1.0 cm	< 1.0cm	Weight (g
1	Fragment Ceramic Fabric Impressed Shell Fragment Ceramic	FIRED CLAY; UNKNOWN FORM		6					
	Fragment Ceramic Brick Brick Fragment Handmade		IF AN	1					453
	Burned Fragment Wood	BAG OF CH	HARRED WOO	D					6

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Report Generated on: 10/9/2009

City/County: Lancaster

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Other DHR Number:

DHR ID#: 44LA0055

DHR Site Number: 44LA0055

Resource Name: Historic Christ Church

Temporary Designation:

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural DesignationTemporal DesignationEuro-American17th Century: 2nd halfEuro-American18th CenturyEuro-American19th Century

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Industry/Processing/Extraction **Example:** Kiln, brick

Comments/Remarks:

An extensive brick kiln/clamp operation was placed here by Robert Carter in the 1720s to make brick for the building of the new church in the 1730s. It is also possible that some brick was intended to be used by Robert Carter for other purposes. The brick making area is located directly south of the existing churchyard wall, and would have supplied all the bricks for the c. 1735 church and churchyard wall. Some of the clay for brick making may have come from portions of the site that appear to have been truncated, but much of it is likely to have been mined from the creekbanks to the east of the church, in an area that has not been included in the archaeological site.

Thematic Context: Religion Example: Church

Comments/Remarks:

The property contains the standing c. 1735 Christ Church, along with the manicured museum grounds and rebuilt churchyard wall, constructed above the remains of the original. Christ Church is one of the most sophisticated Georgian buildings in Virginia, and probably the most intact 18th-century church to survive. It is operated as a museum today [2009].

Thematic Context: Religion Example: Church

Comments/Remarks: Site the 1670 church.

Thematic Context: Funerary **Example:** Cemetery

Comments/Remarks:

A burial ground has surrounded the church since the first building was erected in 1670. Numerous graves have been identified through archaeology, as well as the evidence of tombstones found scattered through the old churchyard. A more modern active cemetery is located north of the church, outside the walls, covering portions of the colonial archaeological site.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): IRVINGTON Restrict UTM Data? No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4171100/0374470/2

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain Drainage: Rappahannock River

Aspect: Flat Nearest Water Source: Carter Creek's Church Prong

Elevation (in feet): 30.00 Distance to Water (in feet): 590

Slope: 0-2% Site Soils:

Adjacent Soils:

Landform: terrace

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 950 feet by 550 feet Acreage: 12.00

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection

Informant
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Intact Stratified Cultural Levels

No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity

Threats to Resource: None Known

Survey Description:

1980s: Emergency clamp excavation:Under the sod is a layer of 6-10 inches of heavy brick rubble which is on top of hard, black burned layer of clay. An addition to the reception center is under construction about 10 feet from the edge of the clamp. It does not pose any danger to the clamp.

1985: Bruce Bevan of Geosight conducts a ground penetrating radar survey of the churchyard, identifying several probable graves as well as other areas of possible cultural deposits.

c. 1986: Carter Hudgins excavates two test units within the churchyard to the east of the standing church. One of these is found during the DATA Investigations project to locate the 1670 church. No additional field notes or artifacts are known.

1999: John Metz conducted a shovel test survey of the property owned by Historic Christ Church, and identifies an extensive archaeological site with 9 different loci relating to the 17th through late 19th-century operation of the site as a religious area, as well as evidence for earlier Native American occupation. This is reported on in Metz's report.

2002: DATA Investigations LLC conducts an archaeological evaluation of the Parsonage Lota parcel adjoining Historic Christ Church property that had been recently purchased by the foundation. A shovel test survey was completed, extending Metz's survey grid across this property, and finding additional evidence of the 1720s brick kiln area that Metz identified directly to the north. See report on file.

2002-3: DATA Investigations conducted a phase II level investigation of the brick kiln/clamp area of the site. This projects included excavating 18 2.5' square test units distributed across the site, as well as reporting on earlier findings. This work uncovered evidence of an extensive brick making operation with at least three kilns/clamps. See report for further information.

2005-6: DATA Investigations LLC conducted a phase II evaluation and limited excavation of the probable 1670 church site located directly east of the standing c. 1735 church. This work involved a series of 2.5' square units distributed across the site, a probing survey, as well as opening a larger block to uncover evidence of early features. The features identified included a number of probable colonial graves, a 19th-century posthole, as well as earlier features that may be associated with the earlier church. See report for more details.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Architecture/L **Example:** Church **Dates of Use:** 2009/99/99

Comments/Remarks:

The site is currently maintained by the Foundation for Historic Christ Church which operates the property as a museum.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes Specimens Depository: Foundation for Historic Christ Church, Irvington, Virginia

Assemblage Description:

A variety of colonial and 19th-century artifacts have been found during the previous archaeological work, including bricks, wrought nails, North Devon sgraffito earthenware, locally-made clay tiles, window glass, wine bottle glass, white clay pipestems and glass beads. In addition, a significant Native American component has yielded numerous Late Woodland ceramic types as well as lithic debitage and a few projectile points. Some 20th-century artifacts have also been collected, largely associated with restoration activities to the church.

Specimens Reported?

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** Foundation for Historic Chist Church, Irvington, Virginia

DATA Investigations, LLC, 1759 Tyndall Point Lane, Gloucester Point, Virginia

23062

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

FHCC Report (s)? Yes **Depository:**

No

DHR Library Reference Number: Reference for reports and publications:

In Robert Carter's diary, yet to be published, is a reference to firing the kiln at the church.

Report (s)? **Depository:** DHR archives and Foundation for Historic Christ Church Yes

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

In the shadow of greatness: An Investigation of the 1670 Church at Historic Christ Church, Site 44LA55, Lancaster County, Virginia, by Thane Harpole, David Brown, Mark Kostro, and Sarah Heinsman, April 2007, DATA Investigations, LLC.

Geophysical Tests in the Christ Chuch Excavations, Bruce Bevan, 2006.

The Brick Kilns at Christ Church: A Phase II Investigation of a Portion of Site 44LA55, Historic Christ Church, Lancaster County VA. Harpole et. al. June '03, DATA Investigations, LLC

An Archaeological Evaluation of the Parsonage Lot at Historic Christ Church Lancaster, VA. Brown et. al. March '02, DATA Investigations, LLC

An Archaeological Evaluation of the Historic Christ Church Property in Lancaster County, VA. Metz Dec '99

A Geophysical Survey at Historic Christ Church. Bevan, April '85

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Type of Photos Photo Date **Photographic Documentation?** Depository

Digital photos of various excavation projects 2006/99/99 FHCC and DATA

Investigations LLC

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Cultural Resource Management Event: Date:** 1979/08/27

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Corotoman Archaeology Project S Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resource Management Event: 2002/01/01 Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date:

Organization and Person:

Organization: DATA Investig First: Thane Last: Harpole

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Shovel test survey of the Parsonage Lot directly south of the Christ Church property.

Date: 1999/04/01 **Cultural Resource Management Event:** Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Organization and Person:

Organization: Last: Metz First: John

Sponsor Organization: DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Shovel test survey of the Christ Church property.

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive **Date:** 2002/09/01

Organization and Person:

Organization: DATA Investig First: Thane Last: Harpole

Sponsor Organization: DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Phase II level investigations of the brick kiln/clamp area south of the 18th-century churchyard, involving excavation of 18 2.5' square test units.

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 1985/04/01

Organization and Person:

Last: Bevan **Organization:** Geosight First: Bruce

Sponsor Organization: DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Ground penetrating radar survey of historic churchyard.

Survey:Phase II/Intensive 2005/99/99 **Cultural Resource Management Event:** Date:

Organization and Person:

Organization: DATA Investig First: Thane Last: Harpole

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

A phase II and limited data recovery project looking for evidence of the 1670 church in the churchyard east of the standing c. 1735 Christ Church. A series of 2.5' test units were dispersed within the eastern half of the churchyard, and then a larger excavation block was opened to investigate an area of complex stratigraphy with multiple features. Evidence for the 1670 church was found, along with numerous colonial period burials.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: First: Unknown Last: Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Foundation for Historic Christ Church

Agency:

Address:

City: Irvington State: Virginia Zip:

Phone/Ext: --

- -

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency: